

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.
MOTHERLOVE.

BY WILLIAM M. FARMSTECK, M. D.

Who can fathom, who can portray, a mother's love? It has no similitude on earth. It assimilates to a Divine attribute; and the poet, Quares, was happy in selecting a mother's fondness and a mother's solicitude, to illustrate the grace and the long-forbearance of our heavenly Father toward his frail, unstable children—a thought not only truly beautiful, but philosophical, and better calculated than a thousand pages of polemic theology, to solve the mooted question of "perseverance," or "lapsing," which has agitated the Church for ages; so beautiful, so philosophical, and so conclusive to my mind, that I am tempted to insert it, in the hope that it may prove as satisfactory to other minds as it has done to my own, on this vexed subject:—

"Even as a nurse, whose child's imperfect pace Can hardly lend his foot from place to place, Leaves her fond kissing, sets him down to go, Nor does uphold him for a step or two: But when she finds that he begins to fall, She holds him up, and kisses him withal; So God from man sometimes withdraws his hand awhile, to teach his infant faith to stand, But when he sees his feeble strength begin to fail, He gently takes him up again."

Who can describe Motherlove? What the unfortunate Miss Landon said of woman's love, generally, in "The Troubadour," may be said with equal or greater propriety, specifically, of Motherlove:—

"There is a feeling in the heart Of woman, which can have no part In man; a self-devotedness. At victims round their idols press, And asking nothing, but to show How for their zeal and faith can go."

Who, I ask again, can penetrate the deep recesses of Motherlove? Who can fathom the gushing fountains of Motherheart, which are unceasingly welling forth—refreshing streams of life-spirit—revivifying founts of undying vitality? Who can? Who? Echo answers—Who? Who? The paucity of the English language in expressing this principle, in the possessive case, or in the adjective instead of the substantive form, weakens the force of the sentiment, as well as the expression, and therefore, instead of employing the usual epithets, *mother's love*, or *maternal affection*, I am driven to employ a literal rendering of two very significant German terms, far more expressive to nature and to truth—*"Mutterliebe"*, Motherlove; and *"Mutterherz"*, Motherheart. Ages would be too short to tell what is embraced in that one talismanic word, *Motherlove*; and it would prove an endless task for the writer to attempt to illustrate it fully, or to portray it in any manner commensurate with its importance, or its influence on the human race, in a single article, or in a score of them. There is not only a natural feeling in Motherlove, but a holy devotion, which approximates to a religious reality; and as like produces like, in most cases, we generally find, where it has been properly exercised, a corresponding response in the offspring. Happy the mother who exercises it, and happy the child who recognizes it.

What in life is more beautiful than this reciprocity of parental love and filial piety? The terms *piety* and *pious*, now used constantly, and almost exclusively, to designate religious devotion, originally meant *filial regard*—the affection of a child to a father. They may be, still, used in reference to devotion to our heavenly Father, but they are improperly used, at least in the original acceptation of the terms, when applied to a devout person, as a person devoted to any religious good. The words *devout* and *devoted* would be much more appropriate in this sense than *pious* and *piety*, although usage may consecrate words, as it does erroneous customs and erroneous practices. Dr. Epps, of London, many years since, pointed out, in his *Hyge Phrenology*, the difference between *piety* and *religion*; and it is a sad pity that it is not better understood by the present generation.

But I am in danger, as I frequently find myself, of running into an essay, when I take up my pen simply to relate an anecdote, which is my present purpose—a touching anecdote of a plain, obscure mother, whose intense interest in her absent sons has, recently, excited and affected my sympathy to an unusual degree, and has confirmed an impression on my mind, which I have often expressed in my intercourse with all classes of society, namely, that no person understands, correctly, what is the depth of a parent's love for a child, nor what the obligations due to parental affection are, until they themselves become parents.

For some time past—three or four months—as I have regularly entered the Post-Office at eight o'clock in the evening, as is my custom, I have observed a plain, unobtrusive Irish woman, seated in one corner, patiently awaiting the arrival of the mail, night after night; and there, I am informed, for an hour or two in advance of the arrival of the train. A short time since, I carried a little longer, than to receive my letters and packages, and after the other persons present were attended to,

she modestly approached the Post Master, and inquired "whether there was a letter for her from her boys?" And as the same answer, "No," which she had nightly received for more than three months, was returned to her interrogation, tears coursed rapidly down her cheeks, as she passed out the door, and I followed her, to ascertain the cause of her anxiety and distress.

I shall not trust myself with the details of the poor woman's manner, nor the full history of her grief, lest I should be suspected of penning a fiction, but shall sum up all in the statement of a few facts. Like many of the poor emigrants and exiles from the Emerald Isle, after reaching our shores, have to be separated and live apart, so with this poor woman. She had two sons—her all in the world—and good sons they were to her; but to better themselves they left her in June last, for a time, to take a more desirable job on Staten Island. They arrived at their place of destination in due time, of which they advised their mother, and went to work industriously. The place of their work was near the scene of the disaster which happened to the Bridge or Draw, leading to the Steamboat, on the fourth of July, which precipitated into the water, crushed and drowned, a number of persons never fully ascertained; and her sons are supposed to have been at the spot, as they were keeping the holiday. Since that time she has not heard a single word from them, or of them, and strong apprehensions, nay, there is every reason to believe, that they both perished on that occasion. Her confidence of hearing from them, if living, and her anxiety to learn their fate, is the secret of her repeated and prolonged visits, night after night, whatever the weather may be, to the Post-Office; and then as often, disappointed, retires again in despair, and wends her way to the outer suburbs of the borough, to wait, in her dreary abode, the revolution of another tedious twenty-four hours, to meet another like disappointment.

What but Motherlove would manifest such devotion, and such perseverance, under such discouraging circumstances? What will not Motherlove endure for her offspring? What is like unto it? It is a coin that cannot be counterfeited. Woman may love—her love may be either affection, or interest, and it may pass for pure love, and go undetected—but no woman can put on the attribute of Motherlove, without having Motherlove, in its highest degree, within her.

This is forcibly illustrated in Solomon's judgment between the two women, each of whom claimed the same child as her own; and when the testimony was so strong, and both parties continued so unyielding, that he proposed to divide the child, with a sword, and give "half to one, and half to the other," the crisis proved the mother. "Then spake the woman whose the living child was, for her bowels yearned upon her son, and said, O my lord, give her the living child, and in no wise slay it. But the other said, Let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it. Then the King answered and said, Give her the living child, and in no wise slay it; she is the mother thereof." 1 Kings 3: 26, 27. Herein was the impostor betrayed, and the mother established. Motherlove is the most unselfish love in existence. It will make more sacrifices and endure more wrongs than any other love among the human species.

We have this peculiar emanation of divinity exhibited to our view every day, and almost every hour of the day, in some beautiful form—some new and almost celestial form—not only in the refined and polished circles of high life, but often, yea, often, in the rudest states of society. Since the foregoing sketch was penned, the writer has had to make a hasty trip to the city of Philadelphia, and on entering the Cars, with some female friends, our attention was attracted, simultaneously, to a remarkably homely, masculine woman, facing us, two or three seats distant. Her face was a harsh and revolting face, which looked more like an Amazon or a Cannibal, than as belonging to civilized life, and particularly to the gentler sex; but we were scarcely seated than the Motherlove was manifested so strikingly, and so beautifully, that all our unpleasant impressions of her vanished in a moment, and an admiration succeeded, immediately, as simultaneously. She had a son of thirteen or fourteen years of age with her, who left his seat, and took a place at the side door, to look out on the scenery of the Delaware. His position was secure, standing some distance from the door, now partly open, while he took the precaution to brace himself with one hand on the door, secured in its place by his foot, and the other hand firmly fixed against the casement. A father would have considered it a laudable curiosity; and secure enough; or, if he did not think so, would have directed him to leave the place, or have commanded him to be seated. Not so with a mother. The harsh, masculine features of the mother were soon observed to relax into a pleasant expression of anxious concern and tender solicitude, and, stepping up to him, gently said: "My son, I am afraid that you may be in danger here." "No, mother," he replied, and continued in his position. A

father, unquestionably, would have been satisfied, or have taken him to a seat, but, Mother-like, there she stood, a little back of him, with her eye riveted on him, and almost every instant her hand was seen extended towards his arm, without touching it, lest it should mortify him; but for miles there she stood, watching intently, and extending one, and sometimes both hands, to support him, if necessary, while the Cars were running at their highest speed. There was the mother; and during many years of much travel and considerable analysis of human expression, never have I witnessed so great a metamorphosis of a countenance, as the one I first observed on entering the Car, when it was stern and unconcerned, and the one of interest and benignity hers maintained during the whole of her tender vigil over her boy. What is Motherlove? Who can fathom it?

The most distinguished persons, of almost all ages and all countries, who have arrived to any eminence in Science or Politics, and more especially in Morals and Religion, ascribe much of the character and renown they have acquired, to the influence of their mothers; yet none in so beautiful and so touching a manner as the learned Bouilly, and the excellent Lamartine of France. Bouilly, distinguished for his erudition as well as his delicate taste, inscribes his fourth volume devoted to the gentler sex—"Tales for Mothers"—to the "Memory of his Departed Mother," in such chaste and tender accents, as to tell, at once, the exalted worth of that mother, and the living reward of that devotion to her excellent son—a tribute not only worthy of his high intellect, but of the unblemished purity of his heart.

"The flowers I placed upon thy tomb seven years since, at the village, (Rocheconbon, near Tours, on the bank of the Loire), where thy mortal remains are deposited, are each month renewed by pious hands. This soothing remembrance is my proudest patrimony; it proves, far more than words could do, what thou wast, and what I owe to thee!

"I now dedicate to thy revered memory the fourth work which has been inspired by the tender and respectful attachment I bear to that sex of which thou wert, at once, the glory and the model. Who better than a son of thine, deserves to become the friend of woman? May the labors I have devoted to them, render my tomb worthy of a garland; and above all, may I descend to it supported by that celestial strength, that tranquillity of mind, with which thou, in thy last hour, wert favored, repeating to my daughter those consolatory words addressed by thee to me, at our separation: Behold how peacefully these die, who have endeavored to do good."

