

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

From Chambers' Papers for the People.

JEWISH LIFE IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

(Continued.)

Having followed the Jew through the various phases of his existence, let us now look at him in the last stage preceding and following his departure from life. Let us suppose him attacked by

ILLNESS.

If this becomes serious, an application is made to the minister, the synagogue is opened, the friends of the sick, and others assemble, when prayers, especially the 23d and 119th Psalms, are offered up for the recovery of the invalid, and alms given to the poor. If he recovers, on being able to leave the house, his first walk should be to the synagogue; there, in the presence of ten adult males, he pronounces the following benediction: "Blessed art thou, O Lord our God, King of the universe, who dispenseth mercy even to the guilty, and hast also shown such mercy unto me," upon which the bystanders respond, "May He who has shown thee such mercy ever continue to grant thee every felicity. Selah." Should, however, the patient become worse, and the danger imminent, it is deemed right to impress him with a sense of his state, and to exhort him to reconcile himself to his Maker. The friends visiting him offer up appropriate prayers on entering the room, and on leaving it say, "O my God send thee a speedy and perfect cure, and unto all the patients of Israel," and if in his senses, he is desired to impart once more his paternal blessings to his children. At the same time the "watchers" are sent for. The functions of these individuals begin with the death-struggle of the sick, and cease with the transfer of the corpse into the hearse; from the moment the agonies of death (which these "watchers," from long experience and practice, can discern with great exactness) have commenced, it is held unlawful to put anything to the mouth of, or to interfere in any way with, the dying; and it is the duty of the watchers to prevent any such attempt, which cannot preserve life, but might accelerate death. The oil of life must be consumed; not a single drop must be spilled.

The treatment of the dying and the corpse springs from a mixture of prudential considerations, sanitary measures, feelings of respect for the remnant of an immortal spirit, and of deep awe inspired by the mysteriousness of the metamorphosis just effected. Popular belief has vested the deceased with singular ideas of sacredness and terror, and all the proceedings concerning the dead flow from one or several of these views. In the popular belief it is not proper to stand at the head or feet of the dying; for the former place is sanctified by the divine glory, (*shekinah*), and the latter is occupied by the Angel of Death. This personage is depicted by the superstitious as covered all over with eyes, of an immense wide stride, and with a sword or slaughtering-knife in his hand.

During the agonies, the watchers, together with such of the relatives and friends as wish to join, offer up prayers in an adjoining room, or even in the sick room, in which prayers the dying person, if able, is desired to join. As soon as, according to the experience of the watchers, death is taking place, they ejaculate the scriptural verse, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one." They next cover the face of the deceased without touching the corpse; and after a short interval a feather is laid upon the upper lip beneath the nostrils, and if its delicate fibres do not stir, it is a sign that the breath of life has fled; the bystanders then make a rent in one of their garments, saying aloud the following prayer:—"Blessed art thou, O Lord our God, King of the universe, Righteous Judge. He is the rock; His work is perfect; for all His ways are judgment; a God of truth, and without iniquity; just and right is He. Thy righteousness shall precede thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward. Thou shalt lie down in peace until the comforter shall come, the promise until the comforter shall come, the promise until the comforter shall come."

An hour afterwards the following scriptural verses are recited:—"O house of Jacob, come, we will walk in the light of the Lord. The Almighty God, the Lord, hath spoken and proclaimed to the earth, even from the rising of the sun to his setting. Let him enter in peace; may they rest in their places of repose; for dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return." Having next recited certain appropriate psalms, the appointed persons lay the corpse on the ground; putting a pillow, or some straw under the head; the hands and feet are then laid in a straight posture, the latter towards the door. The body is next covered with a black cloth, a vessel with water and a towel put in the room, and a lighted candle placed at the head of the dead. During all the time that the corpse is above ground, a watcher never leaves the room which contains the corpse, in order to prevent any improper treatment, or abstraction of any part of the body; for, according to the rabbinical views, the body is due to the dust from whence it was taken. This scruple is carried so far, that any of the integral portions of the body, solid or fluid, which may have been separated from it during the illness, is carefully collected, and committed to the grave together with his body. Rabbinical authority strongly recommends a speedy removal of the body to the grave; and considering the warm climate in which the recommendation was given, the advice was very salutary, and no doubt even prevalent in overcrowded Ghettos, where the care for the living must outweigh every other consideration, but may, nevertheless, in its indiscriminate application, be productive of much evil. The preparation for the burial consists in the acts of cleansing and dressing the body. The parties performing these rites offer up a prayer for the occasion, then wash the corpse with tepid water, cleansing at the same time the nails on hands and feet, and next dry it carefully. They then shroud it in white apparel; the white robe and cap and praying scarf described before are now brought into requisition. Thus attired, the eyes, if open, are covered; the lower jaw, if dropping down,

is drawn to the upper; the hands are placed in a straight posture, close to the body; and the thumb is within the hollow of the hand, so as to be encompassed by the four fingers. Two small bags filled with sand are placed under the head. Sometimes, however, they are filled with mould brought from the Holy Land. It is especially the pious Jew who is anxious for this rite, so that his dust may at least mingle in death with the dust of his beloved land, after which he yearned all his life. Individuals desirous may see the face of the deceased; and an opportunity is afforded them for begging his mehilah (*pardon*). Relatives, friends, and acquaintances, approach singly the feet of the corpse, and, standing opposite the face, lay hold of its toes, begging pardon for any wrong they may have done the deceased while living. They are induced to this step by the opinion that the soul, although incapable of communicating with the survivors, still lingers behind, hovering round its former tenement, and will be willing to concede the pardon asked. The corpse being now deposited in a coffin with its face turned heavenwards, is carried forth to the burial-place. No pomp, no pageant attend the funeral procession, which is formed by those who wish to join it. The rites described are to be performed by strangers, and not by the family. These are not to stay in the room where the corpse lies; and if they have only one room, a partition is to be made between the dead and the living. In the bed on which the deceased lay, nobody is to sleep for the next seven days; and all the water in the house, as well as in all other neighboring Jewish houses on the same side of the street, is poured away. The family are advised to change their linen, and the men to shave, as they would not be allowed to do so during the seven days prescribed for deep mourning, and which does not commence till after the funeral. Whilst the body is being brought out of the house, the women retire to a separate room, nor do they join in the funeral procession popular superstition assigning as a reason the greater power over the living which would thereby be given to the Angel of Death. However, all male relatives of the deceased are expected to follow to the burial-ground. There arrived, the minister and those present offer up an appropriate prayer. If the deceased should have been a person of merit, a funeral discourse is delivered. The mourners now approach the minister with a knife in his hand. With this he cuts in a peculiar manner into the front parts of their upper garments, enlarging the rent by his hand. This rent the mourner is expected to wear during the next twelvemonth. This done, the corpse is carried forward to the grave, dug in a direction from north to south, and lowered into its last resting place, whilst the bystanders say, "May he come in peace to his appointed place!" The mourners now approach, and every one singly takes up a shovelful of earth and throws it upon the coffin. This example is followed by all the friends of the deceased. On retiring from the grave, they pluck some grass, and say the scriptural verse, "They of the city shall spring forth as the grass of the earth." Death next wash their hands, and the Lord God will wipe away tears from all the faces, and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off the earth." The recital of some appropriate psalms concludes the funeral service.

Having returned to the house of mourning, the family sit down on the ground and take the meal of mourning, consisting of hard-boiled eggs, generally supplied by some friend. In the afternoon the evening service is performed, at the conclusion of which a particular prayer is generally said by the sons of the deceased. This prayer is repeated by them at the conclusion of every morning and evening service during a whole year. Not less conducive to the rest of the soul is supposed to be the *mishnah*, (*the text of the Talmud*), especially if read in the house of the deceased during the first month, or at least the seven days of mourning. For this reason competent persons are engaged or invited to perform there during the period mentioned the usual morning and evening services, and to study portions of the Talmud. The mourners themselves are, during the first seven days, not allowed to leave their dwelling, and must not sit on chairs, but on hassocks; must not pursue their usual avocations, nor work at their trade. However, they may read suitable religious works, such as Job, or the Lamentations of Jeremiah, &c. The tediousness of this condition is also relieved by the visits and consolations of friends and acquaintances, and by the dainty dishes presented to them by the same parties. These presents are necessary in order to support the mourners, who, as just stated, are, during the first week, debarred from employing themselves in obtaining a livelihood. These visits and presents, moreover, are enjoined by Rabbinical authorities. The visitor, on entering, does not salute the mourners, as is customary on other occasions; nor is he offered a seat by them, but accommodates himself as he likes. On leaving, instead of using any of the phrases customary, he says, "May the Omnipresent comfort you with the other mourners of Zion and Jerusalem!" For this purpose, also, a board is hung up in the room, upon which this sentence is written. On Sabbath, however, the signs of mourning are suppressed; the mourners therefore repair on Sabbath eve to the synagogue, when all the members of the congregation move forward to meet them with the words, "On towards the mourners their usual seats, but have for the twelvemonth assigned places at the bottom of the synagogue, for that reason called 'The Mourners' Bench.'" At the expiration of the week they are allowed to follow their usual avocations, but the signs of deep mourning, and the burning of the lamp are continued for a whole month; nor are the men allowed to remove their beards before that period. For the rest of the year the mourners must not partake in any rejoicing; no sound of music is in the house, and no place of amusement is

visited by them. The anniversary of the death of a parent is each year strictly kept by the family; a lamp is kept burning the whole day; the males do not fail to attend synagogue on that day, in order to offer up a special prayer; and the children of the deceased distribute alms among the poor according to their means. A mourning service for the departed is, moreover, celebrated on every festival in the synagogues during prayer time.

Having thus briefly traced the life of a Jew through all stages, from the cradle to the grave, we must necessarily stop where every earthly pursuit ceases, and now bid the reader a friendly farewell.

THE DEAD.

The dead are every where!
The mountain side, the plain, the wood profound,
All the wide earth, the fertile and the fair,
Is one vast burial-ground!

Within the populous streets,
In solitary homes, in places high,
In pleasure-domes, where pomp and luxury meet,
Men bow themselves to die.

The old man at his door,
The unwearied child, murmuring his wordless song,
The bondman and the free, the rich, the poor,
All—all to death belong!

The sunlight glids the walls
Of kingly sepulchres enshroued with brass;
And the long shadow of the cypress falls
Athwart the common grass.

The living of gone time
Builded their glorious cities by the sea,
And, awful in their greatness, sat sublime,
As if no change could be.

There was the eloquent tongue;
The poet's heart, the sage's soul was there;
And loving women with their children young,
The faithful and the fair.

They were, but they are not;
Suns rose and set, and earth put on her bloom,
Whilst man, submitting to the common lot,
Went down into the tomb.

And still, amid the wrecks
Of mighty generations passed away,
Earth's honest growth, the fragrant wild flower, decks
The tomb of yesterday.

And in the twilight deep
Go veiled women forth like her who went,
Sisters of Lazarus, to the grave to weep,
To breathe in low lament.

The dead are every where;
Where'er is love, or tenderness, or faith;
Where'er is pleasure, pomp or pride; where'er
Life is, or was, is death.

MADAME IDA PFEIFFER.

