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

lat all times, and in

Teachers of the Instituthe regulations are com-

ssary damages, either with the rooms. EXERCISES.

rom Monday morning till cientific, and Moral Lec-

cure the greatest possible **force** the observance of the

in this Institution, and leasenred that the foregochatever student wantonly of be permitted to re-enction made from full term

not to place money for exwho are not old enough to nomy. Either of the bout charge.

i, must present testid or atisfactorily ar

y, **April** 3, 1849, and endis Institution, laid out for term for its completion, it students should continue. no student will be ad-than a term, extraordina-

llibe set apart at first, on and they will not be ly, nor will any other than the term, as on that and

already in operation,

ering are examined and who patronize this Institu h dipodyantages to the

4 814 50 to 818 00

ot imperative. But to n term, and open again on:

> humor, amounting some times to levity. On leaving the church, I asked my companion

> > Biblical Repository, No. LX.

The next morning I called on the preacher

as a mere matter of courtesy. He soon turned

the conversation on the sermon in question, and

I told him, that "I thought I had never listen-

culcated—that a member of the church, under

the same roof where I was tarrying, denied

"I am not surprised at that," he replied

'though I thought that I had written my ser

I then repeated how I understood him. H

replied, that he "wished every one present had

as clear a view of it, and that all persons could

"If then I am right, sir," I returned, "wil

and I will write them down-the three general

until to-morrow. Take it with you, and I wil

"Why, sir," he replied, "if it will be of any

I took it with me to the house, and, on enter-

ing the parlor, asked my fair theological dis-

"Well, then," said I, "I was to see him, and

a slip of paper, as he confirmed every word I

read aloud before the whole family, the heads

of the discourse. To this she objected, and

said, that " I was only picking out parts, with-

'Did you intend to convey such ideas?"

sermon; but what he now said was merely out

of compliment to me—she was sure that he did

not mean at all what he said, for it " was oppos-

and convince me of my error."

their church!"

written sermon, were you to see it?"

"O, yes, certainly," was the reply.

retain so perfect an outline of a sermon."

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY ROWIN C. CHAMPLIN.

WHOLE NO. 235.

VOL. V. -NO. 27.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 21, 1848.

discourse: "What do you think of the sermon?" 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 III.

ter was a precious one to you.

If I could thus interest the listless multitude, dinner. and be instrumental in exciting the minds of a decimal of the lazy disciples who disgrace their self, and returned quite inspirited with the idea profession, I should consider myself amply re- of a triumph. "I knew you were wrong-I warded for any labor it might impose upon me knew you were wrong," she exclaimed before -yea, even if it were to require all my time, she got the door shut. "I asked Mr. -, and day and night, I should not give sleep to my Mr. ---, two members of the church, (who sat eyes, nor slumber to my eye-lids, to accomplish by me, and whose observations on the sermon I so desirable a consummation. But while this had repeated before dinner,) and they both is not my object, still I will endeavor to en. affirm, that the preacher did not say any such lighten you, my dear child, on this subject, that thing. He could not have meant so at all," she you may enter the field of investigation with persisted—" he could not possibly advocate some hints on the mazes you may encounter, such principles. I also heard that Mr. should you be tempted to turn from the fountain (the stated minister) said, that all he had adof living waters, to seek revivifying draughts in vanced was perfectly correct." murky, contaminated streams,

A distinguished writer of our day, Professor Tappan, has very justly remarked, that "a distinction between God's system of truth contain. remarked, that "he was gratified that I was ed in the Bible, and a system of philosophico- present to hear it." theological doctrines received as a creed, is all important."* It is, my child, all important in ed more attentively to a sermon than I did to application., 1st. To God. 2d. To ourselves, Integrity to God's prerogatives demands it. as we are admonished to let God be true, though it every proposition as I understood it. make all men liars; and faithfulness to our own high calling demands it, for not any thing is more certain than that, for any dereliction of mon with great care and perspicuity.' duty, we shall have to write bitter things against ourselves and entail endless confusion of faceshall have to endure the goadings of a culprit's conscience, if we despise the statutes of the Lord. and yield compliance to the commandments of men. See the predicament of Elder Hawes, in you be kind enough to give me the three heads the Christian Contributor, which I send along of your discourse exactly as you stated them, with this hasty scrawl. God will have a controversy with willful delinquents; and wo unto propositions you wished to establish?'

use to you, you may have the sermon itsel Thus thousands become bewildered—become willful victims to man-made systems of religion. They often become sensible of the difficulties call to see you before I leave the place, and Welsh origin, he retained many of their prejuby which they are surrounded, yet they are so get it." blinded by their deep-seated prejudices, and are so trammeled by their crude predilections, or actuated by a pusillanimous desire to please friends, that few, very few, ever manifest moral courage enough to throw off the shackles, and declare themselves on the Lord's side: but continue to wear the fetters of sect; dishonoring both themselves and their Maker. Thus it is that these lamentable and equally dangerous prejudices are engendered and entailed upon some difficulty, I had better bring the sermon, with himself, and hazarding his valuable life on our poor fallen race. And instead of serving as beacons to deluded man-man, erring, wayward man, blinks at them all-who, while he knows the right, yet the wrong pursues—and thereby presents one of the strongest instances of the force of prejudice which the whole his. phase to it." tory of man exhibits.

those who contend with their Maker.

crude obstinacy of the ignorant, but the inveter- give me her views of it. After the tea-table when a slight glance, one day, at the title-page ate, determined partialities existing among the was removed, she resumed the subject, and told of the book, at his side, gave me a clue to strike more enlightened portion of the community, me, that I had entirely mistaken the subject of the spring of his prejudices. I commenced are the great, and I might almost say, the only the sermon, that the preacher did not mean at thus: My friend, you have labored all your obstacles to advancement in morals, science, all what I had asserted and maintained. So days to teach perishing mortals the plan of saland religion. Hence our endless theological we dropped the matter. Next morning the vation as it is in Jesus Christ. You have seen controversies and philosophical squabbles, aris- preacher came to see me; and after a few many humble disciples of the cross triumph, in ing from blind, wilful adherence to party or sect, friendly salutations, my fair friend broached death, in that cross, and are happy yourself in against reason and against revelation, for mere the vexed subject. party or sect's sake.

purpose to educe a principle, and may be so on this occasion, I shall adopt that course, as it may save arguing several points to get at my said so and so," repeating the prominent heads. in your theology; I have here a small book, en-

Some years since, I was on a visit to a family in which an intimate female friend resided Our intimacy was so great, that she thought it no rudeness, or breach of good feeling, to contradict me flatly, and question the veracity of representations, on the most trifling as well as on serious subjects, when they came in conflict from that I am accustomed to hear." with her inveterate prejudices. The next day here the subject ended. after my arrival, I accompanied her to church, (Presbyterian,) where I, very unexpectedly, found an eccentric friend, (who has since, in the Eastern States, been styled, "an animated beam of moon-shine,") in the pulpit; who had come to the place, the evening before, on a special

The propositions, in his sermon, he wished to enforce, were peculiar to himself, and were so subversive of all doctrine I had ever heard among that people, that my attention was riveted most intently. I never before nor since found it so completely chained. The sermon was such a strange medley of far-fetched argument, beautiful flights of fancy, and oddity of illustration, that the congregation some times stared in surprise and admiration—anon sported in the fields of imagery, by following his enchanting figures, and then, again, put on the broad grin, by his

the stereotyped interrogation after hearing a

"O, excellent," she replied; "he is a very in- was sure that he could not mean, that those 22: 18, 19.] Man may mar that system, but mongers, and every proselyte has to put on the teresting preacher." We got parted, josiling views were the doctrines of our church. He never mend it. Whenever man leaves the plain sectarian spectacles; and, thus it is that false through the crowd, and I arrived at the house is, certainly, a very strange man!"

doctrine I had heard advocated by the preacher. senting-no longer contradicted; but the preach- becomes a quack-a system-monger-and weds to render man free, with the freedom wherewith She came in while I was relating it, and inter- er was a very strange man.

My DEAR DAUGHTER,—In compliance with asserting—the heads of the discourse, and the deavoring to overcome error, of discovering community, and is even willing, peradventure, to the full stature of an enlightened, Bible dismy promise, in my last letter, I resume my re- points he laid down to maintain; and before I the springs of prejudice; and also shows to become a martyr in defense of his fallacies. ciple, until he dash the sectarian spectacles from marks, to illustrate the importance of adhering, could appeal to her, to inquire whether I had the ease with which it may be overthrown when Every former of a creed is a quack; and every his eyes, and looks into the Inspired Volume rigidly, to the Bible, as the only Guide in mak- uot stated the case plainly, she denied, strenu- dexterously touched. Thus prejudice is much man-concocted system of religion, is a system of through an independent medium—untrammeled ing a profession of religion; for which task ously, that he had said any such thing, or in- like a celebrated champion, mentioned by one quackery. "To the law and to the testimony" is -with impartial, child-like eyes. I feel myself ill qualified, at this time, from tended to convey any such impression—that I of the ancient writers, who stood on a rolling the only prescription for a theological system, or I declaim not against Christian association in great prostration, arising from very arduous must have misunderstood him entirely, or will- ball, and no one could pull him off it; but a a church government, given in the Book of In- church capacity, for that is their duty-not duties, (as this is my busiest season of the year,) fully designed to misrepresent; and so, through- dexterous opponent knocked the ball from un- spiration! Happy is he that walks therein against a name to distinguish themselves as a yet I cannot keep you in suspense any longer, out the whole discourse, contradicted every derneath him, and down he fell. So, in many He shall find wisdom, and wisdom's ways are family of disciples—all that is right and fitting when you have assured me, that my former let- proposition I asserted, until she worked herself of our efforts to combat error and prejudice, pleasantness, and all her paths are paths of -I only protest against the abuses, arising from into such a passion that she could not eat her | we may be foiled in a regular siege, when with | peace. a little art we may knock away the ball on In the afternoon, she went to church by her. which it is supported, and down comes the bearing, you will be prepared to understand the and condemns him to the perpetual darkness of hitherto impregnable fabric.

forcibly than any philosophical disquisition, my object of exhibiting the error of mankind, generally, in looking at things, and particularly religious matters, through prejudiced lens; for all error arises from our prejudices, the influence and extent of which but few persons are aware themselves—the constitution and workings of sumed principles of a party or sect. their own minds, and the secret impelling that man's veneration for established modes of thinking and established forms in society and remarks: "The man of a sect will always find friends and support in his sect; while a man of the truth is likely to fall between all parties." and the secret, also, of his submission, in having the clogs of error riveted upon him. But, as it would take a long essay to expound the Philosophy of Prejudices, and apply it, I will endeavor to supply that desideratum by another illustration, occurring in my own intercourse with one of the best men it has been my fortune to become acquainted with—a clergyman of much intelligence, who became afflicted with a cancer on his neck, arising from decayed teeth; which he was advised to have removed as the only means of relief. This he did not like to submit to, as nearly all in his mouth were diseased, though it was the uniform opinion of all the faculty whom he had consulted. Being of dices, and particularly their proverbial propensity for quacking; he tampered with his disease, against all the remonstrances of his friends. putant: "Will you believe the preacher's own He had gotten hold of Morrison's book, written expressly to aid the sale of his pills; which have in several instances been presented by juries, in England, as the cause of death, in intended to bring the heads of the discourse on those who were gulled into the use of them by have asserted; but he thought, as there was time after time, to dissuade him from trifling that we might refer to any part of it." I, then, such a precarious hope. I endeavored to expose the fallacy of the reasoning of the author the unsoundness of the discarded notions of pathology which he had assumed-picked out out the connection, which would give a different of some obsolete treatise, and which very well suited the prejudices of the people. Yet no I then handed the sermon to her, requesting representations of this kind had any influence, The prejudices of mankind, not only the her to read it, and in the evening she might and I gave him over, a martyr to infatuation, approaching your latter end in that belief; "I am very sorry, indeed," said he, "that while you have known many, who disregarded Not wishing, my child, to inflict any thing like | there should be such a difference of opinion in | it, to go down to the chambers of death in the a recondite disquisition, to unfold this frailty of regard to my discourse, and I should think that utmost distress, with their own condemnation mon-place instance some times serves a better of having received every idea I intended to concurring testimony of thousands of others. Now, suppose I were to come to you and say:

> ness for any one to enlighten me on the subject, Would you read it? Would you believe it? Would you trust in it?" "O, sir, I cannot say that there is any thing wrong in it, only that it is different doctrine "That may be," returned the preacher, and

titled. The Plan of Salvation made plain and

"Why, sir," said she, "he asserts that you | "My friend, you have been entirely mistaken

"Yes, madam, precisely so," he replied, "and easy, that none need fear or tremble; By Thomas

if they are wrong, I should esteem it a kind- | Paine, Esquire-Not a Pious Man, but an Infidel.