Lamartine, the graceful, gentle Lamartine, while he has been no less distinguished for his superior talents, has been equally renowned for his devotion to the memory of his mother. By no writer, of any language, or any age, has so graphic and so lovely a portraiture of a Mother been penned as that which Lamartine has given of his own mother, in his "Les Confidences." There is scarcely a page in the whole volume which does not bear some testimony, some touching testimony, to the excellence of that devoted parent. While dozens of excerpts, of dozens of pages, could not convey any adequate idea of the devotion of that exalted person to her new equally exalted son, I cannot refrain from inserting one or two short extracts, to excite the emulation of mothers and of children. Speaking of her genius, and her plan of educating him, for she took the entire education of him until he entered a college, he says:

"Her superiority was not in her head, but in her soul. It is in the hearts of women, that God has placed their genius, because all the works of that genius are works of love. Tenderness, piety, courage, heroism, constancy, devotedness, forgetfulness of self, sensitive serenity, but overpowered by faith and force of will all that suffered within her; such were the features of that elevated genius which all those who approached her felt was in her life, and not in her written works. * * * It was in my mother's soul especially that I sought for nurture; I read through her eyes, I felt through her feelings, I loved through her love. She translated (interpreted) every thing for me—nature, sentiment, sensations, thoughts. Without her aid I would not have known how to spell in the book of creation, which was open before my eyes; but she directed my finger, and placed it on every thing. Her soul was so rich in brilliancy, color, and warmth, that it illuminated and heated every thing it approached. In a word, the imperceptible instruction which I was receiving was not a lesson; it was the very action of life, thought and feeling, performed under her eyes, with her, through her, and as she herself performed it. We were living a double life. It was thus that my heart formed itself within me, on a model, at which it was not even necessary that I should look, so completely was it commingled with my heart."

Such is the result of having exercised Motherlove, properly, towards her offspring. This influence has continued thus far through life, with this great and good man, at the head of affairs of a great nation, in most troubled times—in the vortex of a revolution—or at his silent orisons in the shades of Palestine. Woman's great mission on earth—her great, though not only mission—is to manifest Motherlove, in its highest and most exalted form. Her mission extends beyond her years, for she lives over, again, in her offspring—her mission therefore, when properly exercised, outlives

her own days, down from generation to generation afterward. It is, lamentable, truly lamentable, that woman fails so often in her holy mission, and as lamentable, likewise, that she so often reaps ingratitude and misery for both her well-meant and her mistaken efforts. Alas! alas! how often does such holy, religious devotion, go unrequited? Burns ought to have written, *Woman "is made to mourn,"* though, doubtless, he embraced her in the generic term *Man*; yet the sentiment applies more specifically to *Mothers*; or, perhaps, Shakspeare would have done better, instead of putting the sentence, "*Sufferance is the badge of our tribe*," (the Israelites,) into Shyllocks mouth, had he given to the lone, anxious, watching mother, *Sufferance is the guardian of our sex*. Motherlove cannot be told in any language; it can only be told, can only be appreciated, by observing its daily ministry, in every situation of life, even to the most abject and abandoned, by the patient endurance of all ills, to cherish and succor the wayward, and, oftentimes, the most worthless child. Motherlove is a principle—I had almost said an *entity*, a *sui generis* entity, or it could never survive the daily crush of fondest hopes, and triumph over the wreck and decay of all the other feelings and sentiments of the human heart. When will man learn to appreciate Motherlove?

BORNTOWN, NOV. 1st, 1852.

THE CHINA MISSION.

From letters received by the Missionary Board, the Corresponding Secretary has extracted, and prepared for publication, a few items, which will be interesting to the friends of the cause. Bro. Wardner says:—

"The sparseness of our letters, during the past year, was owing to our time being so much taken up in building, (as we have done considerable of it with our own hands), that we have had but little leisure to write, and but little to write about. A ship is now up for San Francisco, and we avail ourselves of the opportunity to inform you of our good fortune."

"Since occupying our present residence, Mrs. W. has made two vigorous attempts to get a class for instruction. But owing to their suspicions, indifference, or indolence, or all these combined, she has, as yet, met with no reliable encouragement. Being destitute of means, she has been obliged to pursue a course a little at variance with their customs, which proves not to work well. Besides, Bro. Carpenter's former teacher 'Lee' has established a school in our immediate neighborhood, and we have good reason to think he uses his influence against us. This man, while in Bro. C.'s employ, professed to be a disciple of Jesus, and tried hard to get admittance into the church; but we had reason to suspect his motives, and held him in suspense. Our fears have been fully substantiated, since his salary as teacher has failed him. Had he been able to start a free school at the beginning of the Chinese year, we were encouraged to think we should have received several scholars that are now engaged to him. The prospect now is, that we shall have to wait till the beginning of the next year, before we shall be able to do much in the way of instructing the youth of his neighborhood."

"The facilities we have hitherto enjoyed for laboring to advantage, compared with others, have been very limited, though I feel that it becomes me to complain, while I am so unfaithful in improving the privileges I do enjoy. Still, I wish to be left without excuse. I have confidence, also, that our appeals will not be unheeded; for, I believe, our people have their hearts enlisted in the cause, and that 'they have a mind to work'; and that it is only necessary for them to know the exigencies of the case, to induce them to supply every deficiency. I have just been preparing a translation of John's Gospel, in the dialect, which I would like to print for circulation."

"The season for gathering taxes, among the Chinese, has about passed. In this, as in every other operation of the official department, oppression and injustice are apparent. A measure is prepared every year, by order of the mandarins, varying in size according to their own liking, which indicates the quantity of rice required for a specified amount of property. The tax-gatherers are obliged to collect the full amount, at the risk of a castigation at the office of the city magistrate. This, however, he can avoid by employing another to receive it in his stead; and I am told, that during the tax-gathering season, multitudes of opium smokers and raggabonds constantly throng that place of execution, waiting for such opportunities, who, for the small sum of forty cash, (a little less than three cents), will submit to receive a hundred blows of the bamboo. The backs of some, it is said, have become perfectly callous, from the stripes they have received."

"Are there not professors of religion, who would yield the truths of the Bible rather than suffer as much for its sake? How should those blasphemous, who, for fear of a little inconvenience, or the loss of a few dollars, perhaps cents, or of being regarded a little singular, will betray their Lord, and, Esau-like, sell their inheritance above? What apology can they offer, when these heathens shall rise up and condemn them? The estimate one places upon an object, is always commensurate with the sacrifices he is willing to make for it. These, for less than three cents, expose their backs to a hundred lashes without flinching; yea, and like the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda, wait for the privilege for weeks and months together. Let thousands who make great pretensions of attachment to their Saviour, and some ministers of the gospel also, will, for the sake of a day's wages, or a little addition to their salary, barter away that truth which He spilt His precious blood to honor. Will such be the gems that shall adorn the

Saviour's crown? How many among the professed followers of Jesus, who, should they receive half that number of stripes for conscience' sake without surrendering their faith, would feel that nothing short of the glories of the heavenly Jerusalem were a suitable reward for their martyr spirit and patient suffering, besides having their names sounded abroad from one end of the earth to the other! But these think of nothing beyond their forty cash, or the breakfast, or draughts from the opium pipe, which they will purchase. Let the flinching Christian hang his head in view of his faint-heartedness, his weakness of moral purpose, his murmurings because of suffering, that he is so far out-done by a heathen. Is not the crown of the righteous of greater value than forty cash? If he never blushes before, doubtless he will at the disclosures of the last day."

"The priests of China, I learn, can neither be condemned nor protected by the laws of the land, as their office is considered too sacred for the interference of law. Hence they can take all the liberties which the patience of the people will allow them. "A few weeks ago, by invitation, I accompanied a brother missionary to an out-station belonging to his mission, about six miles distant from Shanghai, where they have a school-house chapel, erected at a cost of about \$300, in which they have had a school for two years or more; and some one of their number visits it every week, for the purpose of catechizing, and preaching the word. The way thither leads through several villages, where we stopped and preached, and in some places had a hundred, or more, to hear us. Such out-stations afford much promise. Besides, they afford occasional variety, which is conducive to health and vivacity of spirit."

"During the greater part of last year, I practiced visiting a small village about a mile and a half distant, and preached in a tea shop, for the privilege of which I paid the owner a small stipend. But the accommodations were small, and during the busy parts of the season I got but few hearers, and sometimes none. This, with some other circumstances, induced me to defer for a while, and the effect seems to be favorable. About two weeks ago, as I was going to the chapel, I was hailed by the proprietor, who appeared quite urgent that I should repeat my visits, saying he had enlarged his building, and his patronage had increased; and assured me that all should go off properly. I gladly complied with his request, and thus far feel encouraged. He, doubtless, thinks only of the cash, but others may be benefited, who from time may here hear the word. There is another larger village, about three miles distant, where I intend ere long to make a trial; and, if I meet with encouragement, may rent a house, and fit it up for a chapel. I have instructed my teacher to make inquiry in regard to getting a house, or room, in the hamlet of which I have written, and also to look for one on some public street in the city. My means will not allow me to do much; perhaps, shall not be able to get more than one, and that will depend upon the price required. Our house is in such a condition, that something must be done without delay. Our physician says, it will be dangerous to attempt to pass through another hot season, in its present condition. A little expense will improve it considerably."

"My teacher promises well as a preacher of the word. Some of his discourses would do credit to any ordinary minister of the gospel. His friends, he says, regard him as an alien for his sentiments, but, as a general thing, he seems firm. Occasionally, however, he shows that he is still a child, and subject to temptation. A circumstance occurred, a short time ago, which, for a time, threatened a disunion. But by prompt efforts, with the blessing of God, he was made to see his error, and confessed with tears, that he had been led on by a temptation of the evil one, who was seeking his ruin, and that he believed the Lord would suddenly have cut him off, had he persisted in the course he had resolved upon, viz., to break his connection with me as teacher, and with the church. He concluded by asking me to pray for him, that his sins might be forgiven, and followed me by a very affecting address to his offended God. A trifling circumstance, that he could not understand, had led him to conclude that we were false men. But on ascertaining his difficulty, it was cleared up to his satisfaction. His greatest error was in determining to break fellowship without taking the proper steps; as he afterwards said, he was intending to leave without mentioning the difficulty, and would have done so, had I not drawn it out of him. Let your prayers be fervent in behalf of these lambs, that they fall not into the paws of the devouring foe; and in our behalf, that we may not give occasion of stumbling to them. Surely, we stand in a place of fearful responsibility. Who, but Jehovah, can grant the needed assistance?"

"We have just got two thousand calendars struck off, accompanied by the Fourth Commandment, and a brief comment. Our teachers have also prepared a short essay on opium, which we intend to publish when we can."

The foregoing extracts are from a letter dated the 4th of April. Under date of June 4th, he says:—

"Mrs. Wardner's efforts to get up a class of women and children, proves more successful than we anticipated. Since the date of my last, I believe she has not failed of having several each Sabbath, who have committed portions of Scripture, and frequently during the week. The prejudice and fear, which formerly seemed to exist, appear to be wearing away. "I continue to go to 'Sah-uhay-jau' every Sabbath, and meet with very good encouragement. I have also hired the use of a room in the hamlet nearest us, in which to preach every seventh-day evening. The room is occupied by a family, who are subjected to some inconvenience by it. I have preached there twice, and had a full house. But it is uncertain how the congregations will continue. If this effort proves successful, I shall seek to try the experiment in other places, soon."

SAY NOT HUMAN LOVE IS WASTED.

