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

PRINTED BY EDWIN C. CHAMPLIN.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 28, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 236.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

**vol. v.** →**No.** 28.

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

thing among that class of writers.

ceived your letter, and on picking it up I acci- the first day of the week. It is a miserable ex- peal to any man who is acquainted with the dentally opened it at page 299, and was de- hibition of the weakness and folly of man, in Christian community, (exclaims the eloquent

Scriptures. tinent and true-worthy of profound contem- has been made? It cannot be in any other way preaching and of controversy? How is the obman!"

find the evidence of this sad defection of frail party glasses; renewed application to the Word, in degrading the human mind to the lowest Bible from false philosophies, and to redeem man, in so good and, apparently, judicious a like the repeated touch of Jesus, in the above state of ignorance and bondage? . . . . writer—a striking illustration of what Dr. | case, will make us see "clearly." Barnes, in a note to one of the gospels, justly asserts: " None are so blind as they who will not see." Turn to page 287, and read sections second and third of that chapter.

We insert a passage from the book referred to, to enable the reader to understand, distinctly, the criticism ap-

"God, at the beginning of time, appointed a Sabbath" This solemn season for rest and religion he ordained should then be the seventh day. 'God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it, because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made.' There is reason to believe that this day was regarded as sacred by the patriarchs. and it is decisively clear that it was esteemed holy before the time when the law was given at Sinai. For some time before that period, Moses is described as speaking to the Israelites respecting it, and speaking of it not as if it were a new institution, but one well known to them. 'He saith unto the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord.'

When the Lord, with appalling and terrible majesty, gave the law from Mount Sinai, the observation of the Sabbath was the subject of one of the ten precepts that he delivered on that tremendous occasion. 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the stealth. sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallow-

"This solemn law of the Most High does not appear to law referring to a subject with which the Israelites were well acquainted. REMEMBER the Sabbath day. This phraseology implies that they were acquainted with the day and with the law, which they were now solemnly commanded

"With respect to the change of the Sabbath from the seventh day of the week to the first, it may be observed, that the Lord Jesus Christ was Lord of the Sabhath, and con-Sabbath is to be observed. The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath day,' and that the Scriptures lead us to believe that he, OR his divinely-inspired apostles, did make

Here you have an astounding example of much intelligence, and the semblance of a proper appreciation of the value and true province of the Holy Scriptures, and, likewise, just views of the institution of the Sabbath—yet so swerved by his early predilections, that he cannot suffer himself to look the truth in the face; for instead of appealing " to the law and to the testimony," he sinks his character as a valiant advocate for Bible truth, and Bible interpretation; resorts to strained inferences, flies to tradition, and at last ensconces himself behind Justin Martyr, instead of bringing forth one "thus saith the Lord," to justify the transfer. If the Bible contains a single passage, expressing the transfer from the seventh to the first day of the week, why did he not put his finger upon it, and proclaim it to the world? Why, if Christ changed the day, did he (Pike) not give the authoritythe book, chapter, and verse? If done by the Apostles, why did he not point to an unequivocal directing the transfer? Why resort to the weak subterfuge of an equivocal expression calculated to deceive the ignorant, and mislead the misinformed? Can we suppose, that a Heaven-appointed institution, which the Almighty solemnly hallowed, set apart for all future time, and declared should remain sanctified, could be set aside by any less distinct expression of the Lord of the Sabbath? Is it not trifling with the revelation of the Majesty of Heaven, thus to treat his holy testimonies and his abiding statutes? Could we act thus in reference to any human legislation? And is not the Legislator of heaven to be regarded with higher reverence; than that of our equals poor, frail man ! Should we respect their delegated authority above the prerogatives of the Sovereign of the Universe by O, shame, shame, on the degeneracy of man-on the inconsistency, of professing Christians ! "The Scriptures (he says,) lead us to believe that he (Christ,) GR his divinely inspired Apostles, did make the alteration. " Christ OR his Apostles

is an assertion so puerile that any one profess. 1: 10.

remain longer than you expected,) to exhibit, thing they have not declared—clearly, explicitly, foot, and followed in succeeding times."\* farther, the truth of some of my former re- unequivocally declared. Belief without legitimarks, elicited by looking into the very work mate authority is vain—as action without faith very excellent work, but lacks consistency be- adduced, in a subsequent section, and on which tween profession and practice—no infrequent he professes to found a belief in the change, in- inflicted all the diversity of faith, and has entimates any thing like a transfer of the holy day tailed upon us the pandemonium of sects, which That work was lying on my table when I re- of rest, nor attaches any thing like sacredness to the Protestant church now presents. "I do ap-Those are excellent, judicious remarks—per- the Scriptures lead him to believe, that a change | ple? and their meaning, the subject of their

> Our Author asserts, and justly asserts, that tarian creed is. God, in instructing the human eal ecclesiastical dogmatism." the Scriptures are the only guide to eternal mind, has adopted a very different course, hav-

of Heaven which has received damage from them as established truths. The ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper suffer, likewise, from that overt culpableness, and that derelict to enter upon the defense of either of these in-Supper, at this time, (all of which I may treat ciples) assumptions as serves to show the result of his departure from the Word of Truth; which, at one moment, he commends so ably, and, at the next, stabs as with the dagger of an

make shipwreck of your profession.

men, nor parties, but with false, perverted sys- in consequence of this, they are not so much tems. Each and all professing Christians have intended to be the repositories of truth, as barrian important mission to fill-to glorify the Mas- ers against the encroachment of erroneous opinter, by extending his kingdom; and to do that, ions. The doctrines contained in them, thereunderstandingly and efficiently, they must imbue fore, are not stated with any reference to their themselves deeply with the Spirit of Christ, by great object in the Bible, the regeneration of living continually at the foot of the Cross, re- the human heart, by the knowledge of the corrupted by the inventions of men, which often pointing to no moral effect. They do not look set at naught the pure doctrines and ordinances to God, on the one hand, as their source; nor to

of the Redeemer. majesty, which her elevated and ennobling prin- faith among us. We cannot be ignorant, that ciples are destined to display among her hosts. since the Council of Nice, we have done nothing

John 20: 19. 26: Acts 20: 6. 7: 1 Cor. 16: 2: Rev.

to be ashamed, truly ashamed of it. It not only the inventions of men, it degenerated from its while we cannot agree, while we anathematize so the daughter-in-law of Marshal Bertrand ! savors of ignorance, doubt, and imperfection, primitive and divine simplicity." And Lardner one another, there is hardly one that adheres to Here were ladies, who but a short time ago, but smacks strongly of downright deception. says: "In about three hundred years after the Jesus Christ. . . . We make creeds every received in their saloons the greatest men in reference to the passage containing it. This ligion spread over a large part of Asia, Europe, anathematize those that we defend, So we of a ship during a long voyage. [Que. Mer. has never been done, and never can be done, for it and Africa; and at the accession of Constant condemn either the doctrine of others in our-My DEAR DAUGHTER,—It will now be so short is not to be found there. If the Apostles had tine, and at the convening of the Council of selves, or our own in that of others; and, rea time until you return home, and we enjoy the done it, they would, certainly, have left some Nice, it was almost every where, through these ciprocally tearing one another to pieces, we THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION AND FOREIGN MISprivilege of free, personal intercourse, that I distinct record of so important a transaction as countries, in a flourishing condition. In the have been the cause of each others' ruin. should not consider it worth while to write an setting aside the Father's first enacted institu- space of another three hundred years, or a little. This is the sad lamentable state to which other line on the subject which has occupied tion, and not treat Him so unceremoniously, and more, the beauty of the Christian religion was creed-following has reduced the professing my last three letters, but from your having ap- leave the disciples of after ages to blind grop- greatly corrupted, in a large part of that extent, church. Professor Tappan, whose excellent prised me, that you have had presented to you ing and strained inferences of texts, which bear its glory defaced, and its light almost extin- writings I have, repeatedly, introduced to your a copy of Pike's "Guide for Young Disciples." an entirely different interpretation. The Scrip- guished. What can this be so much owing to, attention in my letters, pertinently remarks on I shall take advantage of the opportune occa- tures lead us to believe! Believe what? The as to the determinations and transactions of the this point of my subject, (which I avail myself