Our clerical friend took his sermon and his Physician." leave of us. After he had gone, she resumed say, at this interview. what he had said in the with it."

arguing for weeks and months without any |-the influence of metaphysical philosophy. This

Here was the secret, the spring of her obsticeptionable, must be charged to himself, and not modus agendi Hz has given in his own revelato the denomination to which he is attached." | tion, and has been careful to guard it against founder of the sect | \ |

obliquity of mental vision we so constantly dis- party. Neither do I ascribe these sad defects cover in hide-bound sectarians, and to fathom in the professing Christian Church, to the legiti-The foregoing anecdote may illustrate more the inveterate prejudices we ever encounter in mate organization of the primitive pattern; but trying to overturn error and commend the sim- to the errors of the prevailing philosophy, in ple truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

directly to the point, which will complete my fatal confluence - the unhallowed wedlock. sketch, though rude it be, which I desire to Being wise above the written word, has entailed keep before you as a mirror; wherein you may all the difficulty; and this presumption must be of, or are willing to acknowledge. Indeed, but behold the folly of adherence to extra-scriptural cast aside—sundered forever—before the church few persons are sufficiently acquainted with opinions and dogmas, forsooth they are the as- can emancipate herself from this baneful, de-

At the time the "Discussion on the Sabbath" | Professor Tappan, who is a churchman, yet motives to action, to detect their own frail pro- by "E. W. D." and "Indagator" was being one who has an unbiased perception to analyze pensities, and discover this all-important fact, published in the Christian Chronicle, (which you ecclesiastical history, and ingenuousness enough saw at the time,) I happened to get engaged in to publish irresistible deductions has very beauconversation on the subject with ____, a tifully and pertinently pourtrayed the legitimate in the church, induce him, as by instinct, to first-day Baptist minister. He was much per- sphere and purpose of human philosophy, and, adopt and pursue, mechanically, the systems plexed and annoyed by the admissions of "E. at the same time, has exposed its unwarrantable which have been venerated before him, rather W. D.." and equally dreaded the legitimate re- encroachments on the domain of theology; tothan investigate and prove. It is not only an sult which must follow the position of "Indaga- gether with its pernicious tendency to subvert many senses, but more particularly in the two much benefitted and that there were many in a leasier process, but it saves the trouble of defendtor "—namely, no holy day commanded—which, the pure doctrines of the Bible, in his Theses on the leasier process, but it saves the trouble of defendtor "—namely, no holy day commanded—which, the pure doctrines of the Bible, in his Theses on the leasier process, but it saves the trouble of defendtor "—namely, no holy day commanded—which, the pure doctrines of the Bible, in his Theses on the leasier process, but it saves the trouble of defendtor "—namely, no holy day commanded—which, the pure doctrines of the Bible, in his Theses on the leasier process, but it saves the trouble of defendtor "—namely, no holy day commanded—which, the pure doctrines of the Bible, in his Theses on the leasier process, but it saves the trouble of defendtor "—namely, no holy day commanded—which, the pure doctrines of the Bible, in his Theses on the leasier process, but it saves the trouble of defendtor "—namely, no holy day commanded—which, the pure doctrines of the Bible, in his These on the leasier process, but it saves the trouble of defendtor "—namely, no holy day commanded—which, the pure doctrines of the leasier process." ing. It is popular, and incurs no prejudices. in reality, was the corner into which lie was the Unity of the Church; which you will find in enlarge upon, but barely to announce the simple similar situation; for there were very few who the writer I have already quoted, pertinently finally driven. After contending, in vain, to the volume I herewith send to you, running —, (the gentleman alluded to,) exclaim ing on page 620. ed, "Well, it is not Baptist doctrine." "Ahah!" Herein lies the aversion of man to investigation, I retorted, "that may be but is it not Bible lamentable picture yet true, lamentable as it to be discerned through sectarian spectacles! garbled, unmutilated Word of God. Where is the Rule of Faith, the Bible? Where through church glasses, and be tied down to the by the Word of Truth. dogmas of party? Shame! shame! on such Protestantism! You disgrace your calling and your church!" He cried, "Peccavi!"—and really looked truly ashamed of himself, as he made several lame attempts to get out of his unenviable predicament. This is but a sample, and nothing but a com-

mon sample, of rigid sectarianism; which might be very profitably illustrated by specific allusions, but that would savor of an invidious and uncharitable spirit, and perhaps would wound the swelling title of Hygenian Pills. I tried, the feelings of some of your good friends whom you are among, who probably will expect to see my letters to you. My object is not to attack individuals or denominations. I deal, solely, with generalities, and desire, only, to root out unbecoming prejudices, by driving off the chaff of party from the grains of truth, which lie buried beneath the heaps of error, and which cannot be discerned by reason of the contracted focus of their sectarian spectacles. There is more truth in the sneer of Infidels

than we are willing to acknowledge, if we assume present Protestantism to be the embodiment of the Gospel, or when the remark is applied to the sectarian systems of our day, that "Christianity is a bundle of prejudices." The Gospel is truth—is the tree of life. Sectarian systems are not the Gospel, but the abuse of it. Sects are, in most instances, excrescences growing on the bark of the tree-attached to it, but not of it—having no free, healthy circulation of vitality, energy, from it. They fasten themselves upon the tree—the tree tries to get rid of human nature, and elucidate its psychological I had made very bungling work of it, had not upon themselves. You are convinced of the them-still they fasten themselves to it, to be bearings; and as a simple illustration of a com- my friend, here, given me such good evidence truth of it by your own experience, and the of it, and yet, it may be, the Lord, in the last day, may say, I never knew you. We have had several false Christs and the world has seen innumerable Anti-Christs. Every Creed, or Con-

ers. but more particularly from their mingling would hold myself always in such a position, the tenents of philosophy with the pure doc; that for a whole year long, I could look into the "No. sir. certainly not," he replied, "it would trines of Revelation; and thereby giving a false mild, broad eye of the evening. But at length carry the antidote with it." "Just exactly so," gloss to the whole original system of the Master. I would sink down, drunk with splendor, like I retorted. "this book professes to be the Prin- All historians agree in ascribing the corruptions a bee o'er fed with honey, in sweet delirium on ciples of Hygenic Medicine, by a self-assumed of Christianity, and the consequent divisions the grass. Hygenist, without any credentials of being a into contending sects, to three kindred sources: 1st. To the influence of Pagan Philosophy; 2d. "I am satisfied," he replied, "your argument Opinions as to the Nature of Christ: 3d. Docthe subject again, and insisted that he did not is sound-I shall have nothing more to do trines in regard to the human will and original sin—the latter two being metaphysical contro-But it was too late! Before this, I had been versies, reduces them all to the same category effect—this thought struck the spring, and dis- has been the case from the beginning of the ed to all the received doctrines and views of pelled all his empirical delusions. But it was Christian era to the present day. The most learned and best of men, in all ages, have chim-So, likewise, there are many quacks, danger- ed in with the philosophy of the times, and have nacy—the fear of shaking the infallibility of her ous quacks, in religion and religious systems, unwittingly perpetuated the difficulties, by conchurch; (for many Protestants hold as strenu- so-called; and as in medicine, thousands prefer, tinuing to attempt to reconcile the Christian ously for the infallibility of their church, or and cling most tenaciously to, the empiric, so doctrines with the preconceived philosophical rather, make the views of their church their faith, in theology, they flourish the best who obscure system which they embraced in their preparaas the Catholies do;) and touching on this string, the truth the most, and render their worship the tory education, or imperceptibly imbibed by bles the fire on the Jewish altar-kindled from I told her that "the preacher did not give those most superstitious and idolatrous. Christ Jesus association with like spirits; and, thus, all their above, and which never expired. It is a stream views as the views of their church, but distinctly is the physician of souls—the founder of the views become tinctured with human speculations fed by a living fountain; not a sudden torrent. remarked, in his introduction, that he was a only remedy and the only system for the mala- and sectarian dogmas. And the most unfortu- however wide and impetuous at any one lime froward child of the church, and what he intend- dies of sin; -that remedy is his blood-and the nate part of the matter is, that Philosophy produced by the melting of the snew, or a suided to say were his own peculiar sentiments, and New Testament the only true system which ex- usurps the province of Religion, and all dis- den thunder-storm. "The water is says the any thing that might be deemed wild and ex- pounds the principles of restoration. The ciples have to bow to its reveries, and read its Savior, "that I shall give him shall be an him.

"O, that makes all right," she replied. "I any abridgement or amplification. See Rev. All sects, my dear child, have become systemand explicit teachings of the Head of the systems are promulgated under the noon-day before her, and was detailing the very strange I was no longer mistaken—no longer misrepre- Church, to improve upon His declared will, he light of modern Protestantism,—which professes a bundle of prejudices of his own imagining; the Gospel has made him free. Thus, the blind rupted me, by contradicting, positively, what I was | This exhibits the great importance, in en- which, ever after, he strives to fasten upon the lead the blind; and man may not hope to attain

> its perversion, which binds the mind in the Giving the foregoing anecdotes, their proper bondage of error, excludes the light of truth, each successive age, engrafted upon the Christ-I have one more illustration, and that is ian system and polluting its pure stream by the structive thraldom.

> overturn the main position of "E. W. D.," he, from Th. XV. to XXIV. inclusive—commenc-

There you will find a graphic, though a doctrine? Is it the Baptist doctrine, that you may appear. That state of things is to be permust put on Bantist spectacles—see all things in petuated, by persevering in the systems which the Bible through sectarian lens? Why, Jack have engendered it, and which now weighs like Downing must have been as much a philosopher a mighty incubus on free inquiry, or is to be reas a wag, to have suggested the 'wunderwur- | moved, and only removed, by throwing off the kynge' transformation of the 'Gineral's specta- spectacles of party-casting aside all creeds and Alas! alas! for Protestantism, when the commentators, and looking, continually, to the doctrines and the institutions of the Bible have true source of light and truth, the pure, un-

Ponder well these admonitions. Look before is private interpretation? Where is individual you leap. Give not half a heart to the Lord. responsibility, if professors are obliged to look but let it be moulded thoroughly and completely

Your affectionate Father.

