

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 4, 1852.

LIMITED SPREAD OF SABBATARIANISM.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder.

I read your paper with much interest, and am surprised that brother Brown's excellent, faithful articles on "Denominational Sins" have not been better appreciated.

I often mourn on account of the little success that seems to attend the efforts to promote the knowledge and observance of the true Sabbath. It seems to me one of the great mysteries of providence, that such valuable men as Elegg of Glasgow, Black of London, &c., should labor so much without success.

I am very much interested in the tidings from Jerusalem, and have often thought I should like brother Brown's opinion on the question, "If Jerusalem should be again built up, the Jews brought to embrace the Messiah, and the gospel have a universal spread, will the Bible Sabbath be again restored?"

Would it not be a profitable way of spending the evening after the Sixth-day, to spend it in special prayer for the universal spread of the Sabbath?—those who can meet to gether in a social prayer meeting, to make that the special subject of prayer; those who cannot meet together on this evening, to devote the time to the same purpose in their own families, or closets, &c.?

I should very much like to see some remarks in the Recorder on these questions. I was considerably affected, lately, in reading a piece in the Recorder on emigration, with the account of that brother who was so anxious to promote the Sabbath, and preach the Gospel, and seemed willing to make any sacrifice for that object, yet never saw his desires gratified, but, on the contrary, all his children scattered, and not one of them continuing to keep the Sabbath.

Remarks.

The foregoing is from a worthy female correspondent, whose exercises of mind on the particular points referred to are, probably, similar to those which many others have had.

In regard to the question, Whether the Bible Sabbath will be restored, when Jerusalem shall be rebuilt, and the Gospel spread over the whole earth? we would merely refer our correspondent to an article in the Recorder, week before last, entitled, "The Universal Observance of the Sabbath in Millennial Times," by Mr. Begg.

The suggestion of spending the eve of the Sabbath as a season of special prayer for the spread of this divine institution, is worthy of consideration. We have nothing in addition to offer upon this particular point; but of the necessity of resorting more to prayer, if not less to controversy, we have long been sensible.

Our scripture creed is that, the cause of truth is advanced, not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord. That the truth should be stated to opposers, is certainly necessary; for it were folly to expect people to be converted to any truth without knowing what that truth is.

We often err on this point. We come into contact with those who differ from us, and supposing them to be ignorant, we make a simple statement of the duty required by the Fourth Commandment. They meet the statement with an objection; and we, in turn, attempt to obviate the objection by a strict analysis of the language employed in the Commandment.

Now we suggest, that there is such a thing as giving too much importance to objections. Our hasty earnestness to dispose of them practically concedes that they are of weight. The objector is often led to attach an importance to them, by the very zeal which we evince in the way of meeting them; whereas, had he been left to his own reflections, and, in the mean time, been commended to God in prayer, he would have felt how weak were his objections, in comparison with the simple truth of the Bible, calmly and affectionately stated to his understanding.

and spirit. It is certainly all this, when accompanied with the life-giving influences of the Holy Spirit. Yet, as if we were distrustful of its power, we are always trying some argument of our own.

We are not disposed to undervalue controversy. In a certain sense, our Lord himself was a controversialist. So were his Apostles. But controversy was not their reliance. They well knew, that while "the light was shining in darkness, the darkness comprehended it not." They knew that the god of this world had blinded the eyes and hardened the hearts of all men, so that not even miracles done before them could bring them into the faith of the gospel.

It is the error of most modern reformers, that they rely more upon controversy than upon prayer. This is the age of disputation, and in the excitement attendant upon it, people almost forget that the triumph of truth depends upon the interposition and blessing of the God of truth.

The circumstance by which our correspondent "was much affected, lately," prompting the query whether, "If the thing was from God, would it not have prospered?" deserves a passing remark.

Bro. Bliss probably committed an error, in the first place, by removing from Rhode Island. He there enjoyed church privileges for himself and his growing family. It is a serious matter, for one so situated, to break up, and emigrate to a region where no such privileges can be enjoyed; a step, which nothing will justify but urgent necessity, or a strong sense of duty growing out of the marked leadings of Divine Providence.

The text which our correspondent has furnished, calls for some additional reflections. It is no uncommon thing for persons to conclude, that an undertaking is contrary to the will of God, because it seems to meet with some discouragement, or temporary check, from his providence.

Divine Providence is a scheme of which we have but a very imperfect comprehension. Those who determine their duty by the way in which its dispensations affect them personally, will prove as variable as the wind; not because there are contradictions in God's providence, any more than in his word; but because the relation of particular dispensations of it to its great end, as a whole, is not obvious to short-sighted mortals.

It is enough for us, that our duty is plainly marked out in God's word. If God says to us, "Keep holy the Sabbath day," and that "the seventh day is the Sabbath," and if, after availing ourselves of the best means of information within our reach, we are convinced that Saturday is that very "seventh day" which he commands us to sanctify; then no matter what may be the dispensations of providence towards us personally, all we have to do is to obey.

But are not the discouragements we meet with, the fewness of our numbers, the difficulties that constantly embarrass our efforts to keep the Sabbath, and our limited success in making converts, indications that we have misunderstood the teachings of Scripture? We confessed, that we never hear such questions asked, without almost losing our patience.

But let the principle involved in this all-potent interrogatory be tested a little. Only about three hundred years ago, Martin Luther began preaching a doctrine quite new and strange to the great majority of those who were called the Church of Christ on earth—the doctrine of Justification by Faith.

Every one shall give account of himself to God. And when he gives his account, God will ask him—not, What did others understand me to command? but—What did you yourself understand me to command? It is the clearest dictate of reason, that as we shall not be called to answer for other people's conduct, so we are not called to regulate our duty by their conscience, or their convictions.

Sympathy for Dr. Newman.—The Freeman's Journal, the Roman Catholic paper published in this city, acknowledges the receipt of \$295 50 towards the fund raised to defray the expenses of the suit between Drs. Newman and Achilli.

The N. Y. Baptist Register, published at Utica, New York, and for some time past the organ of the Baptist State Convention, has been sold for \$2,500 to A. M. Beebe, Esq., who it is expected will conduct it. It is regretted that it has no official connection with the organization of which it was formerly the organ.

MINISTERIAL LABOR IN WISCONSIN.

We have received from Eld. Varnum Hull, of Milton, Wisconsin, two business letters, in each of which he speaks of the encouragements to ministerial labor in that State.

"For the encouragement of the friends, I would say, that within some nine months past sixteen families, residing about twelve miles from us, have embraced the Sabbath, and I think a church will be organized there eventually. Among the converts is one man who was educated for the Lutheran ministry. I had the pleasure of baptizing him and his wife a few days ago, and I have strong hopes that he will do the cause good service.

Eld. Hull's second letter speaks of being engaged, with much encouragement, in a protracted meeting at Albion, and says:—"We need more faithful ministerial labor here, and must have it. The Sabbath is receiving attention, and quite a number have embraced it. We have recently had some discussion at that subject before a Baptist Ministerial Conference. I am engaged to preach four or five discourses on it soon in the village of Whitewater."

In this connection it may be proper to say, that the claims of Wisconsin, as a field for ministerial labor, were considered by the Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society at their last meeting, and it was voted to continue to aid in sustaining the ministry at Walworth; and also to favor a proposition of the Wisconsin Association, to employ a minister for a year in visiting and preaching among the scattered Sabbath-keepers in Northern Wisconsin, by paying half the expense of such a mission.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Crystal Palace and Sunday-Sale of the Presentation—The Madiat—The Queen—The "Prince Albert."

In the Free Church Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, it was this week resolved to memorialize the Government not to grant a charter to the Crystal Palace Company, unless with a proviso that it should not be opened on Sunday. In the discussion, the progress of Sunday desecration in Glasgow was referred to. Some years ago, as remarked by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, omnibuses were started on Sunday to run between the city and suburbs, to carry people to and from the churches.

The printing of the minutes of our Associations became a fixed rule at an early day, and in these minutes were recorded facts and figures which have become absolutely indispensable to history. Unfortunately, however, we have made, in the progress of years, but little improvement in the manner of executing these minutes.

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ing us of the Apostle's warning against "foolish jesting, which is not convenient;" but the low state of true religious feeling in our land is indicated by the extensive circulation of such foolery.