The united testimony of ecclesiastical history confirms this position most conclusively—that you have alluded to; which, in the main, is a is sin. Not one of the passages\* the writer has forsaking the plain teachings of the Bible, and adopting man-made systems of theology, has lighted with the remarks running over the four leaving the fountain of truth to pander to the Mr. Duncan, of Baltimore,) whether the techni- find the clearest springs of truth?" And at The joy of this people at meeting us was unfollowing pages, on the subject of prizing the prejudices of party, and that at the wanton cal terms of scholastic theology do not make the close of his timely essay, adds: "There are bounded. They caressed us, brought us water sacrifice of the Word of God. How, then, do up the vocabulary of both ministers and peoplation—and I began to think, that you had re- than that of looking at them through the Arti- lect in view to be gained? By force? Can ceived a rare treasure—a rare production of cles of his church—the Confession of his church you compel men to think—to believe—to love Scripture, without any foreign admixture, that from theirs, they replied: "What matters it? man—a gem of a book. But alas, alas, for —the Covenant of his church. These may —to hope? Did ecclesiastical power ever en- all the true servants of God may see eye to eye, Christ died for all! Do you not believe in him? poor, twisted, system-bound humanity. I was lead to that belief—not the Scriptures; for many lighten, convince, or sanctify one immortal and dwell together in goodly and loving fellow- When told that we did, they said: "Then what constrained to exclaim, in a paraphrase of the of these Articles, Confessions, and Covenants, mind? Did Christ adopt this method? Did ship. Secondly, To show, from the history of are forms before God? He looks to the heart! poet's hacknied adage: "Frailty, thy name is are sadly obscure—dimming and blurring the his disciples pursue, or recommend, such a philosophy and of the church conjointly, how We are brothers!" And brothers they continulight of truth by "the inventions of men"—that course? What does God mean by the phrase, this pure system has been debased. Thirdly, ed to call us to the last. The Holy Scripture, among its thousands of they see the Scriptures as party systems; some- Not by might, nor by power, but by my To set forth, on its own legitimate basis, a true We could not trace their origin, but conclude irresistible truths, announces two very lamenta- what like unto the expression of the blind man | Spirit? How rapidly would men make phi- philosophy, as an element in human nature, ed they were either one of the lost tribes conble facts, which the whole history of man who was brought to the Saviour at Bethsaida, losophers in this way? Shall we whip children which responds to all God's revelations, as the verted to Christianity, who, in the fastnesses of abundantly confirms, namely: Man has polluted when his sight was partially restored: "He into the fear of God? What has ecclesiastical statue of Memnon was said of old to send forth the mountains, had escaped the Mohammed his ways, and corrupted the oracles of God his saw men as trees walking;" and such is our con- power ever done in the world, excepting to aid Maker. On a few preceding pages you will dition when our spiritual vision is obscured by the civil arm, or compel the civil arm to aid it, shone upon it. In fine, it is to redeem the

life "-yet he goes about to write "A Guide for ing furnished it with a popular book, and em-Young Disciples," himself! as if the Scriptures ployed men to address it, not with fixed scholas- and "persevere unto the end, with all diligence were not sufficient themselves, unless they have tic formalities, but under the full flow of sympa- and alacrity." To begin right is to take God at his own spectacles astride their noses, that they thies most highly excited. The scholastic ex- his word, and render implicit obedience to Him may see things in the light his fancy places ercises He has identified with a father's anxieties, - perfect submission to all his requirements, This is not the only institution of the Majesty scenes. This thing called a creen, Jehovah | Counting the cost, is yielding up all predilections never made; but has sought to teach the human to particular forms and interests-to embrace. this license of straining inferences, and urging mind according to its own characteristics, and and comply with, all the Master has imposed by agencies belonging to its own essential rela- upon his disciples, however others may regard tions. As a popular instructer of the mind, of them, or despise them. Not to be an eye-serv varied mind, of mind in various countries and ant to any one, but a doer of the work, as it is laxness in interpretation. It is not my design ages, never was there a book, on pure philo- commanded by the Lord of your salvation. sophical principles, to be compared with the them, This is that which the Lord hath said. To-morrow is stitutions, the Sabbath, Baptism, and the Lord's Bible. The time is at hand, when it shall take thing short of it will suffice. "My son, give its own proper place, and be hailed from the me thy heart," is the rightful requirement of the of hereafter,) I, here, only allude to as much rising to the setting sun, as the world's guide Almighty—to serve the Lord, and Him alone of the author's (of the Guide for Young Dis- to everlasting glory." Mr. Erskine, in his Re-Revealed Religion, says: "Most people in this country, (Britain,) and probably even the majorassassin, inasmuch as he does it with artful understand Christianity; and yet a very small the institutions of the Bible to the very letter. portion of them have read the Bible with that I have no disposition to add any further strict- degree of ordinary attention, which they bestow ures; the above must suffice to illustrate my on the common concerns of life. Their ideas object. I was pleased with many parts of the on this subject are derived, almost entirely, book, and regretted to find so good a work from creeds, and catechisms, and church articles, marred by such jejune subterfuges to sustain or human compositions of some kind. The evil party purposes. It may serve as a beacon to consequences arising from this, are most grievadvertise you, not to place too much confidence ous. To convince ourselves that they are so, to on any human production, however specious. a high degree, we have only to compare the It is another admonition, arising from the folly two methods. In the Bible, the Christian docof the learned, to "prove all things" for your-trines are always stated in this connection: sequently possessed authority to alter the day on which the self. Receive nothing at second hand—"to the They stand as indications of the character of law and to the testimony," in all matters; "if God, and as the exciting motives of a corresthey speak not according to this Word, it is be- ponding character in man. Forming thus the cause there is no light in them." That is the connecting link between the character of the TEST RULE Adhere to it implicitly, or you | Creator and the creature, they possess a majesty which it is impossible to despise, and exhibit a It gives me no pleasure to make war against form of consistency and truth, which it is diffithe errors and follies of others; but when I cult to disbelieve. Such is Christianity in the find those errors and follies set up in the place Bible; but in Creeds and Church Articles, it is of the declared will of the Master, I am called far otherwise. Their tests or summaries, originupon, as a disciple, to "contend for the truth" - ated from the introduction of doctrinal errors to "cry aloud and spare not." I war not with and metaphysical speculations into religion; and

> ceiving the law at his mouth, and at his mouth divine character. They appear as detached alone; and keeping themselves from becoming propositions, indicating no moral cause, and man, on the other, as the object of their moral the Bible, and the adoption of man-made sys- they lose all that evidence which arises from tems. When they shall learn to prize the their consistency, and all that dignity which is Bible, then, and not till then, will they take the connected with their high design." And Hilfirst step to consociation; and not till then will jary, Bishop of Poictiers, in Aquitania, who there be any abiding approximation to that hal- flourished in the fourth century, boldly declares, Duncan. lowed confraternity, which ought to subsist be- that "it is a thing equally to be deplored and twixt all the scattered flock of the Great Shep- dangerous, that there are as many creeds as herd and Bishop of Souls. The Bible must be there are opinions among men; as many docprized—Bible institutions must be cherished, trines as inclinations; and as many sources of for the one sake, that they are the ordained, blasphemy as there are faults among us; besanctified, unmutilated institutions of that Holy cause we make creeps arbitrarily, and explain Book. Then, and not till then, may we look them as arbitrarily. And as there is but one for the fruition of the Spirit, crowning the pro- faith, so there is but one only God, one Lord, fessing church with complete prosperity. I re- and one baptism. We renounce this one faith, peat—then, and not till then, shall we see the when we make so many different creeds; and resplendant glory of the Church, in all her that diversity is the reason why we have no true