THE MOTHER'S LAW

"Forsake not the law of thy mother," is the text of a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Robbins, a few months ago, and more recently published, occasioned by the death of the mother of the late Judge Story. The following is, an extract from it:-

"It is told to the honor of the late Lord Bacon, that he felt he could never repay his obligations to her who had directed his studies as well as nourished his virtues—that he delighted to speak of her through life, and in his will left the injunction, 'Bury me in St. Michael's church, for there was my mother buried.'

Let it also be told of the great American jurist, whose fame is as pure, and will be as enduring, as that of England's renowned Chancellor. that it was his request also, that the remains of his mother be laid close to his own, at Mount Auburn, that their dust might mingle in the grave, whose hearts had been so tenderly united on earth, and whose spirits should be as one

Happy mother, who enjoyed the faithful obedience and abiding love of such a son! Happy son, who enjoyed the discipline and received the blessing of such a mother! Like the good and great of every age, he kept his mother's law, and it led him to honor. She, by her fidelity through the quiet years of his domestic education, helped to weave the crown of his mature and puclic life; and he, by his manly yirtues, twined a perennial wreath to adorn her

SUNSET.—I have thought a hundred times savs Jean Paul, that if I were an angel, and fession, or Covenant, departing from the explicit | had wings, and no specific gravity, I would soar institutions of the Bible, is an Anti-Christ and just so far upward, that I could see the eye ning glimmer o'er the edge of the earth, and, Sects. generally, have arisen from false teach- at the same time against its motion on its axis,

SERFS OF RUSSIA. It is generally known, that if a Russian noble buys an estate, he buys the serfs with it. Dr. Baird, in a lecture at N. York on Wednesday evening says—" If the serfs acquire wealth, they still remain in bondage. One of the nobles in Moscow has a serf who is richer than his master, but cannot purchase his freedom because the noble prides himself on the richest serf in Russia waiting at his table. The present Emperor desires to liberate this class, but is opposed by some of the Princes."

There is a devotion that resembles the blaze of a straw : but that which is spiritual resem-

New York, December 21, 1848.

SABBATH TRACT OPERATIONS

The American Sabbath Tract Society was organized in 1843, "to promote the scriptural observance of the Sabbath, in connection with the interests of vital godliness and sound morality." During the first five years of its existence, this object was sought mainly by the preparation and printing of tracts, which were furnished gratuitously for distribution by the missionaries of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, and were sold at a cheap rate to been opposed by a portion of the Protestants, auxiliary societies and individuals who desired and they have lately used their utmost endeavto distribute them in different parts of the country. By this mode of operation, the tracts | Church from the State. The subject was prewere quite extensively circulated, and many persons were brought to know and observe the ating upon the new Constitution; but we re-Bible Sabbath. For two or three years past, however, the friends of the Society have felt that they ought not to content themselves with simply furnishing tracts to the missionaries and those who may volunteer to distribute them a their own expense, but that, in addition to this some more enlarged and direct mode of reach ing the public ought to be adopted. Accord ingly, at the meeting of the Society in Septem ber last, the Board were instructed to employ colporteurs at such points and on such thoroughfares as they might deem most inviting, and thus to secure a more general circulation of the tracts. We are happy to state, for the information and encouragement of the friends of this measure, that the Board have entered upon the it was for the interest of the Church as well as work thus laid out for them with a zeal some-

what commensurate with its importance.

The city of New York was thought to be an inviting field, and accordingly a colporteur was forcing citizens to contribute to the expenses stationed there, who has found plenty of business. On the numerous steamboats which leave the South, may be met persons of all classes, an equal liberty to all sects. Each would then bound to nearly every section of the country. A very little observation enables the colporteur, in passing round among these persons, to disof his tracts and papers, and to such he tenders them gratuitously. Of course their presentation often leads to conversation, in which the views of both the distributer and the receiver are brought out, and the popular objections to the Sabbath answered. Various, and sometimes amusing, are the expressions which the tracts bring forth. One man is very glad to meet a distributer of Sabbath publications, and bids him God-speed; but soon learning that they are in favor of the seventh day, he shakes his head, expresses doubts of the usefulness of such publications, and concludes by declining to take them, because his mind is already made up, and he don't care to have it unsettled. An other man has always thought the seventh day ought to be kept, and has more than once told his minister so, but he could not induce him to entertain the subject, although he could give no scriptural authority for neglecting the seventh day, or for keeping the first day in its stead; however, he is glad to get some publications on the subject, which he will read and distribute. sent to the most inaccessible points, where the living witness might never go. And then there are ships sailing every day for distant ports, and often the passengers are glad to get hold of any thing, the reading and discussion of which wil break the monotony of the voyage. Thus the city of New York furnishes a field where one can do a great deal of work in a short time.

The villages and towns on the line of the railroad from Boston to Albany, were also tion, and a colporteur was appointed to occupy directed to visit the towns and cities, west of Albany, on the line of the railroad to Buffalo, but occasionally supplying those who pass through them by the cars. A fourth colporteur has been designated to the southern tier of counties in New York. A fifth has been apconsistently can.

ed upon the promises of God, and the facts with the plaudits of the Christian world, are which have come to light in years past—they chronicled by the religious, literary, and politiknown only to God, whose command is, "Cast | encouragements. No public parade; no newsthy bread upon the waters," and whose promise paper gives intelligence of his departure. He view of such a command and such a promise. uries—no library of books, or bills of exchange they do not hesitate to go forward, confidently upon which to draw. But he goes on a noble by their brethren.

Boston. It seems, that upon leaving this city of funds, and they turn their attention to agricul- commodation has become necessary.

the went to Boston, where she remained one ture or other employments. The foreign mis- THE PROMISE REDEEMED .- One of our exday; then she went to Berwick, Me., where she sionary locates with his family; generally, in a changes says, that when Rev. Henry Ward remained several days in the family of a partial city, where he can easily obtain all the comforts Beecher was invited to leave Indiana and acacquaintance; thence she returned to Boston, of life, and his preaching station is generally in cept the pastoral charge of the Plymouth and commenced learning the dress-making busi- his own house, or near by. The home mission- Church in Brooklyn, one of the arguments used a family difficulty, she thinking that her friends | where the conveniencies of life are few and that he could do more for the West by proclaimed too large a share of her salary for hard to be obtained; and he leaves them among curing Eastern aid for their enterprises, than teaching.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Under the old dynasty in France, the ministers of every denomination recognized by the law, received a partial support from the State treasury. But this order of things has always ors to bring about an entire separation of the sented to the National Assembly, while delibergret to learn, that the proposition for separation was not responded to in that body. The clause of the constitution, as reported by the committee, was to the effect that every person should have the right of professing freely his own religion, and that the ministers of the denominations recognized by law should have the right to receive support from the State. M. Leroux moved in favor of the suppression of the provision for the payment by the State of min listers of any denomination. The existing arrangement, which was thus incorporated in the proposed constitution was, he said, founded upon the concordat, which was a creation of tion. hypocrisy, the sole purpose of which was to make of religion a political instrument, and he trusted that the clergy would comprehend, that of the State, that the relation between them should be abolished. The clergy could not be empty. Many a young man has been cut down independent while they were in the pay of the by death in our own country, worn out by over State. There was also a crying injustice in of a denomination to which they did not belong. Every denomination should be supported by the free contributions of its members. the city every day for the East, the North, and Abolish all public salaries to clergy, and give engage more zealously in its own work, and the truth would profit by their emulation. This was the reasoning of M. Leroux, and one might | buried in some lonely and secluded spot, and suppose that it would have some effect. If it not a monument marks the spot where the man cover who will be likely to make a good use did not, it was not because it lacked force. M. of God lies. These are not fictions; they are illustrating the conscientiousness of Romish Coquerel followed him with a statement called forth by one of his observations, to the effect, that the Protestants of France had always contended for precisely that liberty and indepen- the work of home missions with the spirit and the Presbyterian of the West:dence of the State which were the objects of M. Leroux's motion. After remarks from three or four other representatives, the motion was

HOME MISSIONS—NO. 2.

The increasing population of the great West, calls upon us, in common with others, to establish among them ministers of God, who will preach to them the Gospel of Christ. We are aware that the task is not a desirable one There are many impediments arising to the mind of a young man, who thinks of engaging in the work of the ministry. While inquiring after duty, he links with it his interest, ease, and popularity; and these, all together, sway the mind to the conclusion, that he had better churches, where he can live with friends, and in some degree be useful in building up the By supplying such persons, and also the tables | Church of God. Brethren, shall we not begin churches, and not wait for churches to call them.

Ever since foreign missions have been estab-

enter upon a foreign field, than to traverse the | Unity by means of the pestilential seed of sepawestern wilds. We do not at all wonder at ration from the unity of the faith. Such is the berts of the Republic of Liberia, wife and sisthis; we are aware that the home mission is the most of a self-denying work. The Church has never viewed it in this light, but such is our view. Let the Church think and feel right on thought to afford a good field for tract distribu- this subject, and more would then be willing to embark in this heaven-approved enterprise, that field for a while. A third colporteur was The foreign missionary begins in his youth to prepare for his future field of labor; and it is generally known, so that in all his preparation not only supplying the residents of those places, he is identified with the Church, and they reioice with him in view of his future prospects. But the more secluded and unpretending, have none of these encouragements; they live almost unknowing and unknown; and when they pointed, whose labors are mostly directed to engage in the work, they look for a field of the State of New Jersey. The Board have labor, and by the dint of effort they succeed in other fields of labor under consideration, which doing something with God's help, and become in the principal cities, and the adoption of the they intend to occupy at as early a day as they useful in the world. The foreign missionaries principle which has always prevailed in Engare sure of being amply sustained, and on their land, of delivering letters as directed at the being the first No. of Vol. 5, American Edition, This sketch is sufficient to show the friends of starting out, the benevolence of friends is tested national postage rate, by carriers employed and has been issued by Leonard Scott & Co. It the Tract Society that their agents are not al- in preparing for them an outfit. Previous to together negligent of the trust committed to their starting, the periodicals give publicity to cents upon transient newspapers, it being a parthem. With a deep conviction of the import- it, and the field they are intending to occupy. tial tax upon individuals. Great exertions will Life of Keats, the Authorship of the Letters of ance of tract distribution—a conviction ground- And when they have departed, their names, desire to put forth such efforts for the dissemi- cal press, throughout the nation. This is as it adopted, postages could be reduced to two nation of the truth as will clear them from guilt should be. But how is it with the home misin the matter. What the result will be, is sionary? He goes to his work with no such is, "My word shall not return to me void." In goes empty-handed; no boxes of goods or luxexpecting to be blessed of God, and sustained errand, and Heaven will richly reward him. for the accommodation of the members of the The foreign missionary has no fears of being forsaken, or his support being withheld; and if course of erection, and rapidly advancing to MISS MARIETTA SMITH, the young lady who he wishes to abandon the field, his expenses are completion in London Wall. There are about so mysteriously disappeared from New York a borne, while he returns to his friends. But in thirty Greek commercial houses, and connected few weeks since, and about whom so much has the home mission this is not expected; after a with them a considerable number of Greek

It is now said that she left on account of ary locates his family in a new settlement, to reconcile his friends there to the loss, was strangers, to see them only occasionally, and then more as a transient visitor than as one of the family. There are men traveling and a principal supporter. Dr. White, the Presithan once a quarter, and receive for their ser- to collect funds for its benefit. One of the vices not more than one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars a year. Such ministers ! have known to carry in their saddle-bags a peck of beans, a piece of pork, a roll of butter, some groceries, and small articles of dry goods, sixty miles, and glad to get them on such conditions. The foreign missionary is with his children, and has the government of them, until they are of sufficient age to go from home, when they are taken by friends, or by the denomination, and educated for future usefulness in life. They are obliged to part with them, but with the assurance that they are among kind friends. Was it ever thus with any of the home missionaries? Gladly would they part with their children to be thus cared for; but with the rude and wild inhabitants on the field a little church under the care of a brother who of their father's labor, they must live, until, by had been previously baptized at Hamburg. In their own industry, they obtain a stinted educa-

> Many a foreign missionary falls a sacrifice to the climate after laboring only a short time in the field; but the widow and her family receive the sympathies of all, and are not turned away labor, and the denomination or acquaintances his family who are left behind.