The English portion of the deputation in behalf of the Madiat left England in the beginning of the week. They were to be joined by those of the Continental Churches at Mar-sailles, and proceed together to Tuscany. Very large meetings have been held, both in Glasgow and Edinburgh, within these few days, at which due sympathy was expressed for the sufferers, and resolutions to endeavor to find them help.

Our Queen passed through Edinburgh this week, on her way from the Highlands to England, and before now has probably returned to mingle in the bustle and anxieties of Government.

The Prince Albert, which was sent out by Lady Franklin in search of her husband, about two years ago, has returned without tidings or traces of the lost. Having, however, visited the rendezvous of the more recent expedition, we have favorable accounts of the openness of Wellington Channel, and of the departure of the vessels by the course which Penny discovered last year.

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.

Few persons appreciate the importance of full and correct statistics of Churches and Associations, as materials for history. We attempted, some months ago, to prepare a statistical table of Seventh-day Baptist Churches, showing the ministers, licentiates, deacons, clerks, post-offices, date of organization, number of members, and increase or decrease for three years; and were surprised to find how incomplete and unreliable were the minutes of past years.

In a recent number of the Christian Watchman and Reflector, we find a timely article upon this subject, suggested by an examination of the "Manual" issued by the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland—an organization which deserves great credit for the invaluable statistics it furnishes of the churches connected with it.

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"We have been neglectful of our history, and have suffered from the loss. True to our history, every year would more distinctly and fully have embodied our principles, and our mission would have been the more nearly accomplished. We have a past—but it is buried, and who shall find it? Where are the materials out of which to frame our history? How can we carry forward the work our fathers commenced, without knowing what they achieved, and the principles by which they were actuated?"

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DANIEL WEBSTER.

A large space in the daily papers is occupied with accounts of Mr. Webster's death and funeral, and the deep sorrow which pervades all classes in every part of the country. Of his last hours we have already given every important particular. His funeral took place at Marshfield on Sixth-day last, and was attended by at least 10,000 persons, among whom were General Franklin Pierce, Governor Marcy of N. Y., Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Charles Ashman, Governor Boutwell, Ex-Chancellor Jones of N. Y., Judge Sprague, and many other distinguished men.

At nine o'clock the body had been removed from the library to the lawn in front of the mansion, and placed on a bier beneath one of the large poplar trees. From this hour up to half-past one the thousands present came around and took a last view. The countenance was serene and life-like. Two garlands of oak leaves and acorns, and two bouquets of flowers, were placed on the coffin. Many shed tears and grieved for the loss of a departed father or dear friend.

The solemnities closed at the mansion at half-past one, when the funeral cortege proceeded to the tomb, about half-a-mile distant. There were no ladies in the procession, and no carriages, but so great was the length that scarcely two-thirds had left the house when the body reached the tomb. Here the procession passed round the coffin, the lid of which was open, and at precisely half-past two o'clock the tomb closed on the mortal remains of Daniel Webster.

Mr. Webster's Will.

Mr. Webster made his will only a few days before his death, signing it on Thursday. It was drawn up under his direction by Geo. T. Curtis, Esq. It gives the Marshfield property to the widow during her lifetime, and then transfers it to Fletcher Webster—the only living child of the deceased statesman—whose son Daniel—an unusually intelligent, and manly lad of about twelve years—succeeds to the inheritance. Mr. Webster's grandchildren by his daughter Mrs. Appleton, are already very wealthy, so that no injustice is done them in this bequest.

Mr. Webster's Services.

Daniel Webster was born in Franklin, N. H., Jan. 18, 1782. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, at the commencement of 1801, and soon afterwards became teacher of an academy at Fryburg, Me. He studied law first at Bowdoin, N. H., and afterwards in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. In 1807 he established himself in Portsmouth, N. H., where he soon earned distinction as a lawyer. He took his seat in Congress, as a Representative from New Hampshire, in 1813, and served two terms. In 1816 he removed to Boston. In 1821 he took a leading part in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and in 1823 again took his seat in Congress as the Representative from Boston. Re-elected in 1824 and in 1826, he was in the latter year transferred to the Senate. In 1830 he made his great speech in reply to Hayne. Remaining in the Senate until 1841, he became Secretary of State under Gen. Harrison, and continued at that post under Mr. Tyler, until after the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, negotiated with Lord Ashburton. Not long after his negotiation he visited Europe, where he was received with distinguished honors. In 1845 he was re-elected to the Senate, where he continued until, on the decease of Gen. Taylor, and the accession of Mr. Fillmore, he became again Secretary of State. The angel of death found him at that post.

A Letter of Mr. Webster.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Webster to an intimate friend in this city, dated Franklin, May 3, 1846, has found its way into the papers, and will be read with peculiar interest just at this time.

"I have made satisfactory arrangements respecting my house here, the best of which is that I can leave it where it is, and yet be comfortable, notwithstanding the railroad. This house faces due North. Its windows look towards the river Merrimack. But then the river soon turns to the South, so that the Eastern windows look toward the river also. But the river has so deepened its channel in this stretch of it, within the last fifty years, that we cannot see its waters, without approaching it, or going back to the higher lands behind us. The history of this change is of considerable importance in the philosophy of streams. I have observed it, practically, and know something of the theory of the phenomenon; but I doubt whether the world will ever be benefited, either by my learning, or my observation in this respect.

"Looking out at the east windows, at this moment (2 P. M.) with a beautiful sun just breaking out, my eye sweeps a rich and level field of 100 acres. At one end of it, a third of a mile off, I see plain marble grave stones, designating the places where repose my father, my brother Joseph, and my sisters Mable, Abigail and Sarah; good Scripture names, inherited from their Puritan ancestors.

"My father!—Ebenezer Webster!—at Kingston, in the lower part of the State, in 1739—the handsomest man I ever saw, except my brother Ezekiel, who appeared to me, and so does he now seem to me, the very finest human form that ever I laid eyes on. I saw him in his coffin—a white forehead—a tinged cheek—a complexion as clear as heavenly light!—But where am I straying? The grave has closed upon him, as it has on all my brothers and sisters. We shall soon be all together. But this is melancholy—and I leave it!—Dear, dear kindred blood, how I love you all! The fair field before me—I could see a lamb on any part of it. I have ploughed it, and raked it, and hoed it, but I never moved it. Somehow, I could never learn to plough a scythe! I had not wit enough. My brother

Joe used to say that my father sent me to college in order to make me equal to the rest of the children!

"Of a hot day in July—it must have been one of the last years of Washington's administration—I was making hay, with my father, just where I now see a remaining elm tree, about the middle of the afternoon. The Hon. Abel Foster, M. C., who lived in Canterbury, six miles off, called at the house, and came into the field to see my father. He was a worthy man, college learned, and had been a minister, but was not a person of any considerable natural powers. My father was his friend and supporter. He talked a while in the field, and went on his way. When he was gone, my father called me to him, and we sat down beneath the elm, on a haycock. He said, 'My son, that is a worthy man; he is a member of Congress; he goes to Philadelphia, and gets six dollars a day, while I toil here. It is because he had an education, which I never had. If I had had his early education, I should have been in Philadelphia in his place. I came near it, as it was; but I missed it, and now I must work here.' 'My dear father,' said I, 'you shall not work; brother and I will work for you, and wear our hands out, and you shall rest'—and I remember to have cried, and I cry now at the recollection. 'My child,' said he, 'it is of no importance to me; I now live but for my children; I could not give your elder brother the advantages of knowledge, but I can do something for you. Exert yourself—improve your opportunities—learn—learn—and when I am gone, you will not need to go through the hardships which I have undergone, and which have made me an old man before my time.'

"The next day he took me to Exeter, to the Philips Exeter Academy—placed me under the tuition of its excellent preceptor, Dr. Benjamin Abbott, still living. 'My father died in April, 1806. I neither left him, nor forsook him. My opening an office at Boscaawen was that I might be near him. I closed his eyes in this very house. He died at sixty-seven years of age—after a life of exertion, toil, and exposure—a private soldier, an officer, a legislator, a judge—everything that a man could be, to whom learning never had disclosed her 'ample page.' 'My first speech at the bar was made when he was on the bench—he never heard me a second time. 'He had in him what I recollect to have been the character of some of the old Puritans. He was deeply religious, but not sour—on the contrary, good humored, facetious—showing, even in his age, with a contagious laugh, teeth, all as white as alabaster—gentle, soft, playful—and yet having a heart in him that he seemed to have borrowed from a lion. He could frown; a frown it was; but cheerfulness, good humor, and smiles, composed his most usual aspect. Ever truly, your friend, 'DAN'L WEBSTER.'