> > \* Duncan on Creeds.

sion which that circumstance affords, (as you Scriptures no where require us to believe any Council of Nice, and the measures thus set on of freely, as I like to fortify my opinions by at stake, and that it were better to die like such judicious authority:) "Neither Athanasius them than return unsuccessful, nor Calvin, the Council of Trent nor the Synod the writings of the Apostles? Where do we the Bible. three great labors to be performed in our day, and laban, (sour milk,) all they had, and some by minds nobly inspired with the love of truth of them spent nearly the whole night hunting and righteousness. First, To set forth the pure a boar wherewith to regale us. When told that Gospel system, by comparing Scripture with our forms of worship in America were different strains of sweet melody, when the morning sun philosophy itself from the product of these false Assuredly the Bible is not constructed as a sec- philosophies appearing in the form of tyranni-

Aunt — has, very properly, advised you to " begin right—to count the cost in setting out," with a mother's feelings, and with domestic and to walk faithfully in all his ordinances.

This is imperatively required of you. No with all thy heart, and soul, and strength, and marks on the Internal Evidences for the truth of might. This admits of no compromise-no yielding to partialities of friends or party. It demands an entire dedication of all your affecity of the population of Europe, think that they tions and powers to the Author of the Bible and

I leave this subject, my dear child, with the foregoing effort to enlighten you, and, also, to advertise you, of the dangers that may beset you, in making a profession of religion; commending you to the Author of all Truth, in whom there is no darkness. Go to his Word and to his audience chamber-the foot of the Cross-and learn of him. Ask him earnestly, devoutly, submissively: "Lord, what wilt thou have me do?" Then turn to his Word, and there you will find his answer. Follow it in all his appointed ways-all Heaven-appointed ways. When you think that you have found your duty made plain, and you think of attaching yourself to any particular church, get their Creed. Confession, or Covenant, if you find the Bible prescribes, authorizes, or warrants any such extrascriptural formularies of faith and practicesift them and try them, to see whether they are free from the admixture of philosophy. "falsely so called," which has corrupted all the concocted systems of man, in all ages, even down to the present day; examine the ordinances, whether they are after the pattern of the Master-if not. all you profess, and all you adopt. Throw yourself on the broad platform of the Bible: and make no profession which will detract from the integrity of God's Holy Word, or do damage to the plain prescription of that blessed Book; and the God of the Bible will be with you and sustain you, in life, in death, and at the Judgment—for it is that Word, which is to be By God's favor: May it, God willing, reach America, and Undoubtedly the great cause of divisions urgency. They appear like links severed from your Judge in that great, that awful day, for undoubtedly the great cause of divisions urgency. They appear like links severed from which all other days were made. Then take among the Protestants, is their departure from the chain to which they belonged; and thus heed that you cleave to it, as the very periapt of your life—as it is the amulet to secure your safety. Your affectionate Father.

\* Gibbon's Dec. and Fall-Locke's Com. pt. bk. Apud

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—A very touching case of misfortune came to the notice of the public a few days since. The captain of the ship Ocean Monarch, from Havre to this port, observed among his passengers a lady in mid- you, Christian brothers in America, we need dle life, and her daughter, a young woman, say no more. who seemed to have known better circumstances, and gave evidence in their deportment of a quiet refinement of manner very different from those with whom they were placed in companionship. He bestowed many little attentions upon them during the voyage, Mosheim says truly: "As long as the Scrip- but make creeds. And while we fight against tures were the only rule of faith, religion pre- words, litigate about new questions, dispute as their situation would admit. What was his result of this feature of their domestic discipserved its native purity, and in proportion as about equivocal terms, complain of authors, that were the widow, and daughter of Lafitte, the courts, or in any state prison. In the income says

ing to make the Bible the Rule of Faith ought their decisions were neglected or postponed to every one may make his own party triumph; celebrated banker and minister of finance; al-If the Scriptures bear any testimony to the ascension of Jesus, without the aid of secular year; nay, every morn we repent of what we Europe, and even royalty itself, enduring that point, it would be easy to determine it by direct power, or church authority, the Christian re- have done, we defend those that repent, we worst of all miserable situations—the steerage

From the Washington Union.

When the small party just returned from the Dead Sea, first entered upon its waters, its members came, one and all, to the conclusion, that having undertaken what others failed to accomplish, the honor of the American name was

On the evening of the ninth day, however, on of Dort, can be supposed to think so well, or the southern sea, we were prostrated by the speak so plainly, as the Divine Saviour and his hot blasts of a simoon, sweeping from the desinspired apostles. There is no book so plain erts of Arabia, which was followed by five days as the Bible itself, interpreted by itself. The of intense and stifling heat. On the afternoon Westminster Confession is not so intelligible to of the 14th day, on the coast of Moab, to our our children as the discourses of Christ. What surprise, we were greeted by a deputation of are the writings of the Fathers, compared with Christians, from Kerak, the Keijath Moab of

alternative of the Koran or the sword, or of the Crusaders under the Christian Lord of Kerak. They number about 150 families, and live in the town—the only one now left in the once populous country of Moab. - Within the walls are also the huts of 100 Muslim families, and outside are the black tents of the fierce tribe Kera-Ceyeh, numbéring 760 fighting men.

The Christians gave us an invitation to visit their town, about seventeen miles distant in the mountains; but while hospitably urging us to go, they did not conceal the perils of the visit: for they confessed that they were out-numbered and over-awed, and in an emergency would not dare openly to assist us.

I determined, however, to accept their invitation at all hazards; for it was evident that unless recruited by a more bracing atmosphere. we must inevitably perish. In this opinion the lamented Mr. Dale concurred with me.

I will not tire you with an account of the visit-of the treachery with which we were threatened, and our return in battle array, with the hostile Sheikh as prisoner—but simply express my opinion, that but for the timely information given by the Christians, we should never have seen our homes again.

These poor Christians are much tyrannized over by their Muslim neighbors. Their only place of retreat when threatened with violence is their little cell of a church, which can scarcely hold twenty families. Their account, which in its narration bore the impress of truth, seems confirmed by the circumstance that in the centre of their little church there is a well which supplies them with water until their provisions are exhausted, or the restless nature of their persecutors takes them elsewhere. The obect of all their hopes is to build a church sufficiently large to contain all their wives and children; for, with all their intolerance, the Muslims respect the house of Him whom they call " Issa, the Prophet of the Christians."

The foundation and a part of the walls of a church have been built, the sirocco and locust have swept their harvests for several years. They gave me an appeal to their Christian brethren in America, which I promised to de liver. With many apologies for the phraseology, they begged me to write it out more fully for them; but I prefer sending it forth in its own simple and touching brevity. I will only add, that little should be given, and that discast them all to the moles and the bats; and be creetly, so as not to excite the cupidity. not satisfied short of "thus saith the Lord" for of the Muslims. The Board of Foreign Missions at New York will doubtless receive what may be given, and forward it either to their brethren in Beirut, or to the Anglican Bishop at Jerusalem, for distribution. One cent from each humane person in this land of charity would be more than sufficient."