Brethren have been getting rich, and accumulating for their children, while he who has been stow upon them spiritual things, dies poor, is but also King of Kings. energy that would be becoming to Christians professing godliness? Not till then shall we see Zion triumph. W. B. GILLETT.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.—Efforts have been made of late to introduce Protestantism into Italy, and even into Rome itself. That these efforts have been not altogether in vain, may be inferred from the fact, that the Pope has recently taken the opportunity of the centenary of the death of a noted Saint, to make a public declaration of his hostility to Protestantism. The following is his language:—

have been found audacious enough to attempt to introduce, by thousands and tens of thou- assails the Romish Church and hierarchy with sands of accomplices, Protestantism into all teach, labor, or trade, until, in the providence of Catholic Italy, yea, even into the center of God, a call is given him by some of the old Christendom itself. Whilst professing the most ardent love for Italian nationality, they employ and with which the so-called German Catholics in its service an abominable means, directly cal- are accused of making common cause, that the culated to destroy it. At the moment when Germany, animated by a similar spirit, confesses of the various boats, publications may easily be to pray, that men'may be raised up among us, that religious differences are the greatest obwho will go out, call together, and build up stacle to the attainment of the end in view, so much so that the very Protestants form projects of union, there are in Italy men who, not afraid to cause an immense religious scandal, as well dated London, November, 23, 1848, says:lished, young men have been more ready to as political danger, pretend to aim at National blindness of passion. Let us pray God to dispel | ter, expect to embark from England to Africa this darkness, and confiding in the divine pro- in a government ship, which is put in requisimises, let us bear in mind that the gates of hell tion by the liberality of the British Government shall not prevail against the Church."

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The Cheap Postage Asso ciation, recently established in this city, has been actively engaged in preparing for the present session of Congress, and it is expected that petitions and remonstrances will flow in upon that body in such abundance as to make an impression. The most important reforms which they propose are-First, the repeal of the ob noxious measure of the 'retaliation bill' of last session upon foreign letters and newspapers which bears so heavily upon all classes of mer chants and individuals, as well as the newspaper press. Secondly, the abolition of carriers' fees paid by the Post-Office Department. Thirdly, the abolition of the pre paid charge of three be brought forward in a pamphlet now in progress, to demonstrate, that if these reforms are cents for all distances, pre-paid, by stampswould produce a much larger amount than is now collected, and make the Post-Office Department establish new routes in sections of the conntry that are rapidly rising into importance, which are now without mail facilities.

GREEK CHAPEL IN LONDON.—A Greek Chapel sand dollars. Greek communion resident in London, is in been said in the newspapers, has been found in few years their support is withheld for the want families in London, for whom this Church ac-

by remaining to engage personally in them. One of these enterprises was Wabash College, of which Mr. Beecher had been a trustee and preaching who do not see their families oftener dent of this college, recently visited Brooklyn first places he went to, was, of course, the Plymouth church. In presenting his case, he reminded them of the above argument, and added, that as they had taken away the corner stone of the college, they were at liberty to repair that damage, by giving ten thousand dollars, which would be sufficient to endow the first Professorship. The church and congregation responded heartily to the call, and several individuals of their number having subscribed \$9,780, the rest was made up by a general collection during the services on Thanksgiving

> SWEDEN.—We learn from the London Primitive Church Magazine, that the Rev. A. P. Foster, of the Baptist Church in Copenhagen, recently passed over into Sweden on a missionary tour, and baptized five persons, and organized speaking of this event, the first instance of a believer's baptism in Sweden, Mr. Oncken says:

"I rejoice exceedingly in the glad tidings which brother Foster conveys to you. I could fain have wished to have been with our brother on the night when the first Swedish believers were baptized into Christ's death; the account brings so forcibly back to my mind the first immersions at Copenhagen, Bremen, and a number of other places to which God called have hardly thought of inquiring after those of me in his gracious Providence. Let us now pray much for our new Swedish brethren; they will need it, as doubtless they will be called to endure a great fight of affliction ere long. How comforting to know that He, under whose banspending his time, and strength, and life, to be- ner they have enlisted, is not only King of Zion,

sad realities. When, oh! when will we learn priests, was stated by Rev. Mr. King, during his to view them in their true light, and engage in visit at Cincinnatti. We are indebted for it to

> "A Roman clergyman in Ireland, with whom he was personally acquainted, recently died. In his will he bequeathed to another priest the sum of one hundred pounds, on condition that he would agree to say masses to that amount, at two shillings and six-pence each, for certain persons from whom he had received that amount to pay for masses for themselves, but for whom he had neglected to say the masses. This will to Timothy, to "pray and intercede for kings was recorded in court, and thus the fact became

THE JEWS AT VIENNA.—According to the Ami de la Religion, the Austrian capital swarms with Jews. The new radical print, entitled Wiener "It is distressing to see that in our day men Allgemeine Zeitung, is said to be Jewish property, and written almost entirely by Jews. It great bitterness. It is to the influence of this print, and of the party by which it is supported, nomination of a Jew to the Vice-Presidency of the National Assembly is ascribed.

> ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.-A letter to Anson G. Phelps, Esq., of N. York, "On the first of December, President Robto convey them home. Their reception here has been most gratifying, and all things pleasantly settled. Their daughter is now with them, but we are to take her back with us tomorrow to "The Elms" boarding school, near | Liverpool.

Recompense for Slaves.—It is said that the French Government will pay the late owners of slaves in Guadaloupe, at the rate of about seventy dollars per head, excepting for children under five years, and those above sixty. This will be received by them in ten years, at seven dollars each year.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for November, contains articles on Juvenile Criminals, the Hisalso be used to urge the entire abolition of the Junius, the works of Thomas Reid, Charles franking privilege, and sufficient statistics will Lamb and his Friends, the Casttereagh Papers, funds and conduct the defense of the persons and the State and Prospects of Germany.

> Three new missionaries for Wisconsin, and one for Alabama, were a short time since commissioned by the Episcopal Board of Domestic

> In the month of November, a single church in New England has paid into the treasury of the American Baptist Missionary Union, five thou-

The Jesuits who were driven from Rome last spring, and who subsequently sought an asylum at Unwok, in Devonshire, the celebrated mansion of Lord Clifford, have arrived in the United States.

support of a Mission in China.

PETITION AGAINST CHAPLAINS, &c.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 11th inst., Mr. Badger presented the following petition or remonstrance, which was read and ordered printed. We publish it, not only as a curiosity, but as significant of the spirit of the times:-

The Ministers and Delegates representing the Churches which compose the Kehukee Primitive Baptist Association, assembled in conference with the Baptist Church at Great Swamp, Pitt county, N. C., the Saturday before the first Saturday in Oct., 1848:-

To the Honorable the Congress of the United States: Viewing with distrust the rapid strides of priestcraft now being made in the the United States, and dreading for themselves and posterity that worst of all scourges, an ecclesiastical despotism, your memorialists most respectfully beg leave to submit to your honorable body this their memorial, petition, and remon-

1. They beg and entreat that you will, in your wisdom, abolish all laws, provisions, or resolutions, now in force by the authority of your honorable body, "respecting the establishment of religion," whereby Chaplains of Con gress, the army, navy, and other public stations are employed by the General Government to exercise their religious functions, and are paid for their services out of the public treasury and whereby religious teachers are employed and religious schools established at the expense

of Government. 2. Your memorialists respectfully suggest, that the Christian religion is of Divine authority, that it came down from heaven to earth unceremoniously, asking no favors of and beg ging no emoluments from earthly sankedrims senates, principalities or powers; that it came to man contrary to the will of men, of flesh and blood, but according to the will of God, and having made its way to near the middle of the nineteenth century through persecution, and being upheld and supported by God Almighty needeth not now the aid of human laws for its farther existence or advancement, but will prosper as heretofore, in defiance of human enactments, opposition, or persecutions; and that all attempts to promote the happiness of man by uniting it with human governments, in by gone days, have signally failed, and served but to establish an ecclesiastical despotism, totally at variance with the simple laws, mild reign. Conscientious, very.—The following fact, and spiritual kingdom of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who worketh all things af-

Your memorialists, therefore, for the sake of

ter the pleasure of his own will.

Christ, the purity of his religion, and the honor of his cause, as well as the happiness and liberty of themselves, those whom they represent, and thousands yet unborn, beg you to legislate no farther on the subject of religion, but entreat you to undo what they humbly conceive had been prematurely, wrongfully, and unconstitutionally done. All ministers should attend the heavenly injunction recorded in the second chapter of the first epistle of Paul the apostle and for all that are in authority;" and this can be done as effectually in the closet or in family prayer, either in America, Europe, Asia, or Af rica, for the well-being of the American Congress or its members, as if the minister were in the immediate presence of those for whose special benefit he may intercede, since the Creator and preserver of mankind is an infinite and omnipotent being. And, in conclusion, they suggest that, if ministers cannot preach and pray for the army and navy, for Congress, and the Indian tribes, for the love of Christ, without conferring with flesh and blood, and a salary in filthy lucre, stipulated and agreed upon before services rendered, then they cannot, acceptably to God, do so with this salary; for such constitutes them hirelings to all intents and purposes, in whom there is no dependence, and in whose counsels there is no safety.