Say not human love is wasted,
In a selfish world like ours;
Would you check the dew that falleth
On earth's drooping flowers?
Know you not, love unrequited,
Still may live, to bless
Many a weary pilgrim, toiling
Through life's wilderness.
Generous love is never wasted!
Like the gentle rain,
It refresheth earth's waste places,
Lest them bloom again;
Ah! despise thou not love's mission,
Much of suffering to children,
What is there on earth so holy
As affection pure!

THE BIBLE ADAPTED TO ALL.

A speaker before the American Bible Society, at its recent anniversary, is reported on the above topic thus:—

God's Book is the book for all. It is like the sunlight and the water, for all. It is good for prince and peasant. To Jonathan Edwards it was an "illimitable ocean," and to the poor, untutored peasant it is just "the small rain upon the tender herb." Go with me to a room in Edinburgh, to see the mightiest man of his country. He reads, and reads, and reads; his soul is in his face till he meets the words, "God forbid that I should boast, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." He reads till his whole nature is permeated and saturated with the Divine teaching, and so earnestly does he dwell upon it from day to day, for years, that he seemed to have the whole Bible in solution. The Bible was the very book calculated to satisfy the craving of his mighty intellect.

Again, let us follow one of those Felix Neff like colporteurs among the Alps, and we shall find a poor woman, whose soul is permeated with the only part of the Bible which she had—she says "it is full of good reading." Again, go with me to a plantation in Virginia, there is one slave of more cheerful and happy countenance than his fellows, and he says, "Master, when I am in trouble I just lie flat down upon the promises of the Bible, and then I pray straight up."

It is the book for all. You remember the closing scene in the life of Walter Scott, the Wizard of the North. He said, "Lockhart, read to me." "What shall I read?" "Turning his dying eyes on him, he said, 'Lockhart, there is but one book.'"

There is no intellectual want which this book cannot satisfy. Charles James Fox became the greatest master of English eloquence by nightly and daily readings of the book of Job. It was this light which stole into the dungeon of John Bunyan, and enabled him to give us the most precious book this side of the Bible—his own Pilgrim's Progress to the Pilgrim's Rest. And as a conservative power, it is that which holds us from drifting away from the truth upon the rocks of ruin.

Nothing would do so much good as to go to those rooms where earnest reformers are seeking to work out their problems of social progress, and tell them, "Here is the Bible in which these problems are solved." We must not let them shake down the pillars of a statesman. We must carry our Bible where a statesman, whose name I dare not mention in his presence, carried his—to the hall of the American Senate. We must give the Bible to all—the mendicant, the emigrant, the poor and the rich. We must diffuse this book like the sunlight, all over our benighted globe.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Some time since, a commission was appointed to inquire into the state of education in the English Universities. The results of these investigations, so far as they have transpired, are said to be extremely damaging to the reputation of those ancient corporations. In Oxford, the professors seem to be nearly or quite useless. The Savilian Professor of Astronomy states that the average number of his class is three. The Savilian Professor of Geometry had a class varying between seven and none. The attendance on the lectures of the Professor of Chemistry has, for the last twelve years, averaged twelve. The Regius Professor of Civil Law informs us that no public lectures on the study of the Civil Law have been delivered in the University of Oxford for more than a century. The Regius Professor of Medicine begs leave to state that no lecture-room, library, apparatus, or collections of any kind, are provided for him. The Reader of Anatomy admits that the University, though empowered to grant degrees in medicine, and to give licenses to practice, has not attempted to provide a system of medical education. Similar complaints or admissions are made by other professors. The only education, in fact, is given by the college tutors; and these, it is said, do not equal, on the average, in ability and scholarship, the head-masters of the English public schools. In what, then, consist the attractions and boasted advantages of this famous University? Sir Charles Lyell, in his pity evidence, supplies the answer: "The number of fellowships and livings in the gift of Oxford, and the requirement of degrees for ordination, is such a source of influence, (not to call it bribery,) that, if Sanscrit and Chinese were substituted for Greek and Latin, no material diminution would be experienced in the number of students."

PRAYING TO SAINTS.—Adam Clarke thus comments on the account of the rich man calling upon Abraham: "He cried and said, 'Father Abraham, have mercy on me.' There was a time when he might have prayed to the God of Abraham, and have found mercy; now he dares not approach that God whom in his life-time he had neglected, and he addresses a creature who has neither power nor authority to bless. This is the only instance in the Bible of praying to saints, and, to the confusion of the false, popish doctrine, which states it to be necessary and available, let it be for ever remembered, that it was practiced only by a damned soul, and then without success."

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 11, 1852.

A Proclamation.

By WASHINGTON HUNT, Governor of the State of New York.

The varied blessings enjoyed by the people of this State of praise and devotion due to our heavenly Benefactor. An abundant harvest, crowning the labors of the husbandman, and filling the land with plenty; peace with all nations; the maintenance of social order and free institutions, imparting fresh vigor 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 infinite goodness and protecting care of the Creator and Supreme Ruler of the Universe. In compliance with established usage, I respectfully recommended to the people of this State the observance of Thursday, the 25th day of November next, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

REVISION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

In Acts 12:4, we have it recorded, that Herod having commenced a persecution of the Church, and slain James the brother of John with the sword, apprehended Peter also, and put him in prison, "intending after Easter to bring him forth to the people." What construction would a child naturally put upon this passage? Or what construction would an uneducated person put upon it? If he were the child of an Episcopalian or Roman Catholic parent, or if he lived where he had full opportunity to become acquainted with the practices of Episcopals and Roman Catholics, he would in all probability say, that it referred to the annual festival observed by those people in commemoration of Christ's resurrection—Easter Sunday. No conclusion would be more natural. But would it be a correct conclusion?

The word which King James' translators have rendered Easter, is, in the original, pascha. It occurs in many other places in the New Testament, in all of which it is rendered Passover. For example: "Ye know that after two days is the pascha." Matt. 26:2. "Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the pascha?" ver. 17. "And they made ready the pascha." ver. 19. "The feast of unleavened bread drew nigh, which is called the pascha." Luke 22:1. "With desire I have desired to eat this pascha with you, before I suffer." ver. 15. "And the pascha, a feast of the Jews, was nigh." John 6:4. "Then Jesus, six days before the pascha, came to Bethany." John 12:1. "Ye have a custom that I should release you one at the pascha." John 18:37. "It was the preparation of the pascha." John 19:14. "Christ our pascha is sacrificed for us." 1 Cor. 5:7. "Through faith he (Moses) kept the pascha." Heb. 11:28.

Now can any man tell why the king's translators should have rendered the word Passover, in some fifteen or twenty places, and in one solitary instance Easter? What error or mischief would have resulted from the adoption of the term Passover in the latter instance? It would not have been an erroneous translation; that is evident to any one. Would it, then, have conveyed an idea which the Holy Spirit did not intend to convey?

But how do we know what idea the Spirit intended to convey, except from the words He uses? Words are signs of ideas; and from the fact that the Holy Spirit used the word pascha, in the passage under consideration, the presumption is, that He intended to set forth the idea of the festival known as the Passover. There is, certainly, nothing in the context which authorizes any other conclusion. Why, then, did the translators use a word conveying a different idea?

The question is easily answered. The Church of England was in the practice of celebrating Christ's resurrection annually, and always upon the first Sunday after the Full Moon, which happened upon or next after the twenty-first day of March. This annual festival had received the designation of Easter. It was the great feast of the Church; the feast from which all other movable feast and holy-days were reckoned. To keep up the impression that this celebration had originated with the Church, in the times, and under the direct sanction of the Apostles—an impression sanctioned only by tradition—the passage under consideration was rendered as it was. No other reason can be assigned for the rendering.

In the revision of the Scriptures undertaken not long since by the American Bible Society—they call it only a "collation," evidently using the term, however, in the sense of revision—some twenty-four thousand emendations have been made. Most of these have been in particulars affecting only orthography of proper names, punctuation, division of verses, &c. Nevertheless, there have been some instances, in which the "collators" have altered the sense of the common version; and few as these instances have been, they fully justify the principle of revision. Yet, in the passage under consideration, the word "Easter" is still retained. Why was this? "Joshua" was substituted for "Jesus" in Acts 7:45, and Heb. 4:8, without any scruple; and why not substitute Passover for Easter in Acts 12:4? True, the word "Passover" is inserted in the margin; but how few of our Bibles are printed with the marginal readings! Besides, if to insert the word in the margin was all that was necessary, in this instance, why was it not deemed sufficient to insert "Joshua" in the margin, in the other instances? The reason is found in the fact, that Episcopals make a part of the Ameri-

can Bible Society; so God's truth must be compromised for the sake of pleasing men! Upon the historical accuracy of the idea that the celebration of Easter is traceable to the Apostolic age, we need not now enter. Granting all that the most rigid Churchman would demand, in this respect, we still maintain that, in the passage under consideration, the Holy Spirit had no reference to such celebration. His reference was to the Passover, as celebrated by the Jews. The occurrences recorded in this chapter, took place only about ten years after the death of Christ, at which time the Passover, and all other Jewish festivals, continued to be celebrated, as they did for nearly thirty years after.

But is the error of any practical importance? Aside from the fact that it falsely ascribes the origin of the celebration to the churches of the Apostolic age, it might seem that it was not. But, in our opinion, it goes farther than this. It gives countenance to the notion that Christianity originated festivals. But Christianity, as such, has no festivals. In this respect, it has a marked distinction from Judaism. (See Rom. 14:5, Gal. 4:10, Col. 2:16.) The weekly Sabbath is not a festival of Christianity as such; and the term "Christian Sabbath," so much in vogue with nearly all denominations, conveys a most anti-evangelical idea, because it conveys the idea that Christianity originates festivals—contrary to what is taught in the passages above referred to. Neither is the weekly Sabbath a festival of Judaism as such. It pervades Judaism; it pervades Christianity. But its origin lies back of both, and its observance devolves upon men with an obligation commensurate with that of the Moral Law. We repeat it, that Christianity, as such, has no festivals; and the error which teaches that it has, is an error of importance; otherwise, Paul displayed an unnecessary anxiety about it.

We intended to exhibit some other instances of mistranslation, but having already drawn out our remarks to considerable length, we forbear for the present. T. B. B.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Matters in the Church of England.

GLASGOW, October 22, 1852.

A crisis in the history of the Church of England seems approaching. Men of talent and ambition, both amongst her clergy and higher dignitaries, feel themselves sadly circumscribed by State control. Unwilling to relinquish the emoluments they receive, they feel shackled by the implied terms on which they enjoy them. With much of the Papal spirit of dominancy, the Tractarian party are bent on obtaining power to assimilate their doctrines also more closely to that apostate system. For this end, they are earnestly striving to acquire for the Church a state of independence of the Legislature—to have a power which Parliament cannot control.

