of sickness, by a regular by students during the ringing of the first bell

Institution will not be opposite sex, except in n it must not be done stained from one of the at all times, and in

ation, and in all the in to retire regularly at the that purpose, as occasion ringing of the morning bell,

fudents, will, at all times, e Teachers of the Instituthe regulations are com-

keep their own rooms cessary damages, either all the students will be

ly excused, are, Chapel term; Recitations, from rom Monday morning till id Declamations, one-half Scientific, and Moral Lec-Worship, once in each y, according as the stuthe Sabbath, either on

will be in the hands of and steadily exercised. ental. The object of our cure the greatest possible and moral good to the stuociety. No unwarrantable

m in this Institution, and old to understand the neill assured that the foregoemial part of the contract whatever student wantonly incorrigibly determined on be expelled from the privinot be permitted to re-en-of reformation. Nor will uction made from full term

ot to place money for exwho are not old enough to economy. Either of the the institution, will act as thout charge.

indents, must present testi-cor be known to possess tilling to comply unreservny class, until all'academic id or atisfactorily ar

> Angust 15, 1848, and December 5, 1848, April 3, 1849, and endterm for its completion, it students abould continue. not student will be ad-

onsists of three terms

an a term, extraordina-Faireddy in operation, sing to teach during the intention on entering in-rm; and, for the special

nor will any other than day specified. be turn, as on that and ing are examined and

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

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EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 234.

The Sabbath Recorder.

LETTERS TO A YOUNG INQUIRER. On the Necessity of adopting the Bible as the only Guide in making a Profession of Religion. LETTER II.

peace to your troubled mind.

tendency and the certain result of all such pro- cisterns, which can hold no water. family—that all might drink of the living waters appear, the same is done, every day, in the soof eternal life, pure from the Fountain, without called Christian Church. any admixture of impurities, or contaminated | My dear child, I wish you to avoid all these

whole system of revelation.

lusion as to believe lies." ers, and corrupt human systems. In this day, thoroughly for yourself. It is the very way to woman, and may recover." that is almost universally the case; and thus all wed a bundle of prejudices. Satan could not Taking her hand, I said,

grace, you must, it is your bounden duty to, their Lord and Judge, to conform to that system namely, to learn love and obedience—then you said they. repel the devices of the evil one, in his insidi- -that confession of faith-that creed-that may commence a second examination, to disous efforts to rivet the clogs of human systems covenant—that discipline; and contort the cover what duties it imposes upon you. More on your free spirit, and place yourself in a clearest and most conclusive positions of Divine on that point hereafter. position to derive all the benefits and all the Truth, to sustain and subserve party interests. permanent advantages it secures to every child | They put on party spectacles, and measure with born of the Spirit-namely, to understand all a sectarian rule; that nothing can be seen, nor the relative laws of that mysterious, omnipotent any thing be estimated, except as it is presented Power, which has called you into newness of in the denominational mirror, and as it quadrates life. This is to be learned, and only learned, with the denominational plummet. So much is from the Author and Finisher of our faith, as this the case, that those who are the most obdeclared unto us in his revealed Word-the noxious to the charge, are some times constraincode of His laws. They cannot be found in ed to admit it, though they do not forsake it man; however good, however pure. Frailty is and thus much damage is done to Scriptural mingled with his purest intentions, and imper- Truth by pertinacious adherence to church fection and perverseness tincture his best works. dogmas, imbibed from men without investiga-Were it not for this sad state of things, tradition tion. And what is the worst of the matter, would have been sufficient to carry out all the they not only twist the truth to serve party purposes of God our Father; but He being purposes, but insist and persist in forcing their fully aware how weak and unstable would be own crude prejudices on others. They conhis Truth committed to earthen vessels, to demn all other systems than their own, as false human guidance, found it actually neces- unchurch all others who do not sing to their sary to engrave the law—the fundamental, the "doxy," and virtually erect the bed of Proeternal law, of his kingdom, on tablets of stone, custes, a tyrant who laid all persons that fell with his own finger; and, likewise, to have his within his grasp on a bed exactly suited to him-"better covenant"—the Gospel—committed to self, and if their length exceeded that of the all generations, to every nation, tongue, and shorter, he had them stretched to make them kindred, and become the heir-loom of every equal to it. Cruel and infamous as this may

this benevolence of design and guardian care, perturbation of spirit and much inconsistent deman, more ambitious of propagating his own portment in your Christian walk through life. fancies, than "the principles of the doctrine of To do this, you must base all your principles on Christ," has to a great degree left the Fountain | the foundation laid down in the Scriptures, and of Truth, and has hewn out cisterns, broken cis- in the Scriptures only. To do this, you must terns, which can hold no water; and thus they make the Holy Scriptures the sole man of your do despite to the spirit of grace, and bring re- counsel-the lamp to your feet, and the light to proach on the cause they profess to espouse. your path. Make it your constant, unprejudicand at the same time excite distrust in the ed, prayerful study. And that you may not commit the too common error of bringing a sense Last Sunday morning I went to hear ____, to the Scriptures, (the sense a particular church me, that he had written a sermon with unusual Word, and be influenced by it, is my great decare, on religious education, in contrast with a sign in thus admonishing you at this time, when braced the opportunity to attend, for, as my highly and justly venerate, and whose whole ucation, I am now doubly interested in seeing The Scripture is the only basis of revealed that you have not only a good literary educa-truth; but as that truth is differently interpreted tion, but a pure Biblical training also; there- - nay, contorted and perverted-every one profore, the occasion opened deep interest to me, fessing to have tasted of the goodness of the which I could not on any account lose; but to Lord, ought to turn to Him, read thoroughly. my utter astonishment, instead of being a ser- and diligently digest, His revealed Word; first Church Catechism, the Articles of Faith in the establish a church connection—of attaching Prayer Book, the Homilies, and the Collects, themselves to a particular system and a particubid, and the Gospel trumpet made to give an system of principles and science, and having beuncertain sound; not only by the ____, but come deeply imbued with its most prominent by almost all sects, who seek more to proselyte principles—love and obedience—then, and not till and it is thus that thousands, leaving the Foun- ments. How absurd would it be for a person, at times give us a great deal of trouble. tain of Truth, to lean on "an arm of flesh," are who has never studied Natural Philosophy, or God. I do not assume that most persons design are opposite. You, therefore, see, that it would damp ground? to entail error, and are purposely thus perverse; be just as absurd, may, much more so, for any soon as they experience the first monitions of of religion, or church interpretation of the Scrip- she will go to heaven."

to a great extent, thus obtained in every age of should embrace my predilections, my tested | began to murmur. the church; and what should have been beacons principles, unless they should find them to be to succeeding generations, (mankind being so true-founded and grounded on the truth-from unceasing praises, for so great, so good, so un- clung to party. There were the Paulites, the truth, and sell it not." To the Word of Truth, not spare them. professed religion, of the world, is, unfortunately, evil has waxed stronger and stronger in every plastic disposition, to be moulded by His truth axis in the heavens; but the opening of your however, only in the term for God. but the religion of man—the manufacture of succeeding age. It is the rock on which myri- -with pure love and perfect obedience to the book contradicts those well-sustained mathematman, and tends to and centers entirely in man ads break and perish—leaving the Fountain of will of the Master, and with a firm determina- ical facts. How am I to understand the astroand man-made systems. That is the natural Living Waters, and hewing out cisterns, broken tion to have Him, and Him alone, to rule over nomical phenomena of the second chapter of you, and you will be safe—founded and reared | Matthew's gospel?" fessions. The fountain impure, the streams are I have not time, nor space, at present, to de- on the Rock of Ages. After you have attained tainted—the foundation sandy, the building tail many of these evils, serious, grievous evils, to that great eminence—that desirable "stand- tions like these, still it may serve to show you totters and falls. Every power has its own growing out of this disloyalty to the "King of ing point," then, and not till then, can you be what at times we were called to contend against laws. The religion of "an arm of flesh" has Kings"—from not seeking continually "the law prepared to ask, understandingly, "Lord, what in the market-place, and which we must anits tendency and its end in man-service—in con- at his mouth." I can glance but at one, in this wilt thou have me to do?" But until you attain swer, or be laughed down. forming to "the commandments of men." A communication—the prejudices it excites against to that grace, you cannot escape being burdenreligion from on high, on the same principle, the Word of Truth, when that word conflicts with ed with the errors of tradition and heresy, sown must be in subjection to, and be controlled by their system of belief. Having once espoused a thick and deep, in the professing church. When the laws of grace. If, then, this change (which human standard, they force all truth, even the this has been fully attained, and you have read books? Herschell? Mrs. Somerville?" we trust and truly trust) is the genuine work of plainest and most explicit commandments of the Scriptures with an eye single to this end-

Your affectionate Father.

GOD IS HERE!

Kneel my child, for God is here! Bend in love, but not in fear; Kneel before him now in prayer; Praise him for his bounties shed Every moment on thy head; Ask for light to know his will; Ask for love thy heart to fill; Ask for faith to bear thee on, Through the might of Christ, his Son: Ask his Spirit still to guide thee Through the ills that may betide thee; Ask for peace to lull to rest Every tumult of thy breast; Ask in awe, but not in fear; Kneel, my child, for God is here!