Wm. HAYMAN Moderator. By order: Josh. D. Biggs, Clerk. Oct. 2, 1848.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTION.—The following joint resolution was presented to the Legislature of Indiana on the second day of the session recently commenced:-

Whereas, The people of Indiana regard the institution of Human Slavery as a great moral and political evil, and Whereas, The people of the United States have recently acquired from the Republic of Mexico a large amount of territory, which is now free, and which, in the opinion of this General Assembly, ought forever to remain free; and Whereas, It is the opinion of this General Assembly that Congress possesses the power under the Constitution to prohibit the extension of Slavery into such territory, and that it is right and proper that such power be exercised by Congress. Therefore.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ladiana, That our Senators in Congress be. and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence and vote in favor of the passage of a law providing that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

The Boston Chronotype says that the Tree surer of the Committee appointed to solicit indicted for transporting slaves from Washing. ton, acknowledges to have received from Gerritt Smith, Esq., of Peterboro'. N. Y., an additional sum of two hundred dollars for that purpose. This, with the liberal donation of five hundred dollars formerly made by him, forms much the greatest amount yet contributed to that object; and has enabled the Committee thus far to sustain the cause of humanity. As the amount hitherto received is yet much below that required for the successful issue of the trial, it is earnestly hoped that this noble example will be followed by the affluent friends

A colporteur in the West writes: "In one small county I found two hundred and fifty fam-Miss Fleureau, of London, has recently pre- ilies without the Bible. Riding to-day through sented to the London Missionary Society, funds a rather thickly settled neighborhood, I found to the amount of \$31,000, for the permanent seven contiguous families without a copy of the

read twice. from Mr. Houses, ask ernment pra road over th On Third were made tions, &c., p lating to ur agreed to Mr. Bradbur week for the adopted. On Fourth Mr. Benton

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gates representing pose the Kehukee Mon, assembled in M. Church at Great the Saturday be-... 1848 :--

the United States: rapid strides of in the the United iemselves and posrges, an ecclesiastiilists most respectto your honorable tition, and remon-

it that you will, in laws, provisions, or by the authority of pecting the establish-Chaplains of Con-other public stations, ral Government to ictions, and are paid he public treasury, chers are employed shed at the expense

respectfully suggest, s of Divine authoriom heaven to earth b favors of and begearthly sanhedrims, owers; that it came of men, of flesh and will of God, and the middle of the persecution, and beby God Almighty, thuman laws for its ncement, but will efiance of human ensecutions; and that happiness of man governments, in býiled, and served but al despotism, totally le laws, mild reign. the King of Kings worketh all things af-

fore, for the sake of ligion, and the honhe happiness and libhom they represent, beg you to legislate preligion, but entreat ambly conceive had ully, and unconstituers should attend the ded in the second of Paul the apostle intercede for kings, ority;'' and this can he closet or in family Europe, Asia, or Afthe American Conif the minister were of those for whose cede, since the Crenkind is an infinite in conclusion, they cannot preach and y, for Congress, and of Christ, without lood, and a salary in greed upon before ey cannot, acceptably ry; for such constintents and purposes, dence, and in whose MAN Moderator. i. Clerk.

LUTION.—The follow-

esented to the Legissecond day of the sesf Indiana regard the

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General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

On Second-day, Mr. Douglass reported a bil to make California and New Mexico a State: read twice and laid on the table. A memorial lity, compelling him to appoint a ministry acfrom Mr. Aspinwall was presented to both Houses, asking contract for transporting Government property across the contemplated rail road over the Isthmus of Panama.

On Third-day, nearly forty adverse reports were made from various committees, on petitions, &c., presented at the last session, all relating to unimportant matters, and all were agreed to. A resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Bradbury, setting apart Fifth-day of each week for the consideration of private bills, was adopted.

On Fourth day, a petition was presented by Mr. Benton, of Mo., from the citizens of New Mexico, praying Congress to legislate in favor of the establishment of a Territorial Govern-The petitioners in their prayer protest against the admission of Slavery, and wish the enactment of no slave laws. Mr. Benton said that the petition was reasonable in its character and ought to be granted. Mr. Calhoun declared that the petition was insolent and unreasonable. Mr. Benton rose and replied to Mr. Calhoun very warmly. Mr. Calhoun rejoined in some animated remarks. A flare-up was threatened. Mr. Rusk, of Texas, and Mr. Westcott, of Fla., condemned the petition. Mr. Westcott opposed the petition, and pronounced it an imposture and ungenuine. This view of its character he briefly supported by arguments which he adduced. Mr. Clayton, of Del., said that the petitioners had a right to offer the petition, provided it was not disrespectful. Mr. Calhoun reiterated of the Chamber. A majority of 503 to 34 his previous remark, that the petition was insolent and ought not to be received. Mr. Benton and the yeas and nays were ordered and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 33; Nays 14. The Petition was then referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

On Fifth-day, Mr. Benton reported favorably upon the memorial of Messrs. Aspinwall, Ste phens, and Chauncy. The bill proposes to contract with them for twenty years for the transportation of Government property and troops across the Isthmus of Panama. The contract with, under pain of farther imprisonment. Mr. the man got well. is proposed to be made as soon as the railroad Henry Law, of Cork, has been set at liberty, is under way. Mr. Benton moved to make the bill the special order of the day for Monday, which was agreed to. Resolutions upon the death of Mr. Sims were received from the House, and after the usual proceedings in such cases, the Senate adjourned over to this week.

House of Representatives.

On Second-day, much time was spent in discussing the best mode of having the debates of the House printed. A resolution was adopted, inquiring of the President the cause of the detention of American citizens as prisoners in Ireland. Adjourned.

On Third-day, a resolution of inquiry was adopted in reference to a survey of the mineral lands on Lake Superior. Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of making all Government Officers elective by the people: adopted. A resolution of inquiry was adopted as to the expediency of a survey of New Mexico and California, and securing by law the application of the mineral wealth of those territories to the extinguishment of the Public Debt. Mr. Meade offered a resolution instructing the Territorial Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill transferring to Texas, agreeably to the terms of annexation, the territory lying east of the Rio Grande;

On Fourth-day, Mr. Palfrey, of Ms., asked leave to introduce a bill for repealing all acts of Congress passed for establishing and maintaining Slavery in the District of Columbia. On this the year and nays were demanded, and decided in the negative, by yeas 69, nays 85. Mr. Goggin on motion called up his Postage Bill, which was made the order of the day for the 3d of January. Mr. Root, of O., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to prepare bills for establishing governments in California and New Mexico, so framed as to provide for the exclusion of Slavery from said Territories; passed by a vote of 107 to 80.

On Fifth-day, little else was done than to hear the announcement of Mr. Sims' death.

Sixth-day was devoted to Private Bills. After a session of some two hours, the House adjourned over to this week.

Mexican Affairs.—The following extract from a N. O. paper will show how things go nowa-days in Mexico:-

The news from the insurgents of Sierra Gordo is again deplorable. We might give a column of their exploits in attacking the haciendas, killing and plundering the inhabitants. Bustamente dispatched a force against them from Queretaro, but they took refuge at once in inaccessible fastnesses, losing only a few men in killed and wounded. The Government was about to reinforce Bustamente, and there would

non of the City of Queretaro. Durango is overrun by Indians—said to be Camanches. The small villages can make no resistance to their ruthless foes. The road from the City of Durango to the port of Mazatlan is in their possession. A valuable commerce is carried on by this route. Men of character and note are often killed by these savages.

Three robbers were lately taken on the road to Mexico. They resisted, and two of them were mortally wounded before taken.

Robbers in Mexico are at this moment, according to the papers, more rampant than ever, bidding defiance to all the forces of the Republic and the Department.

There are now on the stocks at New York two of the largest merchant ships in the world. The first and largest is 204 feet in length, custom house measurement, extreme breadth 43 feet, and depth of hold 28 1.2 feet. She will The effort meets with strong opposition on the

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Niagara reached Boston on

has reduced the authority of the Pope to a nul ceptable to the revolutionists. The French Government has dispatched four steam frigates, carrying a brigade of 1,500 men, to Civita-Vec-

thoughts. A numerous army of Imperialists is called. about to enter Hungary, and the German papers state that the Hungarians will give them warm reception.

The execution of Dr. Beecher, and Dr. Jellinck, for their participation in the late events at Vienna, has been officially announced. been relaxed into the more modified form

republican and socialist rising, and for the assassination of several members of the German Parliament, has been discovered in that

As the period approaches for the election of President of France, the excitement daily increases. The interpellation and explanation terminated in the complete triumph of Cavaig- ple, regardless of age or sex. nac, as far as regards the declared sentiments carried a vote of confidence that General Ca-

From Ireland, we learn that the Government has at length resolved to set at liberty a number of state prisoners, whose conduct in the late crisis was very conspicuous. From the Mr. Edward Trouton, and Messrs. Ryan and Bergen, (the two latter natives of America,) have been discharged. Both Mr. Ryan and Mr. Bergen are ordered to leave Ireland forth-

at present confined to his bed. His ailment tionist, would not let him off. proceeds from a severe attack of lumbago, a very painful, but not dangerous disease.

In England and Scotland the cholera appears o be on the decrease.

The news of the death of Ibrahim Pacha is

St. Helena Advices to October 1, have come to hand. Several slavers had been taken into St. Helena as prizes. One had no less than 345 slaves on board.

SUMMARY.

There were seven persons drowned in the Mohawk River at St. Johnsville, Mont. county Dec. 10th, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Six of and the remaining one is a Dutchman who attended the ferry. It appears that the Irishman came here from Troy on Saturday evening in the cars, and stopped at Peter Price,s until

The Utica Gazette says that the police of Waterville, N. Y., have recently arrested several members of a family by the name of Loom. is, charged with having been engaged for a long time in a system of thefts, by which they goods. They are a father and several sons, and that a brother in Vermont, (who has or will over. soon be arrested.) is also in connection with

slave of W. H. Goat, was convicted on four indictments of enticing slaves to run away, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years and six months. James E. Work, a white man, dictments of abducting slaves, and three other indictments against him for similar offences, were removed to Queen Ann's County Court to Wexford, Ireland.

The prospect of a water communication beprising English house in Mexico, Manning & ington. Mackintosh, have undertaken to unite the two seem to be need of it, as serious fears had been oceans by a canal across the isthmus of Tehuentertained lest the insurgents should gain pos- antepec. A temporary road is now being made for the transportation of materials. The importance of this work cannot be fully estimated.

> The will of General James Taylor, of Kentucky, disposing of his immense estate, was lately rejected by a county court on presentation for probate. Yet it is said that no litigation will ensue among the heirs. They have emancipated his slaves, forty in number. The aged and children are provided for.

> Gevernor Young, of New York, respited Hays, convicted of murder, until the 21st of to be again respited, or executed on that daya very unusual thing. Hays committed the murder in a state of delirium tremens, and his sentence may be commuted so imprisonment for

making efforts to break up the slave-trade, the land. have three decks, a poop, and top-gallant fore- part of some among the wealthy residents, both Rock, on the Mississippi, a descent of two hun-Brazilian and Portuguese.