> be presented to our Christian brothers, whose hap ness may the Almighty God preserve: Amen : 86421

We are in Kerak, a very few Christians, and are building a church. We beg your Excellency to help us in this undertaking, for we are very weak. The land has been unproductive and visited

by locusts for the last seven years. The church is delayed in not being accomplished for want of funds; for we are a few Christians, surrounded by Muslims. This being all that is necessary to write to

The trusters in your bounty, ABD'ALLAH EN NAHAS, (Sheikh,) YACOB EN NAHAS. Kerak, 21 Jamad Awak, 1264, avont oue though

armor on Iris - Latan is or believe of the war Obedience to parents has ever been reparded and endeavored to make them as comfortable as a fundamental duty among the Jews. As a astonishment, when a gentleman came on line, an intelligent Jew recently remarked that board to pay their passage, to find that they no Jews were found criminals at any of sar

### THE MONTHLY CONCERT.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association has repeatedly urged upon its friends the importance of maintaining a Concert of Prayer for Missions, and has recommended that it be held on the first Sabbath in each month. Many of the churches, we rejoice to know, have complied with the recommendation, and have found the season to be a most interesting and profitable one. We wish all the churches might have some such experience, and we are sure they would then need no urging to continue the practice. There are some churches, however, in which the Concert has never been established, and of course none of its benefits enjoyed. To such, what more appropriate suggestion can be made just now, when a new year is about to open, than that the present is a good time to commence what has thus far been neglected. Let the first Sabbath of the new year be signalized in every church by the establishment of monthly concert of prayer for missions, and there would be good grounds to hope for a better state of things at home and abroad. God is not deaf to hear, nor slow to answer, the united prayer of his people. If they could all be induced on that day to approach the mercy seat in concert, and with a determination to continue to do so monthly throughout the year, it is impossible fully to estimate the results. The prophet Isaiah said that in his time, "as soon as Zion travailed she brought forth." Who can doubt that a similar result would follow the same cause in the present day.

There are always reasons, sufficiently weighty, be frequent and importunate in their addresses are always weighty reasons why the friends of argument for it is the practice of the apostles of those whom they send into the field, there instructed the bishops and pastors to ordain to China. They are establishing a new mission, pastors thus located. Often, under present cirfluences, which render their position one of think, than what it ought to. peculiar delicacy, and demand great circumspection on their part. They are, indeed, command, "Go ye into all the world." A young placed in circumstances where no wisdom but man of enterprise, who wishes to be a farmer, that which is from above can be sufficient to does not hesitate, and say it is not expedient, direct them, and where no strength short of because my father's farm is small and there is that from above can sustain them. Will those not sufficient room for me. No! He says, or for the effect of their labors.

Again we say, the commencement of a new year is a good time for those churches not already enlisted, to commence the Monthly Conand leading brethren bear this in mind, and take such a course in relation to it as will free them from guilt in the matter.

# MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.

The N. Y. Tribune is urging an amendment of the law in relation to the mileage of Congress, and illustrates the necessity of such amendment by some curious facts. It seems that when the law was passed, twenty miles' travel was regarded as about equal to a good day's work; accordingly the law was so framed as to give each member eight dollars for every twenty miles traveled in coming to and returning from Congress. It is easy to see, that at the present time, when men can travel by steam. three hundred miles per day, such an allowance, giving persons in some instances one hundred dollars a day clear of all expenses, is unreasonable. Even that could be got along with, however, people. There are many weighty reasons why if the persons who receive such pay would be we should do more for home missions. The the usually traveled route," and as each man cessful; and would it not be wisdom in us to the Mississippi to New Orleans, thence back up held? The West, in all probability, is to beed by the members of the House of Representa- to participate in this great work? Let us lay tives amount to 59,030; for which they receive ourselves out for this work, and though our

ed by Senators is 18,602, for which they receive we can do much. The God of heaven will An exchange says that prejudices against color Ledger and Transcript of Dec. 19, shows how \$14.881 40. Take the Representatives and prosper us. Let us pray for God to raise up seem to be rapidly disappearing in Cortland the business of punishing barbers for shaving Senators together, and we have total extra miles charged 77,632, and total extra mileage paid \$63,105 20! These charges, it is supposed, are all consistent with a liberal construction of the existing law. If so, who can doubt that the law ought to be amended?

### HOME MISSIONS—No. 3.

Notwithstanding all the discouragements thrown in the way of engaging in home missionary labor as ministers of Christ, yet it is not without its inducements. Nothing sweetens labor and toil like success. If a person's business is not very lucrative, yet, if he succeeds, he is encouraged. Some of our best, most pious, and faithful ministers, in some of the old churches, labor for years with but little if any apparent success. There are constant drawbacks upon those churches. Business prospects in our cities and large towns draw the attention of the young; and many, in view of the prospects west, leave their native land and emigrate. There are but a few of the eastern churches that can expect any permanent growth. Can a young, enterprising minister of Christ, be satisfied with this? We would think not Let a young man of piety, talents, and learning, go out into the western field—his place of study the back of his horse, his library in his saddlebags, and his pulpit in the woods—he will not be crying from day to day, " Who hath believed my report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?"-for success will attend his labors, Society is there to be formed; people have moved to those settlements from different parts; in their religious practices, they are to form new relations; and the influence of old estabwhy the friends of the missionary cause should lished habits, and friends, will have lost its power, and they are to be moulded and fashionto the throne of grace. The conversion of a ed, either by the errors of the age, or by the sinner, under the most favorable circumstances, truth of Gop. Under these circumstances a is a miracle of mercy—a monument of God's | minister may raise up a church adapted to himpower; how much more their conversion in self; and with such a people he may live hapheathen countries, where all their interests and pily, and not be subject to the yearly auctionprepossessions have to be overcome by the in- eering that is practiced by some churches, such fluence of divine truth and the Spirit of God! as, Will we have our minister another year? Yet the missionary goes forth in expectation and, What can be be obtained for? We must that heathen will be converted through the in- get him for such a price, or he may leave. strumentality of his labors. Surely he ought Where churches have got in the habit of freto be a praying man himself, and to be support- | quently changing their pastor, it seems to them ed by praying men at home. But while there to be necessary. Formerly it was not so. The missions should be earnest in prayer on behalf but the pastors are not apostles. The apostles are peculiar reasons why we should be earnest elders in the churches; but we have no account on behalf of the brethren whom we have sent of a change, or a removal, of these elders and and are therefore in special need of divine cumstances, it becomes necessary and expediguidance. They are surrounded by adverse in- ent for ministers to move, and oftener by far, ]

Another inducement we would present, is the who have sent them forth forget them in such | "there is much land to be possessed," and gladly circumstances? God forbid. Let our alms he leaves the dwelling of his father, and goes and our prayers on their behalf go together. to seek his fortune in a strange land; and all So shall we have no reason to fear for their safety, this for filthy lucre. The object of God's ministers is by far more lucrative—not for filthy lucre, not for the bread that perishes, but for souls, immortal souls, that may become the equals of angels. I once spoke to a young cert of Prayer for Missions. Let the ministers | brother in the ministry upon this subject, who was unsettled, when he replied, "Oh, no, I cannot go; here are my friends, and it is my duty to live with them." I could but think of the words of our Savior, "He that loveth father, or mother, or wife, or children, more than me, is not worthy of me." Nothing of a religious nature appears to be more ungospelwise, than for ministers to be idle from year to year, waiting for a call If they are God's ministers, the call is in their commission, "Go ye." Destitute churches and settlements are constantly saying, "Come over and help us." I do not mean those who are superannuated, or those who may be so circum stanced as to forbid it. I mean young men who are zealous, gifted, strong, and pious. And such I hope will not pass the best of their days and for comparatively little expense, from one to in getting ready to begin, remembering that what they do they must do quickly.