SERAMPORE MISSION.

of the English Baptist Missionary Society, a let- may shock you; alas, they are too common about writing, that it might be disseminated through bed, he cut off their limbs, and if they were ter from Mr. Denham, at Serampore. For the us. Not a week passes but they occur. Repicture which it presents of the mode of conducting the out-door work of the mission, and the view which it gives of the difficulties that meet the missionary there, it will be perused with by the poison of sect. Notwithstanding all errors, and sore evils, and thereby avert much deep interest. It seems that the missionaries of infidelity have not been slack in their work.

lately without interruption, and I trust with idolatry. God's blessing. We have had many interesting and stormy interviews with the people in ministers, as to his progress in his studies at ei the surrounding villages. The other evening, ther of the Dissenting Theological Institutions myself and two young men went to a village a in the neighborhood of the metropolis, he was few miles up the river. As we were strangers, delighted beyond measure when he ascertained we made our way through a number of trees, to that Dr. W. was to be present. And well the the road which led to the bazaar, looking for a student might, on such occasions, wish the presat his particular request, he having informed entertains,) but take a sense from the Inspired place and an opportunity to speak. We mov- ence of the Doctor; for he had in many instaned slowly on, looking at the articles exposed for ces interposed with effect on their behalf, when sale. A respectable man standing at the door treated with unnecessary roughness by others. mere secular education, or an education not im- you may be disposed to embrace the views of of one of the native shops, said to me, "Are you No man, perhaps, was more rigid and severe, bued with Christian principles. I eagerly em- others, whose Christian deportment you may in want of any one, sahid ?" "Why do you I should indeed say positively cruel, in his ex ask?" said I. " Because yonder is the magis. amination of the students of divinity, than the great ambition has been to give you a good ed- profession you may regard as founded on truth. trate's house," replied he. "I do not want the late Rev. Matthew Wilkes. On one occasion, magistrate, I want you!" "Me!" "Yes, you." four or five years previous to Dr. Waugh's After a few preliminaries, we began to open death, he had badgered and brow-beaten a the great question. He called for a seat to be young man to such a degree, that he was brought for me, and a host of people came scarcely able to answer the plainest question. around; nor did we leave until the night had "Man," said Mr. Wilkes, "you'll never be fit for mon on religious education, it was a sermon on to come to an understanding of "the principles ning. Jesus and his great salvation was ex- Can you tell me the difference between Moses church education; and instead of appealing to of the doctrine of Christ" before they think of plained to them, and the attention and the and me?" "Hoot, toot, Mr. Wilkes," interencouraging. Do you ask, is it always so? In- a silent spectator of such harsh treatment: Government colleges and schools. For you and you: Moses was the meekest of men." must know the Bible is excluded, and the mas-

Take the following as a specimen. At an suffered to become enveloped in "so great de- Astronomy, on taking up a treatise on either of other village, called Chattra, in the neighborthese sciences, to adopt one of the numerous hood of Serampore, myself, and a good young Now, my dear child that you may be deliver- theories of the populace, from mere hearsay, or man, one of the college students, met with a ed from this gross error, and escape that dread- from the influence of party disciples, and make number of these under affecting circumstances. make shipwreck of your faith, if you are in- have their theories, and oft-times conflicting peating the muntras before her. I went towards tures. In accordance with the original design, pers, and yet give not a copper to sustain a rethe letheon of name or party, as to prefer theories are as various as their systems are asked her mother what was her disease, and why verted points. Owing to this circumstance we mere dwarfs in religion." human systems to the unmutilated Truth of diversified; and some times are as false as they she was placed there in the evening air on the met with missionaries from the southern ports,

but herein lies the difficulty: Most persons, as to attach themselves to any human theory to the river, "Gunga is holy—this is our custom; ference of opinion exists as to the proper term light his cigar with a twenty-dollar note of the

and all the divisions, prevailing among professed scriptural truths out of the world, divide the proper treatment she would recover."

"She cannot live," said they.

It is true we do not often meet with ques

"Where are you studying?" said I. " At the Hindoo college." "What books are your astronomical text

"We have read Herchell's Introduction,"

"Will any of you call on me to morrow; you know me-you know where I live? I will convince you that there is no inconsistency here, and give you a table of similar stars, so that I But that you may not think I wish to evade

I then quoted in substance Herschell's words. chapter 12, sections 593 to 598. The tables were now turned. They had put a weapon into our hands, and we showed them that we knew how to use it. The admission was made in the presence of the people, that the objection had no force against the gospel. The students were silenced, and with the people listened quietly, received books, and begged us to come again. As we returned, we looked at the poor woman, and spoke to those about her. But the brahmans are a hardened class. The fee is all they care about. At midnight, no doubt, she We find in the Misssonary Hearld, the organ was put into the river, or burned. These things

member that these people are British subjects equally with ourselves.

TIMELY INTERPOSITION.

Dr. Waugh was exceedingly kind to, and was always accessible by, young men studying for the ministry; and by them he was beloved "Our out-door work has been followed up to a degree amounting almost to a species of

When any one was about to be examined by

ters forbidden to speak of Jesus and Christiani- gree; all present, except Mr. Wilkes, enjoyed umphs of the Redeemer's Cause, which to the

BEVISION OF THE CHINESE SCRIPTURES.

It will be remembered, says Dr. Macgowan, who had been for several months at the still | Changes in Man's Life. About five years

This, emphatically so in the present age, has, not desire that any one, even my dear child, mans, of whom by that time there were several, known in China. At Ningpo no missionary under any circumstances would be willing to use this term for the sacred name of God. Former-"No, not if you place her here. Is this your ly some of them spoke to the people of Shangte prone to imitation, and so averse to investiga- a faithful and unbiased examination of the religion? Would you treat a dog as you are as the Creator of the world; they were told, tion,) the systems of the "arm of flesh" are Scriptures; much less do I desire you to em- treating this poor woman? Remember, it is "Oh, we have a Shangte more than one of perpetuated century after century, until we brace the errors and prejudices of others, how- not the less murder because it is your custom." them;" and it was found impossible to give an have but few, comparatively, who make any ever good and specious may be their systems, A crowd now assembled, and discussion com- explanation which they could understand. It My Dear Daughter,—I have been so much preliminary investigations into "the principles without putting them to the severest scriptural menced in real earnest. Many listened with is much the same as if the early Christians had engaged of late, that I have not had leisure to of the doctrine of Christ," or have any purely scrutiny. The last office I should ever under- great attention, and owned that they should be borrowed Jupiter as the name for God. The sit down to write to you again, as you request- scriptural foundation for their profession, but take, is to dictate or impose a system of religionglad to see many such barbarous customs swept term which the majority prefer is Shinge, a god ed, on the important subject which through take all their profession, ther faith, and their ous belief upon any being. That is a matter away. Seeing we were gaining ground with or spirit. It is generally used in a low sense, grace now so deeply interests you. Your let- practice, at second hands—at leaky, broken cis- between each individual and his Maker. My the common people, two or three Hindoo col- and, perhaps, has other serious objections, but ters afford your dear mother and myself un- terns. Human nature is the same in all ages, duty is to advertise you of errors. It is for you lege students began to question us, quoting it is unquestionably the best, and must eventuspeakable pleasure, and our spirits are drawn and this frailty of human nature was seen to to examine the Sacred Oracles in reference to Paine's Age of Reason, for infidel Europeans ally prevail. Anxious to see the Chinese in out continually in profound gratitude to our some extent even in the days of the Apostles, them—to prove all things, and be fully persuaded have put these books in circulation among the possession of a translation of the Bible, which Heavenly Father, for the comfortable assurance among the professed disciples—instead of ad- in your own mind. You are not amenable to native youth. My Hindoo friend was speaking, might be regarded as a standard, the Baptists. of a well-grounded hope He has vouchsafed hering to the plain Truth, the unsophisticated me—the Word is to judge you in the last day. and I perceived they would puzzle him. I there—united with their Pedobaptist brethren in the unto you. It is cause for devout gratitude and truth, they attached themselves to men, and The admonition from on high is: "Buy the fore re-commenced, met the question, and did original plans for the proposed revision; but as it was evident that no other term than merited an exhibition of sovereign mercy, in turning you from darkness to behold the glorisome for Apollos, and some for Cephas"— revealed, and which can only be found therein, of the students. "You have said your sacred our friends to express bapto, and as we could be supported in the country of the students. "You have said your sacred our friends to express bapto, and as we could be supported in the country of the students." ous light of the blessed Gospel, and in speaking which the Apostle Paul promptly repudiated I wish to direct you. Seek His mind and His books correspond with the principles of mod- agree to no word which would not clearly sigand condemned. And thus it is, that mankind, will, in that revealed Word. First imbue your ern science; you will allow me to test their ac- nify immersion, it was thought best that each To us—to all your friends—this change ap- in the present day, attach themselves to men spirit deeply, by prayer and meditation, looking curacy. If the principles of the Newtonian should pursue an independent course and bring pears to be a genuine work of grace—pure, and man-made systems; and thus it is they per- to the Head of the Church for wisdom to dis- philosophy be correct; the stars are centres of out separate versions. It seems likely that the sovereign grace. Much of the religion, the petuate heresies, schisms, and divisions. This cern the truth, and cherish a willing, obedient, systems like our own, fixed, revolving on their Pedobaptists will have two versions, differing,

PLOUGHING AND SOWING IN THE EAST.

PLOUGHING.—Of late years much light has been thrown upon the agricultural operations and implements of ancient times, by the discovery of various representations on the sculptured monuments and painted tombs of Egypt. As these agree surprisingly with the notices in the Bible, and, indeed, differ little from what is still employed in Syria and Egypt, it is very safe to receive the instruction which they offer. This has always been a light and superficial operation in the East. At first the ground was opened with pointed sticks; then a kind of hoe was employed, and this, in many parts of the world, is still the substitute for a plough the plough was known in Egypt and Syria before the Hebrews became cultivators. 14.) In the East, however, it has always been a light and superficial implement. At first it was little more than a stout branch of a tree, think you will never ask that question again. from which projected another limb, shortened and pointed; this being turned into the ground your inquiry, I will make it as plain and simple made the furrows, while at the farther end of the larger branch was fastened a transverse voke, to which the oxen were harnessed. Afterwards a handle to guide the plough was add-

Thus the plough consisted of-1, the pole; 2, the point, or share; 3, the handle; 4, the yoke. The Syrian plough is, and doubtless was, light enough for a man to carry with one hand; it was drawn by oxen, which were sometimes urged by a scourge, (Isaiah x. 26; Nahum iii. 2,) but oftener by a long staff, furnished at one end with a flat piece of metal for clearing the plough, and at the other with a spike for goading the oxen; this ox-goad might be easily used as a spear. (Judges iii. 31; Samuel xiii. 21.) Sometimes men followed the plough with hoes to break the clods: (Isaiah xxviii. 24,) but in later times a kind of hammer was employed, which appears to have been then, as now, merely a thick block of wood, pressed down by a weight, or by a man sitting on it, and drawn over the plough-field.

Sowing.—The ground having been ploughed as soon as the autumnal rains had modified the soil, was fit, by the end of October, to receive the seed; and the sowing of wheat continued, in different situations, through November and into December. Barley was not generally sown till January and February. The seed appears to have been sown and harrowed at the same time; although it was sometimes ploughed in by a cross furrow. The Egyptian paintings illustrate the scriptures by showing that the sower held the seed in a basket with one hand, and scattered it with the other, while another person filled a fresh basket. We also see that the mode was what we call "broadcast," in which the seed is thrown loosely over the field. Mat. xiii. 3, 8.

BELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

A correspondent of the Christian Chronicle hus discourses on the subject:

"As religious papers are made up now-adays, every family may, in the course of a year, find something that is worth to them ten times set in upon us. It was a very interesting eve- the ministry. You seem to know nothing at all. the amount of their subscription, and consequently they are made richer by the knowledge which such a paper has imparted to them. Nor the Scriptures to establish his positions, the looking at it to devise a system of theology or questions put to us were more than ordinarily posed Dr. Waugh, unable any longer to remain is the spiritual benefit derived from it of less importance. It comes to them glowing with deed it is not! We sometimes meet with "Hoot, toot, Mr. Wilkes, ye should na put thrilling instructions, teaching the science of lar interest—putting on the sectarian spectacles great opposition, especially from the brahmans such a question as that to the lad; but, if ye living well, and of happy dying, and encourage In this way is the Gospel stream made tur- of any church. After having studied it as a and the conceited young men, students at the like, I'll tell ye the difference between Moses ing them to be zealously affected always in a good cause. It comes to them with good news The answer was felicitous in the highest de- from a far country-telling them of the trito their own "dcxy" than to the glory of God; then, are we prepared to estimate its require- ty in Government schools. These young men the witticism. Mr. Wilkes put no farther ques- child of God is as waters from deep mountain tions to the young man; and those which oth- wells to thirsty souls. And finally, there is someers put were answered in a very satisfactory thing to please and instruct the minds of all classes, ages, and conditions. "I do not envy that family's prosperity, nor

highly prize their piety, who do not feel enough interest in a religious paper to take and pay ful thraldom, I take up my pen, and, as oppor- that theory the basis of all the rationale of ob- We had left our boat and ascended the ghat that at a series of meetings held at Hongkong, for it—especially if they can afford to take a tunity may permit, will point out to you some scure phenomena, before he is prepared to steps, where a young female, apparently about four years ago, in which all the missions secular paper. And yet I doubt not that many of the rocks and shoals lying beneath a treach test its truth. Religion, or rather the religious twenty-two years of age, was laid to die; her in China were represented, arrangements were families can be found—and professedly religion. erous surface, on which you may founder and systems of men, have their theories—churches aged mother, her brother, and a brahman, re- made for a new revision of the Sacred Scrip- ous too—who take from one to four secular paveigled by the Arch Enemy, to leave the theories, which, as a church member, you are her, and looked at her haggard countenance Committees are now in session at Shanghai, to ligious paper. Shame on such worldly-minded oracles of God, and can become so stupified by obliged to espouse and maintain; and these and sunken eyes, but she turned from me. I compare their labors and to decide on contro. Christians They can never be better than

"We have brought her here to die," pointing unfinished work of revising. An unhappy dif- ago, says a Philadelphia paper, we saw a man for Theos. The word Shangte, which literally Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank. At that time grace, attach themselves to frail human teach. tures, in advance of having examined them "She is a young means a Supreme Ruler, the designation of an he was full of life, and in the possession of reals as idol, finds an uncompromising advocate in Dr. estate in the city of Philadelphia valued at \$80. Medhurst and his colleagues. On the other 000. Alas! what changes doth Time makethe prejudices and all the bigotry, all the schisms devise or desire a better invention to drive "She has no fever, her pulse is good; with hand, all the other missionaries to the Chinese, on Saturday last this foolish man was seen beg. and all the divisions, prevailing among professed scriptural truths out of the world, divide the proper treatment she would recover."

Christians, are strengthened and perpetuated, flocks, and perpetuated. Flocks, and perpetuated or and schism. I do The wretched beings around her, the brah- which the one true and living God shall be wretched, was ghastly pale, and miserably clad. old

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 14, 1848.

CHBAP POSTAGE.

It is less than three years since our Govern ment ventured upon the experiment of reducing the rates of postage. The result, thus far, has been quite as favorable as the most sanguing friends of the measure anticipated. According to the Report of the Postmaster General, pre sented to Congress last week, the income of th Department is now equal to its expenses, not withstanding the vast amount of matter carried without charge. If barely reducing the rate of postage about one-half, and partially abolish ing the franking privilege, has increased the amount of business so as to enable the Depart ment to pay all expenses, and leave a surplus on hand, instead of drawing from the public treasury as heretofore, what might we not expect if the rates were still more reduced, and the franking privilege entirely abolished? Facts developed in this and other countries, prove be youd doubt, that a much greater reduction than has yet been made, would be perfectly safe, and indeed highly politic. It is nearly nine years since the English government reduced postage throughout the country to a uniform rate of about two cents; and although the measure was opposed at the outset, there is not now a man in the realm who denies its advantages, or would on any consideration favor a return to the old system. Such, we have every reason to believe, would be the effect of a thorough reduction of postage in this country. At any rate the experiment ought to be tried.

The people are nearly all in favor of cheap postage and the abolition of the franking privilege. Only the politicians, who know the facilities they have heretofore enjoyed from a free use of the mails, oppose it. Just as soon as the people take the matter in hand, and make their real wishes known, we shall have what deserves to be called "cheap postage." Let them not delay, then, to express their wishes, and to insist upon their being granted.

altogether an economical one, and one which will not stand the test of examination. We are told that the length of our mail-routes, and the sparseness of our population, would never be carried in England. But figures show that the annual expense of our Post-Office Department is less than that of Great Britain by nearly a million of dollars—this difference being occasioned, to a considerable extent, by the great simplicity and economy with which our public service is performed when compared with the English. There is little room to doubt, therefore, that by abolishing the franking privilege, our letter postage might be reduced to the standard adopted in England, and still enable the Post-Office Department to support itself. But even if it should require some assistance for a few years, what would that be in comparison with the advantages which would be secured by the cheap postage system.

SUNDAY LAWS—SWEDISH AND AMERICAN.

"The clergy in the General Diet of Sweden, have proposed to insert the following clauses in His holy Word and Sacraments, shall be punished with imprisonment and hard labor for life. 2. Any person turning into ridicule Divine service, or any act of worship whatsoever, shall be punished with five years' imprisonment at least, and a fine proportioned to his means. 3 Any person abjuring the orthodox Evangelical faith, or inducing others to do so, or propagating heresies, shall be condemned to perpetual exile, and lose all civil, political, and social rights. 4. Any person partaking of the communion without confession, or in spite of ministerial prohibition, shall pay a heavy fine, and be imprisoned for a period proportioned to the gravity of the case. 5. Every species of labor is forbidden on Saint's days and Sundays, from six o'clock in the morning till nine at night, except in cases of urgent necessity. During this period, shops must be closed, and no sales can be made. The penalty for every infraction of this regulation shall be a fine or imprisonment. 6. If any one commits any crime or offence on a Sunday or a Saint's day, or on the day on which he has communed, that circumstance shall be considered as an aggravation, and shall involve an augmentation of the penalty by one the church a withering curse. A covetous hired for the season in any quantity. The usual

The above paragraph is going the rounds. and some of the editors who have copied it express surprise that the propositions it contains should be made in this day of civil reform and religious freedom. If their eyes were half remembering always, that "he that sows bounti- great demand. I wish to remove my family to lo please and instruct the young. For the rates of postage, leads to the conclusion, that open to the strange things of a similar character fully shall reap bountifully." which are now taking place in this country. they would perhaps be less surprised. When Puritanism was in the ascendant, many States and according to them, men were punished for blasphemy, heresy, and Sunday-desecration. precisely as the General Diet of Sweden would have them punished. But in process of time. the multiplication of religious sects, and the disgious liberty, rendered these laws comparatively All the position. Recently, however, a formida- and Territories; and will these young men, who people. Indeed, I have become acquainted by said that \$40,000 was expended for liquor in ble against has been made to revive one of have felt the word of God like fire shut up in with one or two such persons. Then I am in that city every Sunday.

against labor on Sunday, which have been a pease conscience, and neglect to go out and dead letter so long that almost every body had gather in the ripening harvest? Would to God forgotten their existence, are disinterred, and they were aroused, and constrained to take made the instruments of persecuting upright and their knapsacks, and their staves if need be, of religion, and in a land which makes greater | childhood, and thus willingly range the valleys, boasts of religion and religious freedom ascend the mountains, and face the pelting than any other land in the world! Would it storm, to win a bride to Christ. The lack is not be well, in such circumstances, for those who in the churches. For the increase of faithful express surprise at what is transpiring in Swe- laborers, let us pray, and consecrate ourselves, den, to open their eyes upon what is transpiring yes, our all, to this important work. Whenever in their own country here at home? They we are ready, the means will be furnished to might thus see something to modify their sur- our hands. God will never suffer the church prise, and perhaps to check their unreasonable to go beyond himself. oasting over others.

the Swedish Diet, which we commend to the been more as travelers on an exploring expedispecial attention of such advocates of our Sun-tion, than as permanent missionaries. Though day laws as desire to be consistent with them- their labor has been blessed, and they have selves, if they are not with the Scriptures; and done much good, yet more would doubtless that is, that it puts Sundays and Saint's days on have been accomplished could they have rea level. It is well known, to those who have mained as permanent, established missionaries, thoroughly investigated the subject, that the Brother Davison has gone, having the con early ecclesiastical and civil laws for enforcing | fidence of the churches, expecting to live and the observance of Sunday, very generally en- identify himself with the people of the West forced the observance of Saint's days also. and from his labors we hope for much good. Now, unaccountable as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that some of the most strenuous modern advocates of Sundays are notorious for their hatred of Saint's days; and while they would enforce by law the keeping of the Sundays, they would not on any condition keep a Saint's day, but would prefer, if any thing is done in the case, to have their desecration enforced! It strikes us, that if they must enforce by law the keeping of Sundays, they would better manifest their consistency by enforcing in the same way the keeping of Saint's days

HOME MISSIONS. The prosperity and success of the different denominations of Christians in America and other lands, depend much upon the interest they though I have met with fewer adventures than take in home or domestic missions. Only about happen to some western travelers, I have seen twenty-five years have elapsed since the Sev- a thousand things to animate and interest me. to encounter. Hence the longer route is preenth-day Baptists commenced missionary operapostage to the standard adopted in England, is tions, in sending the gospel to their scattered here as the sun ever shone upon, and been debrethren in the West. The result has been all that we could have expected from the money appropriated and the labor bestowed. For a few years past, but little has been done in this allow us to carry the mails so cheap as they can department of labor; not for want of means, for they are daily increasing, but our attention has been directed to other channels of Christian enterprise, and by neglecting this we have done wrong and injured ourselves. The foreign mission is an enterprise that demands our attention, and by engaging in that work we have done only what we ought. But we may be assured, that our foreign mission will not continue long to live and prosper, unless we pay proper attention to our churches at home. Who ever knew a stream to rise higher than its fountain? In our churches at home, our foreign missionaries are to be raised and qualified for the field. Literary attainments, and a speculative knowledge of theology, will never qualify them for the work of saving souls. They must be men of piety, burning zeal, and an ardent temperament, to be successful in the work. And where can such men be found? Not in our large, wealthy, fashionable churches, but in the little times a week-i. e., on second, fourth, and sixth the penal code now under discussion:—1. Any flocks, who labor to maintain an existence, and days; and returns on third, fifth, and seventh person declaring hatred to God, or blaspheming in so doing learn that God's church is not a days. The charge for a passenger is one dollar place for rich drones, but a vineyard where all each way. must labor. The largest proportion of our active churches now in existence, are indebted may wish to come to this section, I will say, upon the nature and design of such an instituto the labor of missionaries in years past for that such can come at any time that suits them. their present strength and prosperity. The Inquire for Dennis Saunders, and some of us foreign mission must be sustained by the churches at home; hence there must be an in- of mine came in last week, and in three days crease of strength and zeal for this work. Some of the feeble churches must depend for him work at ten dollars per month and found; their prosperity upon the home mission, and by another gentleman offered him eleven dollars this instrumentality others are to be raised up per month and found; and another offered him in our Western States.