Robert C. Matherson, one of the editors of the 16th inst., bringing Liverpool papers to the ed judgment at New Orleans for ten thousand is 154, viz: ships 21, barques 29, brigs 45, There has been a revolution at Rome, which military governor of Vera Cruz, as damages for which amount to about 30,000 tons measurehis arrest and imprisonment, and being sent out | ment.

of the country, for an alledged libelous article

which appeared in the paper at that time. The City of Boston lately purchased in Weston, near the line of the Worcester Railroad, a gravel hill, two acres in extent, and in some chia, for the purpose of securing the liberty of places forty feet high, for one thousand dollars, His Holiness and respect for his person. Par- the land to revert to the original owner as soon is advices of Dec. 1, state that the Pope had as the gravel is removed. The gravel is to be left Rome secretly, and was on his way to brought into Boston by the Worcester Railroad for the purpose of filling up the twelve or fifteen The war in Hungary occupies everybody's acres of City Flats, on the "Back Bay," so

The Bunker Hill Aurora gives an account of a scamp who visited several towns in Middlesex County, and succeeded in passing himself off upon several credulous persons as their long lost brother or relative. His game was to live a week or two with his victims and borrow or Beecher was an Englishman. Martial law has beg of them all the money and valuables he could. He was highly successful, until he hap which prevails in Germany before the usual pened to light upon the wrong customer in Malden, who blocked his game by taking him be-The Frankfort journals state that a plot for fore a magistrate. He was finally lodged in Cambridge jail, where he now remains.

The Philadelphia Republic says that the colored people who reside in Moyamensing, are afraid to go home at night for fear of being stuck with a bowie-knife, or knocked down and rendered powerless by a slung-shot. A gang of white scoundrels infest that district, who seem which took place in the National Assembly, to sport with the life and blood of colored peo-

The Chronotype says that the President's Message was transmitted entire from Baltimore vaignac had deserved well of his country. His to St. Louis by Messrs. O'Reilly, and appeared replied with much warmth, and was very dogmatic. Finally the motion to print was put. good.

resplication of the presidency are thought to be distant from Washington, twenty-four hours after its delivery. This is probably the greatest telegraphic feat ever performed in this or any

> A correspondent of the Rochester (N. Y.) Dublin jails-Dr. West, Mr. Timothy Dexter, Advertiser mentions a case where chloroform was successfully used for delirium tremens. The jaws of the patient were set, and his case was pronounced hopeless. As an experiment, chloroform was used, it worked admirably, and

> One of the members of the New York Elecand Mr. Halpin, late Secretary of the Irish toral College did not attend the meeting, and League, has been, at his own request, transfer- his place was supplied by the election of anred from Naas to Kilmainham. Mr. Hurnett, other. The reason of his non-attendance was confined in Limerick jail, has also been releas- that he had promised his wife he would never ed. Mr. O'Brien continues indisposed, and is hold an office, and she being a strict construc-

> > The Chronotype says that Col. Whittlesey who lately visited Raving Lake, upon the northern border of Minesota, upon a government survey, states that a species of wild rice grows in the water of that region, quite equal to the rice of the southern States. It is gather.
> >
> > Whost, C. M. Langworthy, Ita Sayles, Albert Utter [sent by return express,] Alex. Campbell [wrote and sent the box by express on the 18th,] G. R. Scriven [wrote on the 15th, and sent the parcel by express on the 18th,] L. M. Cottrell [wrote and sent the parcel by express on the 18th,] Third, ed and used extensively by the Indians as an

John Brown has just recovered a verdict of \$9,336 against the Mohawk and Hudson (N. Y.) Railroad Company, for damages by flood to his lands in 1832, by the construction of certain embankments. The suit has been pending for fourteen years.

Dr. Boisson, a distinguished French physician, says that a vapor bath is a sure cure for that them are Itishmen from East or West Troy, awful malady, hydrophobia. The virus escapes in the perspiration. Dogs and other animals in which this disease originates, never perspire.

The grading of the Erie Railroad is new Monday, and were going over the river for the completed from Binghamton west to Owego, purpose of obtaining work on the canal. The and is paid for. The iron will be sent up as water being high the boat capsized, and they soon as the road is opened to Binghamton. were drowned before any assistance could be This opening is fixed, as we understand, for the N. Y. A full representation from the several churches composing said Association, is earnestly requested. are making great preparations to give the Company a hospitable reception. A train with 600 passengers went from Binghamton to Lanesboro

The excitement in regard to gold-finding in have collected large quantities of valuable California is somewhat allayed, but many expeditions are being organized for visiting this and have been reputed wealthy farmers, own- El Dorado. We hear of them in all directions. ing farms in Oswego and Waterville. It is al. No less than four vessels are being fitted out at ledged that they have practiced their thefts Sag Habor, and it is calculated that more goods along the line between the two places, occupy- will arrive in California in the next six months, ing their respective farm-houses as rendezvous, than will supply the inhabitants three times

Capt. Kennard, of ship Goodwin, from Calcutta, last from St. Helena, October 12, reports In Talbot county (Md.,) Court, Ben Thomas, that a brig, with upward of 400 slaves, arrived at St. Helena, in October, having been captured by H. B. M. ship Britomart, on the West coast of Africa, without colors or papers.

John C. Devereux died in Utica on the 11th formerly of Baltimore, was convicted on two in- inst., at the age of 74. He was one of the earliest settlers of Utica, where he was univerearliest settlers of Utica, where he was univer-sally esteemed. He was a native of County minster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews for-

Benjamin Kendall died at the advanced age of 100 years, on Thursday last, at Milestown, tween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans appears a short distance from Philadelphia. He prided to be most favorable. The wealthy and enter- himself on being a servant to General Wash-

> A company of doctors, printers, tailors, and lawyers, is organizing in Greensborough, Miss., to emigrate to California.

Van Buren had 85 votes in North Carolina. In Guilford Co. 47, Orange 16, Chatham 13, Accounts of the splendid display of the Au-

rora Borealis, on Friday night, November 17, are given in newspapers from St. John to Gal-Several new papers, started n the city of three—the fourth copy being gratis.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

Mexico. have for their titles, El Punal de Bruto (the dagger of Brutus.) El Fan. January, which falls on Sunday. He will have tasma Vengador (the Spirit of vengeance,) El Infierno (Hell,) and others with no less terrible

states that his whole last year's crop of corn cost him but nine cents and three quarters a It is said that the government of Brazil are bushel, including the interest on the value of A young man recently fell from the Painted

dred and fifty feet, without material injury.

The Salem Advertiser publishes a list of vesthe Genius of Liberty, published in Vera Cruz sels belonging to that port, from which it apduring its occupation by our army, has obtain- pears that the whole number, large and small, dollars against Colonel Wilson, then civil and schooners 45, sloops 3, and yachts 11; all of

> The Governor of Missouri appointed "Thursday, Nov. 24," as a day of Thanksgiving. As Thursday was the 23d, the people were at some loss which day to observe. In St. Louis, Thursday was preferred to Friday for Thanksgiving, and observed accordingly.

Mr. Colton has written to the Journal of Commerce, that he knows seven men who worked seven weeks at the California mines, and obtained 275 pounds of pure gold. He says a million of dollars per month, are now produced from these mines.

On the 17th inst., the New York and Erie Railroad will be opened from Port Jervis to Binghampton, an additional distance of 130 miles, making in all, upwards of 200 miles from Piermont. The new part of the road, by far the most difficult and expensive on the whole route, has been graded and built in a litmore than two years.

We see it stated, that on the third instant Archibald Pebbles, a man sixty years of age, hung himself, in the lower part of East Hartford, Conn. He had been turned out of the house of one of his sons, and having no home of his own, thus put an end to his existence.

From a letter published in a Montreal paper, it appears that four of the men with the expedi-

shire, is Mrs. Elizabeth Grindell, of Goshen, who is in her 104th year. She has long been a pious member of the Baptist church.

The small pox is raging in Brattleboro', Vt. The selectmen have resolved to erect a hospi

Four newspapers are printed in the Sandwich

New York Market, Monday, Dec. 18.

ASHES-Pots \$6 00; Pearls 6 25.-FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour 5 25 a 5 31; pure Genesee 5 50 a 5 62. Rye Flour 3 12. Jersey Meal 2 94.— GRAIN-Western Wheat 1 00 a 1 12. Corn has fallen two or three cents a bushel, and new sold at 57c., old mixed 60c. Rye 62c. Barley 65c. Oats 32 a 36c.—PROVIment. Beef is dull at previous rates. Butter 10 a 12 for

DIED.

At Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 19, ELIAS FITCH, in the 73d year of his age.

LETTERS.

W. M. Fahnestock, Joshua Clarke, S P. Stillman, J. B Wilbor, G. M. Langworthy, Ira Sayles, Albert Utter [sent

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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,

BROOKFIELD, December 8th, 1848.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE

REPUBLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

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"
Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The 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," though reprinted under that title only, is published in Engmerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact facsimile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum. For any two, 5 00 " For any three, 7 00 For all four of the Reviews. 8 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00 Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

CLUBBING.

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wood's Magazine, secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we are enabled to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a con-A farmer in Genesee county, New York. sideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Something may therefore be gained by subscribing

". Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 Fulton Street, New York. Entrance in Gold-st



THE Fourth Volume of this juvenile magazine com mences with January, 1849. It appears on new made throughout. Excelsior is the motto both of the editor and publisher. It is their determination that the Youth's Cabinet shall continue to be acknowledged as the best magazine of its class in America. Yearly subscription, same as heretofore, \$1 only. Now is the time to subscribe. Speci-

HOLIDAY NUMBER.—The January number, now ready for delivery, is prepared with especial renost varied table of contents, and is embellished with a steel vignette—the Pet Fawn—engraved at a cost of \$200. besides upward of twenty beautiful wood engravings. Single copies 25 cents-10 copies for \$1. Send on you orders by mail. BOUND VOLUMES .- Three volumes are now completed and elegantly bound. They are all sold separately or in sets.

ONE HUNDRED TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED, in different parts of the Union, to canvass for subscribers and to dispose of bound volumes. The present is the most favoration in search of Sir John Franklin, having lost ble season for the agency. Gentlemen who apply must fortheir way in a snow-storm, have perished. ability, and must be able to furnish some \$20, to be invested The oldest person, probably, in New Hamp- in bound volumes, which are in great demand. Terms, such as will satisfy any reasonable man, are offered to acceptable agents. Specimens, gratis, and full particulars as to the agency, will be sent, on application, post-paid, to D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, 135 Nassau-st., New York.

> TRACT ON SUNDAY LEGISLATION 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 of 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.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistant

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29, " July 11.

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EXPENSES. Turtion, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5 0 EXTRAS—Drawing, Painting, \$2 00 or 4 00 Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00

Writing, including Stationery, Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50 Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1 50 TEACHERS' CLASSES.

Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough review of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50.

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY.

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

IRA SPENCER, M. D. President of the Board of Trustees. DERUYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. RHODE ISLAND. Adams-Charles Potter. Westerly-S. P. Stillman. Hopkinton—Daniel Coon, "S. S. Griswold, Alfred---Maxson Green, James H. Cochran. Hiram P. Burdick. A. B. Burdick Newport-E. D. Barker. Brookfield-And'w Babcøck.

NEW JERSEY. Clarence—Samuel Hun Darien-Ethan Saunders New Market-W. B. Gillet Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman Durhamville-John Parmilee. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. Edmeston-EphraimMaxson. Salem -- David Clawson Friendship.-R. W. Utter. Genesee-W.P Langworthy. PENNSYLVANIA.

Hounsfield---Wm. Green.

Newport—Abel Stillman:

Persia-Elbridge Eddy.

Scio-Rowse Babcock.

Crossingville-Benj. Stelle. Independence-JPLivermore. Coudersport-W. H. Hydor Leonardsville-W B. Maxson Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn.
Portville—Albert B. Crandall. N. Salem—Jon. F. Randolph.