I am of the opinion, that we have never felt enough on this subject, neither ministers nor satisfied to charge for no more miles than it is ne- ground will be occupied, and what we do not cessary for them to travel; But they are not; the occupy others will. It was the policy of the law says that mileage shall be reckoned "by early Christians to go where they could be sucjudges for himself what is the usually traveled adopt a similar course? There are but few route, he can make up a bill very much to his own among us who have not friends who have emiliking in For instance, it is said that one of the grated west, and are raising up families to be begun by appropriating to civil uses the convent Louisiana members charges from his residence citizens of this great republic. They are condown the Red River to the Mississippi, down stantly asking us for help, and shall it be withthat same, Mississippi by the mouth of Red come the dwelling-place of our children; the River to the Ohio, and so up to Wheeling, and present prospects are that our sea-board and by Baltimore to Washington. This enables sea ports will be possessed by foreigners, and him to charge nearly double the actual the present native inhabitants will go West, or number of miles by post-routs, and to obtain at least in a few generations we may expect about one thousand dollars more mileage than he this. Have we no anxiety about the society. would be entitled to if he had traveled the route with which our posterity are to mingle? In by which the mail goes : From la complete that country, institutions of learning are rapidly have been made to them are neutralized by the table of mileage of members of the present multiplying, and will mould in a great measure Counters, it appears that the extra miles charg- the state of society; and is it not our privilege

\$47,223 80. The number of extra miles charg- numbers are few, and our means limited, yet men, and I believe that means may be obtained. and Tompkins counties in this State. In the their customers on Sunday, is progressing in the Have we not individuals who would give some first named, Rev. Mr. Ward, a negro black as young man an hundred dollars a year, and he ebony, is settled as minister over a large and get what he can upon the field of his labor? Let the offer be made, and possibly the Execu- of white people, and enjoys in every respect tive Board may find the man.

W. B. GILLETT.

Kidnapping in New York.—On the 20th in stant, a respectable colored man, named Belt, was walking in Duane-st., N. Y., with a companion, when he was suddenly seized by two white men, who thrust him and his friend into a carriage, evidently at hand for that object, charging Belt with having stolen a coat worth | persons are competent teachers. We underfive dollars at the fire the night before. As they were driving off, the men commenced putting handcuffs on Belt, and having examined his companion, told him he was not wanted, and put him out. Belt requested him to see his landlady and meet him at the tombs, which he proceeded to do. But the carriage never came there. On the contrary, it was driven to Gravesend Beach, a spot on the shore of Long-Island, some ten miles from New York, opposite which vessel was waiting for a fair wind to sail for a southern port. A writ of habeus corpus was immediately obtained for the body of the colbefore the proper authorities. Two officers, of New York, have also been arrested on the charge of abducting Joseph Belt, a fugitive from labor, out of the State. It is said that the kidnappers have exposed themselves, under the statute, to ten years imprisonment in the State

### POSTAGE REFORM.

First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie, having enjoyed very favorable opporunities of witnessing the operation of the bestconducted Offices in Europe, was requested by the Postmaster General to report to him the results of his observations and reflections—a request with which he complied. This report having been called for by both Houses of Congress, is now made public. It gives a very full and interesting account of the manner in which the operations of the European Post-Offices are carried on, together with many suggestions as to the improvement of our service. The result of Mr. Hobbie's observations is a firm conviction, that postage ought to be farther reduced In this country. He recommends a uniform letter postage of three cents, and a uniform ate for newspapers, which he would put at our owest denomination of coin, one cent the single newspaper, not to exceed two ounces in weight. where regularly issued to subscribers. Transient newspapers and pamphlets he would charge the same as letters, three cents, for any thing weighing less than two ounces. Mr. Hobbie thinks that an appropriation by Congress would be required for the first year or two under this system; but that the amount of mail natter would soon be sufficient to defray all expenses. He agrees with every body else whose interests do not stand in the way, that the franking privilege should be abolished. The Government and officers of Government can afford to pay for the use of the mail-bags as well as private citizens. There is pretty good reason to hope that the present Congress will farther reduce the rates of postage.

THE BIBLE IN BELGIUM.—The Glancur Mis ionaire gives accounts of meetings held in different parts of Belgium, for promoting the circulation of the sacred volume. These meetings were thirteen in number, and the aggregate attendance in various localities was about three thousand. We rejoice to learn that they ex cited much interest, and, in more than one place, have been attended with beneficial results. It is worthy of remark, that the Bishop of Liege, terrified by the progress of Protest antism in his diocese, has recently addressed letter to his clergy and laity, putting them on their guard against the "new doctrines." and urging them to prevent their further spread. As a means of attaining that end, he recommends every one of his flock generously to contribute to the erection of a new church.

DISSENTERS IN PRUSSIA.—The Minister of Public Worship in Prussia has commanded that the use of Protestant churches be granted to the Protestant Dissenters and German Catho lics, wherever such is the desire of the public authorities. It is also announced, that existing laws are about to be modified, so as to secure a ted with evangelical churches. wider religious liberty to all Christian sects.

Convents in Austria.—The Austrian government is, it is said, about to suppress all monas tic institutions existing in that country. It has lately occupied by the Liguarians. This measure, if carried out, will enrich the State by about one hundred million florins.

PIEDMONT.—We regret to state, says a late number of the Evangelical Christendom, that the political changes which have taken place in lot of the Vaudois of Piedmont, far less than was generally believed. Their condition, practically speaking, has undergone scarcely any improvement. The apparent concessions which most arbitrary conditions. Thus, though the Vaudois may now take up their residence in any part of the kingdom, they may not celebrate public worship, except in the valleys!

Christian Watchman and Reflector.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR NOT INVINCIBLE. very respectable congregation, composed mostly the social consideration due to a man of unexceptionable piety, of correct deportment, and of high and cultivated abilities. In Tompkins county, as we learn from the Syracuse Journal, able length upon the abstract question, wheththe trustees of a certain school district lately employed a colored man to teach the district school for the winter. Notwithstanding the general liberality of sentiment prevailing in that section, this selection of a teacher was rather too much, and finally an appeal was made to the Secretary of State, to decide whether black stand, says the Journal, Mr. Morgan gave it as The judgment of the Court must be upon the his opinion, that the trustees have not acted illegally, but that it was their duty to consult the wishes of the district in the employment of

REVIVAL IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New England Puritan has a letter from Candia, N H., dated November, 16th which speaks of an interesting and extensive revival as in progress in that town. The pastor writes :-

conversation has been, the soul and its salva- law—the Alderman should then set out the evored man, and the matter has thus been brought sinners to the Lamb of God. More than a hundred have often met me in the inquiry meet-Lydney Clayton, of Brooklyn, and Charles Bird, ing; and a majority of these are now rejoicing then said that they would agree upon a case in hope. Last Monday evening, at my meeting for young converts, I found myself encir- bring up the case fairly; and so the cases went cled by sixty or seventy who trust they find the Saviour precious. I have found it so necessary to be on the ground all the time, and so evidently has it been the work of the Sovereign Spirit, that I have not felt authorized to call in any aid except the co-operation of the church. Many of the members have worked faithfully, and the blessing of Heaven has seemed to attend our united, though feeble efforts."

> so-called, was brought to this neighborhood to one-half of our communications are rejected; some three weeks ago, by the packet-ship New the task of preserving and returning them York. Up to the present time, the steerage passengers of that ship have remained at the ble. We hope our correspondents will bear quarantine, about six miles from the city, where this in mind. One word more: the disposition several new cases have occurred, and a few we make of communications must not be misdeaths. On the 23d, two new cases were reported there, and one death. On the 24th there was one new case and one death. In the their effect, and can see circumstances which city, there were two or three cases soon after the arrival of the New York, but none have oc- ject a great deal of poetry, portions of which curred for several days past. If the disease is the real Asiatic Cholera, it is of a very mild type, against which temperance, cleanliness, and warm clothing are regarded as a pretty fect. Poets are usually sensitive, but we are sure protection.

In New Orleans, and some other sea-ports, cases have occurred of what is called Cholera, but they are generally among emigrant passengers, and do not occasion much alarm. The cold weather will probably check it to a great extent. Meanwhile it is hoped that such steps will be taken to remove whatever favors it as to prevent its ravages on the return of spring.