My readers may perhaps recollect a short paper inserted a few months ago, and entitled, "A Lady that has seen the World." It recorded my meeting with a female pilgrim to Jerusalem, who subsequently went round the earth entirely by herself, who, when the paper was written, was on her way home to her native city, Vienna. I had often anxiously desired to meet again so remarkable a fellow-traveler, and by the merest hazard in the world, I chanced, through a newspaper paragraph, to hear that she was at the present moment in London, and immediately obtained her address. As she was at that time lodging at a friend's house some distance from town, a meeting was appointed at his counting-house in the city. From Jerusalem to Crutched Friars was certainly a rather abrupt transition, and as I pushed my way through the multifarious obstructions of our crowded streets to the place of rendezvous, I could not help speculating as to what changes had been wrought by the interval of time and travel that had elapsed since our previous meeting.

I reached the house, hurried up two flights of dirty stairs, tapped at the door of an office differing in no respect from the thousand dark and dingy ones in the city. "Come in," was the response; and on entering, in the shadow of the room, and looking strangely out of place in the midst of a heap of ledgers and daybooks, was, sure enough, the well-remembered face of my old fellow-traveler, who rose and received me with the most lively expression of satisfaction. I too was rejoiced to find no change for the worse in the appearance of my friend after so severe an ordeal as a journey round the world.

I remarked in my previous paper, that there was little in the person or bearing of Madame Pfeiffer (such is the name of our adventurer) to mark her out as the heroine of such a remarkable exploit. Her age may be (for in such cases we may only presume to guess) verging, perhaps, upon fifty; her stature is small, her figure slight, her features plain, her dress homely, and her whole appearance the very reverse of commanding. Her manner is remarkably quiet, not to say even humble; and it is only in conversation with her, when her dark eye kindles into animation over the recital of some passage in her travels, that one perceives an outward manifestation of the courage and enthusiasm that so remarkably distinguish her.

After exchanging our mutual congratulations, the conversation (which was carried on in French, Madame speaking English but imperfectly) naturally turned upon the subject of her recent journey. Reminding her of our original meeting on the shores of Palestine, and of the indifference with which she endured fatigue and hardship on that occasion, I playfully observed, "that I considered she had served her apprenticeship to myself, and that I had already bestowed of a pupil who had left her tutor so infinitely behind." She admitted that it was even so, and that her power of bearing privation, tested in that journey, together with the taste for traveling she then acquired, had led her to meditate still more extensive wanderings.

"It was after my journey to Iceland, which followed that into Palestine," she exclaimed, "Iceland! my dear madame!" I exclaimed with a sudden start, "Why, I had not the slightest notion you had ever visited that country."

"Oh yes, and published a book about it," was her quiet reply; and she immediately resumed, "After this Iceland journey, then, I left Vienna and embarked at Hamburg for Rio Janeiro, and, after remaining sometime on the coasts of Brazil, penetrated into the interior, visited the savage tribes, and crossing the continent of South America, reached Valparaiso, which, you know, is on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Thence I crossed over to the Island of Tahiti, where during my stay I was upon the most intimate terms with Queen Pomare. Leaving that beautiful spot, I crossed the wide Pacific Ocean to Canton, with which city I was much delighted."

"Of course," I remarked, "you do not mean the interior of the Chinese quarters, into which Europeans are not allowed to penetrate?"

"Indeed I do," was her reply. "I am perhaps the only person who has ever gone through it. I must admit that the attempt was rash, but I could not overcome my curiosity. Madame Gutzlaff, the Missionary's wife, assured me she never ventured to think of such a thing."

"But how did you contrive to accomplish it?" I inquired.

"I hired two native Chinese to show me about," was her reply. "On reaching the prohibited entrance of the city, it occurred to me that if I paid them *there* they might perhaps go off and leave me. I was obliged therefore to resort to a little stratagem. Making signs that I had no money, but showing an order upon one of the English houses of business, I pointed to the city, and expressing in the same way my desire to go through it to the English quarter, they consented to accompany me through the streets. In I ventured. Such a sight had never been seen in the streets of Canton before. The people gathered round in crowds, the women held up their children as I passed along, the curiosity and amusement of the people were prodigious, and our gracious Queen on the opening of the Exhibition, could hardly be more run after than was my poor insignificant self."

"And were you not horribly afraid?" I inquired.

"Not in the least," was the reply.

"And did you meet with no insult?"

"Not the slightest. Nothing could exceed the civility of the people. After traversing the city, my Chinese guides brought me to the house of the English merchant, who could scarcely believe that I had come off scatheless from so unprecedented an enterprise. Well, from Canton I visited several of the principal parts of China, and thence, touching at Singapore, made my way to Ceylon, where, not satisfied with remaining at Point de Galle, I visited the capital, Kandy. Calcutta was the next point of my journey. I ascended the Ganges on the deck of a bungalow, and far into the interior, examined the antiquities, visited the courts of some of the native princes, by whom I was kindly received, and, satisfied with my survey of India, returned to the coast, embarked for the Persian gulf, and then ascending the Tigris, looked upon Dr. Layard in the midst of his excavations at Nineveh."

Such a narrative of adventure, and from the mouth of a female, might well take away one's breath. I really seemed to be dreaming as I looked upon the frail little before me, and heard her describe the devious career like this with far less excitement of manner than the mistress of a cockney boarding school would throw into her account of the perils of a journey to Boulogne. "What next?" I inwardly exclaimed, as Madame, renewing her narrative, quietly went on.

"I entered next upon a rather dangerous journey among the countries occupied by the wandering tribes of Kurdistan. Here I more than once fell into the hands of robbers."

"You surely were not alone on this occasion?" I exclaimed.

"Entirely so," she replied; "and to that cause I probably owe my complete immunity from outrage. What could they do? They saw before them a poor unprotected woman, advanced in years and with all she possessed in the world done up in a small bundle. They would stop my horse, gaze upon me with astonishment, ask a few questions, and then suffer me to pass unmolested. On one occasion, being exhausted with thirst, I begged for water from the leathern bottles they carry about in, and they gave it me immediately."

"Then there are many more Robin Hoods than have ever been commemorated in song; there is honor even among thieves. Human nature is the same in the forest of Sherwood and the wilds of Kurdistan!"

"Well," she resumed, "after I had done with the Kurds, I made my way through Persia and Circassia to the shores of the Black Sea, along which I sailed to Constantinople; thence to Greece, Sicily, and Italy, and so back to my own door at Vienna, after an absence of three years. And now guess, what do you think this journey cost me?"

Having already observed the simple and self-denying habits of my old companion, I was prepared for a rather low estimate, but when I considered the mere distance she had gone over, without allowing her anything to eat, I mentally named a figure, (a sum of several hundreds, which some experience of travel led me to fix upon as the very minimum of her expense. What was my surprise, then, when she declared that she had performed this extensive series of wanderings in the interior of so many countries, where the means of conveyance are almost wanting, for the insignificant sum of a hundred and fifty pounds!

The next time I met Madame was at the hospitable house of a friend. She had been making the most of her short stay in London, had visited the principal objects of interest, and been present at the inauguration of the Glass Palace by her Majesty. She confessed that the vastness of London oppressed her, and it was not one of the slightest instances of her courage and self-reliance, that she boldly sallied forth one morning to make her way on foot from Hackney to Piccadilly, with nothing but an address-card, and the merest smattering of English to guide her in her devious course.

The conversation turned upon her present plans. Far from her taste for travel having been satisfied, it seemed only "to have grown by what it fed on," and she was already preparing for a second voyage around the globe. Although scientific research was not to be expected from a solitary woman, yet her travels

had not been without fruit, since she had made collections in botany and entomology which formed a valuable addition to the museum of Vienna. The Austrian Government had not merely paid her for these, but had made her a present of a hundred pounds toward the prosecution of her further adventures, while the Professors had given her instructions in the best mode of preserving specimens, and collecting objects of value to science.

Her present views were to go by the Cape to Australia and New Zealand, and thence to the islands of the Indian Archipelago. She had already taken her passage, and was to sail during the following week.

Reverting to the manner in which I had re-discovered her, I observed that it was through a New York newspaper, under the head of "What is talked about," stating that she was in that city, after performing the voyage round the world. What was my surprise to learn, then, that she was never there in all her life; and that the statement was a pure mystification, like so many others in our trans-atlantic brethren seem to delight in. "It was this account," I remarked, "that contained your adventure with a robber, stating moreover that you had valiantly defended yourself, and cut off one or two of your adversary's fingers with a knife, and that, I suppose, is also an invention of the editors."

"On the contrary," she replied, "it is strictly true. I was traveling through the wild interior of Brazil in company with Count—, who you remember made one of our party to Mar Saba and the Dead Sea. We were attended by a single servant, and having understood that the road was safe, had neglected to provide ourselves with defensive weapons. On passing through a secluded spot, we were suddenly attacked by a powerful Negro armed with a sword. He rushed upon the Count, who being unable to parry the blow, received a severe wound, when I drew forth a clasp knife which I carried about my person, and in the excitement of the moment rushed upon the robber, and cut him desperately in his hand. The servant flew on the robber, the robber attacked the Count, whom I in my turn sought to defend, though drawing down vengeance on myself, but as our adversary was powerful and well-armed, the issue would have been fatal to us all had not some travelers, attracted by our cries, hurried up to the spot, whereupon the Negro took to flight."

"Did you receive no injury in the conflict?" I inquired.

"Far from it, I bore away with me a lasting memento," was the reply, as she then extended her arm, enveloped in a muslin sleeve, and invited me to make an examination of it. As I did so, my hand sunk, with a sickening sensation, into a hollow, midway between the elbow and the shoulder, the token of a deep and ghastly wound, which she will carry with her to the grave.

Reminiscences such as these filled up the remainder of our interview. I was disappointed in my hope of seeing this extraordinary woman again. She has set sail upon her long and perilous enterprise, at a time of life when most persons are only anxious to repose calmly by the fireside for the remainder of their days. Notwithstanding the old proverb concerning "the pitcher and the well," let us earnestly hope that she may return safe and sound to her own home, and add another chapter to the record of her most marvelous experiences.

A WIFE'S LETTER.

The following touching fragment of a Letter from a dying Wife to her Husband, was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume, which she was very fond of perusing. The letter—which was literally dim with tear-marks—was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of a fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen:—

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G—, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod shall be growing green that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who has so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all beside my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and others it might not seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, yet, dear G—, it is so! Many weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and had indeed it is to struggle on silently and alone with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever and go down alone into the dark valley! "But I know in whom I have trusted," and leaning upon His arm, "I fear no evil." Don't blame me for keeping all this from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will so soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and, pilloving your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalmed in a woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so, and I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights for the spirit's final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Saviour's bosom! And you shall share my last thought; the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss, shall be yours; and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eye shall rest on yours, glazing by death; and our spirits shall hold one last communion, until, gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfolding

glories of that better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, dear G—, where you will lay me; often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset, as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and burnished the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each perhaps has thought that some day one of us would come alone, and whichever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But we loved the spot; and I know you'll love it none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave. I know you'll go often alone there, when I am laid there; and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, "I am not lost, but gone before!"