N. Milton-Jep. F. Randolph Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. Richburgh—John B. Cottrell. Richland—Elias Burdick. OHIO. Bloomfield-Charles Clark. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Northampton—S. Babcock. MICHIGAN.

Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter.: Oporto-Job Tyler. Verona—Hiram Sherman. Watson-Wm. Quibell. WISKONSAN. CONNECTICUT. Albion-P. C, Burdick Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, New London—P. L. Berry. "Stillman Coon. Waterford-Wm. Maxson. Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid or cept at the discretion of the publisher.

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GRORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

BY REV. M. VICARY.

Above the billows of life's stormy sea, As buoyant as the sea-bird on the tide-Though dangers thicken round, from fear as free.

The winds may freshen, and the lightnings play, At midnight streaming on the briny deck, Yet in this airy bark we speed away, Certain of port secure from rock and wreck.

She laughs at th' elemental war, and the wild wave Dashes itself against the prow in vain; hand directs the helm that well can save. And bid be hushed each doubting feur again.

There is a land, a fair and happy land, Where all are welcome on her friendly coast; No surges break upon that sunny strand, But each dark care in pleasure pure is lost. There sorrow's fountain pours no chrystal store-

Grief has no sigh, the heart no gnawing pain-The mind no torture, and the eye weeps no more; There smiles the captive o'er his broken chain. Such is the clime we seek, and such the soil;

For it, from home all willingly we're driven; Guide us, thou friendly star! breathe, gentle gale! For that fair bark is Hope—that land is Heaven!

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD BEGION

Presuming that our readers would like to know something more about the gold region, we give below the best account of it which has come to hand. Col. Mason, the military commandant of California, visited there in June last, for the purpose of learning the actual state of things, and thus qualifying himself to recommend the er rocks. All bore testimony that they had best course for the Government to pursue. His found gold in greater or less quantities in the report, from which the following extracts are taken, is one of the documents accompanying the President's Message.

"Leaving our headquarters at Monterey on the 17th of June, we reached San Francisco on the 20th, and found that all, or nearly all, its male inhabitants had gone to the mines. The town, which a few months before was so busy and thriving, was then almost deserted.

On the evening of the 26th, the horses of the escort were crossed to Sousoleto in a launch. and on the following day we resumed our journey by way of Bodega and Sonoma, to Sutter's Fort, where we arrived on the morning ny people and Indians—some engaged in the of the 2d of July. Along the whole route mills were lying idle, fields of wheat were open to cattle and horses, houses vacant, and farms going to waste. At Sutter's there was more life and business. Launches were discharging their cargoes at the river, and carts were hauling goods to the fort, where already were established stores, a hotel, &c. Captain Sutter had only two mechanics in his employ, (a wagon-maker and a blacksmith,) whom he was then paying ten dollars a day. Merchants pay him a monthly rent of one hundred dollars per room; and while I was there a two story house in the fort was rented as a hotel for five hundred dollars a month.

At the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen, I delayed there to participate in the first public celebration of our national anniversary at that fort, but on the 5th resumed the journey and proceeded twenty five miles up the American fork to a point on it now known as the Lower Mines, or Mormon Diggings. The hillsides were thickly strewn with canvas tents, and bush-arbors; a store was erected, and several boarding shantees in operation. The day was intensely hot, yet about two hundred men were at work in the full glare of the sun, washing for gold—some with tin-pans, some with close-woven Indian baskets, but the great er part had a rude machine, know as the cradle. This is on rockers, six or eight feet long, open at its foot, and at its head has a coarse grate, or sieve; the bottom is rounded, with small cleets nailed across. Four men are required to work this machine: one digs the ground in the bank close by the stream; another carries it to the cradle and empties it on the grate; a third gives a violent rocking motion to the machine; while a fourth dashes on water from the stream itself.

The sieve keeps the coarse stones from entering the cradle, the current of water washes off the earthy matter, and the gravel is gradually carried out at the foot of the machine, leaving the gold mixed with a heavy fine black sand above the first cleets. The sand and gold mixed together are then drawn off through augur holes into a pan below, are dried in the sun, and afterwards separated by blowing off the sand. A party of four men thus employed at the Lower Mines, averaged one hundred dollars a day. The Indians and those who have nothing but pans or willow baskets, gradually wash out the earth and separate the gravel by hand, leaving nothing but the gold, mixed with have been worked are barely scratched; and property rapidly ran down; his wife died; his sand, which is separated in the manner before although thousands of ounces have been carri- friends diminished with his fortune; and at the described. The gold in the lower mines is in ed away, I do not consider that a serious imfine bright scales, of which I send several spe-pression has been made upon the whole. Ev-

American fork, the country became more bro- that the metal would be found in such abunken and mountainous, and at the saw-mill, 25 dance as seriously to depreciate in value. . . from Sutter's, the hills rise to about a thousand tain from men acquainted with the subject, but a small boy, and when the vessel, after miles above the lower washing, or 50 miles feet above the level of the Sacramento plain. was, that upwards or four thousand men were beating about in the gulf, finally made the bar Here a species of pine occurs which led to the working in the gold district, of whom more of the river, with a signal of distress, the capthe great want of lumber, contracted in Sept. 000 to \$50,000 worth of gold, if not more, was last with a Mr. Marshall to build a saw-mill at daily obtained. The entire gold district, with that place. It was erected in the course of the very few exceptions of grants made some years tion of food on board. What an illust winter and spring—a dam and race conago by the Mexican authorities, is on land bestructed; but when the water was let on the longing to the United States. wheel, the tail-race was found to be too narrow to permit the water to escape with the ne- how I could secure to the Government certain by the official documents, that on the east it ing baked in bright tin or earthen plates, with cessary rapidity. Mr. Marshall, to save labor, rents or fees for the privilege of procuring this skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains; a little water in, and a small quantity of sugar let the water directly into the race with a strong gold; but, upon considering the large extent of on the west, 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean; current, so as to wash it wider and deeper. country, the character of the people engaged, on the north, 250 miles along the N. American quite as pleasant as common apple-sauce, and He effected his purpose, and a large bed of and the small scattered force at my command, possessions of Russia and England. This area, very much less labor is required in their premud and gravel was carried to the foot of the I resolved not to interfere, but to permit all to or immense valley, contains 350,000 square paration. Tace.

down the race to this deposit of mud, observed crime of any kind was very unfrequent, and that the dimensions of Massachusetts. some glittering particles at its upper edge; he | no thefts or robberies had been committed in gathered a few, examined them, and became the gold region. All live in tents, in bush arsatisfied of their value. He then went to the bors, or in the open air; and men have fre- learned slave liberated by subscriptions in the cloud. fort and told Captain Sutter of his discovery, quently about their persons thousands of dol- Presbyterian Synod of Louisiana and Alabama, and they agreed to keep it secret until a cer- lars worth of gold, and it was to me a matter has commenced his labors in Africa with great tain grist-mill of Sutter's was finished. It how- of surprise that so peaceful and quiet a state zeal. He is studying the languages of two

thousand people were employed. At the mill entitled to rents for this land, and immediate Sutter, although he pretends to no right to it, become. One plan I would suggest is, to send and would be perfectly satisfied with a simple out from the United States, surveyors, with promise of preemption, on account of the mill high salaries, bound to serve specified periods. which he has built there at considerable cost. A superintendent to be appointed at Sutter's Mr. Marshall was living near the mill, and infort, with power to grant license to work a formed me that many persons were employed spot of ground—say one hundred yards square above and below him; that they used the same | - for one year, at a rent of from one hundred machines at the lower washings, and that their to one thousand dollars, at his discretion; the success was about the same-ranging from one surveyors to measure the ground, and place to three ounces of gold per man daily. This the rentor in possession. A better plan, howgold, too, is in scales a little coarser than those ever, will be to have the district surveyed and of the lower mines.

mountain on the opposite or north bank of the In either case, there will be many intruders, south fork, where, in the bed of small streams, whom for years it will be almost impossible to or ravines, now dry, a great deal of coarse gold exclude. has been found. I there saw several parties at work, all of whom were doing very well; a great many specimens were shown me, some as heavy as four or five ounces in weight, and I send three pieces labeled number 5, present. Whitehall gold mine in Virginia, owned by ed by a Mr. Spence. You will perceive that Com. Stockton, Major Heiss, and others, are some of the specimens accompanying this, hold from a letter written by a gentleman traveling mechanically pieces of quartz; and the surface in Virginia to a friend in this city. The stateis rough, and evidently moulded in the crevice ments, says the Evening Post, may be implicitof a rock. This gold cannot have been carried ly relied on as true and unexaggerated. We where it was first deposited from the rock that are erecting extensive works and employing a once bound it. I inquired of many people if large force upon them, so that it is possible they had encountered the metal in its matrix, that a rich harvest of the precious metal may but in every instance they said they had not; be reaped elsewhere than in California. but that the gold was invariably mixed with washed gravel, or lodged in the crevices of othnumerous small gullies or ravines that occur in

that mountainous region.
On the 7th of July I left the mill, and crossed three or four miles below the saw-mill. I struck this stream, (now known as Weber's creek,) at the washings af Sunol & Co. They had about thirty Indians employed, whom they pay in merchandize. They were getting gold similar to three days. that found in the main fork, and doubtless in quantities that satisfied them. I send you a small specimen presented by this company, of ten nothing but facts. their gold. From this point we proceeded up the stream about 8 miles, where we found ma-

neighborhood, and showed me in bags and bot-tles over two thousand dollars worth of gold; diversified dresses of the people, represented and Mr. Lyman, a gentleman of education, and in the tombs, were, no doubt, the produce of worthy of all credit, said he had been engaged the rude looms painted up beside them. The with four others, with a machine, on the Amer- baskets made by the Nubians are strong and death, in Hertfordshire, England, and when worked eight days, and that his share was at viceable nor so pretty as those of India; but er pacing the room beside the naked body of the rate of fifty dollars a day; but hearing that then this people have not so much material as his wife, and crying that he "had killed the others were doing better at Weber's place, they the Hindoos. The rope-making is a pretty great Goddess Diana." On his way to prison had removed there, and were then on the point sight, prettier even than an English rope-walk, he read aloud the 108th Psalm, and said that of resuming operations. I might tell of hun- though that is a treat to the eye. We often he thought he was fulfilling the Scripture. dreds of similar instances; but to illustrate saw men thus employed, one end of their how plentiful the gold was in the pockets of stands being tied to the top of a tall palm, the common laborers, I will mention a simple while they stood at the other, throwing the occurrence, which took place in my presence strands around till they would twist no more. when I was at Weber's store. This store was nothing but an arbor of bushes, under which he had exposed for sale, goods and groceries. suited to his customers. A man came in, picked up a box of seidlitz powders, and asked its price. Captain Weber told him it was not for the following notice of a gentleman who died then offered an ounce and a half, when Captain years ago, stood at the head of society-Marhigh, yet Indians, who before scarcely knew ent family in Attakapsas, extensively connectthe most gaudy dresses.

s much broken up by hills, and is intersected in every direction by small streams or ravines, which contain more or less gold. Those that ery day has developed new and richer depos-As we ascended the north branch of the ites; and the only impression seemed to be,

The most moderate estimate I could ob-

It was a matter of serious reflection with me,

were drawn thither. At the time of my visit, of the country is so great, and the gold so grandfather was born in Africa. This tribe are but little more than three months after its dis- abundant, that for the present there is room Mahomedans, and some of their priests are incovery, it was estimated that upwards of four and enough for all. Still, the Government is telligent, being capable of reading Hebrew there is a fine deposit or bank of gravel, which steps should be taken to devise them, for the speaks in glowing language of Liberia and its the people respect as the property of Captain longer it is delayed, the more difficult will it prospects. sold at public auction to the highest bidder, in From the mill Marshall guided me up the small parcels—say from twenty to forty acres.