AN Example we would like to see imitated. -Not long ago one of our Local Agents requested us to send him an account of what was due for the Recorder in his neighborhood, so that he might attend to its collection. Accordingly we sent him a list of subscribers, with their accounts, showing that fifty-two dollars was due us, all told. Just two weeks from the ITEMS OF FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE, day we sent this list, we received a reply, accompanied with the fifty-two dollars, and the pay in advance for two new subscribers. This shows what can be done by trying. May the example prove contagious.

> NEW YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—This society held its anniversary one evening last week. at which the reports of the various officers were read. It appears from the Treasurer's Report that the last year's receipts have been \$13,585-82, and the expenditures \$13,340, leaving a palance on hand of \$245,82. The Annual Report states that 1,024, 140 tracts, comprising 4,-715,351 pages, have been distributed; 1,275 Bibles and 880 Testaments supplied; 5,894 volumes lent; 2,080 children gathered into Sunday-schools, and 226 into Public-schools 181 persons induced to attend Bible-classes. and 2.385 to attend church; 1,627 district pray er-meetings held; 1,655 temperance pledges obtained; 17 backsliders reclaimed; 170 persons hopefully converted; and 125 converts uni-

Convents in Switzerland.—The Grand Council of the Canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, has declared the suppression of all the convents in that canton. Two of them are to be suppressed immediately, and the others, by a grad. ual extinction. The Grand Council of Fribourg has likewise suppressed all the convents there

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December has articles on Mrs. Hemans; on the Miseries of the kingdom of Sardinia, have ameliorated the Ireland and their Remedies; the Caxtons Part VIII.; Republican First-Fruits; Prophecies for the Present; Sigismund Fatello; the "Green Hand;" Eastlake's Literature of the Fine Arts. This number closes the 64th volume. A new volume commences with the new year, making the present a good time to subscribe. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton-st.

The following, from the Philadelphia city of brotherly love:

THE BARBERS' CASE.—The certioraris of prosecutions for violation of the Sunday laws, ... which have been instituted by one portion of the fraternity of barbers against the other, came up before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. They were argued at considerer it was illegal to shave on Sunday, and whether it was "a necessity" within the words of the act of Assembly. We do not consider it necessary to give these arguments in extenso, because, after the counsel had concluded their remarks, the Court told them that the question of the "necessity" or non-necessity of shaving on Sunday was not before them.

return of the certioraris-the record showed no facts upon which the Court could found a judgment. It merely stated that the Alderman had found the defendants guilty of a violation of the Sunday law. And the Court could not know the facts upon which his judgment was based. They cannot decide on the subject unless they have some means of judging as to the necessity. They could do nothing on the subject but affirm the judgment of the record before them. If the parties want to get the ques-"For the last seven or eight weeks, the all-tion before the Court, the best way would be absorbing subject—the almost entire topic of by an information according to the common tion; and my constant work has been, to lead idence on both sides, and the case would then be properly before the Court. "Paley on convictions" would furnish forms. The counsel stated, or make some other arrangement to

> The editor of Zion's Herald makes the following sensible suggestions, the remembrance of which would save newspaper correspondents a great deal of uneasiness:-

COMMUNICATIONS.—It is a generally understood law of the press, that articles in the hands of the editor are not to be returned—correspondents should always keep copies if they deem it THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The Cholera, important to preserve them. From one-third would be a serious one. No paper in the land does so; in most cases it would be impracticaapprehended, but borne with good temper. We are compeled often to reject really meritorious articles; we are in a position to judge of may not be discernible to our readers. We reare at times very fine, while other but inseparable parts are too defective for publication. In such cases we summarily put it under the table, for we are not poet enough to rectify the dehappy to find our own quite good natured in such cases, and disposed to "try again" when we think they " miss fire."

> A Saw-Fish.—Geo. W. Bowditch, Secretary of the Commissioners of the new Custom House at New Orleans, has sent to the National Institute the jaws, saw, part of the back-bone, and an egg of a very large female saw-fish caught by him in July, 1846, at the mouth of the Mississippi river. He says:—

> "She was first enclosed in a seine (while hauling for red-fish) which she took away with her and run up the bay about half a mile, when, finding the water shoaling, she turned suddenly and made for sea. It is supposed that the seine blinded her, as it was very much entangled about her saw and head; and she struck with such force on the extreme point of the reef, that she ran part out of water, and could not get off. She was then shot in the head with a large rifle; it took three shots to kill her. She measured 21 feet 3 inches in length, and 8 feet 9 inches in a direct line from fin to fin across the back. There were taken from her maw 5 redfish, 3 sheep-heads, and a large drum-fish-the latter weighing some 30 lbs., which had been caught that morning, beside some two or three barrels of other fish partly digested. Her liver was tried out, and filled a pork barrel with pure oil. There were two bags, about the size of Liverpool salt-sacks, filled with spawn, or eggs. The one with the saw is a specimen. In drying, it shrunk to about half of its original size. The color was a bright yellow."

PROSPECTS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Boston Recorder reports the most interesting tems of missionary intelligence communicated at the recent monthly concert in that city, and from its report we copy the following:-

"From the Sandwich Islands we learn that it nearly all the stations, there has been more than usual interest. The number admitted into the churches during the last two years. has been 2,559. The whole number of communicants is now 23,846. In the general revival, fourteen of the children of the missionaries had united with the church. Some of these are looking forward to the gospel ministry, and will rise up and take the place of their fathers, and preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to that people, and to those who may reside on those shores.

"The Sandwich Islanders are advancing in Christian liberality. The contributions collected for benevolent purposes during the last two years, are greatly in advance of what they have been in former years. The principle of systematic benevolence is taking hold on the hearts of the people. They begin to feel it not

only a duty, but a privilege, to give.

"The educational prospects of the Hawaiians are represented as steadily improving. And the state of public sentiment in relation to the use of intoxicating drinks is remarkable. The King, the Government, and the nation, say the missionaries, adhere to the principles of temperance; and the whole body might not unaptly be designated as one great temperance society. The last directly the double of the

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General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

December 18.

In the SENATE, Mr. Douglass called up his bill, of which previous notice had been given, relating to the admission of California and New Mexico as a State, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Ber rien, of Ga., moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The question was discussed at some length, when finally the original motion was put and lost; Yeas 24, Nays 25. It was then on motion referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Downs, of La., offered a resolution on the expediency of establishing a United States Mint in California, which was read and adopted. Mr. Miller, of N. J., offered a resolution calling on the President for information concerning any correspondence with Spain in favor of purchasing the Island of Cuba; which was adopted. Mr. Benton then brought up the bill for a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, which led to considerable discussion, but upon which no action was taken.

In the House, a long discussion arose upon a motion to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Root's resolution respecting slavery in California and New Mexico. Mr. Giddings asked leave to introduce a bill giving to the people of the District of Columbia the privilege to express their sentiments on the subject of Slavery in the City and District, which was read twice. Mr. Jacob Thompson and Mr. Tompkins, of Miss., each interrogated Mr. Giddings as to the interpretation of the bill. He replied that it meant to include both whites and blacks. He knew no difference of color in these matters Mr. Thompson, of Miss., moved to lay the bill on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and on being taken resulted in the affirmative; Yeas 115; Nays 77. So the bill was laid upon the table.

December 19.

In the Senate, the resolution offered yesterday, calling upon the President for information concerning correspondence had with the Government of Spain, for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, led to considerable discussion, and was finally laid over. The project for a railroad across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama was also discussed, and informally laid aside.