EARLY BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

A singular circumstance is related of early Bible distribution in Louisville. Many years ago, when Louisville was a petty village, consisting of a few houses and two stores, it was a great resort for gamblers and persons of dissipated habits. At this period a Colonel C., a wealthy, but a very wicked man, carried on an extensive mercantile business. On a certain occasion he sent a confidential clerk to the East to lay in a supply of goods, furnishing him with the requisite amount of cash. An unexpected fall in prices left the clerk \$300 in hand after all his purchases were made. He did not wish to take it back with him, and was somewhat at a loss to know how to invest it. He was a religious young man, and it occurred to him that Bibles were more wanted than any thing else in Louisville, and he finally resolved to invest it in Bibles, and accordingly sent home three hundred dollars worth. Colonel C. thought the transaction rather unpromising, as it was an article never called for at his store. Cards he could sell in abundance, but not Bibles. At length, after sleeping, an idea struck him. Gamblers would have cards at any price, and on any terms. Accordingly he made his arrangements; he put up a Bible to every pack of cards, charging \$1.50 for the former, and 50 cents for the latter, telling each applicant that he could get no cards without a Bible. In due time the Bibles were all disposed of; but as the gamblers wanted only the cards, they usually presented the Bible to the first boy or girl they met in the street. In this way hundreds of Bibles were distributed in Louisville, and many houses were supplied with the word of God, that never contained one before. This is the first and only instance, perhaps, in which gamblers were made the instruments of circulating the Bible. Great good, we were informed, resulted from this singular proceeding. Louisville is greatly changed since that, not only in size and wealth, but in moral and religious character. Society here is refined and intelligent, and in its moral condition is scarcely excelled by any place of the same population in the West.

(Bible Record.)

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The regular monthly meeting for the reception of intelligence respecting the operations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was held in New York on the first Monday in July, at Dr. Spring's Chapel.

Mr. Lyons, at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, in preparing his annual report speaks of a mortality among the inhabitants of his district that is not counterbalanced by the number of births.

Two Mormons from Salt Lake, an elder and a prophet, have made their appearance in Hawaii. They belong to a company of ten, who have scattered in pairs over the islands, with the design of converting the inhabitants, natives, foreigners, and missionaries, to the Mormon faith. As yet, they have met with no success, the natives being satisfied with the religion they already have.

The church under the care of Mr. Lyons at Hawaii numbers 2,114 members, and during the year 1850 they have given for benevolent purposes \$701, of which \$337 was for foreign lands, and \$364 for the pastor's support.

Mr. Hitchcock, at Molokai, S. I., March 20, speaks of large additions to his church. On one occasion more than 80 united. In proof of the liberality of his people, Mr. H. states, that for several years prior to 1850, they contributed to the Board more than his salary.

Mr. Wilson, under date of March 28, gives a dark picture of African society. He finds that the marriage relation does not there exist. The wife is regarded as a sort of loan or exchange, and her destiny is considered as fully answered if she enriches her husband with a few children. No man can get a wife except he can succeed in enticing her away from some one else. The missionaries have solemnized seven Christian marriages, and with good effect.

In Turkey the influence of the press is beginning to be more perceptible. Mr. Everett, May 14th, says the missionaries have learned that "wherever the books which they have issued can be introduced, there the darkness soon appears to break away."

Mr. Schneider, at Aintab, refers to the progress of evangelical sentiments at Oorfa. "Fourteen persons," he says, "have affixed their signatures to a petition, asking for a visitation letter to protect them in their rights as Protestants." Another priest is spoken of as having just declared himself a Protestant—an event which produced a profound sensation among the Armenians. Great exertions had been made by them to bring him back. Under date of March 24, Mr. S. speaks of the largest congregation ever gathered at Aintab, of prospects of further additions, and of an unusual agitation among the Armenians.

In Benjamin Constant's eloquent book on religion, it is stated that, when the Tartars conquered the Chinese, they ordered them to have their heads after the Tartar fashion; but that many of the Chinese preferred death to a compliance with the order, lest their souls, appearing bald before their ancestors, should not be recognized or welcomed by them.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 17, 1851.

THE GOSPEL AN ANTIDOTE TO SORROW.

In discoursing upon afflictions, a week or two since, we remarked, in substance, that man was as certainly doomed to a life of sorrow in this world as he was to death at last.

What is called Christian experience need not be appealed to in proof of our position. A simple comparison of human society as exhibited in heathen countries with that which obtains in lands enlightened by Divine Revelation, is all that is needed.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. In Adam we have sorrow; in Christ we have comfort. In Adam we are tormented with anxieties about the morrow, inquiring with doubtful mind, What shall we eat? what shall we drink? and wherewithal shall we be clothed?

On the other hand, where do we find kindness to the poor, sympathy with the distressed, kind offices to the sick and dying, children carefully nursed and trained, the aged provided for, and woman elevated to her true position?

But does he, by this life of hardship, succeed in placing himself at last in a state of exemption from trouble? Does he enjoy happiness a little while before he dies? No; for the sorrows of old age are then ready to pounce upon him.

At a special meeting of the Shareholders of the Glasgow and Greenock Railway Company, held this week for the purpose of deciding upon a proposed arrangement by which the Caledonian Railway Company would manage the traffic on the Greenock line.

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N. Y. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The examination and closing exercises for the year of the New York Institution for the Blind, took place last week. The graduating class was larger than in any former year.

The pupils now pursuing a course of instruction, are divided into five classes, according to their attainments. The first and second of these attend school in the afternoon.

WITHDRAWAL OF FELLOWSHIP.—Several weeks ago we published the proceedings of a Council called by the Tabernacle Baptist Church in this city to advise whether it should receive to membership certain individuals who had been excluded from the 1st Baptist Church.

EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.—The Annual Report of the Board of Education of the City and County of New York for the year 1850-51, shows the gratifying fact that the average attendance upon the schools under the care of the Board has increased eleven per cent.

CENTRAL COLLEGE AND THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of New York has had under consideration a bill appropriating \$5,000 each to the Rochester and Genesee Colleges, \$1,000 each to five Medical Colleges, and \$17,000 to the other Colleges of the State, except Union and Columbia, according to the number of students in each.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—On the 31st day of March, a complete census of Great Britain was taken. It appears that the whole population is 20,919,531, of which 10,187,687 are males, and 10,731,844 are females, an excess of the latter of 550,157, equal to 2.6 per cent. of the whole.

A TOBACCO COMMITTEE.—The following preamble and resolution were passed at a Convention of Congregational Ministers recently held in Boston, and Rev. George Trask of Fitchburg, Rev. John Pierpont of Medway, and Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., of Andover, were appointed to act as the Investigating and subsequently Reporting Committee there mentioned.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA AND BIBLICAL REPOSITORY.—The July number of this able quarterly is before us, and from a hasty glance at its principal articles we judge that it will abundantly repay a thorough perusal. It contains articles—on Conscience, by Dr. Cheever—on the Relation of Style to Thought, by Prof. Shedd—on the Hegelian Assaults upon the Four Gospels, by Dr. Stowe—on Syriac Philology, by Rev. B. Davies—Translations from Anselm, by Dr. Maginnis—on Imputed and Involuntary Sin, by Prof. Park.

Resolved, That this Convention raise a Committee, composed of a suitable number, which Committee shall collect statistics relating to the sale and use, to the pecuniary and moral bearings of this narcotic weed, and report to this body at some future meeting what action should be taken in the premises.

THE CLERGY AND THE SLAVE QUESTION.

At a late meeting of the General Association of Congregational Ministers in Connecticut—150 clergymen being in attendance—the following resolutions were adopted nearly unanimously:—

Resolved, 1. That to God, as the Supreme Lawgiver, our unconditional obedience is due; and that no law, contrary to His will, is binding upon us. 2. That human government is ordained of God, and is designed to be the expression of His will, and therefore, as a general rule, binds the conscience of the citizen to obedience. 3. That, in those cases where, through human ignorance or wickedness, the law of man conflicts with the law of God, the latter is to be obeyed; and that each individual must decide for himself whether or not there is such a conflict, his own conscience being the supreme and final arbiter.

The General Association of Massachusetts, at Wrentham, subsequently adopted the same resolutions, with a substitution in the last resolution, for the words "his own conscience being the supreme and final arbiter," the words "on his own responsibility to God and to human Government."

PEONS AND FREE NEGROES IN NEW MEXICO.—James S. Calhoun, Governor of New Mexico, has recently delivered to the Legislative Assembly a Message in which are set forth his views of almost all public measures. In relation to peons, he suggests the importance of having laws to define, distinctly, their obligations to the masters, and the obligations of the masters to them. Relative to Free Negroes he uses the following language:—

"Free negroes are regarded as nuisances in every State and Territory in the Union, and where they are tolerated society is most degraded. I trust the Legislature will pass a law that will prevent their entrance into this Territory. The disgusting degradation to which society is subjected by their presence is obvious to all, and demands a prohibitory act of the severest character."

THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.—The first Anniversary of this young institution was held last week. From statements made on the occasion it appears to be in a flourishing condition. The Literary and Theological Departments have an endowment of nearly \$200,000, and the number of students during the last term was 144. There were 13 graduates from the collegiate department, and 6 from the theological. Henry Ward Beecher delivered the Address, and Park Benjamin the Poem. Doctorates were conferred on several individuals, including one of D. D. on Rev. Wm. Dean, Baptist Missionary at Hong Kong.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—Fourth-day of last week was Commencement Day at Brown University. The graduating class numbered 32, and upon all the members of it the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred in course. Eleven A.M.s, two LL.D.s, one D.D., and one B.P., were also named on the occasion. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on his Excellency, Geronimo Urmeneto, of Santiago, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Chili. Pray what has Monsieur Geronimo Urmeneto de Santiago done to entitle him to such an "honor"!

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—This body closed its extra session at Albany on the 10th inst. More than five hundred Acts were passed during its brief sitting, some of them very important; among which may be mentioned the acts to provide for the completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement and of the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals—to divide the State into Congressional Districts—to abolish all tolls on the Railroads of the State—to amend the Code of Procedure—to make Appropriations for the coming year—to establish an Asylum for Idiots—to prevent Gambling, &c.

BIBLES PRINTED "BY AUTHORITY."—A late return to the British Parliament, shows the following aggregate of Bibles and Testaments printed "by authority" during the last two or three years:—

"The Queen's printers printed from the 1st of January, 1848, to the 31st of December last, 1,157,500 Bibles and 752,000 Testaments. The drawback of paper duty received was in the same period 7,723, 8s. 10d. At Oxford University Press, in 1848, 261,500 Bibles and 262,000 Testaments were printed. In 1850, 308,500 Bibles and 253,500 Testaments; whilst in 1850 there were 305,750 Bibles and 285,000 Testaments. At Cambridge, in the three years, the number was 138,000 Bibles and 204,000 Testaments."

COLORADO SCHOOLS IN ILLINOIS.—The American Baptist has a list of nine schools in Illinois, with 212 scholars, of which it says:— "These schools are supported solely by the parents and guardians who send to them—a certain sum per month being paid for each scholar; the amount of course depending on the wages of the teacher. They are kept up, however, only a few months in the year, for want of means. The colored people bear this burden, in addition to the regular school-tax, which they are compelled to pay in common with others."