We cannot expect the foreign mission to | give him every eighth bushel for his wages. In prosper, unless piety is maintained in our Peoria shelled corn is worth 20 cents per churches at home; and piety will produce cor- bushel. If any families wish to come, it would responding fruits. Pretended love, zeal, pray- be well to inform us some time beforehand, as ers, and upright deportment, will all be power- it is difficult to find house-room; but we can less, unless we can feel for the perishing around erect a shanty for them with a little notice, and us, and do for their rescue according as God we are willing to do all in our power thus to has prospered us. Covetousness brings upon accommodate them. Improved land can be member in the church is an Achan in the camp. terms are, the tenant has two-thirds of the crop, No members of the church should be allowed and the landlord one-third. I would recomto let the year pass without doing some thing to mend this way to immigrant farmers the first maintain the institutions of the church; and, as season, and then they may look out and buy to to the amount, let them be their own judges, suit themselves. All kinds of mechanics are in

We have young men and women among us, who are desirous at some future day to engage in a foreign mission. But who is there ready letters. of this Union were abundantly provided with and willing to go out in this land, and hunt up laws very like those which are here proposed; the scattered sheep in the wilderness, and gather them into the fold? This work must be done. God requires it at our hands. It is not enough that we sustain those who are now there, but we must "pray the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." semination of better views in relation to reli- The field is large. This land of the Pilgrims is our parish. God has promised it to his Son for inoperative. Still some of them were allowed an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the to remain on the statute books, and were occa- earth for his possession; and with him we are sionally enforced, when their enforcement would heirs, and joint heirs. A little leaven of God's promote a sectarian end, or gratify a revenge- truth may be found in all the Western States

those laws, and enforce it in all its rigor, where- their bones, linger around the school-rooms, formed of several families who have determined ever suitable tools can be found. Old statutes the work-shops, or the farms, trying thus to ap- to come here next season. I have not seen a conscientious men. And this under the cloak and turn their backs upon the places of their of the country to it make otherwise. My own

We have sent missionaries into different parts There is one feature of this proposition of of the West in years past, but their labor has

> W. B. GILLETT. NEW MARKET, N. J., Nov. 28th, 1848.

LETTERS FROM ILLINOIS—NO. 1. Southfort, Peoria Co., Illinois, 21st of 11th mo., 1848.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

As I have been little more than two weeks i the State of Illinois, I suppose it is time to let my brethren know my whereabouts and intentions. At present, I can only give them a general outline of my impressions, and information respecting the prospects of the mission, and the advantages this part of the State offers for emigrants, as I purpose to write nothing but sober truth, and that obtained from the bes sources of information within my reach. Al lighted with the sight of smiling farms, rich with the sear crop of ungathered corn, and the green and promising crop of wheat covering the way by steam, or, if in a hurry, might steam all the ground like a beautiful meadow in it to Chagres, cross the Isthmus of Panama 36 spring, some fields of which contain one hundred and more acres. I speak the sober truth, when I say, I never have seen a country in my life where I felt more at home than since I have been a sojourner on these Illinois prairies. seems to me that there is almost every thing here to make me like the country, except the writing from Indiana, makes the following sugwant of Seventh-day Baptist churches; and I think there is a good prospect of having these West, which certainly deserves serious consoon. I had very strong prepossessions in sideration: favor of Iowa and Wisconsin when I first landed in Illinois; but I see so many advantages decided to remain in this part of the country. My reasons will appear, if the Lord permit, in future letters addressed to the Sabbath Recorder. Meanwhile, if any of our friends wish to correspond with me, they can address me, post-paid, at Farmington, Fulton Co., Ill. There is a mail from Peoria to that place three

will immediately find them a home. A nephew after his arrival three different persons offered the use of a team to gather his corn, and would Farmington as soon as the state of the river will make it prudent. Many particulars respecting these things must be reserved to future

I find abundant field for gospel labor. I have preached every Sabbath day, and every first day, since I have been here, and on some other married men, and two or three females in firstday families, who likewise keep the Sabbath. year, in advance. And I am told that there are several first-day people who hold opinions very favorable to our

resident of these two counties sick since I have been here; more blooming health, in children adults, and old people, I have never seen in any country. Nor do I see any thing in the nature health and vigor has sensibly improved since I have been here. The climate appears to me exactly like that between Trenton and New Brunswick in New Jersey. On the whole, am convinced that in no part of the west can the Missionary Association lay out its efforts to more advantage than here. I am sanguine in my expectations of gathering a large church here in a few years. Illinois will have as rich a population as the United States can have in any other agricultural district of the same extent. I have not found a man, woman, or child, in these two counties, who wishes to leave this part of the country. There are those who wish to change their locations, but I believe in every instance it is to take up some more advantageous situation, which they think they have discovered since they chose their present location. With the ordinary blessing of Divine Provi dence, and the common favors of our Redeemer towards the churches gathered in his name, I think that but two or three years of help to us will enable us to raise an interest here that wil not only support itself, but be able to aid other interests that I trust will arise.

THE CALIFORNIA MISSIONARIES.—We have al ready announced the sailing of the steamship Falcon for California, with a company of missionaries on board. Two of these missionaries are from the American Home Mission Society, one from the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and one from the Presbyterian Board. They go first to Chagres by steam, about 2,500 miles; thence across the Isthmus of Panama 36 miles; and then take the steamship California to San Francisco, 3,500 miles. The distance from N. Y. to S. Francisco, across the country, is about 3000 miles. But the difficulties and hardships of the journey are such as few wish ferred. A year and a half ago, a missionary destined for Oregon, sailed in a ship for the Sandwich Islands, and thence by a chance vessel to his field of labor. Now he might go al miles, and thence steam it to Oregon. Califor nia is now only about thirty days distance from

CHURCHES AND SUNDAYS AT THE WEST .- A correspondent of the New York Recorder, gestion relative to the Baptist churches at the

"The ratio of Baptists to the population in this State, is more than twice as great as in here over what can be had there, that I have Ohio. They have too many churches in Indiana, and too FEW Sabbaths-661 churches, gives one for every seven miles square in the State; but oh, how feeble, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked, they will remain, until they remember every Sabbath day to keep it holy. Monthly Sabbaths are a curse to Western

A Mission Church.—Mr. Lord, Baptist mis-Oct., 31st, 1847: "Had a meeting to-day for the purpose of organizing ourselves into a Christian church. After a short religious exer-For the information of any young men who cise, a part of which was occupied in remarks tion, we set our names, (four of us) to the articles and covenant which had been previously prepared. We then proceeded to celebrate the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. The occasion was one of deep and solemn interest, and I trust also it was one of profit to us all."

> BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—Under this nead our readers will find in another column the advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co.'s Republications. All the works included in their list are of a sterling character, and too well known to need recommendation. They are ssued in a style, and with a degree of promptness, which merits great praise. Now is the time to subscribe for them, and so commence with the new year.

> WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET for January is just published, and is really a beautiful number. It opens with a highly-finished steel vignette-The Child and her Pet Fawn. Then follow thirty two pages of matter, well adapted curiosity of the thing, we have counted the en gravings, and find that they number twenty-one some of which are very good. Publication office: 135 Nassau-st.

"THE INDEPENDENT," is the title of a large and well-printed weekly paper just started in occasions, and I expect to do so through the New York to advocate the principle of congrewinter. The first Sabbath we had twenty per- gational independence. Its editors are Leonard sons, all Sabbath-keepers; the next Sabbath Bacon, Joseph P. Thompson, and R. S. Storrs, twenty-four, all Sabbath-keepers. Within Ful- | Jr., all distinguished Congregational ministers. ton and Peoria counties, I believe there are Joshua Leavitt (formerly of the Emancipator) twelve families of Sabbath-keepers, several un- is also connected with it. Published for the Proprietors, by S. W. Benedict, at \$2 50 per

A temperance lecturer in New York recent-

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The following passage from the Report of the Secretary of War, show what the whites have been doing for the Indians in times past, and what the Indians are now doing for themselves. Only think of its being necessary to remove the poor red man from the neighborhood of the whites in order to enforce the necessary measures for his civilization and improvement!

"The removal of the Indians across to the country set apart for them west of the Mississippi River, has separated nearly all those who resided within the limits of the States from the unwholesome influences resulting from a contact with the white population, and afforded the Government an opportunity to enforce the necessary measures for civilizing and improving

"The Law of 1847, giving additional authority to prevent the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country, and the stringent regulations adopted by the Department to suppress this pernicious traffic. has sensibly diminished the amount of suffering among the frontier tribes arising from that prolific source of evil; but an effectual check to it cannot be applied unless the States lying adjacent to the Indian country cooperate in the measure, by restraining their citizens from bringing intoxicating liquors within reach of the Indians.'

"Among most of the tribes which have removed to and become settled in the Indian country, the blessings of education are beginning to be appreciated, and they generally. manifest a willingness to cooperate with the Government in the diffusion of those blessings. The schools already established have an increased number of pupils, and preparations are making for establishing many new ones. Much credit is due to many excellent missionary societies of different Christian denominations for their aid and contributions to sustain and advance the cause of education among the Indians.