Convocation was originally of Papal creation. It consisted first of an Upper House of Bishops and a Lower House of the inferior clergy, and was afterwards split into two Convocations for the two provinces of York and Canterbury. They were summoned in old Papal times for the purpose of granting taxes to the King—it being held derogatory that a lay authority like the Parliament should tax spiritual persons. In the time of Charles II. this system of self-taxation was abolished, and they were deprived of the power of doing any thing without the sanction of Parliament. Parliament having more than enough to do with its own affairs, the ecclesiastics, having little else allowed them to do, began to quarrel among themselves—to prevent which, again, all power of action was taken from them. The Morning Advertiser, a fortnight ago, however, intimated that the Earl of Derby had promised to the Tractarian party that he would recommend to the Queen to summon Convocation for the dispatch of business—which is understood to mean, that they shall be permitted to deliberate and decide on ecclesiastical affairs. Little credence seems to have been given to this announcement, till on Monday last both the Times and the Record indignantly repeated it. The latter, as the organ of the Evangelical party, is evidently alarmed for the consequences, if the rumor prove true. The Morning Herald, however, denies that it is so, and the Times of yesterday seems disposed to take credit to itself for having prevented the consummation of the blunder. There is, however, little reason to doubt, that although for the present matters be conducted as they have long been, there is a widening breach between the secular and ecclesiastical powers of the Establishment. Bishops and clergy, unwilling to be dictated to even by a friendly Parliament, are too well aware that there is an increasing number of members of the House of Commons hostile to their aims. On this account, as well as from the increase of the Romanizing element among the Tractarians of the present day, it is to be traced the effort for the revival of Convocation. A failure in that effort is likely to send such men the sooner into the Papal ranks; and success in their efforts to obtain Convocation, will enable them to assimilate the Church in which they are to that of Rome, which they seem to regard as a model—compelling men of more scriptural views to secede.

The introduction of Confession into the Church of England, is exciting great dissatisfaction. A large and influential meeting was held at Plymouth, at which resolutions to use means to prevent the scandal of it were adopted. One of these resolutions asserts that "the system of Confession carried on at St. Peter's church, [Mr. Prynne's, Plymouth,] is contrary to the doctrine, the prac-

tice, and the spirit of the Church of England." This resolution was moved by the Rev. H. A. Greaves, and the Bishop of Exeter has indignantly called upon him to prove the truth of his assertion. He names the Court of Arches as the proper tribunal, and with the air of one confident of success, is ready to regard Mr. Greaves as a slanderer if he avail not himself of the proffered opportunity of trying to establish his proposition. If it be true, that the Church of England does afford facilities for the immoralities to which the confessional has always afforded opportunities in the sister apostasy, then the sooner she is leveled in the dust the better for those over whom she exercises influence and control. J. A. BEGG.

THE NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

The North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association convened at Albion, Dane Co., Wisconsin, on the 29th of September, and enjoyed an interesting session. Eld. Lucius Crandall, then on a visit among us, presided. Excepting Eld. Samuel Davison, all the ministers of the Association were in attendance. The business was entered upon with commendable interest, and unusual unanimity and harmony of feeling characterized all the deliberations. The recently-organized Church at Southampton, Ill., was received into the Association.

Various subjects of interest occupied the attention of the Association; among them, that of Education. All seemed to feel a lively and permanent interest in this, and the Report of the Committee on the subject elicited some very interesting remarks and addresses. Many thanks are due to brother Crandall for his interest in our behalf, and for his efforts to awaken a deeper interest in Education. The Report having been unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, a "Board of Education" was appointed, in compliance with the recommendation in the Report, who immediately entered upon the duties assigned them.

It was resolved, from the beginning, to devote the evenings and mornings to religious exercises, and to make an effort to effect the spiritual good of all present, avoiding all occasion for strife or discord in the business of the Association. The result was most happy. Union and harmony prevailed. Elds. L. Crandall and V. Hull addressed a large concourse of people in the grove on the Sabbath and on First-day; and the speakers seemed inspired with the importance of the occasion. The evenings were devoted to preaching and prayer; and all taking part in the exercises seemed to regard the occasion as a propitious one for the beginning of better times, especially for the revival of the Church in Albion. Eld. V. Hull (for the first week seconded by the labors of Eld. Crandall) remained with the Church, and still continues a series of meetings. The consequence is, that the Church has been much revived, God has manifested his mercy, and we trust that angels have had occasion to rejoice over the conversion of not less than sixteen souls, "born into the kingdom."

Educational Report.

Your Committee respectfully report, that they have considered with much satisfaction, though not unmingled with regret, the present condition of our educational facilities and prospects. There are at present two academic schools in progress within the limits of this Association, in which we have an immediate interest.

The school at Milton, under the supervision of brother A. C. Spicer, though laboring under great embarrassment for want of adequate rooms and other facilities, is in as prosperous a condition as circumstances will admit of, and highly commends itself to the patronage of the public. But it is kept in progress only by the personal efforts of brother and sister Spicer, who, notwithstanding the offers of living salaries elsewhere, have sacrificed all to it, truly commending themselves to our sympathy and co-operation.

The school at Farmington, conducted by brother James Hill, we are glad to learn, is highly prosperous, presenting good inducements to the youth of that community. By the personal efforts of brother Hill, a commodious academic building has been erected; but we learn, with much regret, that he has become so involved in building it as to much embarrass the prospect of its being retained by him. Bro. Hill has made a very commendable effort, and we commend the interests of that school to the sympathy of the denomination, and the patronage of the public.

Considering the extensive and rapidly increasing demand for the education of our youth, your Committee are of opinion, that the present accommodation for conducting a school in this State, and the facilities for instructing in experimental science, are far inadequate to that thorough and practical course of studies which is desirable, and essential to our best interests. We would, therefore, commend to all, a prayerful consideration of the bearing education must have upon our influence as a denomination, and upon the advancement of truth and happiness in the world. God, from whom all things are, in his wisdom, has chosen to work by means, prominently the cause of truth through the instrumentality of his children; and intellectual power, sanctified by God, your committee regard as the hand-maid of religion—as the strong arm by which "the sword of the Spirit" is to be effectually wielded. Like godliness, education, hallowed by God's grace, "profiteth in all things." As a people, our prosperity and power to wield a controlling influence in society must be, as observation and experience clearly prove, just in proportion as we are properly educated in a knowledge of the world around and within us. But how can we be instructed without the means of instruction?

There is, in the opinion of your committee, an urgent demand for immediate action to improve our educational prospects by an increase of facilities pertaining thereto. Schools are being multiplied around us, prejudicing our interests by securing the patronage of schol-

ars who might be induced to patronize and contribute to the support of a school of our own, and also by securing the investment of interests which ought to be reserved to ourselves, and which, when once lost, can with great difficulty be retrieved. But more, for want of these facilities to place our school above successful competition, we are subjected to embarrassments from among ourselves; and our young people, as they look for increasing advantages, are left the alternative of seeking that education abroad, which ought to be furnished them at home.

Finally, in view of all our relations, and the circumstances surrounding us, it appears absolutely essential to our highest interests, by early action to so direct our educational matters, taking the lead in this respect in society, as to secure somewhat extensively the patronage of people other than of our own denomination, and thus obtaining an advantage ground, to retain it by keeping in the advance.

Your committee, then, believe an immediate, decided, and unanimous effort should be made for the erection of a suitable academic building, at some eligible point in this State, hereafter to be determined upon; and for that purpose, we recommend the appointment of a Board of Education, by the Association, so located as to secure the most extensive interest and influence possible, who shall proceed immediately to raise funds; determine the plan of the building, and the location of the same; appoint a building committee; and transact all other business necessary for the accomplishment of such object.

HEAD QUARTERS IN NEW YORK.

At the Third Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, held in Plainfield, N. J., on the 13th day of September, 1852, the Board of Managers presented a full report of their operations, from which the following is an extract:—

"Among the subjects which have occupied the attention of the Board during the past year, is one upon which they desire an expression of opinion from the assembled Society. The active friends of the Sabbath cause have long felt the importance of having, in some accessible part of the City of New York, a building owned by and devoted to the use of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination—a building in which the business of our Missionary, Tract, and Publishing Societies may be transacted, provided with a room or rooms for meetings of the Boards of those Societies, with a reading-room for a Sabbath Library, and a collection of missionary curiosities—a place, in short, where every Sabbath-keeper passing through the city would feel an interest in calling, and in which he might feel that he had a share. That New York is the place for such a building, cannot be questioned by any one who considers that it is the metropolis, morally and religiously, as well as commercially, of our vast country, and that the light which emanates there, from shines throughout the world. To secure such a building will of course involve considerable expense; but this expense, when divided among many, will be small for each, and will bear no proportion, it is believed, to the good influence which will result. Three years ago a Chapel in Shanghai was proposed, to which objection was made by some on the score of expense; but now the Chapel and two dwelling-houses have been built and paid for, to stand for generations as monuments of Christian liberality. And who is poorer therefore? Probably not one of those who contributed the funds for their erection. A Seventh-day Baptist House in New York is now proposed; and the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society have appointed a Committee to make inquiries and see what can be done. Will the Society sanction the measure, and promise pecuniary aid commensurate with its importance, and with the liberal spirit which has characterized its members in times past?"

The subject of the above paragraph was taken into consideration by the Society; and after a free consultation upon it, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That this Society approves the proposition of the Board, to obtain a building in the city of New York for the transaction of its business, and would recommend that the Board take such measures as they may deem necessary to secure this important object.

In accordance with the spirit of this resolution, the Board have instructed Geo. B. Uter, the General Agent of the Society, to open a book for subscriptions to a Building Fund, and to solicit such subscriptions as he has opportunity. It is hoped that many friends of the object will consider its claims upon them, and notify the Agent of the amount they are willing to give, without waiting to be called upon.

CELEBRATION OF THE LORD'S SUPPER.

Will one of the Editors of the Recorder answer the following questions? Are we to follow the example of Christ, when he first instituted the Eucharist, on the night of his betrayal, when he ate with one whom he knew to be his enemy? In view of this example, are we justifiable in excluding from the table of the Lord any whose Christian character and love of Christ we have no grounds of questioning? Is our example salutary upon the minds of unbelievers, when we refuse to partake of the elements representing the broken body and spilled blood of our Lord, when invited by Christians? In fine, where is there a "thus saith the Lord" for what is termed close communion?

MATHEZES.

Having set forth some thoughts touching this subject on a former occasion, and having nothing new to offer, our correspondent is referred to the Recorder of August 29th, 1850. T. B. B.

REVIVALS AMONG METHODISTS.—The New York Christian Advocate and Journal, the great Methodist organ, has the following:—

"Our paper is rich, gloriously rich, this week, in revival intelligence; much that we have not received, and much on hand. The camp meetings have been very successful, showing that the members went to them in the spirit of prayer, and reliance upon the promises of God. And in many instances they have returned to hold protracted services in their places of worship, where awakenings and conversions still bless their zealous efforts."