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—The sales of the Methodist Book Concern last year amounted to over \$200,215, being an increase of \$68,367 upon the \$131,847 sold the previous year. The net profits are \$42,162, which is 22 per cent. upon the sales. The sales were 22 per cent. upon the capital stock of \$616,506; and the net profits are 67 per cent. on the capital. The stock at lawful interest in New York, 7 per cent., would yield \$43,848; but that would not circulate the good books, which far outweighs the loss of \$1,687.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENT.—RUMORS were rife, last week, that Daniel Webster had resigned his place in the Cabinet, and was about to take a European tour for the benefit of his health. Later dispatches say that he has not resigned, and is not likely to.

General Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

European News. The steamship Franklin arrived at New York on the 14th inst., bringing London and Paris dates to July 2d.

The U. S. Mail steamer Pacific made a splendid passage outward, having left New York on the 21st ult., and passed Holyhead at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 1st inst.—nine days twenty-one and a half hours, difference of time included.

On the 30th ult., there was a serious riot between the Police of Liverpool and the soldiers of the 91st Regiment. It seems that on a previous night the police had arrested several soldiers for misconduct. This aroused the indignation of their comrades, a number of whom, on the night in question, sallied out from a public house, and commenced an indiscriminate assault upon every policeman they could find.

In Parliament, nothing of note has transpired. An animated discussion was had on the 1st in the Commons, when the Marquis of Blandford moved an address praying Her Majesty, with reference to the spiritual destitution existing in England and Wales, to adopt measures for affording more efficient relief to the spiritual wants of the people, and for extending the parochial system by help drawn from the resources of the Established Church.

From France there is nothing worth mentioning.

A letter from Berné announces the death of Count de Mulinen, formerly Minister of Wurtemberg at Paris, which was caused by an unfortunate accident on the 21st ult. It appears that M. de Mulinen, returning late in the evening to the house in which he lived near [house, mistook] the road, and fell over a precipice.

State of Things in Italy.

Recent letters from Italy represent that serious trouble is at hand. Many individuals occupying high offices have been threatened with personal violence; and one, Signor Evangelisti, the Chief of the Consulta at Rome, has been assassinated. The "riot" (so called) which took place at Florence, on the 29th of May, proves to have been a very significant and sanguinary affair. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the particulars, from which we learn that it occurred at a "mass" celebrated in honor of those who fell in the battle of Montenera, in 1848, between Radezky and the Tuscans—this being the only form of commemoration which the government would allow. It was in the church of Santa Croce, an immense assemblage being present, estimated at 5,000 persons.

"When the mass was terminated, a young man placed a bouquet of flowers on the altar. A policeman, in plain clothes, (many were scattered among the crowd,) struck him to the ground senseless, with a blow upon the head, upon which a citizen standing by struck down the hired ruffian. The signal was instantly given by the police agents in disguise, and a body of carabinieri, who had till now been concealed in the sacristy, came out, their muskets having been previously loaded with ball, and discharged a volley into the dense crowd—composed in great part of women and children. They re-loaded and fired a second volley—and probably would have fired a third, but the unarmed people nearest to these assassins rushed upon them and struggled with them for their weapons. One carabineer was killed—two are not expected to recover. In the mean time the Croats who had been concealed without, near the spot, rushed in at the chief entrance and the church was cleared at the point of the bayonet. In this, many victims were sacrificed; one lady was killed by a bayonet; many more were trampled down. The public indignation can be better imagined than described, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the people could be restrained from breaking out into open revolt. The popular leaders, however, appeared the people with the assurance that, 'very, very soon, all measures would be ready for revenging their murdered comrades—till then, one more effort of patience!'"

The Independent has the following additional facts:—

"The young man who was first knocked down, received a blow from a heavy bludgeon in the hands of a policeman, and the policeman is dead. Among the victims suffocated in the crowd was a woman and her child, both dead. The city of Florence presents a sad spectacle—the streets nearly deserted—a stillness like that of the tomb—strong patrols of cavalry and infantry parading the streets night and day—the government and the priests, aware that they have filled the cup to overflowing, tremble at every shadow. The Pope has made an attempt to escape from Rome, and has been stopped by the French, this being his fourth attempt. The French are beginning to see the weakness of their position at Rome, menaced on one side by Austria; and on the other by King Bomba, and on this, inside both by the Pope and the population. They are strengthening their garrison, and taking possession not only of all the strong positions in and around the city, but of the available outposts on all the roads leading to the capital."

A PENITENT LAWYER.—Samuel S. Martin, Esq., of Chicago, was Attorney for Crawford E. Smith, of Missouri, in the arrest of Moses Johnson, as a fugitive slave. He has lately published a card in the Chicago papers, expressing his "regret and mortification" for the course he has pursued. He says that the course was repugnant with his feelings, and he only engaged in it at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Smith, who was an old acquaintance; and he has "dearly paid for doing what his conscience told him he should not do. The sleepless nights and agony of mind of his wife and children may tell that better than words." In conclusion, he says that he feels that his experience in this case "will not be lost on his future conduct, and he trusts he will hereafter in his actions not go counter to the advice and entreaties of his wife and friends, and his own better judgment."

A friend of ours from the interior of the State called to see us yesterday, (says the St. Louis Times,) and gave us the pleasing information that he had made the trip from New York to St. Louis in four days and seventeen hours. He came up on the New York and Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, from whence he took the steamer to Cleveland, thence to Cincinnati, and thence by steamer to this city. The regular time from New York to Cincinnati is forty hours. When our eastern line of railway is completed to Cincinnati, we shall go to New York in less than three days.

A fortnight ago, (says the Cayuga New Era,) the wheat crop in this country promised most favorably, and every one confidently predicted an extraordinary yield. But during the past week the aspect of things has materially changed. The weevil have made their appearance, and in some towns, both north and south, have committed serious ravages. In several instances we have seen fields fairly white from the effects of this pest of the farmer, and the ears completely filled with larva.

A Brooklyn paper tells a story of a Mr. Robinson, of Flatbush, L. I., who has two dogs, the one a small spaniel and the other a large half-breed deer-hound. The small dog was playing with Mr. R.'s child near a cistern, when the child fell, head foremost, into the water; the agonized mother, who, from a window, witnessed the occurrence, saw the spaniel run to the kennel of the hound, who instantly ran to the spot, and, before the mother could reach the child, the noble animal had placed it in safety.

Last week, says the Bridgeton Pioneer, a party went on an excursion to the Breakwater for the purpose of catching blackfish. While engaged in this sport they caught a large female shark, measuring nine feet and four inches in length, and supposed to weigh near 400 pounds. Upon arriving at the wharf they dissected the monster of the deep, and found within her stomach a quantity of bones and a man's lace boot. Three of the bones were in a perfect state of preservation, and were pronounced to be the ribs of a human being.

The Eaton (O.) Register says that a sad accident occurred at West Elkton on a recent Saturday (Sabbath). Mr. Wheeler and his lady were looking through a new steam mill, just put in operation. In passing near a pair of horizontal spur wheels, Mrs. Wheeler's clothes were caught and herself drawn through between the wheels, cutting both her legs off near the body. She was so dreadfully mangled, that after three hours of agony her eyes were closed in death.

Advices from Texas to the 5th inst., represent that a terrible storm recently prevailed on the coast for several days, in which the steamships Mexico, Cortland, and William Penn, lying in Metagorda Bay, were driven ashore. The steamer Maria Burt, which left Galveston on the 24th ult., encountered the same gale and was totally lost. Many houses in Texas were blown down, and the young cotton crop is partially destroyed.

The Wilmington (O.) Republican of the 4th inst. says:—Our farmers are now getting into the midst of Wheat harvest; and we are gratified to learn that the grain is fine this year. Although the crop was somewhat injured in the spring by frost, and consequently not so good as last year, there is yet more than an average crop. Corn, Oats, and Grass, also look very fine and promising in the most parts of our county.

The Texas (La Grange) Monument of June 18, says: "Several slaves of this county had made arrangements to run away from their masters and go to Mexico. They were to have started on Monday night last, but one of Col. Moore's negroes, thinking he would take an early start, left on Sunday. He was pursued, and when taken confessed the whole plan. He stated that they were prepared to force their way."

Recently a gentleman residing near Oquawka, named Thompson, was killed by one of his neighbors named Nichols, who was in search of a panther. Thompson was "still hunting," and being perceived stealthily crawling through some brushwood, was mistaken by Nichols for the object of his search. Nichols fired, and his ball took too certain effect, lodging in the neck of Thompson, and killing him instantly.

The trial of the Railroad conspirators is yet progressing in the Michigan State Courts. This is probably the most extensive conspiracy, and shows the most heartless depravity of those who are guilty, of any thing that has ever been developed in the United States. The plans of the conspirators, as shadowed forth by the testimony, are astounding—almost beyond belief, and seem to belong to the department of fiction rather than of reality.

The Holy Office at Rome, in its last decree, issued June 10, prohibits Cahagnet's work published in this country, under the title of "Celestial Telegraph," "Le Magnétiseur Spiritueliste"; a periodical published at Paris, Cahagnet's Guide de Magnétiseur; Burdach's Great Treatise of Physiology, in the Italian translation, &c., &c.

John London, a notorious counterfeiter from Virginia, was arrested a few days since on board a steamer en route for Texas. On the officers approaching he resisted them and drew a bowie knife. They, however, shot at him, and finally secured him. He is now on his way to Virginia. When arrested he had his family with him, and also \$10,000 in good money.

The Kenton (O.) Republican regrets to learn that the weevil has made its appearance among the wheat in some localities in that county, but the grain being very forward not much injury is anticipated. Aside from the injury sustained by the weevil the prospect is very encouraging indeed.

The Springfield Post says that there are living in the town of Luburgh, Mass., at the present time, forty-eight persons who were living when the Declaration of Independence was made. Several of them are over 90 years of age. The entire population of the town is but 1,300.

At sea, on the 29th ult., in lat. 45°, lon. 49°, at 6 o'clock P. M., while in a thick fog, the steamer Lafayette came into collision with British brig Jane, Capt. Tickle, 21 days from Quebec, for Mayport, with a cargo of lumber. The vessel was sunk at once, but the captain and crew were saved.

Lieut. Wm. D. Porter, of the Navy, has an interesting communication in the Intelligencer, in which he undertakes to show that all the phenomena of change in the ocean level of sea-coast and appearance of the rocks above the water, which have been observed and commented on from time to time, are caused by the constant diminution of the water of the ocean; and that a pressure is at all times going on by which the substance held in solution in the ocean waters are converted into solids.

A man of color named Thomas Scott Johnson, a seaman on board the British brig Commerce of Windsor, N. S., was recently seized as a slave in Virginia. The vessel was bound to Alexandria, but got ashore on Wreck Island, and there he was seized. His mother lives in New Bedford, and he refers to well-known citizens there who know him.

The Board of Health of Cincinnati report 206 deaths in the city during the past week, of which 19 were from cholera, and 124 were children under five years of age. We have received very unfavorable reports of the health of towns throughout that country.

An explosion recently took place in one of the Black Heath Coal Mines in Chesterfield county, Va., killing three persons—two white men and one black. At 7 o'clock, one of the overseers was on the edge of the same pit, preparing to descend, when another explosion took place, blowing out the shaft and killing the unfortunate man.

The Savannah Republican publishes a long statement of a company who intend to cultivate tea and indigo in Georgia and Florida. The Republican is persuaded that "the enterprise is destined to be a source of vast profit to the Southern States through slave labor!"