DANIEL WEBSTER'S HABITMENTS FOR THE GRAVE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Marshfield, under date of Oct. 28th, says:—

The burial case is of a very neat pattern, covered with black velvet, and ornamented—not profusely, however—with silver-plated mountings and handles. The inside is lined with white satin, laid in small plaits. A plain though massive silver plate upon the lid contains the simple inscription, "DANIEL WEBSTER." The corpse is arrayed in such habiliments as his competitors of the Senate have often seen him in, when on a bright summer morning he sought the Senate Hall, to pour the words of wisdom and the light of truth upon some topic of surpassing public interest. A blue coat, with plain gilt buttons, vest and pants of spotless white, are substituted for the shroud. A white neckcloth encircles the throat, over which is turned the shirt collar. The feet are encased in silken hose, and shoes of patent leather. The hair of the deceased is parted and disposed as in life; and his white-gloved hands are crossed upon his breast. The lips are slightly parted, just as when about to speak.

Upon a post mortem examination of the body, at Marshfield, it was found that Mr. Webster died of a disease of the liver, and that the immediate cause of death was hemorrhage from the stomach and bowels, owing to a morbid condition of the blood consequent upon the above disease. There was also dropsy of the abdomen.

DR. PARKER AND MR. BEECHER.—Our readers have doubtless seen allusions to the newspaper controversy between Joel Parker, D. D., of New York, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn—a controversy which is not yet concluded, and the results of which are not likely to reflect much credit on either party. It seems, that in the early editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Stowe gave the name of Dr. Parker as holding certain proslavery sentiments which she reviewed. Dr. Parker denied holding the sentiments attributed to him, and offered to satisfy Mrs. S. of her mistake. As there was some delay in attending to the matter, the Doctor commenced, or threatened to commence, a suit for damages, which he laid at \$20,000. Finally Mrs. Stowe became satisfied she was wrong, erased the name of Dr. Parker from her book, and prepared a card of apology and explanation, which she proposed to publish. This was ostracized to her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, to show Dr. Parker, and publish if he was satisfied with it. But it did not exactly suit the Doctor, and therefore Mr. Beecher wrote two or three notes for Mrs. Stowe and Dr. P., which he and the Doctor considered a better adjustment of the matter. The interview closed without a definite understanding whether these notes should be published. They were sent to Mrs. Stowe, and then returned to New York, and printed with the signatures of Mrs. Stowe and Dr. Parker. Thereupon the latter charged that the signatures were forgeries; and Mr. Beecher printed a long justification of his course. The New York Observer and the Independent have given much space to the controversy, which we deem more amusing than edifying. A life of full and constant employment is the only safe and happy one.

POPULATION OF CANADA.

Table with 2 columns: Religion/Denomination and Population. Includes Church of England, Church of Scotland, Church of Rome, Free Presbyterians, etc.

Liverpool dates to Oct. 20th have been received since our last. We give a summary of the news.

The advices are quite favorable commercially. Cotton and bread-stuffs were still improving, and in good demand. Money was easy.

The Court had returned to London, and a Cabinet Council was held on the 15th Oct. for the purpose of appointing a day for the meeting of Parliament.

A rumor has crept into circulation, that the Government are about to make a movement in favor of extending the franchise, the plan proposed being to impose an income tax on all wages above £1 per week, and to confer votes on the payers of the tax.

The yacht America figures largely in the news of this week. On Tuesday, the 12th, she competed with the Swedish yacht Sverige, and defeated her by fully 20 minutes, the course being round the Nab Light, Isle of Wight; but owing to fog and light winds, the race was not exciting.

The London papers publish the official dispatches brought to the Admiralty by the Prince Albert, but they contain no news of Sir John Franklin.

The whole Russian army has been ordered to go into mourning for the Duke of Wellington.

From France we learn that the President was to make his triumphal entry into the Capital on the 16th. His reception was expected to be a magnificent affair, and preparations at a great outlay of money were being made.

The subscription for the wounded and for the families of those killed in repelling the Lopez Expedition to Cuba, amounts to 281,000 piasters. The widow of General Enna had received 10,000 piasters, and the widow of Francisco Fadal, 6,500.

Disturbances had taken place at Haenga between the citizens and the Police aided by the Austrian troops. Several were killed on both sides.

Twenty-four political prisoners were shot at Sinigloia, Papal States, from the 1st to the 3d October.

Affairs in Burmah remain in statu quo. In China the insurrection continues under full headway.

We mentioned last week the attempt made against the Shah of Persia. We now learn that Hajeje Suleiman Khan, accused as the instigator of the crime, was seized, his body carefully drilled with a knife in parts which would not at the moment cause death; pieces of lighted candles were then introduced into the holes, and thus illuminated, carried in procession through the bazaar, and finally conveyed to the town gates, and there cleft in twain like a fat ram. The Kurret-ill-Ain, better known as Bab's Lieutenant, or the Fair Prophetess of Kazoee, who since the late religious outbreak had been kept a close prisoner at the capital, has been executed, with some dozen others. His Majesty received three slug wounds in the shoulders, but all of a very slight nature.

California News.

The steamer Georgia, with California news to Oct. 1st, and over two million dollars in gold dust, arrived at New York on the 30th October.

The mining intelligence is very favorable, the yield continuing large.

Several fugitive slaves had been arrested since the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and delivered over to their masters.

Captain Land, of the clipper ship Challenge, died of dysentery, at Wharpos, on the 20th of July.

A great sale of city property (real estate) in San Francisco had taken place, and the prices realized were 50 per cent. over the expectations.

The whaler Huntress, of New Bedford, was totally lost on the coast of Kamtschatka. The crew suffered terribly ashore, but were ultimately saved.

The village of White Rock, near Placer-ville, was destroyed by fire on the 15th Sept.

The immigration is fast coming in, and the reports of sickness and privation on the plains are heart-rending in the extreme. The relief train sent out by the State to their assistance have been guilty of the meanness of selling them their food and water.

The health in some portions of the mines is bad. At Burton's Bar, Parks' Bar, and Ouley's Bar, several cases of sporadic cholera have occurred, which have proved fatal.

The Union says there is now on exhibition at the banking house of Mills, Townsend & Co., a lump of gold recently taken out at Downieville, which is one of the largest and handsomest ever found in California. This specimen is nearly pure, and weighs two Ass-

dred and four ounces and three dollars! The same firm have also another lump, perfectly pure, which weighs \$500, dug near the same spot as the above.

The ship Huntress, Capt. Soule, from San Francisco, bound to Hong Kong, was wrecked on the Maro (coral) Reef, about 700 miles distant from the Sandwich Islands, on the night of the 20th May. The Maro Reef was laid down erroneously on the captain's chart, (a French one,) making a difference in position of 18 miles, in addition to which the set of the current northward put the Huntress about 38 miles out of her reckoning.

The latest dates from Oregon are to the 18th Sept. A new paper has been started at Puget Sound, called The Columbian. Coal has been discovered in large quantities at Puget Sound.

An Oregon paper says: The tide of overland immigration continues to roll into our valleys with increasing rapidity and numbers. This year's immigration is unprecedented in the history of Oregon, both in regard to quantity and quality. In so large an immigration (not less than 10,000, and many say much larger) it is not at all surprising that much suffering is experienced among a portion of them, from the shortness of feed for stock, and scarcity of provisions; and we learn with much regret that some have died and many others suffered from cholera, and other disorders consequent upon the sudden change of diet and the fatigues of so long a journey. Those making the overland journey, however, could not expect it without some hardships, compared with what they have been used to experiencing when at home.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—We are indebted to the gentlemanly Secretary of the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," for the loan of that beautiful cut of the New York Crystal Palace which adorns our fourth page to day. The first column of the Palace was erected on the 30th of October, in the presence of some two thousand citizens, whom the interest of the occasion had drawn together. His Excellency Governor Hunt was in attendance, with a large number of the dignitaries of New York City. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President of the Association, delivered an address, in the course of which he read the following letter from Daniel Webster.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1852.