In the House, various petitions and memorils were presented and duly referred. Several bills were also presented and appropriately referred; after which the session was occupied in discussing the reference of the President's

December 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Breese moved that the bill for the graduation of the price of Public Lands should be made the order of the day for the second Monday in January next, which was agreed to. The bill for reclaiming by drainage the everglades of Florida came up for consideration, and gave rise to some discussion. The establishment of a collection district at Whitehall, was taken up. After being considered and amended it was postponed.

article of the Mexican Treaty, respecting the surely to examine the different parts of the Asappointment of a Commissioner and Engineer sembly. It was some time before the Presi- habad. India. to run a boundary line between the two coun- dent could secure sufficient attention to allow tries, which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hubbard, of Conn., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to make inquiry respecting the present Consular system established in China, which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Smith, of Ind. reported a bill providing for the establishment of a Government in Upper California, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

December 21.

In the Senate, several memorials and petitions relating to various subjects were presented by different members, received, and referred. Mr. Dix, of N. Y., moved to take up the bill for the establishment of a Collection District at Whitehall, which after some consideration was passed.

In the House, among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Evans, of Md., from messenand Vice President of the several States. They pray that inasmuch as their mileage has been | brig John Wesley, Capt. Buck, arrived in port cut down from 25 cents to 12 1-2 cents per on Wednesday morning, from the Friendly

in order, Mr. Gott, of N. Y., offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question | cattle, and to others he has written orders for

Whereas, The traffic in human beings as chat- ing. tels now prosecuted within this Metropolis of the Republic is contrary to natural justice, to the fundamental principle of our Political System, and is a notorious reproach to our country throughout Christendom and a serious hindrance to the progress of Republican Liberty among the Nations of the earth: Therefore,

Resolved. That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to bring in, as soon as practicable, a bill prohibiting the Slave-Trade in said District.

The previous question being seconded, and the main question ordered by the House, a motion was made that the Resolution do lie on the table—on which the yeas and nays were ordered, and taken-yeas 82; nays 85. So it was not laid on the table. The question then recurred on the passage of the Resolution, and, the main question having been ordered by the House, and the yeas and nays demanded, the resolution passed by a vote of 98 to 87.

December 22.

The SENATE proceeded to the consideration of the bill in favor of draining the everglades of Florida, which, after considerable discussion. was postponed. Mr. Dix offered a resolution of inquiry in regard to any change required in which was also adopted. Some other unimate adjourned till after Christmas.

The House resolved itself into Committee to it, into a variety of forms, with either one of of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. which the lock may be locked, but can only be McClelland of Mich., in the chair, and took up unlocked by the key in the same form as that for consideration sundry private bills, and the in which it locked it.

Committee soon after rose and reported progress, when, on motion, the House adjourned. December 23.

the 27th.

Frederick Willam Marks, both Germans, were killed, and a woman named Maria Bochine so not expected to survive more than a few hours. The origin of this frightful occurence seems to have been jealousy, as it appears that the woman, some time since, was brought to this whom at first she lived. She left him for per day, equal to any foreign article. This Marks a few weeks ago, and went to the must produce a revolution in this business, and by Geiger, who is a large and rather respectable looking man, and after proceed-ing to the locality in one of the Grand-st. stages, he entered their room, surprised them, and drawing a broad spanish dirk-knife from his breast, attacked the woman, giving her four frightful gashes, and almost cutting away the right breast. After she had fallen, he attack-Marks until he killed him. He then stabbed himself in the breast four times, and finally drove the blade through his heart. All the parties concerned in this horrible transaction

schooners, to enforce an embargo upon all merchant vessels going into the harbors of Monterey, San Francisco, and other ports on the coast of California, requiring them to come under bonds not to receive on board for transfrom the public lands or mines on the Sacradoubtless, to prevent European vessels, as well ried his money in his pantaloons pocket. as those of South America, from transporting vast quantities of the gold ore to be coined in or per centage to the Government of the United [Phil. Inq.

A BLACK REPRESENTATIVE.—At a sitting of the National Assembly of France, a considerable movement took place in the Chamber, in consequence of the appearance of M. Mazuline. whose admission was lately announced for the colony of Martinique. The Representative, who is of the blackest hue, walked up to the extreme end of the Chamber, and took his seat immediately under the clock. His features the discussion on the constitution to proceed.

last. The parents were not at home, and there | San Francisco. were some small children of the neighborhood present. The eldest son of Mr. Baker, aged about 7 years, took down a gun, which was heavily loaded for deer, and discharged it. The charge carried away a portion of his sister's killed her; it cut off some of the fingers of another child, and then passed through the side of sand two hundred feet in length. a third, which was alive yesterday noon; but there was little expectation of its surviving.

nishes us with the following: The missionary mile, which is amply sufficient, that Hon. Mem- Isles, the only group at which she touched since bers of Congress should also reduce their own her departure hence. She brings no other mileage. On motion, the memorial was laid on news, except that in April a terrific hurricane swept those lovely islands, leaving the unfortu-The call of the States for Resolutions being nate natives without shelter or food. King George has sent to Gov. Gray for some horned tea, coffee, sugar, flour, earthenware, and cloth-

A telegraphic dispatch for the N.Y. Trib une, dated Boston, Dec. 18, says-" A vessel which arrived at this port this morning, from the Sandwich Islands, reports them to be almost depopulated, the inhabitants having left for California. We learn by the papers that a most horrid massacre had occurred at the Ice Islands on the 15th of April, the particulars of which, however, are not given. Two English men-of-war had gone there to investigate the

An afflicted father would be grateful to receive information where he can find his son, named Uriah Springstein, aged about 28, who left his not since been heard of. Any person who will return him to the subscriber, will be reason- these things. ably rewarded, and receive the thanks of his Post Office, Broome county, N. Y.

The Philadelphia Ledger says-"We yesterday saw exhibibited in the reading-room of completion, and will be finished from Rome to ly constructed combination door-lock, for year. the Consular system with China and Turkey, banks, stores, &c., the invention of a young German. One of the principal peculiarportant matters were attended to, and the Sen- ities of the invention is the key, which is so horse is always kept saddled and bridled durate additional still of the control of the invention is the key, which is so horse is always kept saddled and bridled durate additional still of the control of the invention is the key, which is so formed as to be changed by a guage belonging ing the night, for him to mount.

SUMMARY.

The Boston Eve. Journal states that Mr. S. The Senate was not in session. The House I. Bigelow, a teacher in the Trenton Medical held a session, but did little else than to debate School, has made known a discovery of the about adjourning. It finally adjourned over to highest importance as it regards surgery. It consists in a new and certain method of procuring the union of incised wounds by first inten-A THREE-FOLD TRAGEDY.—Thursday after- tion in a few hours. A paper was read before noon last, about 2 o'clock, the neighborhood of the Boston Medical Society, by Dr. H. Bige-Walnut-st., N. Y., was the scene of a tragedy, low, a surgeon of the Hospital, who stated that in which two men named Francis Geiger and it had already been introduced there with success. It is said to be a preparation of gun-cotton and sulphuric ether—the two great lions of horribly wounded in the breast that she was the day yoked in some way for drawing together wounds.

A machine has been invented by Billings & Harrison, which rots, breaks, scutches, and turns country from Belgium by Francis Geiger, with out, four hundred pounds of clean flax or hemp house at the corner of Walnut and Henry-sts., instead of being importers of flax and hemp, where she assisted him in his business as a tai- we must become manufacturers of them, and lor. Their residence was, however, discovered extensive exporters to other portions of the

> The Ashtabula Sentinel states that Messrs. Mills, Convers & Co., of that county, recently shipped in one week, five entire cargoes of cheese, amounting to over five hundred tons from Ashtabula harbor. They have purchased in Ashtabula, Lake, and Geauga counties during the last two months, over 1000 tons of cheese for shipment to New York.