The Independent says that the trees in the city of Brooklyn have suffered greatly in their foliage by worms. Even the abele or silver-leaved poplar, which has been thought worm-proof, shows, in many places, the ravages of the insects.

Mr. Thompson, a wealthy planter of Mississippi, recently brought with him to Cincinnati fourteen slaves, whom he intends to set free, and to place upon a farm which he has purchased for them in Mercer county, Ohio.

There has been for some time before the courts at Richmond, Va., what was known as the Regland will case, and the verdict of the jury just made, liberated 80 or 90 negroes, and devoted to their use the entire property of the testator.

At Roxbury, Mass., an Irishwoman by the name of Toomey administered a quantity of tobacco, steeped in milk, to her child, as an antidote for worms. The child, which was not quite two years of age, died in less than an hour and a half.

A fire occurred recently at Oneida Community, near Oneida Castle, which destroyed a Gothic building occupied as a store, shoe shop, printing office, &c. Loss about \$3,000. No insurance.

The Washington Republic announces that the Post-office Department has already issued two millions and a half of postage stamps, and is sending them out at the rate of four hundred thousand per day.

There are at present seven gold pen factories in and around New York city, one in Syracuse, and one recently established in Philadelphia. These comprise all in operation in the United States.

The Hong Kong Register announces that the Chinese residents in that city have begun to allow their ladies to enjoy social intercourse with the wives and daughters of the barbarians.

Heretofore the Judiciary of Pennsylvania has been appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. This autumn, for the first time, the Judges are to be elected by the popular vote.

A National Temperance Convention is called by the American Temperance Union, to be held at the Saratoga Springs the third week in August, to consider the recent movements in Ohio and Maine.

Assistant Surgeon Perrin, of the U. S. Army, has written to the Surgeon-General, to announce that he has found the Agave Americana an admirable remedy for scorbatic affections.

A gentleman in New York had a letter containing \$1,500 returned to him a few days since from the Dead Letter Office. The letter was written and mailed in the year 1841!

The full accounts of the great fires in California, were sent from New York to Boston, by Morse's Telegraph, 10,000 words in five hours, or at the rate of 33 words per minute.

Two Amherst College students have been fined \$5 each for firing crackers in the streets of Northampton on the night previous to the Fourth of July.

The aggregate applications for bounty land under the act of 1850, is now upward of 150,000, and may possibly reach the number of 250,000, as estimated by the Secretary of the Interior.

The fees of the Coroner of New York for the quarter ending June 30th, amounted to \$3,062 93. During that period 501 inquests were held.

The market is nearly bare of Mexican Land Warrants, and the demand is good at \$155 each.

J. Fenimore Cooper is not so bad off as has been reported. Though his health is poor, he is able to ride out daily, and is not considered in immediate danger of death.

Free negroes are no longer permitted to settle in the State of Iowa, a law to that effect having been passed by the Legislature a few weeks since.

A correspondent of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal announces the appearance of the rot in his potato field, to an alarming extent.

The State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Pa., is completed according to contract. It is 500 feet in length, three stories high, and cost about \$100,000.

The population of the United States (200,000 being given to California), is free population, 20,076,909; slaves, 3,169,589. Total, 23,246,498.

W. H. Bradley & Co., of New Haven, Ct., have recently manufactured a four horse coach for Gen. Arist, the President of Mexico. James Clark, at San Francisco, was fined \$100 for cutting a Chinaman's "tail" off—stand committed until paid.

A few days since, says the Portsmouth Journal, a hen having a brood of chickens about six weeks old, by some means lost her life, and her head was amputated and thrown away. Toward evening the chickens were missing from the barn. After much search they were found in a box in the yard, where they had never been seen before. On examination it was found that the head of the hen had dropped there, and the chickens were all huddled together by the side of it.

A letter from Havana, dated June 30, says: I have taken pains to ascertain the number of negroes that have been brought to the Island in the past fourteen months. From the coast of Africa, and find reliable information for 14,500, and the probabilities are in favor of some one or two thousand others, that, from remote points and other circumstances, we cannot reach with certainty.

An important railroad movement has been made in Ohio, having for its object the construction of a continuous line of railroad from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, without crossing the Ohio river, and without making use of any part of those lines whose interests tend to divert trade and travel in other directions.

The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad company will have their line completed, from St. John's to Rouse's Point, in the course of the present month, the contractor being actively engaged in laying down the rails. This will give the city of Montreal an uninterrupted communication by railway, with Boston and New York.

A dispatch dated Portland, Wednesday, July 9, says:—Five young men were drowned this afternoon in Cucknawing Pond, by the upsetting of their boat. The party consisted of three brothers named McClough, Mr. Ranlet, all of Monmouth, and Charles Clarke of Newport. Three of the bodies have been recovered.

Some rascal has lately been endangering the lives of those employed in the American Tract Buildings, by putting into the boiler used in that establishment some compound calculated to stop up the pipes and cause the boiler to explode. A reward of \$50 is offered for the detection of the person or persons engaged in this iniquitous transaction.

The steamship Union, on her late voyage from New Orleans to this port, ran 331 miles on the 5th and 357 miles on the 6th inst. She was but six days from wharf to wharf. We believe 357 miles in twenty-four hours is a greater distance than was ever before made by any steamship.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) Herald states that sugar is destined to be the great staple of that State, the climate and quality of the soil giving it peculiar advantages beyond any other portion of the United States. The trade in moss, hemp, arrow-root, and the orange and lemon, has also become of much importance.

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter is told by farmers from various parts of that county, that young grasshoppers are becoming alarmingly numerous. In some parts of Ohio they have never been so numerous, and they are literally eating up the meadows and oat-fields in some sections.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, acknowledges a complimentary notice in an exchange, in the following style:—"We scarcely know, dear sir, how to thank you sufficiently. We wish you were the son of the President of the United States, and we were your father."

Leigh Hunt, speaking of Americans, says that while he holds in due favor our Bryans, Emersons, Lowells, and our ambassadors, yet he cannot get rid of the impression that one great shop-counter extends all down our coast, from Maine to Mexico.

A man found guilty of a felony at the Central Criminal Court recently, entreated the court to "deal leniently with him, and give him a short imprisonment, as he was particularly anxious to see the Great Exhibition."

Hawthorne, in his "House of the Seven Gables," speaks of a "smile" so broad and sunny, that had it been only half as warm as it looked, a trellis of grapes might at once have turned purple under its summer-like exposure."

California has a population of 314,000, of whom 100,000 are engaged in mining. This will entitle her to three representatives in the United States House of Representatives.

A curious meteorological phenomenon has just taken place at Lardabourgh, in Calabria. A luminous meteor was perceived to fall on a barn, which it set on fire.

At Hanover, N. H., on the 4th inst., Jeremiah Kimball was killed, John Cotte was (it is feared) mortally wounded, and Mr. Jenks was severely injured, by the premature discharge of a cannon.

On the 7th inst., a distressing accident occurred at Brown's Hotel in Washington. A platform fifty feet high broke, and six men were precipitated to the foundation of the building. All were injured badly—three of them very dangerously.

At the commencement of Shurtleff College, Illinois, on the 26th ult., the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. David Benedict of Rhode Island, and LL. D. on Hon. Edward Bates of St. Louis.

The large and well furnished gymnasium of the Freehold Institute, Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., was burned on the 3d inst. with all its contents. The fire originated from a fire cracker.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed the second Friday in August for the execution of Taylor, Shelton and Murray, the murderers of the Couden family.

Notwithstanding the great deduction, one-third, in the passenger fares of the Central line of Railroads through New York, the receipts are larger this year than last.

It is announced that the Collins steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, will sail from Liverpool for the United States on the 23d of this month.

Henry I. Fuller, a member of the Connecticut House Representatives, from Kent, died at Hartford on the 7th inst.

The Lowell American says that four or five hundred young ladies of that city were dressed in the Bloomer costume on the Fourth.

A terrible typhoon occurred at Ceylon on the 1st of May, and at Madras on the 5th. Nearly 20 vessels were lost.

The two foremost of the screw steamship City of Manchester are formed of tubular iron of great strength, and her standing rigging of wire rope.

The amount received for tolls on all the New York State Canals during the fourth week in June, is \$90,827 68; same period in 1850, \$83,706 66; increase in 1851, \$7,121 02. The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of June, inclusive, is \$1,128,851 75; same period in 1850, \$926,486 66; increase in 1851, \$202,365 09.

The celebrated Polish General Umiński died at Wiesbaden on the 16th of June. He was one of the most prominent actors in the last Polish Revolution, but for several years had lived in great retirement at Wiesbaden. He was born in the year 1780, in the Grand Duchy of Posen. As early as 1794 he commenced his military career, as a volunteer under Kosciusko.

An exclusive grant has been made to a party of American capitalists, of the privilege of forming a canal or railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the Attrato and San Juan Rivers; the former running into the Atlantic, and the latter into the Pacific. This new route presents some highly favorable features for a canal.

At the Jenny Lind Concert at Hartford, a police officer was sent into the church during the performance, by the mob, and made a proposition that the rioters had consented to keep quiet if Jenny would show herself before them. Seats were fitted up on the roofs of houses and sheds adjoining the church by the owners thereof, and sold at 50 cents to \$1 each.

A man intoxicated at Mill Creek, in Huntington Co., Pa., a few days ago, resolved to fight the locomotive. He took a position on the track and waited until the locomotive was near him, when he sprang forward to make battle, but the cow-catcher struck him and threw him off the track, fracturing his skull and otherwise seriously injuring him, so that it is probable he will die.

The New York Battery is to be enlarged to the size of twenty-four acres. It now contains about one half that area. A new park is in anticipation up town, which is to contain one hundred and fifty acres. A committee are now organizing for the purchase of the property.

The State of Ohio produced 12,000,000 pounds of wool; the small inland county of Medina has produced about one third of that amount—about 400,000 pounds, which has sold at an average of not less than 40 cents per pound.

An electric telegraph is now in operation from Diamond Harbor, India, to Calcutta. The coating of the wires is a compound of one-fourth rosin, with three-fourths of fine sand, boiled together.

A dispatch dated Nooksett, N. H., Thursday July 10, says:—Three Irishmen who were blasting rock at this place were instantly killed this morning by a premature explosion. A fourth was terribly mutilated.

Simeon Souther, a wealthy citizen of Hancock county, Va., has been convicted of beating one of his slaves to death, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

The Baltimore (Md.) Sun says:—"Nearly all of the farmers on the Eastern Shore, have finished harvesting their wheat—and all agree that the yield will be much better than it has been for years past."

Three persons were drowned at Cleveland, Ohio, the other day, by an omnibus backing off the pier into the river.

Peaches are becoming plenty in New York market, but the best of them will not make their appearance for several days to come.

New York Market—July 14, 1851.

Wool—Medium Fleeces 40 a 45c, fine 50c. Pulled Lamb's Wool 34 a 35c.

Flour and Meal—Flour, 4 25 a 4 37 for Canadian, 4 18 a 4 25 for Michigan and Indiana, 4 37 for 4 50 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 44. Corn Meal 2 94.

Grain—Wheat, 98 a 1 02 for Canada, Michigan 1 05, prime white Genesee 1 06. Bye 72c. Barley, 42 a 44 for a 65c. Oats 40 a 42c. for Jersey, 43 a 44 for State. Corn, 60c for round yellow, 61c for round white.