Sir: I have received your favor of Oct. 7, and I have examined with care the papers accompanying it, as well as the sketch of the building which you have been good enough to send; the latter appears to me very beautiful. Your name, and that of the gentlemen associated with you, are sufficient guarantees that the enterprise will be conducted with energy, fidelity and capacity; and there can be no doubt that an exhibition of the kind you contemplate, if properly carried out, will be of very general interest and utility. You do not overrate my desire to promote your views. Of course I cannot, as a member of the Government of the United States, give you any other aid than you have already received from the Customs Department, by making your building a bonded warehouse; but I will write to the representatives of the United States at the principal Courts of Europe, stating to them strongly my sense of the importance of your enterprise, and the numerous reasons in my mind why they should give your agent, Mr. Buschek, all the aid and support that they properly can. I am, Sir, with great respect, your ob't serv't. DANIEL WEBSTER. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., New York.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT LAST SABBATH.—A sad accident occurred last Sabbath (Saturday) from the breaking of a rail on the Springfield and Hartford Railroad, at the Canal Bridge, Windsor Locks. The train left New Haven with four passenger cars, and had just passed the village of Windsor Locks, approaching the bridge over the canal, where the track is laid on the bank of the canals. When the fourth or last car was thrown up, it disconnected with the third car, and rolled over into the canal, landing right side up, some fifteen feet from the bank. The third car was thrown from the track by the sudden jerk. Its forward truck turned round under the car, and the last truck of the second car was also torn off and brought back under the third. The train thus progressed, and passed the bridge, leaving not a sleeper on the bridge nor a rail thrown out of location. It thus went some fifty feet, and when it stopped the third car was tipped toward the canal, so that another revolution of the engine must have thrown it in with its whole load of passengers.

In the fourth car, which was thrown into the canal, there were some 15 or 20 passengers. Two of them, brothers, named James and Daniel Billington, of South Kingston, R. I., had just returned from California, and were hurrying home, to surprise their wives; they were both killed. Mr. Joseph Whitney, of Boston, had an arm broken, and was otherwise injured. Gen. James Palmer, of New Haven, Chief Engineer of the "Air Line Railroad," was injured, and from what we can ascertain, most seriously of those who survive. Rev. Mr. Clark, of Uxbridge, was severely bruised in the hip and face, and thoroughly drenched. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Munson, of Monson, were among those somewhat severely injured. The great wonder is, that no more lives were lost.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from Rev. J. L. Shuck, announcing his intention of returning to this country by way of San Francisco, and of spending a month at that place to learn the prospects for missionary labor in California, says:—

"Depend upon it, God is going to bring something good out of this vast emigration of Chinese to the United States. The churches will not send Missionaries to the heathen, and the Lord Jehovah is sending the heathen to the Missionaries. May we not hope that some of these heathen may become truly converted, and return as teachers and preachers to their own people. You must not be surprised if I bring you a request to take up your abode in California. China and California will soon be linked together by ocean steamers."

A stampede of sixteen slaves occurred in Washington Co., Maryland, on Saturday, Oct. 16.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The following account is given of a crash which occurred recently on the Postage Railroad:—

Adams & Co.'s Express car, heavily freighted, ascended Plane 8, and on arriving at the crest of the plane, which is 1,200 yards long, a car unhitched and descended with fearful rapidity. The alarm was communicated to the foot of the plane in time for the passengers in two of the cars below to escape the collision, but the third car was filled with ladies, who were unable to get out before the descending car reached the foot. The engineer of the locomotive was ordered to reverse the engine, which he did promptly, thus starting at a flying rate the car containing the ladies. The engineer now became alarmed himself, and jumped off, leaving the locomotive and passenger car dashing along the level toward Plane 9. Fortunately, the car became detached, permitting the locomotive to plunge down No. 9, by which it was demolished. When the Express car struck the baggage car, the force was so great as to demolish both, and the goods were scattered in every direction. But one person was materially injured. He had his ankle broken.

FACTS ABOUT OREGON.—Under date of Oregon City, August 11, 1852, Hezekiah Johnson writes to the American Baptist as follows:—

"The soil of Oregon is generally good; yet I do not believe that it is as rich as some of the prairie soil of Illinois. The climate is mild, and the general health of the country is good. Our winters are generally warm and rainy; yet we sometimes have several days—and once since I came to this country we had three or four weeks—of tolerably cold weather during winter. Potatoes that lay near the top of the ground were frozen; those that lay a little deeper, were about half frozen; those that lay deepest, were not frozen at all. It does not rain near all the time during the winter. The rains are often light. We generally have occasional showers during the spring—also, in the fore part of June. Perhaps as often as every other year, we have a shower about the fourth of July, and rarely in August. It is now rainy, and raining. The face of the country being rough, the water is good, and water power is abundant."

SUMMARY.

The Montreal Fire Relief Committee have just issued their second report. The total number of houses destroyed by the great fire of July 8 was 1,112, of which the aggregate assessed rental was \$81,896; the number of families rendered homeless, 1,825, containing an aggregate of 9,042 persons. The number of Catholics who have received relief is 5,272, and the amount received is \$16,524; the number of Protestants relieved 947, and the amount they received was \$4,662. There were at the date of the report, 17th, 565 persons receiving rations of soup, oatmeal and bread. The total amount expended by the Committee was \$58,120.

A private letter from Troy, Indiana, gives the particulars of a shocking murder which was perpetrated recently on the trading-boat Etiza, No. 2, near Thompson's Ferry. Upon an examination of the boat, the floor and bedclothes were found to be spotted with blood. The river was subsequently dragged, and three dead bodies were recovered, with their heads split open and iron weights tied to them. In the boat several trunks were found, rifled of their contents. The perpetrators of the foul deed are unknown.

Drafts to the amount of \$1,966,716 28, drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, and transmitted from Washington to New Orleans, have not been received. There were four altogether, in favor of P. H. Raiferd, Indian Agent, and drawn on the warrant of Department of the Interior, No. 3,574. The amount and numbers of the drafts were as follows: No. 3,757, \$500,000; No. 3,758, \$233,358 14; No. 3,759, \$200,000; No. 3,760, \$1,033,358 14.

The whale ship George Howland, which was seized some time since by convicts at Gallipagos Island, arrived at New Bedford, Oct. 27. Capt. Crowell, W. B. Peacock, and two officers, the only persons that originally belonged to the ship's company, have returned in the G. H. Three of the crew died of starvation and exposure. The remainder of the crew were taken from Charles Island by the ships Congreave and Susan, both of New Bedford.

We learn from the Daily Wisconsin, of Milwaukee, that since the completion of the Mississippi and Milwaukee railroad to Whitewater (51 miles) the receipts have averaged about \$700 per day. Twenty-one miles more will reach to Janesville, which will be finished by the latter part of December next at farthest. This will make 72 miles of Road at a cost of about \$1,200,000.

There is now only eleven miles of track to lay to complete the entire line of Lake Shore road from Cleveland to Buffalo, and if no delay occurs in receipt of iron, this gap will be filled by the 10th of November. The interval is now filled by stages, and trains are run regularly over the Road.

Accounts from Shanghai, to Aug. 16, report that the ship Hoong, from San Francisco for that port in running up the river Aug. 11, during a south-east gale, struck on the North Bank, and became almost immediately a wreck. The Hoogley was a fine vessel, valued at \$60,000, and is insured.

We understand that two millions of dollars have been offered to the Common Council, through the Special Committee having that matter in charge, by one of our wealthiest citizens, as a bonus for the right to construct a railroad in Broadway.

A dispatch dated Easton, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 28, 1852, says: A young lady named Mary Ann Hass, aged 16, belonging to this place, was accidentally drowned in the Lehigh River; to-day, by falling in while filling a bucket with water.

The Lowell News states that in the Natick murder case, Attorney-General Clifford instructed the Grand Jury now in session at Lowell, that they might receive the evidence of the squeezing of hands by Mrs. Taylor, in reply to interrogations.

Some thirty odd slaves escaped from Mason and Bracken Counties, a short time ago. Some of them were captured in Ohio by their owners, at a distance of about forty miles from the river.

The fact is a curious one, and may be interesting to some of our readers, that large quantities of peach stones are imported, principally from France, notwithstanding the vast quantities grown in this country. The reason is, we eat the peaches, and throw away the stones. Another reason is, getting plants from foreign seed, free of disease. But as these are all budded from home-grown trees, we do not see how the importation of seed can prevent the yellows, when the tree is grown from the bud.