"There are sixteen manual labor schools and eighty-seven boarding and district schools now in successful operation among the various Indian tribes, and the number of Indian youth attending them, according to the reports received at the Department, is 3,682-of which 2,650 are males, and the remaining 1,032 are females. The schools are generally in charge of missionary societies, and are well conduct-

CHEAP POSTAGE—POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The leading features of the Postmaster General's Report may be learned from the abstract of the President's Message which we place on our fourth page. There are, also, various suggestions relative to the working of the cheap postage system, and the best manner of carrying it out in future, which will be interesting to the whole people, and are therefore copied. Aftersetting forth at length the doctrine, that the income of the Department ought to be made to meet its expenses, and that the only way to get at this will be to compare the whole revenue with the whole expense, and adopt such a rate of postage as experience shows to be enough to make the one meet the other, the Report

Prior to the passage of the act of 1845, the rates of postage on letters were adjusted according to the number of pieces, making each one a single letter, and different sums paid, according to the distance they were conveyed, as if that was the principal element in estimating the cost. The principle was not entirely abandoned by the act of 1845, though much simplified and improved; while charging by the piece sionary at Ningpo, China, writes under date of is entirely surrendered, and the more just and equitable mode, by weight, substituted. Experience proved that the rates, prior to the passage of that act, were too high for the purposes of revenue. For a series of years prior to that time, the expenditures regularly exceeded the income, exhibiting an annual average deficiency of about \$125,000 for the eight years preceding the passage of the act. These deiciencies occurred while the transportation gradually diminished, within the last four or five years, about 12,000 miles in extent; so that, if the high rates of postage had been continued. the service must have been greatly diminished, or large sums of money drawn annually from the Treasury for its use.

The act of 1845 reduced the rates of postage more than one-half, and substituted the half ounce for a single letter, in lieu of the single

At the close of the first year, 30th June, 1846, the deficiency proved much less than was expected, only amounting to \$597,098, and at the end of the second year only to \$25,417, while at the end of the third year there was found a surplus of \$172,232 beyond the proper expenses of the year, notwithstanding the very great increase in the service in each of the years. This was caused not only by an increase in the revenue, but by a reduction of the expenditures nearly equaling the increase. That, however, exceeded the expectation of the friends of the

The increased business in the offices, and the improvement of the revenue under the present the ten-cent rate may be dispensed with at the close of the present year, if such other modifications of that act as have been suggested in my former reports should be adopted.

For the purpose of taxation, the matter conveyed in the mails should be classified as fol-

First.—Letter postage should embrace all written communications, under seal or not, and each sealed packet or package. This class is composed of private confidential communications, often containing articles of value, partaking more of individual than public interest, requiring more care in their preservation, more labor in stamping, packing, and enveloping, than printed matter, and are always forwarded under lock and key; and should therefore, be charged at a higher rate. A uniform rate of five cents, for each half ounce or fraction under, and another rate for each additional half ounce or fraction under, would be as low as they could be made consistently.

public; as tl telligence g lowest rate purpose of tofore, the paper with just to the and there should inot letters and o lead to a dis positing new are dry, whi jury, and the the dampnes one cent upo would be mo revenue as t ever nature double news

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writer, show taken for the charged. If the pro and the Dep it is indisper should be a more exclus period; and abuses under of free matter requires a hig service, to en it. It is not demanded, o nothing, for ments and ot double daily become india formed of the tion from the Office, that in 12th day of free matter, daily 5,078 p

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RGENERAL'S REPORT.

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should embrace all lors real or not and This class is Le communicavalue, partak-Blic interest, rereservation, more ginte 5 // 51.0 bet // // // // 6 c 2);

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been esteemed of so much importance to the public, as the best means of disseminating intelligence generally among the people, that the lowest rate has always been applied for the purpose of encouraging their circulation. Heretofore, the charge has been made upon each paper, without regard to weight, which is unand there is no satisfactory reason why they journed. should not be charged by weight, as well as letters and other sealed packages. This would lead to a discontinuance of the practice of depositing newspapers in the mails before they are dry, which renders them more liable to in-

Second.-Newspapers. This class has always

the dampness of the paper. A uniform rate of one cent upon each ounce or fraction under it, would be more just, and probably yield as much revenue as the present rates. Third.—All other printed matter, of whatever nature or kind, should be rated with double newspaper postage. Letters containing articles of value, upon the application of the

writer, should be registered, and a receipt

charged.

jury, and their weight is greatly increased from

If the proposed reductions are to be made, and the Department required to sustain itself, it is indispensable that the franking privilege should be abolished. It is now greater and more exclusively used than at any former period; and as the privilege is enlarged, the abuses under it increase. The immense mass of free matter sent through the mails necessarily requires a higher and more expensive grade of badge of mourning ordered, and a vote passed service, to enable the contractors to transport to adjourn over till second-day of this week. it. It is not unusual for coach service to be demanded, on routes yielding comparatively nothing, for the transportation of public documents and other free matter. Over one route a double daily line of four-horse post-coaches has become indispensable. Some estimate may be formed of the additional expense of transportation from the fact, reported from the city Post Office, that in seven days, from the 6th until the 12th day of August last, inclusive, 450 bags of

daily 5,078 pounds, passed through this office. Upon inquiry, it appears that, between the 1st of December and the 1st of October last, there were sent from the two houses of Conunder two ounces, and about one hundred and seventy-seven thousand public documents, be-House of Representatives; and there remained supon it. Their report, after stating the facts, to be forwarded more than one-half of the pub- and urging the importance of cleanliness as a lic documents ordered to be printed at the last session. Such a mass of matter thrown upon the mails must necessarily add to the cost of following suggestions as to the prevention and transportation, retard the progress of the mails, treatment of the disease: and produce a great proportion of the failures that are made on the unimproved routes in the newer sections of the country.

of the law of 1845 be adopted or not, the Postmaster General thinks all matter sent through the mails should be prepaid, and this view he argues at considerable length.

told of the abundance of gold in Cal- from sudden exposures to cold and moisture. bark with his family, consisting of a wife and ten ifornia, and, as a natural consequence, the gold fever rages to an alarming extent throughout the country. At the latest dates are in the habit of supplying the poor with devoted to securing the comforts of a home, seventeen vessels were lying in the harbor of clothing, to make this an object of special at and the advancement of his race, in their new San Francisco, deserted by their crews, who tention. At this season of the year, too, the home. had gone to the gold regions. In all the principal cities, companies are being formed to proceed to California in search of the precious metal. A large number of persons have gone ordinary modes of living, where these modes from New York within a fortnight past, and are temperate, and have been found to agree. other expeditions are contemplated. In Balti- Such changes they believe would do more harm more, last week, there were no less than four disease, however, it is well known that certain vessels loading for California. It is said that kinds of food are injurious, and, without going in the vicinity of the mines, all the necessa- into particulars, they will merely state, that all ries of life command the most extravagant such articles as have a tendency to relax the prices, flour selling for fifty dollars per barrel. Of course, with such facts before the people, medicines, are calculated to do mischief. Exadventurers enough will be found. But as to cesses in eating and drinking cannot be too rethe policy of such adventures, we are very ligiously abstained from. much of the opinion expressed in the following paragraph from the Chronotype:-

"That the gold hunting in that region has been remarkably fortunate thus far, is beyond calm and composed state of mind is all-impora doubt, though it is equally certain from the tant, and may do more than is generally supprinciples of human nature that the accounts posed in preventing the onset of this disease. must be exaggerated. How long it will con- It is the result of experience, that all epidemics tinue fortunate is another matter. There is are aggravated more or less by mental disturbno probability that the auriferous region of ance, whether in the shape of active panic or California differs materially from others pre- low despondency. To the cholera this is parviously discovered, and if it does not, the vein ticularly applicable. While our citizens, thereof good luck will speedily run low. It must be fore, take every precautionary measure, let folly for any one who has the means of a them keep up a good heart and dispel all livelihood by his industry here, to pull up stakes fear. for the gold region. It would only be acting over the old story of the dog who dropped his dinner for the shadow of it. For the unfortunates who have nothing else to do, either be
In the fitth place, with regard to the treatScotland, gets \$1,80 a week, and coards nimself. In the cotton factories in Manchester, England, the wages of operatives will average about suddenly as to preclude the possibility of call\$2,88 a week. This, as estimated by a writer therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in cause they are too rich or too poor, it may do ing in timely medical assistance. A relaxed in the Lowell Courier, is about 33 per cent one work the best features of both as heretofore issued. very well to go to California to dig for gold. If state of the bowels for a longer or shorter peri- cheaper than labor in the Lowell mills. they should go and find it plenty, those who od gives notice of its approach. In all cases, stay industriously at home may well content therefore, when any disorder of this kind exists, themselves, for they after all will take the most common prudence will suggest the necessity of benefit of it. The gold of conquered Peru resorting to medical aid. If this be done in named Halversten, having objected to serve on staid not in Spain. It went to Holland and Eng- season, the disease may generally be promptly the ground that he was a Quaker, and could

No SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—Colonel J. D. Stevenson, who was sent out to California in drops of laudanum may be taken, to be recommand of a regiment of United States troops. peated in one or two hours, according to cirwrites to a friend in Rochester in the following cumstances. For young persons and children strain :-

"That the territory is of great importance to age of two or three years, two or three drops. er be trodden by a slave. Whatever may be blankets, and every appliance in the shape of here slaves can never exist as such. The best A strong mustard poultice, too, should be apthat can be imported, when their labor comes plied over the region of the stomach, to remain the country are averse to slavery."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The doings in Congress last week may be summed up in few words.

On second-day, the Senate and House of 18th, the day of her sailing. Representatives organized, appointed Commit-

On third-day, the President's Message was copies of it and the accompanying documents, the Senate adjourned. The House of Reprenotices of several bills to be introduced; the charges, and to correct abuses of the franking taken for the delivery, and triple letter postage privilege," and one by Mr. Greeley "to discour age speculation in Public Lands, and to secure homes thereon to actual settlers and cultivators."

On fourth day there was no quorum in the Senate, and of course no business. The House his residence at Prague. did little else than elect a Chaplain.

On fifth-day, in the Senate, the death of Hon. Dixon H. Lewis was announced, the usual about what papers to have its debates published in, then hear that Dixon H. Lewis was dead, pass the customary resolutions, and adjourn over till Monday.

HINTS ABOUT THE CHOLERA.