THE PEOPLE OF HAYTI.—Rev. W. L. Judd, who has spent several years in Hayti, in a letter to the Boston Traveler, thus speaks of the character of the people, and the security for life and property among them:—

"I hesitate not to say, that I believe there has been in the past six years less murder, less robbery, and less incendiarism, at Port-au-Prince, than in any city of the same size, and during the same period, in the United States. During this whole period, and even longer, there has been but one fire in that city of thirty thousand inhabitants! Where can a parallel case be found in the United States? I have traveled in the country at all hours of the day and night; 'o'er mountain heights and in valleys low,' in lonely forests and amid cultivated fields, and have never been treated with disrespect by the coarsest peasant or the rudest mountaineer. In these journeys I have never been refused a night's lodging at the poorest cabin where from necessity or convenience I chose to stop. And when I have called for the bill of fare, I am almost universally answered by the expression, 'Just what you choose to give.' And, although it is the land of the old buccaneers, and where the example of foreigners has exhibited more of violence and fraud than of gentleness and honesty, still, from Tiburon to Samana, and from Jacmel to Cape Haytien, I know not of a single cove where a ship may not enter, nor a single mountain fastness where a traveler may not pass, with safety from robbers."

GERRIT SMITH GOING TO CONGRESS.—One very gratifying and significant result of the recent election is the choice of Gerrit Smith to represent the 22d District of New York, composed of Madison and Oswego Counties, in the next Congress. Mr. Smith was the Independent Free Soil candidate; and though opposed by both of the old parties, he was elected by a handsome majority. This places in Congress one of the most consistent and uncompromising opponents of slavery in our country—a man who believes that slavery is unconstitutional, and will do all in his power to strip it of the support of the Federal Government. Nor will his influence be confined to the subject of slavery, though that is sufficiently important to engross the attention of any number of men; but there is reason to believe that every measure calculated to promote freedom, equality, and justice among men, will receive his cordial support. Alluding to the results of the election, the N. Y. Tribune says:—

"We are heartily glad that Gerrit Smith is going to Washington. He is an honest, brave, kind-hearted Christian philanthropist, whose religion is not put aside with his Sunday coat, but lasts him clear through the week. We think him very wrong in some of his notions of Political Economy, and quite mistaken in his ideas, that the Constitution is inimical to Slavery, and that injustice cannot be legalized; but we heartily wish more such great, pure, loving souls, could find their way into Congress. He will find his seat any thing but comfortable, but his presence there will do good, and the country will yet know him better and esteem him more highly than it has yet done."

THE EAST AND THE WEST.—At the Congregational Convention in Albany, Rev. Dr. Todd spoke in favor of the plan to raise \$50,000 for building churches at the West. "He wished, however, we should all understand one another. We are bound to the West—we send our sons to the West, and they return and take our daughters. The West must know that the East has its trials, although we have no Missionary Magazine in which to tell them. The average salary of ministers in our country is \$525, which is not large when we pay 24 cents a pound for butter. At one time there were 26 agents in New England soliciting aid for the West, which I know of. Now we wish the West to remember, that we have a great deal to do here. Many of these agents tell us that at the West the soil is knee-deep with cream, and the corn grows so high you will hardly be able to see the top, and they would not have the hard hills of New England as a gift; and yet they run to New England as though it was all made of gold. New England is growing in wealth, but cannot do everything. They might do more than they do—especially the Churches—although my own people give \$8 a church member for foreign objects. A clergyman in our county, with a salary less than \$400, gives more than his whole congregation. It has been said that New England clergymen are good financiers. They need to be so. But it is the wives of the ministers who do the business, and deserve the credit of all the financial ability."

WILLIAM AND ELEN CRAFTS.—These widely-known fugitives from American Slavery are now in England. The London Anti-Slavery Advocate says that they have just entered upon a second year of instruction at the Industrial School at Ockham, near Ripley, Surrey.

"During the first year of their residence there, they have been unremitting in their studies, and have made great proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in various branches of useful knowledge." Their physical wants are provided for "by the efforts of some who have taken a lively interest in them personally, and who also feel that they have a strong claim upon the sympathy and generosity of the country whose hospitality they have sought."

ORDINATION OF BRO. L. M. COTTRELL.—By request of the Church in Persia, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., a Council convened with that Church on the 26th ult., to assist in the ordination of Bro. LIBBEUS M. COTTRELL, that church having engaged him to labor with them as a Minister. An examination was waived, as Bro. C. had passed an examination at the last session of the Western Association, which was satisfactory to all the Council and the Church. The ordination exercises were as follows:—Ordination discourse, by Eld. N. V. Hull; consecrating prayer, by Eld. L. Andrews; charge, by Eld. J. Bailey, hand of fellowship, by Eld. T. E. Babcock; benediction, by Eld. L. M. Cottrell. J. B.

DEATH OF DR. MAGINNIS.—The death of Dr. Maginnis, one of the Professors in Rochester University, was announced two weeks ago. The following account of his last days we find in one of our exchanges:—

"For several years he had suffered from a severe bronchial affection, and disease of the heart. About two months since, symptoms of dropsy on the chest and of general anasarca, manifested themselves, and awakened the most serious apprehensions of his friends. At the commencement of the present collegiate year, Dr. M. was compelled, by the pressure of disease, to relinquish the recitation in Moral Philosophy, of the senior class in the University. He could not, however, consent to omit the exercises of his theological class, and continued to meet them at his own residence. A sad interest was imparted to his instructions by the apprehension that they were the last which he would ever deliver. On Tuesday, the symptoms of his disease became more alarming, and the exercises of his class were relinquished. An increased difficulty of breathing was experienced, and it soon was evident that no hope of his recovery could be cherished. But no fears of immediate death were felt. This afternoon, while sitting in his study, having just ceased conversing with a friend, who was present, he suddenly expired. He died so quietly, so free from pain, that those who were with him could hardly believe that he was no more."

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—At a meeting held in New York on the first Monday in November, intelligence was communicated of the death of two missionaries—Mrs. Pierson, of the Choctaw Mission, and Mrs. Morgan, of the Jewish Mission in Turkey. The intelligence from several of the Armenian Missions, was highly encouraging. A new church has been formed at Rodasta, by Mr. Everett. An instance of persecution had occurred at Khanus, by enraged Armenians against Christian converts. The missionary in Assyria gives information that he has had put into his hands, from the Pasha of Mosul, the sum of 4,500 piasters for Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, and the party with him, that being the loss sustained by them from the robbers in the mountains of Kurdistan. The offenders have been secured, and will be punished. At the Sandwich Islands, Mr. Coan reports a very interesting state of things at Hilo and Pana. The church of Hilo was much revived. Forty-four new members had been admitted to the last communion. Mr. Smith describes in strong terms the happy influence on the piety and spiritual strength of the churches of the new mission to Micronesia. The children of the missionaries have formed themselves into a Missionary Society.

MISSIONARIES FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.—A public meeting in reference to the departure of eight missionaries for the Pacific Coast, under commission from the American Home Missionary Society, was held at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-st. and Second-av., New York, on Sunday evening, Nov. 7. Statements and addresses were made by one of the Secretaries of the Society, Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. G. H. Atkinson, of Oregon, and Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., of Brooklyn. These missionaries, with their families, making a party of twenty-two individuals, including children, were to sail from this port for San Francisco, in the Trade Wind. Six of these laborers are to be stationed in California, and the remaining two in Oregon. The names of missionaries are as follows: Rev. E. B. Walworth, S. S. Harmon, S. B. Bell, James Pierpont, Thomas Condon, O. Dickinson, John G. Hale, and William C. Pond, son of Dr. Pond, of Bangor. Each is accompanied by his wife.

STATISTICS OF THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.—The number of students in the twenty-eight Universities of Germany and Switzerland, during the recent summer term, was 18,810, of whom 17,060 were matriculated, and 1,750 not. The number of students averaged to each University 609. Sixteen institutions had less than this number; twelve more, 1,800 students pursued Catholic Theology in eleven Universities; 1,765 do. Protestant Theology in nineteen Universities; 6,761 do. divided among twenty-six institutions, studied jurisprudence and kindred sciences; 4,183 do. medicine, &c. in twenty-three Universities; and 2,644 do. in twenty-seven Universities studied philosophy, ancient languages, &c. The number of officers of instruction in these Universities is, in the aggregate, 1,666; there being 351 regular, 348 extraordinary, 40 honorary Professors, and 427 Tutors.

SUNDAY TRAVELING.—Under this head one of our exchanges has the following:—

"More than 14,000 persons were carried over the Eighth Avenue Railroad, (N. Y.), on a recent Sunday—yet the sun did not refuse to shine, nor was there any evidence that the heavens and earth were likely to be destroyed in consequence."

SABBATH TRAVELING.—From the same paper which furnishes the foregoing, we copy the following:—

"Hannah Shair fell between the platform and the cars, at the Providence depot, on Saturday afternoon, as the five o'clock train for New York was starting. She was bruised severely, and died of her injuries soon after, at the hospital."

CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.—The Quebec Chronicle gives the following return, lately obtained, showing how the Clergy Reserves Fund is now divided:—

Church of England, Upper Canada,	£18,446
" Lower Canada,	2,173
" Scotland, Upper Canada,	7,114
" Lower Canada,	1,064
United Presb. Church, Upper Canada,	565
Roman Catholic Church, Upper Canada,	1,066
Westeyan Methodists, Upper Canada,	777
Total,	£28,009

WESLEYAN BOOK CONCERN.—The General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, recently held at Syracuse, decided to remove their Book Concern, and their weekly paper, The True Wesleyan, from New York City to Syracuse. The saving in rent, expense of printing, &c., was a prominent reason for the change.

General Intelligence.

European News.

One week later news from Europe has been received; the substance of which we give below.

In England, preparations for the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington go on apace, partly under the superintendence of Mr. Cubit, the Engineer, who is charged with fitting up St. Paul's to accommodate the largest number of spectators.

Considerable feeling had been created in London by a fatal duel of two French refugees—one a Socialist, and friend of Louis Blanc, the other a Red Republican, and friend of Ledru ROLLIN.

Another agrarian murder is reported in Kings's County, Ireland. W. R. Manifold, a land agent, was the victim. He was fired at from behind a hedge, and his head shattered by 34 slugs from a blunderbuss.

After virtually accepting the Empire, by his speech at Bordeaux, Louis Napoleon has returned to Paris, there to await the formal declaration of his new position. His entry into Paris, Saturday, 16th, passed off with the greatest éclat.

The Monitor announces the liberation of Abd-el-Kader, who is to be conveyed to Broussa, in Turkey, with the honors due to his rank. He has sworn on the Koran never to disturb Algeria.

An advertisement in the London Times of Tuesday, Oct. 19, calls for tenders to supply 1,200,000 kilograms Virginia leaf tobacco, 1,800,000 do. Kentucky, 1,350,000 do. Maryland, crops of 1851 and '52, for the use of the French Government.

Cardinal Wiseman has written to the Archbishops of the Austrian Empire, entreating them to contribute something toward the law expenses incurred by Dr. Newman in the Achilli affair.