The Society of Arts and Manufactures in London have announced that the Sweney prize of £100 sterling, in a goblet of like value, will be awarded for the best work on Jurisprudence, with special reference to Arts and Manufactures, published prior to June, 1854. The prize is open to the competition of all the world.

When the Monthyon prize for virtue came to be awarded at a sitting of the French Academy recently, there was some little difficulty in maintaining the gravity of an assembly long used to such scenes, for it appeared that the last recipient of the prize was at that moment in prison, having been convicted of felony!

The Dey of Algiers, understanding that the Bey of Tunis, who had been dethroned, possessed the art of converting the baser metals into gold, restored him to his throne on condition that he revealed his secret. The Bey sent him, with much pomp and ceremony, a plough!

The Springfield Republican says that S. T. Nims, of Palmer, has made an invention for ringing a bell at every railroad crossing, when the cars are within half a mile of it. It consists of a gear, operated on by the flange of the car-wheels, which communicates motion to the bell by a wire.

An up-train on the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad at New London, ran over a cow and was thrown off the track. Six cars were badly injured, and seven persons were seriously but not fatally hurt. The steamer Financier collapsed the flue of one of her boilers near Griggsville, Illinois, on the 20th. Seven persons were scalded. The boat and cargo was not much damaged.

It is stated, in the case of Goodyear vs. Day, on the India-rubber patent, which has recently been decided by the Court in New York, after several months of litigation, that Mr. Webster, as Goodyear's counsel, received a retainer of \$10,000 the day he took his seat at the table to argue the case.

The Merchant's Exchange Company, of New York, have posted up in several conspicuous places, in the Rotunda of that building, (the floor of which is paved with marble), the following notice:—"Gentlemen using tobacco are informed that no extra charge will be made for the use of the spittoons!"

The house in Providence known as the John Brown house, one of the most elegant private residences in Providence, has been lately sold for \$40,000. The house was built by the late John Brown, in 1778. Connected with the house is about 36,000 feet of land.

The Ramapo Rail Road is now widened to six feet, and the cars of the Erie Road run over it to Paterson. From Paterson to Jersey City the new six feet track is being laid rapidly. Before the new year we shall probably have a six feet gauge the entire distance from New York to Dunkirk.

The N. Y. Tribune calls attention to the fact that Madam Zsulavski, sister of Gov. Kosuth, through the kind assistance of several gentlemen, has just opened a first-class boarding-house in a new and commodious edifice at the corner of Fourteenth-st. and Irving-place.

Mr. Ducanso, the negro artist of Cincinnati, who has lately painted the "Garden of Eden," has been offered \$890 for it. Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke says that he is the best landscape painter in Cincinnati.

William Longman, a prominent English publisher, has tried in vain to find an editor to prepare a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, and has adopted the revised edition of Webster, by Goodrich, as a perfect English standard.

An insane Jew recently died at the House of Industry in Boston at the age of 30 years. This is the first Jew that ever became a public charge in the city of Boston within the memory of the oldest city officials.

The cholera has broken out at Quebec. On Thursday, Oct. 28th, the Member of Parliament for Stanstead died of cholera; also, the Messenger of the House. Several other deaths occurred.

The steamship Washington, which was seized by the United States on a charge of smuggling, was bonded in the sum of \$80,000.

Bark Antelope, from Singapore, in running into Shanghai, Aug. 2, got ashore above Woosung, fell over and bilged, and has been condemned. The Antelope is insured.

They have arrested a man named Blanco, in Spain, on suspicion of murdering a number of persons for the sake of their fat, which he melted down and disposed of in Portugal.

A circular from the Office of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, states the cost of road and equipment at \$2,744,539. Of this amount the capital is \$986,100 and the remainder is debt.

All a German wants for dinner are three sausages and a flute. To gentlemen born in the vicinity of the Rhine, music is as necessary to existence as breath or long tailed pipes.

Medical writers all agree that gluttony conduces more people to the grave than drunkenness. The old adage is true, that many people dig their graves with their teeth.

Sir Walter Scott and Daniel O'Connell, at a late period of their lives, ascribed their success in the world principally to their wives. Were the truth known, theirs is the history of thousands.

Hon. John C. Clark, Solicitor of the Treasury, died at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 25, while on a visit at his home in Cheung, Cheung Co.

The Buffalo Express of Oct. 22d, says: For a fortnight we have had numerous thunder showers, always in the night, which have been followed by beautiful sunny days. The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad the past year, ending the 1st of October, it appears, have exceeded the estimate by \$50,000, the receipts being over \$1,034,000.

New York Market—November 1, 1852.

Wheat—No. 1 1/2 @ 68; Pearl 6 5/8. Flour and Meal—Flour, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 for common to straight State, 4 7/8 @ 4 87 for extra to fancy Michigan and Indiana. Rye Flour 4 25 @ 4 37. Corn Meal 3 62 for Jersey. Grain—Wheat, 1 09 @ 1 10 for prime white Ohio and Michigan; 1 05 for good Canadian in store. Rye 85c. Hops 75c for good two-rowed. Corn 76c for western mixed. Oats 42 @ 44c. For Jersey, 45 @ 47c for Western and State. Provisions—Pork, 14 37 for old prime, 16 50 for new. Beef, 4 50 @ 5 00 for prime, 8 62 @ 9 00 for country mess. 18 00 @ 20 00 for prime mess. Dressed Hogs 7 1/2 @ 9 1/2. Lard 11 1/2. Butter, 16 @ 18c for Ohio, 20 @ 23c for Western dairies. Cheese 6 @ 9 1/2. Hay—1 00 @ 1 12 per 100 lbs. Hops—21 @ 24c for Western. Lumber—14 00 for Spruce and Pine. Seeds—Clover 9c. Flaxseed 1 34 @ 1 36 for Southern and Western. Tallow—9 @ 9c for prime. Wool—42 @ 50c for domestic fleece.

MARRIED.

In Kirkwood, N. Y., Thursday evening, Oct. 14th, by Rev. Mr. McCarty, Mr. ELIAS D. BRONX to Miss MARGARETTA K. EMMONS, both of the above place.

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. BEZA GOODRICH, of Milton, Wis., to Miss ELIZABETH L. BRONX, youngest daughter of Charles Emson, Esq.

In Freeport, N. Y., Oct. 25th, by Eld. N. V. Hall, Mr. GEORGE P. MAXSON, of Westbury, R. I., to Miss LUDIA A. MAXSON, of the former place.

In Hornellville, N. Y., Oct. 21st, by Eld. N. V. Hall, Mr. JOHN M. OWEN, of Susquehanna Co., N. J., to Miss AMANDA FREDERBURGH, of Hornellville.

By the same, Oct. 24, at Alfred, Mr. CALIB R. OLMER to Miss HUDMAN M. VANVELZER.

In Alfred, N. Y., on the evening of Oct. 23, 1852, by H. G. Witter, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW C. WILBER to Miss MATILDA CLAIR, all of the above place.

LETTERS.

Vernum Hall, John Parmalee, Dennis Saunders, Ephraim Maxson, Lee Brown, Ezra Goodrich, N. V. Hall, J. H. Titusworth, Wm. M. Falmestock, Wm. Tew, Clark Needham, Daniel Coon, H. G. Witter.

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: O. P. Hall, Walworth, Wis. \$6 00 to vol. 9 No. 52 Vernum Hall, Milton, Wis. 2 00 9 52 Ichabod Babcock, Townsend, O. 3 00 10 52 John Wheeler, Farmington, Ill. 2 00 9 52 M. Johnson, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 9 52 Daniel Lewis 2 00 9 52 Truman Lanphear, Westbury, R. I. 2 00 9 52 Silas Maxson 2 00 9 52 Daniel Burdick, Wakefield, R. I. 2 00 9 52 O. B. Arnold, West Edmeston 2 00 9 52 Knickerbocker, So. Brookfield 2 00 9 52 Saunders Grandall 2 00 9 52 Benjamin Burdick 6 00 9 52 Henry Williams, 2d, Higginsville 6 00 8 52 S. P. Marsh 2 00 9 52 David Vincent, Almond 2 00 9 52 Riley F. Bond 2 00 9 52 G. W. Allen, Alfred Center 2 00 9 52 Dr. W. B. Missionary Society 9 00 10 13

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

A Proclamation.