Provisions—Pork is lower—12 50 for prime, 14 00 a 14 12 for mess. Beef, 5 00 a 6 00 for prime, 11 00 for mess. Butter, 9 a 13c for Ohio, 10 a 14c for State. Cheese 3 a 7c.

DIED.

Near Shiloh, N. J., on the 5th inst., of dysentery, Ruth Darrow, daughter of Richard R. and Lucy West, aged one year and eight months.

At Shiloh, N. J., on the 8th inst., of inflammation of the brain, Eugene Franklin, only son of Amos S. and Abigail S. Thomas, aged 5 months and 8 days.

In Walworth, Wis., on the 24th of June, 1851, Caroline, only daughter of Mills D. and Tracy Clarke, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 13 days.

The little captive yields its breath; Scarce bloom'd the vernal flower, When hope and joy (how strong the tie) Are withered in an hour.

LETTERS.

C Chester, L Bennett, B W Rogers, Wm M Clarke, J A Moore, H W Stillman, S Carpenter, N V Hall, Allen, D B Maxson, J D Tittsworth, James Lewis, W B Maxson, L P Babcock.

RECEIPTS.

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

Benj Collins, Fulton, Wis \$2 00 to vol. 6 No. 52
Zina Gilbert, Utica, Wis 4 00 7 52
Wm M Conn, Walworth, Wis 1 50 7 52
Alfred Maxson " 2 50 7 52
Henry Clarke " 6 00 7 52
Geo S Clarke " 6 32 7 52
Amos W Davis " 4 00 7 52
Wm N Coon, Teetsa, Wis 2 00 7 52
Samuel Pierce " 2 00 7 52
L H Bond, Milton, Wis 2 00 7 52
W H Monroe " 3 50 7 52
B F Bond " 3 50 7 52
Stephen Maxson " 2 00 7 52
G H McCook " 2 00 7 52
Amos W Davis " 2 00 7 52
Elery Babcock " 2 00 6 52
Dr C G Stillman " 2 00 6 52
Thomas A Kenyon, Albion, Wis 2 50 7 52
Squire Dunn " 2 50 7 52
Charles Maxson " 6 00 7 52
J H Potter " 1 00 7 52
J A Potter " 1 00 7 52
Amos S Thomas, Shiloh, N J 2 00 8 52
Reese Ayars " 2 00 8 52
Clayton Ayars " 2 00 8 52
Thomas Tomlinson " 2 00 7 52
Ans Dunn, New Market, N J 2 00 8 52
James Lewis, Ullyses, Pa 2 00 8 52
B F Rogers, Pleasant Mount, Pa 2 00 8 52
Gideon Hoxsey, Westbury, R I 2 00 8 52
J G Vaughn " 2 00 8 52
Querrill Williams, Verona Mills 2 00 7 52
Lucinda Bennett, Bleeker 2 00 7 52
Lucy Carpenter, N Lebanon Spa 2 00 8 52
Abel Stillman, Poland 2 00 8 52
Ezra Stillman, Newport 2 00 8 52
O P Truman " 2 00 7 52
J B Stillman " 2 00 6 52
W B Wells, Petersburg 2 00 6 52
W B Maxson, Leonardville 2 00 8 52
J V Greenman " 2 00 8 52
Of Lake P Babcock, Homer, for membership 5 00
Of Abel G Lewis, Scott, " 5 00

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for Missionary Society.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder:—

Church at Marlborough, N. J. \$15 00
James Langworthy, Hopkinton, R. I. 3 00
Martha Langworthy, " 3 00
Emma Langworthy, " 2 00
Peterburg Female Sewing Soc. to constitute J. Sumnerbell a life member, 25 00
Church at Waterford, Ct., towards life member-ship of P. L. Berry, 24 45
Collection at Eastern Association, Berlin, 50
Avis Satterlee, Berlin, 15 73
Church at Milton, Wisconsin, 8 00
" Berlin, Wis., (in March last), 5 00
Wm M. Jones, Shiloh, N. J., 2 00
Church at Scott, 25 00
Honnfield, 1 40
1st Church in Verona, 5 25
Church at Watson, 3 84
Collection at Central Association, 25 00
2d Church in Brookfield, 25 00
1st Church in Genesee, 49 55
Western Seventh-day Baptist Association, 7 00
Browning, of Montville, Ct., through J. Green, 2 61
3d Church in Brookfield.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the elegant house recently built by him in the vicinity of the Academy at Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. It is sufficiently large to accommodate a numerous family, and is most favorably situated for any one having children to educate. The buildings and garden occupy one acre of ground, and there are already on the premises, four trees of the choicest fruit—apples, peaches, and cherries.

For Boston via Newport and Fall River.

THE steamers BAY STATE and STATE OF MAINE leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, Bay State, Capt. Wm. Brown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; State of Maine, Capt. Thos. G. Jewett, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This is the only direct line to Newport. A steamer in connection with this line runs to and from Providence.

Morning Line for Albany.

THE new and elegant steamer REINDEER, Capt. Albert Degroot, will leave New York from Pier No. 11 Murray-st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, leave Albany on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour, making the usual landings each way. Meals served on board. For further information apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., 3 Beaver-st.

New York and Erie Railroad.

THIS line leaves daily from the pier at the foot of Duane-st. MORNING WAY TRAIN at 5 1/2 A. M. for Olean, Piermont, and all the intermediate stations. Passengers by this train connect at Suffern with the Morning Mail Train for all stations west of Geneva. The stations west of Suffern, arriving at Geneva at the same evening. WAY TRAIN at 3 1/2 P. M. for Piermont, O

Miscellaneous.

A New Printing Press.

The proprietors of the New York Reformer, published at Watertown, have introduced into their office a new printing press, invented and patented by Mr. Jason L. Burdick, of Utica. This press is the first of the kind yet built, and is thus described by the editor of the Reformer:—

"Its principal advantages over any other press in use are, that it prints both sides of the sheet at once, and secures a perfect register, and is, therefore, well adapted to either book or newspaper work. It will print with the utmost ease from five hundred to six hundred sheets per hour, which is equivalent to ten or twelve hundred impressions on the ordinary power press; and it is presumed by the inventor, that after a little use the average speed will be 1,000 sheets, or 2,000 impressions per hour.

"The press has two beds and two cylinders, one directly over the other. The sheet is fed in at one end of the machine, where it is secured by very ingeniously contrived steel clips; it then passes under one cylinder, receives an impression on one side, passes on and up under the upper cylinder, receives an impression on the other side, and is delivered a foot or so above the place where it was taken in.

"Presses have before been invented to print both sides of a sheet at once; but the difficulty encountered was, not to speak technically, that the side printed first, the ink having no time to set and dry, soon inked and smudged the tympan to such an extent that it would offset on the sheet and so blacken it in a short time so as to obliterate the impression. This difficulty is obviated in Burdick's press by a moveable absorbing blanket of cotton fabric between the upper cylinder and the printed side of the sheet, which, while the second impression is being taken, is pressed down upon the side already printed, and absorbs, like a blotter, any superfluous ink that may attach to that side of the paper. By two dogs and cog-wheels, with a sort of reel attached for the purpose, this blanket before the next sheet comes through is moved slightly forward, (about one-sixteenth of an inch,) by reeling it from one roller to another, sufficiently to bring the next impression from the printed side of the sheet upon a clean spot in the blanket. Two or three yards of cotton cloth will serve as a blotter in this manner to print an edition of two or three thousand, when it can be washed and used again; or, a piece of some 30 yards can be cut at once, and will last a year or so. There are some other distinctive characteristics about the press which are difficult to describe, though they betoken much ingenuity on the part of the inventor."

Census Statistics.

In our State it appears there are 472,151 dwellings, accommodating 3,097,095 persons, making an average of a little more than six persons to a house—not a great degree of crowding. Nevertheless, there are 94,808 families more than there are houses. Of course the great proportion of these are in large cities, where the poor are compelled by excessive rents to pack themselves into the narrowest space. In Maryland there are 81,708 dwellings to 583,035 persons, or a little more than seven to each house. There are, however, only 5,676 families more than there are houses, which gives proportionately only about a third as many cases in which there is more than one family in a habitation. The population of Maine is but 53 more than that of Maryland, while the number of families is 16,403 more. A Maine family, on the average, consists of 5.63 persons. It would then appear that more of the hardy farmers and seamen of that State contract marriages, and that they are less prolific than the people of Maryland, or even of New York. In France the average of persons to a habitation is in fact above six, or about the same as in New York.

In New York State 46,651 deaths occurred during the year ending July 1, 1850. This, in round numbers, one to every 66 persons. In Md. there were 9,594 deaths, or one to every 60. In Maine there were 7,245, or one to every 77 persons. New York is thus more healthy than Maryland, and Maine ahead of both. But in point of long life, New Mexico seems to carry off the palm.

In New York there are 170,698 farms under cultivation, or one to each 12.22 persons. In Maryland there are 21,860 farms, or one to 26.71 persons. In Maine there are 46,760, or one to every 10.33 persons. In this respect again, the new State is ahead of the two old ones.

In New York the number of manufacturing establishments, whose yearly product exceeds \$500, is 23,985, or one to each 129 persons. In Maryland there are 3,863, or one to 150 persons. In Maine 3,682, or one to 158 persons.

The number of slaves in Maryland is 90,868, or 873 more than ten years ago, in 1840. In 1810 there were 111,602, in 1820, 107,998, in 1830, 102,294. During the year previous to taking this census there ran away from that State 215 slaves, and 135 were manumitted. The number of free persons of color according to the present census is 74,077; in 1840 it was 62,020, making an increase of near 20 per cent. In Delaware there are now 2,289 slaves; in 1840 there were 316 more than that number. On the other hand, the free population of color has increased 1,038 above its number in 1840, which was 16,919. In Maryland there were more runaways than manumitted during the year; but in Delaware there were 174 of the latter to 19 of the former. In Maryland one slave ran away out of every 420; in Delaware one to every 120; in Maryland one was manumitted to every 669; in Delaware one to every 13. In Virginia there are 473,026 slaves; and in the year there ran away 89, or one to 5,314; and 211 were manumitted, or one to every 1,942. This difference arises no doubt from the difference in the facilities of escape from the several States.

The number of colored persons in New York is, in round figures, 45,000, of whom 23,000 are males, and 22,000 females; in 1840 the number was 50,000, of whom 24,000 were males and 26,000 females. The decrease has thus been about equal in the two sexes.

It is worthy of notice that in Maine, New York, and Maryland, the number of white males considerably exceeds that of the females. In New York the excess is 40,000, in Maine

11,000, and in Maryland 4,000. The excess is thus proportionally largest in Maine. This, we suppose, is to be attributed to the large number of the daughters of that State employed elsewhere in factories, or as school-mistresses, possibly also to superior beauty, health, generosity of heart, and household thrift, which have induced bachelors of other States to resort thither in search of wives.

The Prairie Dog.