The Unicers has sent £1,000, the amount of subscription it has collected, toward repaying Dr. Newman for expenses in the suit vs. Achilli.

Typhus fever is raging with extraordinary violence at Thiers in the Puy-de-Dome. There are more than 800 persons, mostly women and children, lying ill at present in that small town.

A small vessel of about 100 tons, called the Comte de Lion, about to be launched at Nantes, is built of zinc, as an experiment of the adaptation of that metal to shipbuilding.

On the 30th ult., a fire in Smyrna destroyed 600 houses, inhabited by the poorer classes.

Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to lay a submarine cable from Portpatrick, Scotland, to Donaghadee, Ireland. This is the third attempt that has failed to cross the Irish Channel.

An extensive bed of Sulphur has been found between the village of Kench and the Red Sea, at the Strait called Bahar et Sefingue, Upper Egypt. It is about to be opened for commerce.

A skirmish had taken place in Algeria between the Ouled Mahbout Arabs and the French troops, respecting non-payment of tribute; fifty Arabs killed.

The trials of the persons implicated in the revolution in Naples in 1848 have just been concluded. Seven are condemned to death, and many to long periods of imprisonment.

The Russian Geographical Expedition to the Island of Kamchatka is at length organized. It consists of twelve persons, half of whom will set out this winter. The expedition will be absent about six years.

The Athenæum mentions that a letter has been received from Mr. Boyd Horsburg, who is in joint command of the expedition sent by the Colonial Government of New South Wales in search of Dr. Leichardt, the Australian traveler.

The mail steamer Bosphorus, from Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 6th, arrived at Plymouth, Oct. 16th. Gen. Cathcart had returned from his expedition across the river Kei, having burned the camp of the Caffre chief Krelli, and taken 10,000 head of cattle, horses, &c.

In 1849 a brief religious excitement was got up by a girl, who was supposed to work miracles, heal diseases, &c. &c. The house where she lived near the parade ground, corner of the Thier-Garten, Berlin, was besieged by crowds, and a pilgrimage to the dwelling of the Wunderkind became almost a fashion.

Two arrests have recently been made in Prussia on information forwarded to the Police from New York, of individuals sent to Europe to pass forged Prussian notes fabricated in America.

The Turkish Government acts with determination in behalf of those who have suffered from violence in its prisons. Last year three American citizens, Dr. Bacon and son, and Rev. M. Marsh, left Mosul to cross the Curd Mountains into Persia.

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to the Governor General of the Province of Mosul to endeavor to find the robbers. Notwithstanding the wildness of the locality and the savage nature of the inhabitants, the authorities succeeded in apprehending the robbers, and in procuring 4,500 paistres for the losses sustained by the American travelers.

The Election.

The result of the election is doubtless known to most of our readers. Pierce and King, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, carried every thing before them.

It is certain that Franklin Pierce was elected President of the United States, and almost as certainly by a majority unprecedented in any contested Presidential canvass since the establishment of our Government.

He has beyond doubt received the votes of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, (by vote of Legislature,) Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, amounting to 196 votes in the electoral college, and has probably received in addition the 58 votes of Ohio, Delaware, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and California.

General Scott has unquestionably obtained the 30 votes of Massachusetts, Vermont and Kentucky, and perhaps the 12 of Tennessee. In 1848, General Taylor had fifteen States and 163 votes in the electoral college; General Cass fifteen States and 137 votes in the electoral college.

The majority given in this city for the Democratic candidate is perfectly unexampled in our political annals, and insures the success of all the Democratic tickets, Judicial, Municipal, and Congressional.

The N. Y. Tribune gives the following list of Congressmen probably elected in the State of New York—those in italic being Whigs, and those marked * being re-elected:—

Table with 3 columns: District, County, Members. Lists names of representatives for various districts in New York.

Aiding Fugitive Slaves.—The well-known case of Oliver and others against Daniel Cauffman, Stephen Wheatley, and Philip Brechtel, charged with harboring and assisting thirteen fugitive slaves, to escape from their owners in Maryland, was decided in the U. S. Circuit Court of Philadelphia, on Saturday, Oct. 30, by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of \$2,800 damages, against Cauffman, and not guilty as to the other two defendants.

Gray's Elegy.—The Providence Journal says: "We have not seen the coincidence any where noticed, that Mr. Webster was not the only great man to whose mind 'Gray's Elegy' has occurred on the eve of death, but we read that when Gen. Wolfe was moving at midnight in his boats to the attack of Quebec, with the shade of his approaching fate upon his mind, he repeated to his officers this poem, and at its close, said, 'Gentlemen, I had rather be the author of those lines than take Quebec to-morrow.'"

Whigs, 11; Democrats, 20; Free Soil and Land Reform Independents, each 1. The Delegation to the present Congress stands 17 Whigs and 17 Democrats.

A RAILROAD IN BROADWAY.—This great thoroughfare of New York is now so thronged with stages and private carriages as to make crossing it by foot passengers quite troublesome, if not dangerous.

ATTEMPT OF A FEMALE TO VOTE.—A female dressed in male attire presented herself on Tuesday, Nov. 2d, at the 4th Poll District of the XIXth Ward, New York, and wanted to deposit her vote.

An interesting slave case occurred in New York, on Saturday, Nov. 6. Eight negroes, male and female, were brought before Judge Payne, on a warrant taken out for the purpose of recovering them from the hands of their alleged owner, Jonathan Lemmon.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 31st, Le Roy Barney, aged 21, a respectable citizen of Buffalo, was killed at Niagara Falls.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at the house of Mr. Henry Verplank, No. 107 West Twenty-fifth-st., New York, Nov. 4, upon the body of his daughter, Mary Verplank, 16 years of age, who died from the effects of arsenic, administered by herself for the purpose of self-destruction.

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Mr. WEBSTER'S SUCCESSOR.—Hon. Edward Everett has accepted the office of Secretary of State, made vacant by the death of Daniel Webster. Mr. Everett was born in Boston, educated at Harvard University, studied for a Unitarian clergyman, but accepted instead the Professorship of Greek in Harvard, and in 1819 became editor of the North American Review, which he conducted for six years with marked ability.

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Interesting intelligence is received from Mexico. Our dates are to the middle of October. The city of Mexico was in a ferment. The Extra Session of Congress had convened, and the cabinet ministers were on the point of impeachment. Opposition presses have multiplied, which ply the Government with reproaches and bitter attacks, and the condition of the country is more unfortunate than ever.

Speaking of election, the Times says that in Madison and Oswego District, Gerrit Smith (F. S.) will have from 1,200 to 1,500 majority, according to the reported returns. This majority is made up in Madison County, where he resides; Oswego County giving his Democratic opponent only 38 majority. The Abolition vote for Hale, for President, was 2,058 in Oswego County, and probably as much more in Madison.

Mr. Webster expressed a strong desire before his death that his Marshfield and Franklin farms might remain in his family. He therefore constituted J. W. Paige and Franklin Haven of Boston, and Edward Curtis of New York, trustees, to hold the property for the benefit of his family.

The Parkersburg (Va.) News states that recently the street in front of the Post-Office in that place was lighted up by the officers of the law, in setting fire to a huge pile of newspapers, which had been "reserved until the day of fire," under sentence of condemnation for the Abolition sentiments they contained.

A curious decision has just been made by the Custom-House authorities of England, viz: that dead rabbits are poultry, and are therefore subject to an ad valorem duty of five per cent. They were not specified in Sir Robert Peel's tariff bill.

The Court of Errors of this State has decided, in the case of the Art Union, that it is against the law forbidding "every lottery, game, or device of chance, in the nature of a lottery," for the Art Union to distribute its pictures by lot; but that the pictures are not forfeited to the use of the poor by being offered for distribution.

The Female Medical College, Philadelphia, has now 30 students, among whom are two ladies preparing for the missionary work among the heathen. One of these young women is a Baptist, the other a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, sent by the A. B. C. F. M. She has been on missionary duty for the last three years, and is now studying medicine to prepare for greater usefulness.

The Herald publishes a table of the buildings erected or in progress in this city the present year. The whole number is 1,478, and the cost is \$14,239,000. The greatest number in any one ward is 412 in the Eighth Ward, at a cost of \$4,093,000. The cost of 27 buildings on Broadway is \$1,990,000, averaging \$73,000.

The area of bituminous coal mines in this country is estimated at 65,000 square miles, without including the yet unexplored region called "The Illinois Coal Field," extending from Michigan to Kentucky. About 1,750,000 tons of this coal are now mined yearly.

The anthracite coal fields yield now upwards of five million tons annually.

Mary Jane, daughter of Emmor B. Steele, of Haverford township, Pa., while gathering chestnuts in a field near the house of her parents, stumbled and fell upon the stub of a corn-stalk, which, entering the side of her neck, and severing one of the main arteries, caused her death in about twenty minutes thereafter.

The difficulties at Havana are not yet settled. The Crescent City arrived at New Orleans on Friday from Havana, with intelligence, that although no opposition was offered to the landing of her mails and passengers, the Cuban authorities had given notice that permission would not again be granted.

In Philadelphia, last week, a fugitive slave named George Bordley was arrested at the instigation of Andrew Pearce, of Cecil Co., Md., and after examination before Commissioner Ingraham, was remanded to the custody of the claimant.

By reason of the death of his wife, Rev. J. L. Douglass, under appointment of the Missionary Union, has been obliged to delay for a time his departure for the East, and is now supplying the pulpit of the Union Baptist church in Pittsburgh.

Frederick R. Griffing, Esq., of Guilford, Conn., who died at the Astor House in this city on the 13th ult., by his will bequeathed to the American Colonization Society, \$2,000; Bible Society, \$1,000; Home Missionary Society, \$1,000.

In the year 1787, Matthias Denny purchased the 640 acres of land, embracing nearly all the present site of Cincinnati, for forty-nine dollars! Now scarcely a solitary foot of any lot on that ground can be purchased for that sum.

The Delaware and Hudson Bank at Tom's River, Ocean County, N. Jersey, is about winding up its affairs. Notice has been given for all the notes in circulation to be presented to the State

Miscellaneous.

Home.

Home is not merely four square walls, Though with pictures hung and gilded; Home is where affection calls, Filled with smiles the earth has builded!

"My Repose."

An advertisement to the following effect appeared in a daily paper some time ago: "To be sold, in consequence of the death of the proprietor, that excellent villa, MY REPOSE, &c. Some particulars concerning the former owner of this property are deserving of notice."

A. T. was the son of poor parents, and, at an early age, began a life of industry as a gardener's boy. He was shrewd, sober and obedient, as well as industrious; and, by degrees, attained the station, first, of under-gardener, and then of head-gardener, at the seat of his first employer. He held this situation until past thirty years of age, when an accident, which in some degree disabled his right arm, together with the death of his patron, compelled him to relinquish it, and to seek some other means of support.