By WASHINGTON HUNT, Governor of the State of New York. The varied blessings enjoyed by the people of this State during the past year, call forth the grateful tribute of praise and devotion due to our heavenly Benefactor. An abundant harvest, crowning the labors of the husbandman; and filling the land with plenty; and with all the means and advantages of social order and free institutions, imparting fervor to the cause of civil liberty; the diffusion of religion and learning; the general prevalence of health; the merciful deliverance of the towns and cities which were visited for a season by the destroying pestilence, and the innumerable benefits which have been conferred upon our commonwealth, proclaim the goodness and protecting care of the Creator and Supreme Ruler of the Universe. In compliance with established usage, I respectfully recommend to the people of this State the observance of Thursday, the 25th day of November next, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving. In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and affixed the private seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1852. By the Governor: WASHINGTON HUNT. JAMES F. RUGOLDS, Private Secretary.

Provisions of the New Postage Law.

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, &c., weighing not over three ounces, to pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance. Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and a half ounces, half the above rates, where circulated within the State of publication. Newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, of not more than 16 pages, 5c., in packages of not less than eight ounces to one address, or yearly in advance, half a cent an ounce, though calculated by separate pieces, the postage may amount to more. Postage on all transient matter to be prepaid, or charged double. Books, bound or unbound, of not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce, and three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent to be added where not prepaid. Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication. Bills for newspapers and receipts for payments of money therefor, may be enclosed in subscribers' papers. Exchanges between newspaper publishers free. Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no insurance other than the bills or receipts before mentioned.

The Best Youth's Magazine.

For 75 Cents a Year, including postage. THE postage on "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet," to any part of the Union, by a late act of Congress, is now only 6 cents a year! We hope our present subscribers will bear this in mind, and tell their friends that they can get a magazine for a whole year, containing nearly 600 pages, profusely illustrated, for One Dollar and six cents, including postage; and where 75 copies are sent to one address, for seventy-eight cents a year, including postage, which must be paid in advance at the office of delivery. The Editor's Rembles in the Old World are still continued. Specimens of the magazine sent gratis. Please form your clubs, and send orders by mail, at one risk! D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, 118 Nassau-st., New York.

1,000 Book Agents Wanted.

To sell Pictorial and Useful Works for the year 1853. \$1000 DOLLARS A YEAR. WANTED in every County of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit.

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered. For further particulars address (postage paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 47 W. 181 William Street, New York.

The Boa Constrictor.

The ground color of the body of the great boa, which is the largest and strongest of the serpent race, is yellowish gray, on which is distributed, along the back, a series of large, chain-like, reddish brown, and sometimes perfectly red variations, with other small and more irregular marks and spots.

The great boa is frequently from twenty-five to thirty feet in length, and of a proportionate thickness. The rapacity of these creatures is often their own destruction; for whenever they seize and swallow their prey, they seem like surfeited gluttons, unwieldy, stupid, helpless, and sleepy. They at the same time seek for some retreat, where they may lurk for several days together, and digest their meal in safety. The smallest effort will then destroy them; they scarcely can make any resistance; and, equally unqualified for flight or opposition, even the naked Indians do not fear to assail them. But it is otherwise when this sleeping interval of digestion is over; they then issue, with famished appetites, from their retreats, and with accumulated terrors, while every animal of the forest flies from their presence. One of them has been known to kill and devour a buffalo. Having darted upon the affrighted beast, (says the narrator,) the serpent instantly began to wrap him round with its voluminous twistings; and at every twist the bones of the buffalo were heard to crack as loud as the report of a gun. It was in vain the animal struggled and bellowed; its enormous enemy entwined it so closely that at length all its bones were crushed to pieces, like those of a mauler on the wheel, and the whole body was reduced to one uniform mass; the serpent then untwined its folds, in order to swallow its prey at leisure. To prepare for this, and also to make it slip down the throat more smoothly, it was seen to lick the whole body over, and thus to cover it with a mucilaginous substance. It then began to swallow it, at the end that offered the least resistance; in the act of swallowing, the throat suffered so great a dilation that it took in at once a substance that was thrice its own thickness.

This animal inhabits India, Africa, and South America. With respect to their conformation, all serpents have a very wide mouth, in proportion to the size of the head; and what is very extraordinary, they can gape and swallow the head of another animal which is three times as big as their own. To explain this, it must be observed, that the jaws of this animal do not open as ours, in the manner of a pair of hinges, where bones are applied to bones, and play upon one another; on the contrary, the serpent's jaws are held together at the roots by an elastic muscular skin; by which means they open as widely as the animal chooses to stretch them, and admit of a prey much thicker than the snake's own body. The throat, like stretching leather, dilates to admit the morsel; the stomach recedes in its part; and the rest remains in the gullet, till putrefaction and the juices of the serpent's body unite to dissolve it. [Nat. His.

Look to your Orchards.

As soon as the first symptom of failure in old orchards appears, they should, in addition to good cultivation, be freely manured in connection with the application of lime or leached ashes. The change which may be thus wrought, can hardly be understood by one who has not witnessed the result. The following experiment, similar in nature, but differing in the mode of performance, described by H. W. Rockwell, of Utica, New York, cannot fail to be interesting.

The experiment was performed upon three trees standing on my ground, none of which were less than thirty years old. One of these trees, an old fashioned Newton Pippin, and a great favorite, had borne moderately; the other two made out between them to 'get up' about a dozen apples a year, just to let me know, I presume, that they 'could do it,' but were perfectly indifferent how it was done.

I last summer undertook the renovation of these trees. For this purpose, I opened between them trenches, say ten feet in length, two feet in depth, and about eight feet equally distant from tree to tree. The roots, which were once united in their operation, were, of course, all cut off, the trenches filled with well-rotted manure, and closed. I finished by giving each of the trees about a peck of charcoal, mixed with the same quantity of ashes; and now for the result. I have this year gathered from the 'two outcasts' just mentioned, instead of my annual dividend of a dozen apples, from 6 to 8 bushels a piece, as handsome fruit as you ever saw, with about the same proportion from the third, which has always been a moderate bearer.

Transplanting Trees.

All trees, except peach, apricot, nectarine, and all other similar sorts, should be transplanted in the autumn or late fall. By choosing this season of the year, the trees may be stripped of leaves, and thus the great surfaces for evaporation will be removed. The body of the tree, by this treatment, may retain its moisture, not losing it by the active powers of growing-leaves. This gives the roots an opportunity to establish themselves, and to retain the moisture received by simple absorption before the formation of spongioles, which draw water by the natural laws governing the action of plants. Such trees planted out in the spring would be parting with large amounts of moisture from surfaces of leaves, before the roots were sufficiently established in their new location to supply the necessary amount to compensate for evaporation. The slightest drying of a tree, at the time of transplanting, is likely to interfere with its organism, and to give rise to after-unhealthy habits. When large supplies of water are at hand, it is well to settle the earth around the roots by its use, as this causes the particles of earth to come in direct contact with the roots, and to get up a condition of the soil more closely resembling that from which the tree has been removed. It is impossible by pounding or stamping to settle earth as judiciously as by the use of water.

Mr. Joshua Bates, of the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., of London, has written a letter to Mayor Seaver, of Boston, offering to supply the new public library of that city with books to the amount of \$50,000. One condition only attends the gift. It is "that the building shall be such as shall be an ornament to the city; that there shall be room for one hundred and fifty persons to sit at reading tables; that it shall be perfectly free to all, with no other restrictions than may be necessary for the preservation of the books."



New Park Crystal Palace for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

Above is a wood engraving of the elevation of the building now erecting on Reservoir Square, in the city of New York, for the purposes of an Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, or, as it is more familiarly termed, a Crystal Palace, or World's Fair; and it is proper to preface a description of the edifice by a statement of the general organization of the enterprise.

The prodigious success of the London Exhibition turned the minds of the industrial world to the propriety and expediency of repetitions of that effort in different parts of Europe. Thus, there has already been one in Austria; the same has been done in Ireland; and preparations are making for one on a very extensive scale in Paris in the year 1854.