Some two weeks ago a ship arrived free matter, weighing 35,550 pounds, averaging at New York from Havre, on board which several cases of cholera, so called, had occurred during the voyage. All the steerage passengers were provided for at Quarantine, and the disgress, through the mails, about five millions of ease is thus confined there. The Board of long catalogue of melancholy events are re-Health appointed a Committee, consisting of corded in the columns of the Irish newspapers. Drs. John B. Beck, Richard L. Morris, and J. side the letters written by the Members of the M. Smith, to investigate the matter and report protection against the cholera, contains the

"Believing that much may be done in the way of prevention, if not cure, of the disease. in case it should unfortunately attack us, the [Whether the suggestions for the modification | undersigned would offer a few suggestions of a general nature, founded on experience, leaving the application of them to the good sense and discretion of the community at large.

supply of fuel to the poor should be liberal.

In the second place, the diet should be particularly attended to. The undersigned would not advise any sudden or great changes in the than good. From the peculiar nature of the bowels ought to be avoided. All crude and raw vegetables, as well as violent purgative

In the third place, attention to personal cleanliness, by the frequent use of the tepid bath, is particularly recommended.

In the fourth place, the preservation of a

arrested. Where professional aid cannot be not participate in military affairs, he was senimmediately obtained, and where simple relaxation of the bowels exists, fifteen or twenty the dose must be reduced according to the age -at the age say of ten years, five drops; at the

the United States no one can doubt, as it will Where the symptoms are more severe, and be the extreme boundary on the Pacific, of our the patient is cold, in addition to the laudanum mighty republic, a boundary, too, that can nev- he should be put immediately to bed between the action of Congress on this all-important bottles of hot water, bags of heated salt subject, it can never affect this Territory, for or sand, frictions, &c., be diligently resorted to. into competition with the Indian laborer, would on until it produces smarting of the skin. In not be worth their transportation. Indians can addition to this, a little brandy and water be hired at from four to five dollars per month should be given for the purpose of restoring and their food, which consists of corn and beans warmth. As in this city no difficulty can exist only, and they will do as much work in a day in obtaining the speedy assistance of a physi- with five natives, who have been imprisoned dressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers, as a negro slave. Besides, the whole people of cian, any directions in relation to the after for expressing opinions favorable to annexation treatment are deemed unnecessary.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Britannia has arrived since our last, bringing foreign dates to November

The most exciting news is from Austria tees to wait on the President, and after attend- The despot of that empire has followed up his just to the publishers, as well as the public; ing to some other unimportant matters, ad- success in capturing Vienna by many bloody executions. Robert Blum, the Frankfort Deputo, been tried secretly by Court Martial and shot. read in both branches of Congress. After Krieslaer Ullmayer, a writer of democratic and \$500, which will be appropriated to the purhearing the Message, and voting to print 10,000 exciting placards, has been hanged. The poet Kaiser is to share the same fate, and Captain to the traffic on the Pacific Coast. Arrived at Braun, of the National Guard, who formerly sentatives, not only heard the Message, and served in the army, has been sentenced to be voted to print 15,000 copies, but listened to shot. The Commander of the Academic Legion, Aigner, has committed suicide. The principal leaders have not yet been taken; a most important of which was one by Mr. Goggin blacksmith, who took a prominent part in La-"to reduce the rates of postage on letters tour's murder, has been arrested. The number He had five hundred dollars in his possession and newspapers, to establish uniform postage killed during the siege is now said to amount which he had just received at the railroad deto six thousand, by far the greatest loss being pot. on the side of the Imperialists. The population arrested with arms in their hands are to be enrolled in different regiments. They are at present confined in the arsenal, and strictly guarded. A body of 30,000 men still remain in Vienna. The Emperor has decided upon fixing

> The intelligence from Berlin is of the highest importance, as it announces that the King and the Prussian Assembly are at issue, and that military preparations have been made to quell any attempt that may be made by the populace The House did nothing except to talk a while to rise in favor of the latter. The city was surrounded by troops at the last accounts, and a sanguinary struggle was expected.

In Ireland, the poverty and starvation, it is contended by many, will equal the sufferings of the people during the memorable year of 1846. Men even of rank and title are said to be subsisting on yellow meal and the garbage of their gardens. A baronet in the west of Ireland, who had an income of two thousand pounds a year, has been so reduced as to accept the mis- New Orleans 1 15. Corn 58 a 63c. for new, and 70c. for erable office of collector of poor rates. During old. Rye 62c.—PROVISIONS—Prime Pork 9 25; Mess the last fortnight the landlord-shooting season

SUMMARY.

A telegraphic dispatch from Utica, N. Y., dated December 7, says: "Our city has been visited by two disastrous fires to-day. The first destroyed the copper and sheet-iron manufactory f Mr. O'Neill, on Genesee street. Loss about \$30,000—partially insured. The other consumed several small buildings on Burchard and Hotel streets, including the Common Council buildings, valued at \$3,000. All the city records were destroyed, the only public property saved being the portraits of two of the May-

In the first place, they would advise particu. Mrs. Washington, mother of the present prolar attention to clothing. From the nature of prietor of Mount Vernon, has recently emanthe disease, it is evident that much depends up- | cipated a colored man, long attached to the fam-THE GOLD FEVER.—Marvelous stories are on keeping the body warm, and protecting it lily, and who is now making preparations to em-Flannel next the skin should be a universal ar- children, to Liberia. In the service of the ticle of apparel; and they would respectfully Washington family he has had good opportunisuggest to those charitable associations which ties to amass a snug little fortune, which is to be

> Application will be made to the next Legis-Isture of New Jersey for the charter of a company with \$500,000 capital to construct a Plank Road across N. Jersey, from a point on the Raritan River to a point on the Delaware River. Roads of this description appear to be succeeding admirably in Western New York, and elsewhere; and are a cheap substitute for then planks about sixteen feet long and three inches thick are laid down crosswise, forming a smooth and substantial road.

> The editor of the Skowhegan (Me.) Democratic Clarion says that there are one thousand families in the county of Somerset, who do not take any newspaper, nor scarcely ever read one; whose children are ignorant to a degree bordering upon idiocy, many of whom will grow up to manhood indolent and vicious, and finally end their days in the poor house or

tice, signed by a number of the most wealthy is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often citizens of that place. expressing their intention of forming a Company, in pursuance of the provisions of the General Railroad Law, for the purpose of constructing a railroad to connect Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The with the New York & Erie Railroad, at Bing-

An operative in the cotton mills of Glasgow.

tenced to receive three times twenty-seven lashes on his bare back, and continues to serve as a cabin boy.

Just previous to the adjournment of the Cherokee National Council, a system was agreed upon, and a law passed for the establishment of, an Orphan Manual Labor School, to be under the control of an Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South. The National Council adjourned sine die on the 13th ult. after hearing a parting address from the Chief, Major Lowrey.

The Indianapolis Journal chronicles the marriage in that city, on the 22d ult., of Carey H. Boutright, Esq., to Miss Margaret Thornton. This is Mr. Boutright's ninth marriage.

Harold has been arrested for carrying Ameri-Harold has been arrested for carrying Ameri-early.

**Remittances and communications should be always addressed. post-paid or franked, to the Publishers, with the United States.

The New York and New Haven Railroad is expected to be opened from city to city by the first of January. The Harlem Kailroad will be completed to Dover, Dutchess county, by the same date. The former road, in connection with the Housatonic, will afford a continuous railroad communication from New York to Al-

A company of about one hundred men are about embarking at Boston for California. Each man puts into the concern from \$300 to chase of a vessel and a cargo of goods suitable California, a portion of the company will remain by the ship to dispose of the cargo, etc.

Mr. Jones, of Lowell, was met in the streets of Rochester the other night by three ruffians, who attacked and severely beat him, but he finally escaped from them, considerably maimed.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated at Charleston, C., December 4, says: "The steamer Columbus, from Philadelphia for this port, on Sunday last, ran down and sunk the schooner Missouri, near Edenton. There were six seamen on board, five of whom perished."

The Vermont Legislature, before its adjournment, adopted joint resolutions in favor of prohibiting the extension of slavery—and of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or removing the seat of government to a free State. They were passed unanimously.

The census of Chicago has just been taken, and the population is 20,023.

Mr. Parsons, of Wilmington, Mass., was severely bitten by a rabid dog a few days ago.

New York Market, Monday, Dec. 11. ASHES-Pots \$6 00; Pearls 6 25.-FLOUR AND MEAL—Common brands of Flour 5 25 a 5 37; Pure Genesey. Rye Flour 3 06.—GRAIN—Genesee Wheat 1 26; 12 25. Beef 6 00 a 10 00. Butter, Ohio 10 a 13c.; State

MARRIED.

In Portsmouth, R. I., Dec. 4th, 1848, by Rev. Mr. Randolph, Mr. John D. Clarke, of Brookfield, [son of Hosea B. Clarke,] to Miss Mary E. Thomas, [daughter of Gardner

Eli S. Bailey, Maxson Green, J. B. Langworthy, E. H. Coon, Wm. Tew, Wm. Maxson, H. W. Stillman, J. B. Wilbur, R. W. Livingston, J. D. Clarke, Abel G. Burdick [will send it to the Treasurer.

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CENTRAL ASSOCIATION—SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING The Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will hold

Semi-Annual Meeting, for missionary purposes, on the third day of the week, before the second Sabbath in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., with the Church in Scott, Cortland Co., iron railways. The road is first graded, and N. Y. A full representation from the several churches com posing said Association, is earnestly requested. ELI S. BAILEY. BROOKFIELD, December 8th, 1848.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. REPUBLICATION OF

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They embrace the views of the three great parties in England-Tory, Whig, and Radical-"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review 'North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster,

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, im-A letter of the 28th ult., dated Christiana, of the originals; Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-

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D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, 135 Nassau-st., New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Sabbath Tract Society, held on the 15th of October, the Cor. responding Secretary was instructed to offer a Premium e Ten Dollars for the best Tract, not exceeding 16 pages on the subject of Sunday Legislation, showing its anti-Christia and anti-republican tendencies. Manuscripts on the subject are solicited, and may be forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary, Geo. B. Utter, before the 15th day of January, 1849, at which time those on hand will be referred to a Committee appointed by the Board for examination and decision.

TRACT ON SUNDAY LEGISLATION.

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Instructious in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M. IRA SPENCER, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees. DERUYTER, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1848.