At this time he was far from being destitute. His habits had been frugal; and a legacy, added to his savings, enabled him to open a shop, in a considerable town, for the sale of seeds, plants and flowers.

T. carried with him into his new employment his old habits of industry and frugality. At the end of the first year the small capital with which he commenced business was increased; and before many years had passed he was able to purchase, with surplus savings, the house in which he carried on his trade.

Years passed away, and T. was approaching the age of sixty. Providence had greatly prospered him; he was a rich man. His son, his only child, had grown up to manhood, and the father determined to relinquish business in favor of the young man, to pass the remainder of his life in easy retirement.

So the house of the retired tradesman thenceforth went by the name himself had chosen; and "My Repose" was carved on the freestone slab which surrounded the upper range of front windows. Let us see how this title agreed with facts.

For some months all went on as pleasantly as could be desired. Every day found full employment for A. T., in superintending his gardener, and perfecting his out-of-door plans; while the busy housewife was as fully occupied in arranging and re-arranging the newly acquired property within. True, this was not exactly the repose they had promised themselves; perhaps in the whole course of their lives the retired couple had never worked more incessantly or harder than during these few months.

And this time came. Winter drew on apace. Short days succeeded to long ones; and long evenings to short ones. The season put a stop to gardening improvement; and every room in the house was in the most perfect order. Plenty of repose now! Yes, so much of it that time began to hang heavily upon the hands of the retired seedsmen and his wife. This was a new feeling. For a little while they tried to excite it, and to speak of it as the repose for which they so long yearned. But dissatisfaction followed. It was soon found that one thing in the world is as bad as constant labor; and of that one thing T., at least, had now his full. He was constantly idle.

With Mrs. T. it was somewhat different. She could knit all day long if she chose. At intervals, too, her repose was broken in upon by the care of her household. "Talk about rest," said she one day, when her patience and temper had been put to the test; "I am sure I had more of it when I did all my work with my own hands. Those servants are enough to worry me out of my life. 'My Repose,' indeed! A pretty name to give to such a house as this!" Spring came round at length, and released A. T. from his forced inaction by the frost. But it brought with it to "My Repose" fresh causes of discomfort. When T. was in business there was no want of society for himself or his wife. Neighbors looked in almost every day, and enlivened the seedman's parlor with their gossip. If it were but for five minutes, it was a relief from the monotony of labor. But now the case was different. Their old neighbors were no longer; and the new ones made no advances towards acquaintance. It was a source of great trouble to Mrs. T. that, though she lived within sight of many country villas of less pretension to grandeur than her own; not one of the owners, or rather tenants, of these inferior habitations had given her even a morning call. Mournful ambition is a sad disturber of repose.

the really pretty, tasteful grounds excited the admiration of many who little guessed how slight an index is outward appearance to internal satisfaction. Often did T. balance in his mind whether he had gained or lost, in real enjoyment of life, by the exchange of a close house in town and constant work, for a pleasant villa with repose. It was a knotty point which he could not solve.

With an increase of years came infirmities; and infirmities are powerful enemies to repose. To infirmities was suddenly added serious illness, and illness was the forerunner of death. Mrs. T. was first snatched away from her place of earthly repose, such as it had been. It was a striking comment upon the vanity of human wishes and human schemes, to see the mournful preparations for a burial in progress within a view of the high-sounding designation—"MY REPOSE."

Sad and solitary, the widower sought relief in travel. "My Repose" was no longer a place of repose to him. At best it had been an uneasy gratification; it was now a scene of torture. Time at length softened, though it did not remove his grief; and he returned to his deserted home. Alas! other sorrows were in store for him, which made his "Repose" an uneasy residence. His son, reversing the order of his own course, and beginning as himself had left off, had become embarrassed in business and deeply involved in debt. Too high-minded, as well as too kind to his only son, to suffer him to sink for want of immediate aid, T. at once interposed. But the sacrifice was large! and fears for the future stability of the young man destroyed his remaining quiet. O how did he then accuse himself for seeking to relieve himself by throwing off the trammels of trade!

"My Folly," he bitterly exclaimed, "would have been a better name for the house on which I was mad enough to spend a fortune, than 'My Repose!'"

For a few months longer, T. might occasionally be seen wandering with downcast looks and faltering steps around his deserted mansion. But soon the mournful scene was closed. The bustle of a second funeral disturbed its quiet; the funeral procession was again formed, and wound through the well laid out shrubberies which surrounded the pretty villa. Ere sunset the grave was covered which had received that day the body of A. T.

And then, some few weeks after, appeared the advertisement above mentioned: "To be sold, in consequence of the death of the proprietor, that excellent villa, 'MY REPOSE,' &c."

There are some histories which, however indifferently told, convey with them their own instruction; and surely the history of "My Repose" is one such.

Mr. Webster on Farming.

The following letter, written by Daniel Webster in 1822, has been made public since his death. It will doubtless interest many of our readers:— "WASHINGTON, March 13, 1822. "JOHN TAYLOR: I am glad to hear from you again, and to learn that you are well, and that your teams and tools are ready for spring's work, whenever the weather will allow you to begin. I sometimes read books on farming; and I remember that a very sensible old author advises farmers 'to plow naked and sow naked.' By this he means that there is no use in beginning spring's work till the weather is warm, that a farmer may throw aside his winter clothes and rool up his sleeves. Yet he says we ought to begin as early in the year as possible. He wrote some very pretty verses on this subject, which, as far as I remember, run thus:

"While yet the spring is young, while earth unbids the frozen beam to the western wind, While mountain snows dissolve against the sun, And streams, yet new, from precipices run, 'E'en in this early dawning of the year, Produce the plow, and yoke the sturdy steer, And goad him till he smoke beneath his toil, And the bright share is buried in the soil."

"John Taylor, when you read these lines, do you not see the snow melting, and the little streams beginning to run down the slopes of your Punch-brook pasture, and the new grass starting and growing in the trickling water, all green, bright and beautiful? And do you not see your Durham oxen smoking from heat and perspiration as they draw along your great breaking-up plough, cutting and turning over the tough sward in your meadow in the great field? The name of this sensible author is Virgil; and he gives farmers much other advice, some of which you have been following all the winter without even knowing that he had given it.

Poison Confectionery.

The papers give sad accounts of the colored confectionery in England. The following is from Household Words:—"British confectionery contains plaster of Paris, chalk, starch, sulphate of barytes, bronze, copper leaf, leaf tin, arsenite of copper, carbonate of copper, verdigris, chromate of lead, orpiment, oxysulphide of lead, red lead and vermilion. The minerals here named are all poisonous. Our bright yellow confectioners contain a dangerous and insidious poison—chromate of lead, which is used also largely for giving the slight yellow tint to ginger lozengers. Let the British consumer, who has often, during the winter season a ginger lozenge in her mouth; not be surprised at a slight falling in her health. The emerald green sugar plums and ornaments in sugar have

been colored with a still more dangerous poison—arsenite of copper. These mineral pills, offered to the young population of Great Britain, do their work. Dr. Letheby states that, to his knowledge, there have been 70 cases of fatal poisoning during three years, traced to the use of confectionery made and colored in this country."

Water-Proof Paints.

A writer in a late number of the Scientific American, who gives the initials of S. G., and dates at Lebanon, in this State, supplies us with the following information with regard to paints:—

Cheap and useful paint for roofs, walls, fences, outside plastering, &c., may be made by using tar, common tar or coal tar, made thin with spirits of turpentine. Let this be used instead of linseed oil, and to form the body add fine inert matter, such as dried clay or soft burnt bricks ground fine in a plaster mill.

The soft shaly slates of different colors, like the 'Ohio Paint,' also answer a good purpose, when finely pulverized, to form the body of paint. For the coarsest kind of work, dry fine sandy loam may be used as a body. Any of these earthy bodies, when made sufficiently fine, can be used to good purpose in painting, either with the tar mixture or oil. Plastered walls on the outside of buildings may be thus rendered water-proof and lasting by using the above cheap paints, and after one or two coats, it will take but a small quantity of oil paint, with lead, to make a fine finish with a single coat of any desired color. Whenever a surface, thus rendered impervious by this cheap means, is painted over with oil and lead, a single coat upon a surface, instead of being absorbed, will dry in a thin tough film on the surface, and be more effective than three coats of the same paint put upon an unprepared surface, which, like that of common wood-work, absorbs the oil from the lead.

The Philosophy of a Little Carpet-Bag.

Among the most common of street sights is that of a gentleman hurrying along towards railway or river, bearing with him a little carpet-bag. So common is it that it fails to attract the slightest attention. A little carpet-bag is no more noted than an umbrella or a walking-stick in a man's hand; and yet, when rightly viewed, it is, to our thinking, an object of no ordinary interest. We feel no envy for the man on whom has devolved the charge of a heap of luggage. The anxiety attending such property outweighs the pleasure of its possession. But a man with a little carpet-bag is one in ten thousand. He is perhaps the most perfect type of independence extant. He can snap his fingers in the face of High-land porter extortionate. No trotting urchin is idle enough to solicit the carrying of so slight a burden. While other passengers, by coach or railway, are looking after their trunks and trappings, he enters and has the best seat. He and his "little all" never part company. On arriving at their destination, they are off with jaunty swagger of unencumbered bachelorhood. In contemplating a gentleman with a carpet-bag, we are struck, to a certain extent, with an idea of disproportion; but the balance is all on the easy side. There is far too little to constitute a burden, and yet there is enough to indicate wants attended to and comforts supplied. No man with a little carpet-bag in hand has his last shirt on his back. Neither is it probable that his beard can suffer from slovenly overgrowth. When he retires to rest at night, the presumption is, that it will be in the midst of comfortable and cosy night gear. A little carpet-bag is almost always indicative of a short and pleasurable excursion. No painful furies of stormy seas or dreadful accidents on far-off railway lines are suggested by it. Distance is sometimes poetically measured by "a small bird's flutter," or "two smokes of a pipe," or some such shadowy, though not altogether indefinite phrase. Why may not time, in like manner, be measured by two shirts? A gentleman with a little carpet-bag may be said to contemplate about a couple of shirts' absence from home.

Influence of a Newspaper.

A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Sentinel as follows:—

- I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are 1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly. 2. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy. 3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their governments and doings on the globe. 4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy. 5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed. 6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of language.

GREAT RAILROAD TUNNEL.—We see by the Cincinnati papers that their great tunnel is advertised for letting. The hills on the north side of the city rise about 200 feet above the upper plains of the town, obstructing, except in one direction, the free access of railways to the upper part of the town. A company has been formed to tunnel the hill, for the benefit of all the railways approaching from the Ohio side. This tunnel will be 6,000 feet in length, and will have 2,000 feet of side cuttings. It is intended to lay it with four tracks; and thus provide free and safe entrance into the city for six or eight different railways, which will each contribute to its receipts, and thus make it very profitable stock. The enterprise is a great one, and will prove eminently useful.

Paper-Hanging.