It was very natural that those citizens of the United States who were in London in the summer of 1851, and who saw and felt the gratifying triumphs that our people achieved during that year, and who also saw the peculiarly popular character of exhibitions of this kind, and their beneficial tendencies in regard to the working classes, should early have entertained the idea of repeating the Exhibition on this side of the water. Accordingly, shortly after the close of the London Fair, steps were taken for the purpose.

The form of our political system, and the Constitutional restrictions imposed on our State and Federal action, rendered it impossible that the affair should be, as it was in England, taken up and carried on by Government; and it therefore became necessary to rely on individual enterprise and activity. New York, the commercial metropolis of the Union, was naturally selected for the spot; and on the 2d day of January, 1852, the municipal authorities of that city, perceiving the immense benefits that must flow from such an enterprise, if properly conducted, not only to the commerce and prosperity of the city, but to the cause of popular instruction and of healthful entertainment, granted a lease of Reservoir Square for the object.

The Legislature was then applied to, and that body, on the 11th of March, granted a Charter of Incorporation to the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. The principal provisions were as follows: The Association was incorporated with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, leave being given to raise the same to three hundred thousand dollars. They were authorized to occupy any real estate that might be granted them, and there-

Remarkable Feat of an Engine-Man.

A Paris correspondent of the Washington Republic relates the following occurrence as having taken place on the French Northern Railroad:—

"The passengers upon the Northern Railroad narrowly escaped destruction some days ago. A large cart, laden down by the weight of an enormous block of stone, had become fastened in among the rails, and the efforts of the three horses to disengage it were perfectly unavailing. The whistle of the express train was heard in the distance. The engineer, determined to save his horses at least, cut the reins and the harness, and made off. The engineer saw the obstacle, reversed the steam, and gave the signal for the brakes. But the engine, which was a Crampton, refused to obey, and the machinist saw the utter impossibility of stopping it in time, so he put on the steam again, and drove the train with full force upon the terrible obstacle. The wagon was shivered to atoms, and the stone sent flying in splinters for rods in all directions. The train was not thrown off the track, and the passengers were unharmed by any shock. They did not hear of the danger they had run till they stopped at the next station. The engine was battered, but its vitality was not decreased. The engineer, whose coolness and decision saved the passengers, is a Pole, and will be the object of some tribute of gratitude from the company."

AN OLD HOUSE IN VIRGINIA.—The Norfolk (Va.) Herald gives the following anecdote relative to an old house recently pulled down in that city:—

"In this house a shocking tragedy occurred in 1806. Two gamblers, brothers, of the name of Daving, rented the third story for the purpose of keeping a pharotable. One night, an Italian, whose name we believe was Colman, (Colmanier, as he was commonly called,) visited this establishment, and meeting with extraordinary luck, finally broke the bank. The Davings, and another of their fraternity,

on to erect a building for the purpose of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. They were further empowered to award Prizes, and to do every thing necessary to carry out the general object.

On the 17th of March, Mr. Theodore Sedgwick was elected President, and Mr. William Whetten, Secretary.

The main features of the building are as follows:

It is, with the exception of the floor, entirely constructed of iron and glass. The general idea of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a dome at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross will be 365 feet 5 inches long. There will be three similar entrances: one on the Sixth Avenue, one on Fortieth, and one on Forty-second street. Each entrance will be 47 feet wide, and that on the Sixth Avenue will be approached by a flight of eight steps; over each front is a large semi-circular fan-light, 41 feet wide and 21 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. Each arm of the cross is on the ground plan 149 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side; the nave 41 feet wide, each aisle 54 feet wide. The central portion or nave is carried up to the height of 67 feet, and the semi-circular arch by which it is spanned is 41 feet broad. There are thus in effect two arches naves crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high to the crown of the arch, and 365 feet long; and on each side of these naves is an aisle 54 feet broad, and 45 feet high. The exterior of the roadway of the nave is 71 feet. Each aisle is covered by a gallery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor. The central dome is 100 feet in diameter, 68 feet inside from the floor to the spring of the arch, and 118 feet to the crown; and on the outside, with the lantern, 149 feet. The exterior angles of the building are ingeniously filled up with a triangular lean-to 24 feet high, which gives the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide. At each angle is an octagonal tower 8 feet in diameter and 75 feet high.

Four large and eight winding stair-cases connect the principal floor with the gallery, which opens on the three balconies that are situated over the entrance-halls, and afford ample space for flower decorations, statues, vases, etc. The four principal staircases consist of two flights of steps with two landing places to each; the eight winding staircases are placed in the octagonal towers, which lead

charged him with cheating; he protested his innocence, but it was to no purpose. They attempted to seize him, but he broke from them and fled down the narrow dark stairway, all three in close pursuit. On the second landing, he stepped aside unperceived, and as each passed him on the right, in the dark, he gave him a fatal stab with a stiletto in the left side, and a push down the next flight. The two Davings were mortally wounded, and died within 24 hours; their companion lingered several weeks, and died also. The Italian escaped."

A DOG STORY.—The Cincinnati Citizen

tells the following dog story: "Yesterday we noticed one of the most singular displays of canine sagacity we ever saw. Mr. Baldwin offered a wager of \$5 that he would start his Newfoundland dog from the wharfboat, send him over the river to Blake's Hotel, and that the dog would return with a handkerchief which Mr. B. had left in his bed-room. The bet was taken, and the dog plunged into the water; swam across, and made quick time up the levee on the other side. In a short time he again made his appearance, running toward the river; he jumped in and swam back to the foot of Walnut-st., with the pocket-handkerchief in his mouth. He was absent from the wharfboat only 25 minutes. The loser readily handed over the \$5 bill, and declared that he had never expected to see such a feat."

AN INCIDENT FOR ANOTHER "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

—As the slave hunters were arresting the fugitives from slavery, on the Mad River dock, one of them seized hold of a young woman with an infant child, eight or nine months old in her arms. She jerked loose from him, ran some steps, threw the child upon the ground, and returned toward the slave-catcher. She was seized and marched toward the Mayor's office. The child was picked up by one of our citizens. One of the Kentuckians claimed to be the owner. Mr. B. refused to give up the child without evidence. The infant was taken to the mother, who, supposing herself doomed again to slavery, disowned it—denied in the most positive terms that it was her child. To own her offspring was to doom the child to slavery; to disown and desert it, she hoped, was to allow the dearest treasure of her heart to grow up, breathing the air of freedom. For this she stood nobly ready to dismember the ties of such affection as a mother only knows, and leave to chance, or other hands, the rearing of the infant, dearer than life itself. Truly a

also to small balconies on the tops of the towers and to the roof of the building.

The building contains on the ground floor 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which are 54 feet wide, 69,000 square feet more, making a total area of 179,000 square feet for the purposes of exhibition. There are thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2 52/100; in the galleries one acre and 44/100; total, within an inconsiderable fraction, four acres.

There are on the ground floor 190 octagonal cast-iron columns, 21 feet above the floor, and 8 inches in diameter, cast hollow, of different thicknesses, from half an inch to one inch. These columns receive the cast iron girders. These are 26 1/2 feet long and 3 feet high, and serve to sustain the galleries and the wrought-iron construction of the roof, as well as to brace the whole structure in every direction. The girders, as well as the second story columns, are fastened to the columns in the first story, by connecting pieces of the same octagonal shape as the columns, 3 feet 4 inches high, having proper flanges and lugs to fasten all pieces together by bolts. The number of lower floor girders is 252, besides 12 wrought-iron girders of the same height, and 41 feet span over a part of the nave. The second story contains 148 columns, of the same shape as those below, and 17 feet 7 inches high. These receive another tier of girders, numbering 160, for the support of the roofs of the aisles, each nave being covered by 16 cast-iron semi-circular arches, each composed of 5 pieces.

The dome is supported by 24 columns, which go up above the second story to a height of 62 feet above the floor, and support a combination of wrought-iron arches and girders, on which rests a cast iron bed plate, so constructed as to receive the 32 ribs of the dome. The light is communicated to the dome through the lantern, as well as from the sides, on which 32 escutcheons, in colored glass, representing the Arms of the Union and its several States, or the emblems of the different nations, form a part of the decoration.

The quantity of iron to be used for the building will amount to about 1,250 tons. The roof will cover an area of 144,000 square feet. The glass for the building will amount to 39,000 square feet, in 9,027 panes, 16 by 34 or 38 inches.