The following is from the Providence Journal, written by a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, is the best of many accounts we have read of the prairie dog:

The prairie dog, so called, deserves a better name, as it has no trait common to dogs, nor does it in the least resemble them. Its looks and habits are different, and it feeds wholly on grass. This is one of the most interesting animals met with on the prairies. The first colony of these little creatures we met was near Brady's Creek, a branch of the Colorado of the East. This was the largest we met, and I have never heard of one so extensive. For three days we traveled through the colony, during which time we did not lose sight of them. On either side, as far as we could see over the plain, their habitations extended, the hillocks they had raised with the earth brought up from below the surface of the ground. The habitations were usually about two rods apart, and from the beaten track between some of them, there was probably a family connection. In other cases there was nothing to denote an intimacy. Occasionally was seen a hillock much larger than the rest, containing two cart-loads of earth. These had two entrances to them, whence it might be inferred, that the family might be larger than usual. We suppose this vast collection of "prairie dogs" to extend from 60 to 70 miles, as we traveled at that time upward of 20 miles a day.

For the greater part of the distance where this colony extended the country was very flat, and covered with short grass (kept so by these animals feeding on it) and by musquit trees. Rivers did not stop the colony, for several streams passed through it, but it extended on both sides. In one instance I noticed a colony of these animals on the summit of a range of hills where the country was exceedingly barren, and the herbage so scant that there seemed hardly subsistence enough even for them. It was evident that the colony was not in a flourishing condition, as many of the habitations seemed deserted.

Of the habits of these animals, I can say little from observation, as we could not stop long enough to watch them. I would have been glad to have taken a position in or near a tree for a day for the sole purpose of studying their habits, for I have no satisfactory account of them. Major Long, in his expedition to the Rocky Mountains, is one of the earliest writers who describes them. He says they pass the winter in a lethargic state. But other travelers deny this, and say they come out from their holes during the winter whenever it is warm. I saw them on some pretty cold days in November, and think there are few days when they do not come from their holes. In the plains far to the North, where the snow lies on the ground for weeks, and where the cold is severe, they doubtless become torpid—for they could find nothing to feed on, even should they venture from their habitations.

The color of the prairie dog is a light brownish yellow. Its size varies from that of a large grey squirrel to a Northern woodchuck. Its tail is bushy like a squirrel's, but only about half its length. It stands erect like a squirrel with its tail in constant motion, and its movements altogether resemble those of that animal more than any other. It makes a noise more resembling the chirping of a bird than the barking of a dog, and this is kept up whenever any one approaches. As we drew near their habitations, we noticed a general scampering among them, each running to his hillock. They would then stand erect at the entrance of their holes, with their heads just peeping above, when they would keep up an incessant chirping, and frisking of their tails until we passed. I found it difficult to shoot one, and think more than a dozen shots were fired before we secured one. I must believe that more were killed, but as they stood at the entrance of their holes, they doubtless fell when they were shot, as I noticed blood about them in several instances. Two that I obtained were too much injured to be preserved as specimens.

The prairie dog is said to be good food—but at the time we killed those referred to, our provisions were plenty, and no one could be tempted to try them,—subsequently, when we got on short allowances, we should not have hesitated to eat them, but we had then got beyond their colonies. There is one peculiarity in their habits, which deserves to be noticed. It is their drink. How and where do they obtain it? They generally select the most arid spots for their abodes, and I have seen a colony of them fifteen miles from the nearest water. Some persons suppose them to burrow so deep that they find water, others that they do not drink at all. I am inclined to believe that they want but little water, and this they obtain from the heavy dew on the grass.

Rabbits often burrow with the prairie dogs—or what is more probable, they occupy habitations made by the latter. The habits of a rabbit generally lead them to places where shrubs and bushes abound, and not to a bare plain with nothing but dwarfish musquit trees. I think, therefore, that the rabbits I have seen are merely some wanderers strayed away from their more natural places, which finding comfortable quarters provided by the prairie dog without the labor of burrowing themselves, drive away the weaker animals and monopolize their dwellings.

A small brown owl also resides with the prairie dog. I saw this bird several times toward evening, standing on the little hillocks, just emerging from its underground habitation. From the known habits of the owl, one of which is its fondness for ground mice, moles, and other small quadrupeds, it doubtless seeks the quarters of the prairie dogs to feed on the young, although one would suppose this animal to have sufficient strength to drive from its habitation so diminutive a bird as this owl. I never saw any but the small owl alluded to in these colonies.

Besides the rabbit and owl, which dwell with these animals, there is another creature which is always found among them, this is the rattlesnake. I had often heard that such was the case, but I believed it accidental, until I

witnessed the fact in several instances. On one occasion I saw several of these revolting reptiles enter a single hole in the very midst of a dog town. No one can believe that there is any friendship between two animals of such different natures, but that the rattlesnake takes up his abode among the prairie dogs, for the sole purpose of living on them. They cannot drive the snake away, and are compelled to give him quiet possession of any habitation he may select, and let him feed upon the junior members of their fraternity.

Romance and Tragedy.

Many of our readers will remember, (says the Springfield Republican,) a series of articles, entitled, "Three Weeks on a Cotton Plantation," which appeared in our columns a twelvemonth since, or more. In one of those articles, the romantic history of the planter, whose hospitality the writer so gratefully recalled, was briefly given. He landed at Natchez, a boy. He had come down the Ohio and Mississippi on a flat-boat, with his father and his father's partner. There the father died and was buried, and there the boy was left by the heartless partner, without a penny. Naturally shrewd, he soon picked up business—sold tickets for the theater, did errands, peddled knick-knacks, &c., until he grew up to a proper size for larger operations. He then became the owner of a dry, then of a small plantation near Natchez, then of an immensely large plantation at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg. Here he went into speculations, and before the crash of '37 supposed himself to be worth a quarter of a million.

Hitherto, his fortunes had waxed. He was independent. He then, for the first time, returned to Cincinnati, and sought out his mother and sisters, whom he left behind long years before. He found his family, who supposed him dead, in poverty, and provided for them, and then came the reverses. The wife of his youth had borne him three beautiful children. These, one after another, died, and then the wife was laid in the grave. An interval elapsed, of pecuniary prosperity, but of intense grief, when he was blessed with the hand of one of the most beautiful and lovely of womenkind. Then came the commercial crisis of '37. His active energy perished, in some degree, the force of the blow, and he was enabled to retain and add to his beautiful plantation.

Years passed on, and another family of beautiful children had grown up around him, to whom, and their beautiful mother, he was attached with almost fanatical idolatry. Two years ago last August, his home was the abode of plenty and the largest hospitality. Immediately after, his favorite child sickened and died. A month or two after his house was burned. A few weeks more, and a long-pending law-suit, originating in his efforts to retain his property, and pay his debts, was decided against him, and his plantation was put under the hammer of the auctioneer, and the broken-spirited man moved to Vicksburg. Here another child died.

With the remnant of his large possessions, he purchased the beautiful steamer Mohawk, and ran her in the Vicksburg and New Orleans trade, acting as captain himself. The following dispatch was subsequently received by the northern papers:—

"Louisville, December 17th.—Capt. Cobb, of the steamer Mohawk, blew out his brains yesterday, at Vicksburg. Cause—pecuniary troubles, and the death of his wife."

Another dispatch from Nashville, of the same date, stated that that morning the steamer Mohawk sunk, with two thousand bales of cotton on board, while lying at that city! Two poor, weeping, terror-stricken children are all that remain of the whole family. What dream of fiction ever equalled a tragedy like this!

A True Heroine.

The New York Sunday Times notices a young, intelligent and interesting woman, residing within sixty miles of New York, who has, with the assistance of an aged and infirm father, saved twenty-one lives within the last fifteen years. The following particulars are given:—

"Kate Moore is the daughter of Captain Moore, who keeps the light-house on Fairweather Island, situated midway between the harbors of Block Rock and Bridgeport, Conn. The island contains five acres of land, and is about half a mile from the shore. Many disasters, it is known, have occurred to vessels driven round Montauk Point in a storm, and sometimes in the Sound homeward bound; and this lady's ear is so accurate, that it is said she can distinguish the shrieks of the drowning mariner, and direct her boat in the darkest night. She can trim a boat and manage it as well as any man, and seems to make up in tact what she lacks in strength, and never refuses to turn out in the darkest night, to the relief of the sufferers. Our informant adds that she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly feminine in her manners, and that, although she occasionally visits New York, and other places in that vicinity, and has a large and most respectable acquaintance, many of whom know of these facts, they have never come to the knowledge of the public before. The late lamented Major Noah, who was remarkable for collecting the most interesting facts, by some means became acquainted with them. We also understand that Captain Moore and his worthy helpmate have resided upon the island over twenty years, and brought up a family of five children, upon a salary of three hundred dollars a year, all of whom have an excellent education, and that they entertain a great many persons who visit the island with true, old-fashioned hospitality."

A CURIOUS FACT.—"I met," says Atkinson, "with a curious instance lately, of a fact in regard to the force of our absorbing power. A friend's gardener having taken a few pinches of flour of sulphur to sprinkle over a plant, found, although his hands were cleansed immediately, that the subtle influence of the sulphur had penetrated his system, and come out again from his body, and through his clothes, so that the money in his pocket, and other metal about him became tarnished. Other substances will produce similar effects. I know a lady who could not touch the brass knobs of her door for some weeks, from their producing pain and partly paralyzing the arm; and of another lady who was variously affected by the approach of different metals. Medicines rubbed on her skin would produce precisely the same effect as if she had swallowed them. I know a whole family who are disagreeably affected by the near approach of iron."

The Mile of different Nations.

Table listing various nationalities and their corresponding mile measurements. Includes: Arabian mile, 2,148; Ethiopian mile, 10,137; Frankish mile, 6,082; Burgundy mile, 6,183; Chinese mile, 6,229; Danish mile, 8,244; Dutch mile, 6,395; English mile, 1,760; English mile, geographical, 2,025; Flemish mile, 6,869; French artificial leagues, 4,860; French marine leagues, 6,075; French legal leagues of 2,000 toises, 4,263; German mile, geographical, 8,100; German mile, long, 10,126; German mile, short, 6,859; Hamburg mile, 8,244; Hanover mile, 11,559; Hesse mile, 10,647; Hungarian mile, 9,113; Irish mile, 3,038; Italian mile, 2,025; Lithuanian mile, 9,781; Oldenburg mile, 10,820; Poland mile, short, 6,075; Poland mile, long, 8,101; Portuguese leagues, 6,760; Prussian mile, 8,468; Roman mile, ancient, 1,612; Roman mile, modern, 2,025; Russian versts, 1,167; Saxon mile, 9,905; Scotch mile, 1,984; Silesian mile, 7,083; Spanish leagues, common, 7,416; Spanish leagues, legal, 4,630; Suabian mile, 10,126; Swedish mile, 11,703; Swiss mile, 9,156; Turkey berries, 1,821; Westphalian mile, 12,155.

Keeping Fowls.

At a late agricultural discussion in this city, says the Albany Cultivator, Mr. Chester Moses, of Skeneateles, made some valuable remarks on poultry keeping. He stated that for several years past he had kept 900 to 700 fowls, and the last winter kept 900. His chief object is eggs, of which his fowls average about 100 each annually. They are not confined, but are allowed to range at will. Their food is principally wheat screenings, with some corn, buckwheat, and animal offal. He is also particular to allow them plenty of oyster shells, pounded, of which, during or at the season when they lay most, they eat in large quantities. The lime in the oyster shells doubtless contributes to the formation of the shell of the egg, and perhaps assists, also, in the digestion of the food.