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The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS.

tions for the year will be considered due

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Miscellaneous.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of the President of the United States was presented to Congress on Tuesday of last week. Its enormous length is a sufficient reason why we should not publish it entire. When we add to this the fact, that its length is occasioned by arguing in detail several questions which have been presented to the of them in such a manner as to secure a large people once and again, we are sure our readers will thank us for making the following ab stract, instead of giving the whole document:

Relations with other Nations.

with all nations are friendly and pacific. Advantageous treaties of commerce have been concluded within the last four years with New Grenada, Peru, the Two Sicilies, Belgium, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg-Swher- tablishment would be that of raising the gold in. Pursuing our example, the restrictive system of Great Britain, our principal foreign customer, has been relaxed; a more liberal commercial policy has been adopted by other enlightened nations, and our trade has been en- Grande, are results which, combined, are of hundred and forty-two thousand dollars; Indian larged and extended. Our country stands higher in the respect of the world than at any former period. With all the governments on this continent our relations, it is believed, are now on a more friendly and satisfactory footing than they have ever been at any former period. must be brought under the control of regularly large extent of the public domain. The title organized governments. The existing conditional to all the Indian lands within the several States of peace with Mexico, our intercourse with the tion of California, and of that part of N. Mexico of our Union, with the exception of a few small government of that republic has been of the most friendly character.

[Following this allusion to Mexico, one column of the Message is occupied in setting forth the important results of our war with that country; which are, mainly, the demonstration it has afforded of the military strength of this country, and ability of the government of it are too insignificant to be allowed to stand last fiscal year amounted to four million three to organize a numerous and efficient army in the way of organizing territorial governupon a sudden call.]

Texas, Oregon, New Mexico, and California.

Within less than four years, the annexation of Texas to the Union has been consummated: south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted; and New tion in his possession, and which is herewith transmitted, contains one million one hundred acres; while the area of the remaining twentynine States, and the Territory not yet organized into States, east of the Rocky Mountains, contains two millions fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirteen square miles, or thirteen hundred and eighteen million one hundred and twenty-six thousand and fifty-eight acres. These acquired, and over which our exclusive jurisdiction and dominion have been extended, constitute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States before their acquisition. Upper California, irrespective of the vast

mineral wealth recently developed there, holds at this day, in point of value and importance quired from France forty-five years ago. Ex- sixty-six dollars in the country for domestic use. tending nearly ten degrees of latitude along the Pacific, and embracing the only safe and was one hundred fifty-four million thirty-two commodious harbors on that coast for many thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars, hundred miles, with a temperate climate, and consisting of domestic productions amounting an extensive interior of fertile lands, it is to one hundred and thirty-two million nine hunscarcely possible to estimate its wealth until it dred and four thousand one hundred and shall be brought under the Government of our twenty-one dollars, and twenty-one million one laws, and its resources fully developed. From hundred and twenty-eight thousand and ten dolits position, it must command the rich commerce lars of foreign articles. of China, of Asia, of the islands of the Pacific, of Western Mexico, of Central America, the period, exclusive of loans, amounted to thirty-South American States, and of the Russian pos- five millions four hundred and thirty-six thousessions bordering on that ocean.

destined to rival in importance New Orleans | fifty-seven thousand and seventy dollars and itself. The depot of the vast commerce which ninety-six cents; from sales of public lands must exist on the Pacific will probably be at three million three hundred and twenty-eight some point on the bay of San Francisco, and thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and will occupy the same relation to the whole fifty-six cents; and from miscellaneous and inwestern coast of that ocean, as New Orleans cidental sources, three hundred and fifty-one does to the Valley of the Mississippi and the thousand and thirty-seven dollars and seven has been appeared by him for the control of the dollars and seven has been appeared by him for the control of t Gulf of Mexico. To this depot our numerous cents. whale-ships will resort with their cargoes, to trade, refit, and obtain supplies. This of itself customs for the last fiscal year exceeded by will largely contribute to build up a city, which seven hundred and fifty-seven thousand and would become the centre of a great and rapidly increasing commerce. Situated on a safe har- of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last anbor, sufficiently capacious for all the navies as nual report; and that the aggregate receipts well as the marine of the world, and convenient to excellent timber for ship-building, owned by the United States, it must become our estimate by the sum of five hundred and thirtygreat western depot.

It was known that mines of the precious metals existed to a considerable extent in California at the time of its acquisition. Recent dis- sult. ticipated. The accounts of the abundance of those for the war, and exclusive of payme nary character as would scarcely command belief were they not corroborated by the authentic reports of officers in the public service who have visited the mineral district, and derived the facts which they detail from personal observation. Reluctant to credit the reports in general circulation as to the quantity of gold, the officer commanding our forces in California visited the mineral district in July last for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on cents. the subject. His report to the War Department of the result of his examination, and the facts obtained on the spot, is herewith laid be. fore Congress. When he visited the country, believe that the number of persons so employed has since been augmented. The explorations already made warrant the belief that the

supply is very large, and that the gold is found

Country.

copper, and quicksilver, exist in New Mexico amounted to \$65,778,450 41. The payment of and California, and that nearly all the lands where they are found belong to the United States, it is deemed important to the public interests that provision should be made for a geological and minerological examination of these regions. Measures should be adopted to pre-

serve the mineral lands, especially such as contain the precious metals, for the use of the United States; or if brought into market to separate them from the farming lands, and dispose return of money to the treasury, and at the same time lead to the development of their wealth by individual proprietors and purchasers.

That we may the more speedily and fully avail ourselves of the undeveloped wealth of · I am happy to inform you, that our relations these mines, it is deemed of vast importance that a branch of the mint of the United States be authorized to be established, at your present vantages which would result from such an es- unsurveyed as well as the surveyed lands. to its par value in that Territory.

The acquisition of California and N. Mexico, the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the treaties have been negotiated with different Inannexation of Texas, extending to the Rio dian tribes, and at a cost of one million eight greater consequence, and will add more to the lands to the amount of more than eighteen milwhich have preceded them since the adoption ceded to the United States; and provision has limits of Texas, imperiously demand that Con- region opened for settlement and cultivation. gress should, at the present session, organize territorial governments over them.

[Here follows a lengthy allusion to the "domestic question" of slavery, and a labored effort to show that our internal divisions on account ing. The gross amount of postages during the ments, and thus preserving the Union of the States "in all its vigor and with all its countless blessings." The President maintains, that by the sum of six thousand four hundred and him, added, "Go and dress yourself as my ringing of the bell designated for that purpose, as occasion as the whole people of the United States conall conflicting title to the Oregon Territory tributed to pay the expenses of the war by which the new territory was acquired, no portion of the people, not even slaveholders with four dollars. their slaves, should be excluded from it. He quired by treaty. The area of these several thinks it is not necessary, in organizing territorial sum of ninety-four thousand six hundred and Territories, according to a report carefully pre- governments, for Congress to legislate upon the pared by the Commissioner of the General subject of slavery, but that the matter should Land Office, from the most authentic informa- be left to the people of those territories when they assemble to form State Constitutions. To and ninety-three thousand and sixty-one square secure harmony, however, he would be willing miles, or seven hundred and sixty-three millions | that the line of the Missouri Compromise should five hundred and fifty-nine thousand and forty be extended, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, from the western boundary of Texas, where it now terminates, to the Pacific Ocean.

Finances of the Country.

The Secretary of the Treasury will presen estimates show that the territories recently in his annual report a highly satisfactory state ment of the condition of the finances.

The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were of the value of one hundred and fifty-four millions nine hundred seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars; of which the amount exported was twenty-one million one hundred and twenty-eight thousand and ten dollars, leaving to the rest of the Union, the same relation that one hundred thirty-three million eight hundred Louisiana did, when that fine Territory was ac- and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and

The value of the exports for the same period

The receipts into the treasury for the same sand seven hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-A great emporium will doubtless speedily nine cents; of which there was derived from arise on the Californian coast, which may be customs thirty-one millions seven hundred and

> It will be perceived that the revenue from seventy dollars and ninety-six cents the estimate during the same period from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, also exceeded the six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and fifty-nine cents-indicating, however, a very near approach in the estimate to the actual re-

The expenditures during the fiscal year endare more extensive and valuable than was and ing on the thirtieth of June last, including been constantly and properly enforced, of those for the war and exclusive of navments gold in that territory are of such an extraordi- of principal and interest for the public debt, were forty-two million eight hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and three cents.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, 1849, including the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, will amount to the sum of fifty-seven million forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety in discussing questions relating to banks, tariffs,

1846; the operations of which, according to matter; and we therefore conclude our extracts. the President, have been such during the past simply saying that we have copied or noticed there were about four thousand persons engag- year as fully to meet the public expectation, whatever we regard as of general interest.] ed in collecting gold. There is every reason to and to confer the opinion heretofore expressed of the wisdom of the change in our revenue system which was effected by it. In concluding lip, and without palate, has been fitted by a this subject, the Message states that on the 6th in estious places in an extensive district of of July last, the public debt, including that authorized to be negotiated, in pursuance of creating a faculty of articulation.

As it is ascertained that mines of gold, silver, existing laws, and including treasury notes, this debt, at the earliest practicable period 'should be the cardinal principle of our public policy."

Branch Mint at New York.

For the reason assigned in my last annual message, I repeat the recommendation that a branch of the mint of the United States be established at the City of New York. The importance of this measure is greatly increased by in the hope of obtaining also his instruction. the acquisition of the rich mines of the precious metals in New Mexico and California, and especially in the latter.

Public Lands.

I repeat the recommendation, heretofore made, in favor of the graduation and reduction of the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market, and have remained unsold, and in favor of extending the session, in California. Among other signal ad-rights of preemption to actual settlers on the he was expelled from his class at Stephen

Indian Treaties.

Within the last four years eight important wealth and strength of the Union, than any lion five hundred thousand acres, have been of the Constitution. But to effect these great been made for settling in the country west of results, not only California, but New Mexico, the Mississippi the tribes which occupied this lying west of the Rio Grande, and without the reservations, is now extinguished, and a vast

The Post-Office Department.

It is gratifying to find the revenues of the post-office department, under the rates of postage now established by law, so rapidly increashundred and seventy-one thousand and seven dollars, exceeding the annual average received for the nine years immediately preceding the passage of the act of the third of March, 1845, received for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1847, by the sum of four hundred and

last session to individual claimants, and including the sum of one hundred thousand five hundred dollars paid for the services of the line of steamers between Bremen and New York amounted to four millions one hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and fortyfive dollars, which is less than the annual average for the nine years previous to the act of 1845, by three hundred thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars.

The mail routes, on the 30th day of June last, were one hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and eight miles in extent-being an increase during the last year of nine thousand three hundred and ninety miles. The mails were transported over them, during the same time, forty-one millions twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-nine miles; making an increase of transportation for the year of two millions one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty miles, while the expense was less than that of the previous year by four thousand two hundred and thirty-

The increase in the mail transportation within the last three years has been five million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and ten miles, while the expenses were reduced four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars-making an increase of service at the rate of fifteen per cent., and a reduction in the expenses of more here, and on returning a few months since, than fifteen per cent.