On entering this building, the observer's eye will be greeted by the vista of an arched nave, 41 feet wide, 67 feet high, and 365 feet long; while, on approaching the center, he

days of Cleopatra, who with immortal folly dissolved a pearl of extreme value, and drank it at a draught."

mother's love, though an ignorant and uncul-

minated slave mother, "Lives before life, with death dies not, but seems The very substance of immortal dreams." "I was traveling," says M. Blaze, "in a diligence. At the place where we changed horses I saw a good-looking poodle dog, which came to the coach door and sat upon his hind legs with the air of one begging for something. 'Give him a sou,' said the postillion to me, 'and you will see what he will do with it.' I threw to him the coin; he picked it up, ran to the baker's and brought back a piece of bread, which he ate. The dog had belonged to a poor blind man, lately dead; he had no master, and begged alms on his own account."

The Massachusetts Plowman gives the measurement of four apple trees set five years ago, when three years from the bud. The soil was of quite moderate fertility. Their present circumference, one foot from the ground, is fifteen inches each. This rapid growth is owing to careful transplanting, manuring with straw manure and peat, washing the stems with potash lye, and keeping the ground in good tillage.

His late Majesty, when Prince of Wales, was looking out of a window with Tom Sheridan, when the "Dart," with four gray horses passed by. "Is not that a handsome coach, Tom?" observed the Prince. "Yes, your highness," replied Tom, who was suffering under a headache from the champagne of the previous night, and rather in a somber and meditative humor; "it is; but," continued he, pointing to a hearse going by at the same time, "that's the coach after all."

Fuel of an excellent quality can be grown quicker, easier, and cheaper from peach stones than from any other mode, within our knowledge. From this source the settlers upon the western prairies might furnish themselves with three or four years with a constant supply; while the fruit, if it had no other value, would attend their pork cheaper than it can be done by corn, even in that chestnut growing region.

Church Bells.

CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS constantly on hand, and Peals of Chimes of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. Hangings complete, (including Yokes, Frames, and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned, by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones; and has enabled them to secure agricultural and the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their Annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester, N. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country. Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and vertical angles without the needle.

ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852. 2151.

Light.

THE subscribers invite the attention of all persons who desire a cheap, brilliant, and safe light, to their Safety Phosgene Lamps and materials for burning. They are also manufacturers of Burning Fluid acid Compende, together with the various kinds of Lamps, of which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the best terms.

Call and see at 117 Fulton-street. Sept. 16-6m. CHAS. STARR, Jr., & Co.

Clothing Establishment.

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

New York and Boston.

REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport carrying the great Eastern U. S. Mail, without change of cars or detour. The secure and elegant steamers C. Y. MERRILL and COMMODORE E leave on alternate days (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M. (first wharf above Battery-place), at 5 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. 2 or at the office, No. 11 Battery-place.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.

THERE are three passenger trains a day between New York and Philadelphia, and four between New York and Bound Brook; leaving Pier No. 1 North River, N. Y., at 8 a. m., 12 m., 3.45 and 5 p. m., and connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave foot of Cortland-st. at 8 a. m., 12 m., 3.30 and 6 p. m. Passengers leaving Philadelphia in the 9 a. m. train for New York, arrive at Elizabethtown in time to transfer to a train of this line from New York, arriving at Easton at 4.40 p. m. The 6 a. m., and 3.15 p. m. trains from Philadelphia connect at Elizabethtown with the trains for Philadelphia, arriving at the latter place at 1 p. m. and 10 p. m. respectively.

The following are the times of leaving the several stations named:—

Elizabethtown: For New York—7.15, 9 a. m., 1.45, 6.05 p. m. For Philadelphia—9.10 a. m., 1.10, 4.50, 6.15 p. m. Plainfield: For New York—6.35, 8.25 a. m., 1.05, 5.30 p. m. For Philadelphia—7.40 a. m., 1.55, 5.30, 6.50 p. m. Newark: For New York—6.20, 8.10 a. m., 12.50, 5.15 p. m. For Philadelphia—9.45 a. m., 2.05, 5.40, 7 p. m. Philadelphia: For New York—6.10, 30 a. m., 3.15 p. m.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications.

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 People. 28 pp. No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 38 pp. No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5.—A Christian Covenant 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. Continued terfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 9 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. 34 pp. No. 14.—Delaying Objections. 4 pp. No. 15.—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 40 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 Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Bennett. First printed in London, in 1850. 40 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Murray, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp. Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Bennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Murray's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. These tracts will be furnished to those asking them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 5 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance to Gideon B. Uryin, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

The Sabbath Recorder.

By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, No. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW-YORK. Published weekly, except on Sabbath days. Terms: \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscribers not paid till the close of the year, will be charged an additional charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they apply. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. Correspondence and communications should be directed, post-paid, to G. B. URYIN, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. Rates of Advertising: For a square of 10 lines or less, one insertion, 50 cents; for two insertions, 75 cents; for three insertions, 1 00; for four insertions, 1 25; for five insertions, 1 50; for six insertions, 1 75; for seven insertions, 2 00; for eight insertions, 2 25; for nine insertions, 2 50; for ten insertions, 2 75; for eleven insertions, 3 00; for twelve insertions, 3 25; for thirteen insertions, 3 50; for fourteen insertions, 3 75; for fifteen insertions, 4 00; for sixteen insertions, 4 25; for seventeen insertions, 4 50; for eighteen insertions, 4 75; for nineteen insertions, 5 00; for twenty insertions, 5 25; for twenty-one insertions, 5 50; for twenty-two insertions, 5 75; for twenty-three insertions, 6 00; for twenty-four insertions, 6 25; for twenty-five insertions, 6 50; for twenty-six insertions, 6 75; for twenty-seven insertions, 7 00; for twenty-eight insertions, 7 25; for twenty-nine insertions, 7 50; for thirty insertions, 7 75; for thirty-one insertions, 8 00; for thirty-two insertions, 8 25; for thirty-three insertions, 8 50; for thirty-four insertions, 8 75; for thirty-five insertions, 9 00; for thirty-six insertions, 9 25; for thirty-seven insertions, 9 50; for thirty-eight insertions, 9 75; for thirty-nine insertions, 10 00; for forty insertions, 10 25; for forty-one insertions, 10 50; for forty-two insertions, 10 75; for forty-three insertions, 11 00; for forty-four insertions, 11 25; for forty-five insertions, 11 50; for forty-six insertions, 11 75; for forty-seven insertions, 12 00; for forty-eight insertions, 12 25; for forty-nine insertions, 12 50; for fifty insertions, 12 75; for fifty-one insertions, 13 00; for fifty-two insertions, 13 25; for fifty-three insertions, 13 50; for fifty-four insertions, 13 75; for fifty-five insertions, 14 00; for fifty-six insertions, 14 25; for fifty-seven insertions, 14 50; for fifty-eight insertions, 14 75; for fifty-nine insertions, 15 00; for sixty insertions, 15 25; for sixty-one insertions, 15 50; for sixty-two insertions, 15 75; for sixty-three insertions, 16 00; for sixty-four insertions, 16 25; for sixty-five insertions, 16 50; for sixty-six insertions, 16 75; for sixty-seven insertions, 17 00; for sixty-eight insertions, 17 25; for sixty-nine insertions, 17 50; for seventy insertions, 17 75; for seventy-one insertions, 18 00; for seventy-two insertions, 18 25; for seventy-three insertions, 18 50; for seventy-four insertions, 18 75; for seventy-five insertions, 19 00; for seventy-six insertions, 19 25; for seventy-seven insertions, 19 50; for seventy-eight insertions, 19 75; for seventy-nine insertions, 20 00; for eighty insertions, 20 25; for eighty-one insertions, 20 50; for eighty-two insertions, 20 75; for eighty-three insertions, 21 00; for eighty-four insertions, 21 25; for eighty-five insertions, 21 50; for eighty-six insertions, 21 75; for eighty-seven insertions, 22 00; for eighty-eight insertions, 22 25; for eighty-nine insertions, 22 50; for ninety insertions, 22 75; for ninety-one insertions, 23 00; for ninety-two insertions, 23 25; for ninety-three insertions, 23 50; for ninety-four insertions, 23 75; for ninety-five insertions, 24 00; for ninety-six insertions, 24 25; for ninety-seven insertions, 24 50; for ninety-eight insertions, 24 75; for ninety-nine insertions, 25 00; for one hundred insertions, 25 25.