He keeps the Polish or top-knot fowls, and the common country stock—prefers the former on account of their laying more steadily the first year, or two years—thinks there is not much difference in the black and spangled varieties of top-knots. His general practice is not to keep fowls after the second year. They do not lay so well after that age, they are regularly sold off, and the stock is kept up chiefly by purchase, though some chickens are raised; and it only for the latter object that cocks are kept, Mr. M. being satisfied that they are no benefit in the production of eggs for the market.

Mr. Moses considers the manure of his fowls of much importance, and takes care that it is all saved and applied to his crops. Under the building in which the fowls roost is a cellar, into which all the manure is put. In spring, a few weeks before planting time, the manure is worked over and mixed with plaster—sometimes with plaster and ashes in equal proportions—using enough of these articles to make the manure so dry as to pulverize thoroughly.

The domestic guano, of which Mr. M. sometimes has the quantity of 300 bushels in a season, produces a powerful effect on the growth of Indian corn. His mode of applying it is, to drop a handful in each hill, which is then covered half an inch or more with earth, in order to prevent the seed from coming in immediate contact with the manure, which experience has shown would prevent its germination. Mr. M. stated that he had tried this compost in comparison with good hog manure, by applying each to corn in the same field and on similar soil. On one part, half a shovel full of hog manure was put on a hill, and on the other part a handful of the hen manure compost. The crop was best where the latter was used, and the succeeding crop, (which was oats,) showed the same result in favor of the hen manure.

Cultivating Pearls.

Pearls are deposited by the interior part of shell-fish, which may be made to deposit this in the form of drops or globules, instead of spreading it naturally over the inner surface of the shell. This art of causing the pearl oyster to deposit its secretion in this way, has long been known to the Chinese, who have practiced it with great success and very considerable profit, producing by its means pearls of good size. The celebrated Lincense discovered the method of effecting this, and is said to have disposed of the knowledge to some of the pearl-dealers for a considerable sum. Almost every species of bivalve shellfish secretes this matter more or less plentifully. The union of our fresh-water streams, or common fresh-water clams, often produces very pretty pearls.

The great secret of making these creatures deposit pearls, is to disturb the natural process, by placing a small piece of pearl next to the shell and the mantle or membrane that covers the body. This forms a nucleus, and is made to increase by the deposit of pearly matter over it.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica gives the following as the method of producing pearls:—"The shell is to be opened with great care, to avoid injuring the animal, and a small portion of the internal surface of the shell is scraped off. In its place is inserted a spherical piece of mother-of-pearl, about the size of a small shot or grain. This serves as a nucleus, on which is deposited the pearly fluid, and which in time forms a pearl."

CONFESSIONS OF A SLAVE-CATCHER.—The infamous creature, John Caphart, gave the following testimony on cross examination in the Hayden case:—"It was part of my business to arrest slaves and free persons of color, who were collected in crowds at night, and lock them up. It was also part of my business to take them before the Mayor. I did this without any warrant, and at my own discretion. Next day they were examined and punished. The punishment is flogging. I am one of the men who are getting on exceeding thirty."

nine lashes. I am paid fifty cents for each negro I flog. The price used to be 62 cents. I am paid fifty cents for each negro I arrest, and fifty cents more if I flog him. I have flogged HUNDREDS. I am often employed by private persons to pursue fugitive slaves. I have been thus employed since 1836. I never refuse a good job of that kind. Sometimes they turn out bad jobs, but never if I can help it. All that I ever arrested as fugitives were decided to be such, except those Portuguese the counsel read about in the other trial."

State of things at Rome.

We take the following from the Roman correspondence of London Daily News. The date is June 20:

The past week has been eventful. It opened very lugubriously by the assassination of Signor Marco Evangelisti, on the evening of Sunday, the 15th inst, an event which has created an immense sensation in Rome. Signor Evangelisti held the office of Chancellor of the Sagra Consulta Tribunal, and was high in favor with the papal government on account of the strong re-actionary principles he entertained, and the unrelenting severity with which he prosecuted the liberals. He was proceeding alone and on foot on the evening in question to pay a visit at the house of Signor Massina, at a quarter to ten o'clock, and had entered a street named La Paddaccia, near the Piazza di San Marco, when a man of short stature, dressed in a frock coat, white trousers, and straw hat, passed him, and walked on until a dozen paces in advance, when he suddenly turned round and ran furiously back at Signor Evangelisti, who, although a tall, powerful man, not more than forty years of age, could not resist the suddenness of the attack, but received a violent poignard wound in the abdomen, which brought him to the ground, his assailant falling over him in the struggle. Both however, rose again immediately, and his assassin took to flight pursued by Signor Evangelisti, who shouted al ladro! al ladro! without obtaining aid, until finding himself growing faint he stopped at the French barracks in the Jesuit's convent, where he was placed in a chair, while a carriage could be procured to convey him home. He was of opinion that his wound was only slight, as he felt scarcely any pain, but the surgeon presaged differently and more correctly. After a few hours, dangerous symptoms manifested themselves, and he expired on Tuesday morning, without having been able to leave any clue that might have led to the detection of his murderer, who besides being of low stature, held his head purposely down at the moment of the onslaught, so that his features might not be seen. That the murder was not the work of a robber is very evident, but it is not clear whether it is to be attributed to a political motive, or merely to the revenge of some one of the many victims of Signor Evangelisti's unsparring system of persecution.

A Chinese Map of the World.

In knowledge of geography the Chinese have been, till recently, sadly deficient. Malcom describes a map of the world which he obtained there, as follows:—

"It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost covered with China! In the left hand corner, at the top, is a sea, three inches square, in which are delineated, as small islands, Europe, England, France, Holland, Portugal, and Africa. Holland is as large as all the rest, and Africa is not so large as the end of one's little finger! The northern frontier is Russia, very large. The left corner at the bottom is occupied by 'the western ocean,' as it is called, containing the Malay peninsula, pretty well defined. Along the bottom are Cambodia, Cochinchina, &c., represented as moderate-sized islands; and on the right is Formosa, larger than all the rest put together. Various other countries are shown as small islands. I should have given an engraving of this curious map, but that a true reduction to the size of a page would have left out most of these countries altogether! The surrounding ocean is represented in huge waves, with smooth passages, or highways, branching off to different countries, or islands, as they represent them. They suppose that ships which keep along the highways go safely; but if they, through ignorance, or stress of weather, diverge, they soon get among these awful billows, and are lost!"

THE WOMEN OF SAVOY.—A letter of Horace Greeley, giving some account of his journey from Lyons to Turin, says:—

"I think I saw quite a number of women as men at work in the fields throughout Savoy. A girl of fourteen driving a yoke of oxen attached to a cart, walking barefoot beside the team and plating the goadstick, while a boy of her own age lay at length in the cart, is one of my liveliest recollections of Savoyard ways. Nut-brown, unbonded women, hoeing corn with an implement between an adze and a pick-axe, (and not a bad implement, either, for so rugged an unplowed soil,) women driving hogs, cows, &c., or to from market, we encountered at every town. So much hard, rough work and exposure is fatal to every trace of beauty, and I do not remember to have seen a woman in Savoy even moderately good-looking, while many were absolutely revolting. That this is not Nature's fault is proved by the general aspect of the children, who, though swarthy, have often good forms and features."

The old Greeks observed a beautiful festival, called "The Welcome of the Swallows." When these social birds first returned in the springtime, children went about in procession, with music and garlands, receiving presents at every door where they stopped to sing a welcome to the swallows, in that graceful old language, so melodious even in its ruins, that the listener feels as if the brilliant azure of Grecian skies, the breezy motion of their olive groves, and the gush of their silvery fountains, had all passed into a monument of liquid and harmonious sounds.

The Rev. Mr. Choules says: "I wish that we could create a general passion for gardening and horticulture. We want more beauty about our homes; more to attach us to our homes. The scenes of our childhood are the memories of our future years. Let our dwellings be beautiful with plants and flowers. Flowers are the playthings of childhood and the ornaments of the grave; they raise smiling looks to men and grateful ones to God."

New Era for the "Best Youth's Magazine!"

GREAT REDUCTION OF POSTAGE!

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET. STILL under the editorial care of FRANCIS G. WOODWORTH, and filled with every gem for the young, commencing a new series with the number for July, 1851. This number is now ready. Now is the time to subscribe.

The great reduction in postage goes into effect on the first day of July. From and after that day, the postage on a single number of the Cabinet (paid quarterly, in advance) will be, for any distance not over 500 miles, 1 cent, over 500, and not over 1500, 2 cents, being a reduction to all subscribers within 500 miles from 42 cents to 12 cents per annum, to all other subscribers in the Union a reduction of almost one half from the old rates. The publisher anticipates, as the result of this liberal reduction, a large and immediate addition to his subscription list from every part of the country, as the former high rates of postage have deterred many from receiving the work by mail.

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Please send on your orders at once. Specimen numbers can be seen at the office of this paper, or they will be forwarded, gratis, on application, (post paid,) to the publisher. Subscribers may send money by mail, at the publisher's risk.

Terms, (invariably in advance,) \$1 a year; 4 copies, \$3; 7 copies, \$5. Clergymen, postmasters, editors, and school teachers, who will form clubs of four or more, shall receive the money, shall be allowed an additional copy for their trouble; or they are authorized to retain 25 per cent. on all new subscriptions, where the full price (\$1) is paid.

Bound volumes, (of which there are now 5,) \$1 25 each; the whole set, \$5 50. Postage Free!—Subscribers at a distance, who will remit the full price (\$1 25 each) shall receive the volumes postage free. These volumes contain nearly 500 pages each.

AGENTS WANTED.

The publisher wishes to employ several gentlemen, in different parts of the Union—North, South, East, and West—to act as agents for the work. Their business will be to travel and to obtain subscribers. There is no periodical of whatever character, which is so ready and so general a favor as Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet. Those who devote their time wholly or mainly to the interests of this publication, will receive a compensation which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Persons desiring an agency will please address the publisher (post paid) with references to his character and ability. No time should be lost, as now is the time to subscribe. Every particular respecting the agency will be immediately forwarded on application. Specimens of the work sent gratis. D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, 118 Nassau-st., New York.

NOTE.—The publishers or editors of those newspapers to whom this advertisement is sent, marked, are requested to give it (not including their own) some half a dozen conspicuous insertions, which they shall be entitled to receive a copy of the Cabinet, monthly, for two years, on their sending to the address of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet" copies of the papers containing the advertisement; or, if preferred, they shall receive one volume of the Cabinet bound in muslin, and a copy of Woodworth's Stories about Animals, illustrated with 40 engravings. Those who prefer the latter, must signify such preference and inform us how the books are to be sent. D. A. WOODWORTH.

Sabbath Tracts.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: No. 1 Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2 Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 32 pp. No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4 The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5 A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp. No. 6 Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7 Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 3 pp. No. 8 The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9 The Fourth Commandment False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10 The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11 Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative enactments. 16 pp. No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited:

A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment, by George Carlou. First printed in London, in 1794; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form: 168 pages.

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten net. 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 Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.

Victindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

Table listing local agents for the Recorder in various states including New York, Rhode Island, and Michigan. Includes names like Adams-Charles Potter, Pawcack-J. W. Sullivan, and others.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society AT NO. 9 SPRUCE-ST., NEW YORK.

Terms: \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed till the close of the year. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.