During the past year there have been employed, under contracts with the Post Office Department, two ocean steamers in conveying the mails monthly between New York and Bremen, and one, since October last, performing semi-monthly service between Charleston he had inflicted by handing over \$150, which he and Havana; and a contract has been made for the transportation of the Pacific mails across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama.

Under the authority given to the Secretary of the Navy, three ocean steamers have been constructed and sent to the Pacific, and are expected to enter upon the mail service between Panama and Oregon, and the intermediate tween Havana and Chagres; so that a regular monthly mail line will be kept up after that time between the United States and our territories on the Pacific.

Notwithstanding this great increase in the nail service, should the revenue continue to in crease the present year as it did in the last, there will be received near \$450,000 more than

These considerations have satisfied the Postmaster General that, with certain modifications of the act of 1845, the revenue may be still farther increased, and a reduction of postages made to a uniform rate of five cents, without an interference with the principle, which has making that department sustain itself.

A well-digested cheap postage system is the best means of diffusing intelligence among the people, and is of so much importance in a country so extensive as that of the United States, that I recommended to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Postmaster General for its employment.

The remainder of the Message is occupied the veto power, &c., in lieu of which we pre-Then comes an argument for the tariff of sume most of our readers would prefer other

> A young man in Boston, born with a hare dentist of that city with an artificial roof of the mouth, palate, and front teeth, not only con-

HAYDEN'S BARLY LIFE.

Poor, freezing with cold in a miserable garret, he studied by the side of his old broken harpsichord; the ardor of his genius alone left to animate him in contending with the difficulties of the way. At length he was fortunate enough to obtain some lessons in Italian singing from his introduction to the family of a Venetian nobleman, Ambassador at Vienna. The famous Porpora was still retained in his household, and Hayden most eagerly sought his favor, lic patronage Humiliation, and many a "hope deferred," he had to endure; for Porpora was ill-tempered beyond conception, and although poor Hayden rose early every morning to brush his coat and shoes, and arrange his wig in the nicest order, in expectation of propitiating him, he had seldom more than the polite epithet of " fool " bestowed on him for his pains. And this was the future illustrious author of the "Creation." At the age of nineteen, his voice breaking,

Church, where he had sung eleven years, and his only asylum was in the house of a wigmaker, named Keller. Unfortunately, his residence there had a fatal influence on his after life; for his host, too desirous seemingly of making ample provision for his young guest, proposed uniting him to one of his daughters, whilst Hayden, engrossed in his studies, having no thoughts of love, made no objection; and afterwards keeping his word with scrupulous honor the union proved far from happy. On leaving the house of his friend Keller, (we do not know for what reason,) for six long years he endured a bitter conflict against penury so piercing, that often during winter he was compelled to lie in bed for want of fuel and other necessaries. An opportunity at last presented itself of improving his circumstances; for by allowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular chance the Prince of Esterhazy, a passionate physician. amateur of music, was present at a concert which very opportunely commenced with one of Hayden's pieces. The delight of the Prince was unbounded, and he immediately appointed the composer sub-director of his orchestra, and he demanded who he was. Hayden, in fear and trembling, advanced, when the Prince exclaimed, "What, is that the little Moor?" (alluding to his complexion.) Then addressing fifty-three dollars, and exceeding the amount chapel-master. You must never appear again mayirequire; and to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, received for the year ending the thirtieth of in my presence in the plight you are now. You are too little, and have a pitiful-looking be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Irstituin my presence in the plight you are now. twenty-five thousand one hundred and eightyface. Get a new coat and high-heeled shoes,
four dollars.

The appoint of the visitation of t The expenditures for the year, excluding the mind." Hayden was too happy at his appointmind." Hayden was too happy at his appointing and to pay all unnecessary damages, either ment to feel much chagrin at his equivocal style of reoms or of furniture furnished with the rooms. [Ainsworth. of compliment.

> INDUSTRY.—One day, on my return, I was driven to take shelter from a rain-storm in a stall. The tenant and his son were upon their work, and after the customary use of greetings, I entered familiarly into conversation with them, as, indeed, I always do, seeing that your cobbler'is a man of contemplative faculty; that there is really something of mystery in his craft. Before I had been with them long, the old man found out that he lacked something for his work, and, in order to provide it, he sent his son out on a job of some five minutes. The interval was a short one, but it was too long for his active impatience; he at last became unupon them. "For," said he, " it will never do, you know, sir, to be idle, not at any rate-I should faint away." · The words came home to me. They stung my conscience severely: they were gall and wormwood to me.

PRICE OF A WIFE.—A novel case came up in N. Y. last week, before Justice Timpson, at the Essex Market Police Court, by a German named Bernard Volner, who stated to the Magistrate that he went from this City to New Orleans about three years ago, leaving his wife found that his wife had been married again to one Louis Poulson. Upon learning this fact, Volner, as he affirms, called upon the new possessor of his wife's hand and heart, and agreed to relinquish all claim to her favor and affections on condition of Poulson healing the wound promised to do; but after calling upon Poulson | ranged. many times for the money, without any satisfactory result, he had been compelled to bring his case before the authorities, at the same time expressing his reluctance to prosecute his wife, and that he is perfectly willing to part with her provided Louis will hand over the cash. [Trib.

PLATO.—Several anecdotes of Plato are preserved, which reflect honor on his moral time. To a friend coming in, and inquiring the reason of his singular conduct, he replied, "I am punishing a passionate man!" At another time, he said to one of his slaves; "I would chastise you if I were not angry." When told that his enemies were circulating reports to his disadvantage, he remarked, "I will so live that no one will believe them." A friend, observing his studious habits, even in his extreme old age, inquired how long he intended to be a scholar. "As long," said he, "as I have need classified.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—The griddle on which cakes are baked should never be touched with grease. Firstly, because it imparts a rancid taste to the cakes. Secondly, if a cookingstove be used, it fills the kitchen, if not the whole house, with the smell of burnt greaseto say nothing of the parade and boasting to one's neighbors, by betraying what we are to have for breakfast. Wash the griddle with hot soap-suds; scour with dry sand, and when heated for use, rub it well with a spoon-full of fine salt, and a coarse cloth. It will then be ready to receive the cakes. After each cake is removed the salt rubbing must be repeated. If the first does not succeed, try it again, and you will ever after follow this advice of an old housekeeper.

In a country church-yard is the following singular inscription: "Elizabeth, wife of Colonel Cheetham, who was married forty-seven cealing the deformity, but restoring, or rather years, and never did one thing to disoblige her husband." An extraordinary wife, truly!

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY

W. C. KENYON, A. M., Principals.

As isted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in the Male Department, and four in the Female Depart-

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal supportextended to it during the past ten years that it has oeen in operation; and they hope, by continuing to aug ment its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of pub

Exten ive buildings are now erected for the accommodation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms, &c. They occupy an eligible position, and are finished in the best style of modern architecture; and the different apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buil ings. under the immediate care of their teachers. They will hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in private families, if particularly desired.

Each room for those who board in the Hall is furnished with a bed and bedding, a table, two chairs, and a pail. The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, a ms at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the student, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, "The Health, the Manners, and the Morals of our Students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the

REGULATIONS.

1. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's

parent or guardian. 2. Punctuality in attending all regular Academic exer cises will be required.

3. The use of Tobacco, for chewing or smoking, will not be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings. 4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed.

5. Using profane language cannot be allowed. 6. The use of any kind of intoxicating drinks cannot be

7. Passing from room to room by students during the egular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, cannot be permitted.

8. Gentlemen and ladies of the Institution will not be permitted to visit the rooms of the opposite sex, except in ases of imperious necessity, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the

9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the in

tercourse of students with each other. 10. All students are required to retire regularly at the

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

The regular exercises, at which all the students will be required to attend, unless specially excused, are, Chapel exercises each morning during the term; Recitations, from little hovel by the roadside—a sort of cobbler's two to four, five days each week, from Monday morning till Friday evening. Compositions and Declamations, one-half day, once in two weeks, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Lectures by the Principals. Public Worship, once in each week, either on Saturday or Sunday, according as the students may be in the habit of keeping the Sabbath, either on the eventh or first day of the week.

The Government of the students will be in the hands of the Principals, and will be strictly and steadily exercised, and at the same time, strictly parental. The object of our amount of physical, intellectual, and moral good to the students themselves, regularity and order of exercises, and his active impatience; he at last became un-easy, shuffled about the room, and at last took means will be made use of to enforce the observance of the up a strap or two of leather, and fell to work above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be, to make the means resorted to as effective as humun means

> Parents who place their children in this Institution, and all students who are sufficiently old to understand the necessity of order, cannot be too well assured that the foregoing regulations form the most essential part of the contract edween them and us; and that whatever student wantonly violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privieges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enter it again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will an expelled student have any deduction made from full term

Farther, parents are requested not to place money for expenses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to use money with discretion and economy. Either of the Principals, or the Book-keeper of the Institution, will act as fiscal guardian of such students without charge.

Candidates for admission as students, must present testimonials of good moral character, or be known to possess such a character, and must be willing to comply unreservedly with the foregoing regulations; and no one will be permitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic bills, for the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily ar

ACADEMIC TERMS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms,

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1848. The Second, commencing Tnesday, December 5, 1848, and ending Thursday, March 15, 1849. The Third, commencing Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and end-

As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it principles and character. Having raised his is of the utmost importance that students should continue hand in anger to correct a servant, he kept his through the term, and accordingly, no student will be adarm fixed in that posture for a considerable mitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordina-

Students prepared to enter classes, already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the terms.

N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the

present at the day of the opening of the term, as on that and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institu-

tion from the distance of a few miles around, that students should go home only once during the term, as every absence from classes is always attended with disadvantages to the student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on the afternoon of Monday following.

Board, per term, from \$14 50 to \$18 00 Room-rent, Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 from \$3 50 to 5 00 Tuition, Incidental Expenses, ExTRAS Music on the Piano Forte, Oil Painting; 10 00 Drawing,

The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except the extras above mentioned) need not exceed eighty-five dollars. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment, or satisfactory arrangement.

Revery student wishing to have washing done in the Hall, should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchange SAMUEL RUSSELL! and losses.

President of the Board of Fraste ALFRED, June 20, 1848.

MY DEAR my promise, marks, to illu rigidly, to th ing a profei I feel mysel great prostri duties, (as th

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