GOLD IN VIRGINIA.

The following extract,s in relation to the far by water, but must have remained near understand that the proprietors of this mine

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 1.

I was at the Whitehall mines-Mr. Redding was there in high spirits. In sinking a shaft yesterday, they cut through the border of a very rich vein, and Mr. R. washed from one pan- bung-hole." full of the ore, one hundred and twenty-five pennyweights of pure gold, worth \$125. Mr. R. Ct to a stream emptying into the American fork, Taylor, of Philadelphia, was there, and saw i washed, and weighed it.

> week pounded out, in hand mortars, from the common ore, six pounds of pure gold in two or You must not think that I am exaggerating

Com. Stockton, with three negroes, las

in what I say about Whitehall, for I have writ-

A NUBIAN LOOM.

bed of the stream, and others in the small side | Early one morning, when walking ashore, valleys that put into it. These latter are ex- I came upon a loom which would excite the ceedingly rich, and two ounces were consider. astonishment of my former fellow-townsmen, ed an ordinary yield for a day's work. A small the Norwich weavers. A little pit was dug in gutter, not more than a hundred yards long by the earth, under a palm,—a pit just big enough 4 feet wide and 2 or 3 feet deep, was pointed to hold the treadles and the feet of the weavout to me as the place where two men-Wm. er, who sits on the end of the pit. The beam Daly and Parry McCoun-had a short time be- was made of a slender palm stem, fixed into two fore obtained \$17,000 worth of gold. Captain blocks. The shuttle was, I think, a forked Weber told me that he knew that these two twig. The cotton yarn was even, and the fabdreds of similar ravines, to all appearance, are the musling in India, produced in looms as rude been made at Philadelphia. as yet untouched. I could not have credited as this. It appears, too, from the paintings in these reports, had I not seen in the abundance the tombs, that the old Egyptian looms were of the precious metal, evidence of their truth. of nearly as simple a construction, though the Mr. Nelligh, agent of Commodore Stockton, people were celebrated for their exports of had been at work about three weeks in the fine linen and woolen stuffs. The stout-look-Miss Martineau's Eastern Life.

TIME'S CHANGES.

A letter in the Concordia Intelligencer has sale. The man offered an ounce of gold, but recently in Mexico: "Among the recent deaths Captain Weber told him it only cost fifty cents, here I noticed one that scarcely attracted a passand that he did not wish to sell it. The man ing remark, but he was a man, who, twenty Weber had to take it. The prices of things are tin Duralde. Born of an influential and affluwhat a breehcloth was, can now afford to buy ed, augmenting his hereditary fortune by successful investments, married to a daughter of The country on either side of Weber's creek the Hon. Henry Clay, who was then at the zenith of his popularity and power, Mr. Duralde was on all sides courted, consulted, and caressed. But reverses overtook him; city once so rich, so popular, and so honored, found himself obliged, for subsistence, to follow our march with a few packages of merchandize. He recently embarked on a trading schooner at Tampico, to return home; the deadly fever of that coast swept off every one of the crew discovery of the gold. Captain Sutter, feeling than one-half were Indians; and that from \$30,- tain was found dead on a pallet, and the unfortunate Duralde by his side, in the last ago. ham House Asylum, in England, states that he nies, and no medicine, no water, scarcely a ra. has tried choloroform in ten cases of malignant tion of food on board. What an illustration of cholera, with complete success; six of the pa-

EXTENT OF OREGON TERRITORY.—It appears work freely, unless broils and crime should call miles—capable, undoubtedly, of forming seven One day, Mr. Marshall, as he was walking for interference. I was surprised to learn that states as large as New York, or forty states of

ever got out, and spread like magic. Remark of things should continue to exist. Conflicting wild tribes, in order to preach to them in their reading and whiskey punch. Depend upon it, and spread like magic. Remark of the Board of Trustees. able success attended the labors of the first ex- claims to particular spots of ground may cause own tongue. He says that the Mandingoes sir, they are both equally injurious to the brain." ALFRED, June 20, 1848.

plorers, and in a few weeks hundreds of men collisions, but they will be rare, as the extent claim him for their countryman because his when written in the Arabic character. He

> Loss by WAR.—It is estimated that thirty thousand millions of human beings have perished to satisfy the insatiable maw of war. Among the most disastrous of battles upon record, and the numbers slain, are Austerlitz, 20,-000; Dresden, 30,000; Waterlop, 40,000; Eylau, 50,000; Bordino, 80,000; Isus, 110,000; Arabella, 300,000; in two of the battles of Cæsar, 700,000: in the siege of Jerusalem, more than 1,000,000; at the taking of Troy, more than 2,000,000. The New York Observer says that in the Russian Campaign there perished in six months, more than 500,000; during the twelve years of the recent wars in Europe, no less than 5,800,000. The army of Xerxes, probably more than 500,000, was reduced in less than two years to a few thousands. Jenghis Khan butchered in the single district of Herat

VARIETY.

"Got a paper to spare?" "Yes, sir; here is one of our last. Would you like to subscribe, sir, and take it regularly ?" "I would -but I am too poor." That man had just returned from the circus, cost fifty cents; lost time from his farm, fifty cents; whiskey, judging from the smell, at least, fifty cents-making a dollar and a half actually thrown away, and then beggi g for a newspaper, alledging that he was too poor to pay for it! That is what we call " saving at the spile and wasting at the

A person in England, lately rummaging among his family documents, found written on the back of an old deed some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden. It was at first regarded as a hoax, but on digging in the spot an iron pot came to light, containing fifteen thousand guineas, and a scrap of parchment, much decayed, on which was written, "The devil shall have it | ringing of the bell designated for th t purpose, as cocasion sooner than Cromwell."

A live Yankee, says an exchange, keeping a for a yard of pork—when the Yankee threw on plied with. the counter three pig's feet. Pat, not understanding the joke, inquired, " and sure you're not after callin' this a yard of pork ?" " Certainly," gravely responded the native of the land of wooden nutmegs, "don't you know that in this country three feet make a yard.

An interesting scientific acquisition has just been made in Europe, says "Galignani," by M. Andrand, the engineer so well-known by his men had employed four whites and about one ric good,-that is, evenly woven. It was, works and experiments on compressed air. hundred Indians, and that, at the end of one though coarse, so thin, that one might see At the shop of a dealer in second-hand artiweek's work, they paid off their party, and had the light through it; but that was intended and cles, he discovered and purchased the electrileft \$10,000 worth of gold. Another small ra- only appropriate to the climate. I might have fying machine, still, after a lapse of nearly 80 vine was shown me, from which had been tak- wondered at such a fabric proceeding from years, in an excellent state of preservation, of en upwards of \$12,000 worth of gold. Hun- such an apparatus, if I had not remembered Benjamin Franklin, which is supposed to have

The late disturbances in the French capital and other portions of the European continent, have had the effect of causing so large an influx into England of diamonds and other valuables, that they are now a mere "drug in the market," and nearly unsaleable, except at a very depre-

A man named Whitford beat his wife to

A gentleman of Philadelphia recently saw a man struggling in the water. He immediately divested himself of his coat, handed it to a bystander, and bravely sprang into the water, and succeeded in reaching the drowning man. Upon looking up his coat to put it on again he found that the scoundrel with whom he left it had

Some gentlemen of the New York bar lately made a calculation by which it appears that their aggregate nett receipts are so small as not to average over two hundred and fifty dollars a year, to at least one-third of the members of the legal profession. There are over 900 attorneys in New York, and it is believed 200 of them do not earn \$200 a year.

The Rutland Herald states that a horn seven feet in length, together with a huge rib and leg bone, were dug from Mount Holly, on the line of the Rutland and Burlington railroad, on Friday last. A bone which corresponded with the above in size and appearance, was taken from the same hill some weeks since.

The physicians of Constantinople have recommended the use of figs, with great success, as a preventive of Cholera. The fruit is said to exercise a healing influence on the stomach and bowels, and is highly useful in diseases which manifest themselves in a derangement of the digestive functions, and which generally precede an attack of cholera.

Dr. James Hill, resident surgeon at the Pecktients having perfectly recovered, and four being convalescent.

Baked apples are generally improved by besprinkled over them. To our eating they are

As the snow-drop comes amid snow and sleet, appearing as the herald of the rose, so religion comes amid the blight of affliction, to remind us of the perpetual summer, where the above mentioned, need not exceed eighty-five dollars. THE LEARNED SLAVE.—Rev. H. W. Ellis, the bright sun never retires behind the wintry The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad

"Tell your father," said John Randolph,

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 ar other Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very literal supportextended to it during the past ten years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to aug ment its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of pub

Extensive 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 bedging, 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 Institution

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. Purctuality 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 allowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular

7. Passing from room to room by students during the regular 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 cases of imperious necessity, and then it must not be done without permission previously obt incd from one of the

Principals. 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 may require; and to rise at the ringing of the morning bell,

11. Any room, occupied by students, will, at all times, be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Ir stitugrocery out West, was asked by an Irishman, tion, who are required to see that the regulations are com-

12. Students will be required to keep their own rooms in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms.

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 two to four, five days each week, from Monday morning till 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 seventh 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 academic government being to secure the greatest possible amount of physical, intellectual, and moral good to the students themselves, regularity and order of exercises, and good and wholesome citizens to society. No unwarrantable means will be made use of to enforce the observance of the 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 between them and us; and that whatever student wantonly ican fork, just below Sutter's mill; that they good. Their mats are neat, but neither so ser- the neighbors entered, they found the murder- violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on eges 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 pills, 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 Tuesday, 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 of the utmost importance that students should continue through the term, and accordingly, no student will be admitted 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 winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than eachers be permitted to leave on the day specified.

Farther, it is of the utmost importance that the student be 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 Institution 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.

EXPENSES.

from \$14 50 to \$18 00 Board, per term, 1 50 Room-rent, 2 50 Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Fuel. from \$3 50 to 5 00 Tuition. Lights, Incidental Expenses. 10 00 EXTRAS-Music on the Piano Forte, Oil Painting, Drawing,

The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, except the extras vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual

payment, or satisfactory arrangement. Every student wishing to have washing done in the Hall, that I recommend abstinence from novel- should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchange

tween profess thing among t That works ceived your le dentally open lighted with

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VOL. V

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his ways, and Maker. On a find the evide man, in 80 g writer a sti Barnes, in a in a seerts: "No see?" Turn second and th We insert a pa the reader to pended.] God, at the work which God lieve that this da

time when the la fore that period, ites respecting it institution, but them, This is the the rest of the h "When the gave the law tro bath was the sul bath was the sullivered on that a bath day to keep all thy work; be Lord thy God; thy son, nor, thy servant; nor thy gates; for in six sea, and all that wherefore the Led it.

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