A recent number of Dickens' Household Words gives these hints on paper-hanging:—

Many a fever has been caused by the horrible nuisance of corrupt size used in paper-hanging in bed-rooms. The nausea which the sleeper is aware of on waking in the morning, in such a case, should be a warning, needing no repetition. Down should come the paper, at any cost or inconvenience; for it is an evil which allows of no tampering. The careless decorator will say that time will set all right—that the smell will go off—that airing the room well in the day and burning some pungent thing or other at night, in the meantime, will do very well; but health, and even life, may be lost in the interval. It is not worth while to have any one's stomach impaired for life, or one's nerves shattered, for the sake of the cost and trouble of papering a room, or a whole house, if necessary. The smell is not the grievance, but the token of the grievance. The grievance is animal putridity, with which we are shut up, when this smell is perceptible in our chambers. Down should come the paper; and the wall behind should be scraped clear of every particle of its last covering. It is astonishing that so lazy a practice as that of putting a new paper over an old one should exist to the extent it does. Now and then an incident occurs which shows the effect of such absurd carelessness. Not long ago, a handsome house in London became intolerable to a succession of residents, who could not endure a mysterious bad smell which pervaded it when shut up from the outer air. Consultations were held about drains, and all the particulars that could be thought of, and all in vain. At last a clever young man, who examined the house from top to bottom, fixed his suspicions on a certain room, where he inserted a small slip of glass in the wall. It was presently covered, and that repeatedly, with a sort of putrid dew. The paper was torn down, and behind it was found a mass of old papers, an inch thick, stuck together with their layers of size, and exhibiting a spectacle which we will not sicken our readers by describing.

Ruins of an Ancient City.

Capt. Alfred K. Fisher, of this town, informs us, says the Edgartown (Mass.) Gazette, that when on his last whaling voyage, in the ship America, of New Bedford, (which was about eight years ago,) he had occasion to visit the island of Tinian, (one of the Ladrone Islands,) to land some sick men. He stopped there some days. One of his men, in his walks about the island, came to the entrance of the main street of a large and splendid city, in ruins. Capt. Fisher, on being informed of the fact, entered the city by the principal street, which was about three miles in length. The buildings were all of stone, of a dark color, and of the most splendid description. In about the center of the main street, he found twelve sound stone columns, six on each side of the street; they were about forty-five or fifty feet in height, surmounted by cap-stones of immense weight. The columns were ten feet in diameter at the base, and about three feet at the top. Capt. Fisher thinks the columns would weigh about sixty or seventy tons, and the cap-stones about fifteen tons. One of the columns had fallen, and he had a fine opportunity to view its vast proportions and fine architecture. From the principal street, a large number of other streets diverged. They were all straight, and the buildings were of stone. The whole of the city was entirely overgrown with coconut trees, which were fifty and sixty feet in height. In the main street, pieces of common earthenware were found. The island has been in possession of the Spaniards for a long time. Six or seven Spaniards resided on the island when Capt. Fisher was there. They informed him that the Spaniards had had possession about sixty years; that they took the island from the Kanakas, who were entirely ignorant of the builders of the city, and of the former inhabitants. When questioned as to the origin of the city, their only answer was, "There must have been a powerful race here a long time ago." Capt. Fisher also saw on the island immense ledges of stone, from which the buildings and columns had evidently been erected. Some portions of them exhibited signs of having been worked.

TRICK WALL.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says the British Government are constructing at Dover an artificial harbor for the safety of shipping. It is to consist of a space of seven hundred acres, to be inclosed by a wall more than two miles in length; more than half of which space will at all times secure a depth of water from thirty to forty feet at the lowest tide. The wall will be ninety feet wide at the bottom, and fifty feet at the top; the sides will be eighteen feet thick, and consist of immense blocks of solid stone, the middle filled in with artificial stone or concrete. The foundation of this stupendous work is now laying by companies of men who remain several hours, with diving bells, under the water. This gigantic display of human power and skill will, when fully completed, cost more than two millions sterling.

JOINT LITERARY LABOR.—When the committee of the French Academy were employed in preparing the well-known academy dictionary, Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, came one day into the room where they were holding a session. "Glad to see you, M. Cuvier," said one of the forty; "we have just finished a definition which we think quite satisfactory, but on which we should like to have your opinion. We have been defining the word crab, and have explained it thus: 'Crab, a small red fish, that only walks backwards.'" "Perfect, gentlemen," said Cuvier, "only if you will give me leave, I will make one small observation in natural history. The crab is not a fish, it is not red, and it does not walk backwards; with these exceptions your definition is excellent."

SINGULAR DEATH.—A death occurred at the New Market, St. Louis, on Wednesday morning, 13th ult., under circumstances of a most singular character. Mrs. Sarah Jane Bolton, while passing through the market, accidentally lost her pocket-book. It was picked up soon after by a German woman, named Mrs. King, who returned it to the owner. She opened the pocket-book, examined it, and declared that Mrs. King had taken \$10 of the money. The latter seemed much confused, and denied it. Mrs. Bolton then threatened that she would have her arrested and searched, when Mrs. King fell dead at her feet. The death was as sudden as has ever been known. Mrs. King was the wife of a steamboat man, and the mother of several children.

A PICTURE OF INTemperance.—The Cincinnati Times, of the 22d ult., says: Day before yesterday, Esquire Rowekamp, who is the Overseer of the Poor for the Ninth Ward, was called upon to visit an Irish family residing in an alley, between Abigail and Woodward, Main and Sycamore-sts. On entering the house, he found the father and husband, James Jackson, on the floor, apparently dead. When first discovered he was reclining on a trunk, with his throat resting upon the sharp edge of the back of his chair. Near him, upon the floor, lay his wife, insensibly drunk, and between them the cause of this horrible scene, a whiskey jug, entirely emptied of its contents. In one corner of the room lay their oldest child, a girl about five years of age, dead!—and upon the bed lay an infant, crying in vain for its mother. It was the cries of the infant which at first attracted the attention of the neighbors to the spot. The parents had undoubtedly permitted the little girl to drink to an excess to cause her death. A physician was called in, who thought that life was not quite extinct in the man. Remedies were applied, but they failed to restore him. His position, it is supposed, caused his death, he being strangled by the pressure of his throat against the chair. An emetic, administered to the wretched wife and mother, soon restored her to consciousness.

NILE DISCOVERY.—Mr. Rolle, who early in last winter had gained a point on the White Nile within 43 degrees of the equator, has sent back an account of his discoveries, with a map, which has reached the French Geographical Society. It appears from his account that the upper part of the Nile channel is surrounded by great mountains, which extend easterly from the southern Abyssinian range far toward the center of the Continent in a line curving to the south. In these mountains are nourished the many streams whose reservoirs supply the inundations of the Nile, continuing as they do for months. Mr. Rolle finds in that country the tradition of a white people who formerly brought merchandise from the South; he supposes that these traders were Portuguese, and that they crossed the mountains by some pass which is yet to be discovered.

NEW MODE OF PAYING POSTAGE.—The Post-Office Department has made a contract with George F. Nesbitt, of this City, for a great number of Envelops, to be used instead of stamps for prepayment of postage, in accordance with a provision added to the Post Route bill at the late Session of Congress. These convenient little wrappers will consist of three sizes—Note, Letter and Official. The denominations will be three, six, and twenty-four cents; the latter intended for foreign correspondence. They will be self-sealing, and bear a stamp similar in style to the English stamped envelope, and are expected to be in all respects equal thereto. As the dies are yet to be prepared, and the paper to be manufactured exclusively for this important purpose, it is probable that the envelopes will not be put in circulation before the first of January next.

VARIEITY.

I have many good books that I cannot sit down to read. They are indeed good and sound, but like half pence, there goes a great quantity to little amount. There are silver books, and a few golden books, but I have one book worth more than all, called the Bible, and that is a book of bank notes.

A school-boy of Nantz, a provincial town of France, addressed a copy of verses to Louis Napoleon, and requested in return a sum equal to one minute's salary of the President. The President sent him a bill for 25 francs, which is a little more than the boy asked for.

How many of our fair readers, as they draw on their "French kid" gloves are aware that these same gloves are made of rat-skins? The catching of rats for this purpose is a regular trade in Paris, at which hundreds of men find employment.

Augustus G. M. Brown, charged with embezzling \$220,000 belonging to his employers, Brown, Brothers & Co., New York, has been discharged from custody, the Judge having decided that no criminal offense had been committed.

A bell is about to be cast for the Catholic Cathedral of Louisville, which, when finished, will probably be the largest in the United States. It will be ten feet high, ten feet in diameter at the bottom, and will weigh 46,000 lbs.

"How," said Mr. Munsell to Mr. Yates, "do you accomplish so much in so short a time? I have when I have anything particular to do, I go and do it."

When the Rev. Jesse Lee, the father of Methodism in New England, was asked why there were no Doctors of Divinity in his denomination, he promptly replied, "Because our divinity is not sick."

The Rev. Mr. Seward advises three questions to be put to ourselves before speaking evil of any man: "First, is it true? Second, is it kind? Third, is it necessary?"

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter cautions the public against the shipplasters issued by the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Chicago.

People who are always talking sentiment have usually not very deep feeling; the less water you have in your kettle the sooner it will boil.

It is a singular fact that the Duke of Wellington never visited Scotland. He is said to have entertained a superstition that a visit to that country would be fatal to him.

If you would relish your food, labor for it; if you would enjoy the raiment, pay for it before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

Church Bells.

CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved Cast Iron Yokes, with movable 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, Frame, and Wheel, furnished if desired. The frame by which the Bell is suspended, aimed of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable above of some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

An experienced 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 for their Bells 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, Leveling Surveyors' Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and vertical angles without the needle.

ANDREW MENZEL'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 Phosphene Lamps and materials for burning. They are also manufacturers of Burning Fluid and Campfires, together with the various kinds of Lamps, all of which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Call and see, at 117 Fulton-street. Sent, 16—6m. CHAS. STARR, JR., & Co.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Duns & 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, vests, Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing on 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 and have their own made, 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 DUNS, A. P. TITTSWORTH, JR. 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 S. M. Mail, without change of cars or detention. The secure and elegant Steamers C. VAN DERBILT and COMMODORE B leave on alternate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River (first wharf above Battery-place), at 4 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. 2 or at the office, No. 10 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 m., 12 m., 3.30 and 5 p. m. Passengers leaving Philadelphia in the 9 a. m. train for New York, arrive at Elizabethtown in time to take the 12 m. 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—4.10 a. m., 1.10, 4.50, 6.15 p. m. Philadelphia: For New York—6.55, 8.45 a. m., 1.05, 5.30 p. m. For Philadelphia—9.40 a. m., 1.55, 5.30, 6.50 p. m. New Market: 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 Public. 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. 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 Sabbath. 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; Couz in the Court. 8 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. No. 14.—Delaying Obedience. 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 Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, 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 Stennet's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. 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. UTTIN, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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