A telegraphic dispatch to the New York dollars. Tribune, dated Louisville, Ky., December 21, are foreigners. The woman could speak only says that the steamer American burst her steam and connection pipe below Madison, on Tues- bany on Monday evening by the appearance of day night, by which ten persons were severely a wolf prowling about. All attempts to take Tax on California Gold.—A Washington scalded. Lockwell, the first clerk, was badly him were ineffectual. His wolfship possessed letter mentions a rumor that the Government in scalded and otherwise injured; Samuel Price, a sharp appetite, as he killed during the night Ten Dollars for the best Tract, not exceeding 16 pages on Cabinet Council decided to send immediately a the first engineer, and the second clerk, F. M. number of small vessels of war, brigs and Leeker, are not expected to live. The American was towed to the city.

pertation any part or parcel of the gold ore dug | rival found himself moneyless. General Wool had while in the cars, about fifty-five dollars, mento, or other parts of the gold region of Alta chiefly in gold. Mr. Smith had four hundred California. The decision has been come to, and twenty-five dollars in bank-bills. Each car-

foreign mints, without paying the rightful tax of the 4th inst. The citizens of the county offer a reward for their recovery and the detecwere taken to the South.

> Hon. Jacob Burnet has remitted five hundred dollars to the American Colonization Society at Washington, in aid of the efforts of the Pennsylvania Society to effect the liberation of five hundred and sixty-seven slaves, offered gratuitous emancipation on their assuming the expenses of their colonization.

At a meeting of the Board of Trnstees of the were then visible, and presented to view the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, the hontrue negro type. The movement through the orary degree of D. D., was conferred upon, Chamber continued to increase, and arrived at Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, of Ballston, N. Y. In the House, Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, reported its highest pitch when the new comer coolly and Rev. James Hamilton, of the Free Church' a bill for carrying into effect the thirteenth drew forth an eye-glass, and proceeded lei- Regent Square, London; and the honorary degree of A. M. on Rev. Joseph Warren, of Alla-

> A party of thirty persons recently left New Orleans for Chagres, on their way to California. The party is composed of persons belonging to DREADFUL OCCURRENCE. The Springfield the following different nations Denmark 2, Ill.) Journal, of Nov. 28th, published the fol- Ireland 3, Germany 6, England 2, Sweden 2, owing:-A most melancholy occurrence took Switzerland 3, France 2, and Americans 10, place at the house of Mr. Harrison Baker, on The expedition will cross from Chagres to the South Fork, in this county, on Saturday Panama, and take a coaster from that port to

> The Pittsburg Gazette states, in order to afford some idea of the labor performed by the telegraphic operators, who transmitted the President's Message to the West, that the pahead, two years older than himself, and instantly per on which the telegraphic signs were made. in the Pittsburg office, measures seventeen thou-

A mass meeting was held at Andes, Delaware county, "for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the farther collection of New Zealand.—An arrival with papers of rents—to establish confidence in the party, and gers, bringing the Electoral votes for President Aug. 23, from Wellington to New Zealand, fur- transact other important business connected with the anti-rent organization."

> A rich young gentleman of Troy has been fined one thousand dollars for running over and breaking the arm of a poor child in the street. while driving at a furious rate. The Judge bore down hard on the fact that he displayed no regret at the act, and did not stop to see whether the child was hurt.

The man who robbed the Treasurer's office of Bedford county, Pa., in August last, has years, England and France were at war 262 been arrested. His name is Samuel Waters, a years. former steward of the poor-house in Bedford. \$1.500 of the stolen money has been recover

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company are said to pay one-eighth of the entire dock receipts of Liverpool, and to disburse in that port nearly ten thousand dollars a week in wages and tradesmen's bills.

The annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society will be held in Albany, on. Wednesday, the 17th of January, 1849, at which time premiums will be awarded on grain A. B. Burdick, W. M. Fahnestock, Wm. G. Quibell, Thos. and root crops, butter, cheese, fruits, &c.

Mrs. Royall says of editors-"Take them all home in Windsor, Broome county, N. Y., on in all, they are the greatest benefactors of the huthe 6th of November last, deranged, and has man race—the most worthy, and the worst rewarded." O, that the people would consider Look out for countereit fives on the Sack-

parents. Information may be sent to Windsor etts Harbor Bank. They are lithrographic imitations of the genuine. N. Quackenbush. Register, on the back. Black River Canal is progressing daily to

the Exchange, by Mr. Evans, a very ingenious- High Falls, on Black River, during the next

At the palace of the Emperor of Austria a

Since the introduction of croton water, it is stated that one hundred millions of dollars have been invested in manufactures in the city of N. York.

President Polk's Message, containing upward f fifteen thousand words, was flashed all the way from Baltimore to St. Louis in twenty-four nours, and this too, with the minutest punctuation marked in the document. Copies were also dropped on the way, at York, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania; Massillion, Cleveland Zanesville, Columbus, Dayton, and Cincinnati, in Ohio; Madison and Evansville, in Indiana; Louisville in Kentucky; and Saline, in Illi-

Judge Burnet, son of the celebrated Bishop or Salisbury, when young, is said to have been GRAIN—Genesee 1 23; Ohio is nominally 1 05 a 1 10. of a wild and dissipated turn. Being one day found by his father in a very serious humor, onto the ser What is the matter with you, Tom," said the old prime, and 11 25 for new; 13 25 for old mess, and Bishop, "what are you ruminating on?" "A 14 00 for new. Lard 72c. Butter, 10 a 12c. for Ohio; 12 greater work than your Lordship's History of the Reformation," answered the son. what is that?" asked the father. "The reformation of myself, my lord," replied the son

The Bos. Cour. gives another instance of a serious bank mistake. The teller of the Exchange thousand dollar bills, instead of two one hundred dollar bills. Restitution of the money has been made.

Mr. Ellet, the engineer who constructed the Niagara Suspension Bridge, has proposed to the Mayor of St. Louis, to throw a similar structure across the Mississippi from that city to the Illinois shore. He estimates the cost of the undertaking at one hundred and fifty thousand

The Chronotype says that no little excitement was created in one of the streets of Alsome eight or ten geese belonging to one of the the subject of Sunday Legislation, showing its anti-Christia

A man who has returned from California be-The Springfield Republican says that Gen. ing asked what goods were the best investments Wool and Mr. A. B. Smith arrived at the Union to be carried to California, replied, "Green House from Boston; each of them upon his ar- spectacles by all means, for they are needed to protect the eyes of the gold-diggers from the brilliancy of the metal."

influence over his brother.

tion of the kidnappers. It is supposed they

Sunbeam, has received from Copenhagen, six

The Cincinnati Historical Society, says the similarity in imitation morocco, plain, 87½ cents; ditto, gilt edges \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco full gilt, \$1 37½.

Those wishing books will place for form the same of ing that America was settled by the Scandina- Spruce st., New York. vians, in the tenth century.

> A young man named Folger, says the New York Sun, who went out to California a year or more ago, returned recently with \$15,000 in gold, to be expended in goods for a second California speculation.

The colored people of Pennsylvania have been holding a State Convention at Harrisburg, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure lish an American edition of this profound and to themselves the right of suffrage.

The Bangor Democrat states that there will waters that there was last year.

The New York Sun estimates that fifty thousand persons will emigrate from this city to tributor and virtual conductor. This work embodies all the California, between now and next July.

Sterne used to say, "The most accomplish ed way of using books, is to serve them as most people do lords, learn their title, and then brag of their acquaintance."

A carpenter in Trenton, N. J., named D. S. Showing the bearings of this science of mind to legislation Anderson, has contracted to build a dozen frame houses to be sent to California.

The United States steamer Dragon was lost at the mouth of the Rio Grande, on the 26th ult. Her cargo was saved.

Philadelphia is the honored burial-place of eleven of our old Commodores, viz :- Decatur Bainbridge, Barney, Truxton, Shaw, Hull, Rodgers, Porter, Elliot, Dallas, and Biddle,

The members of the Illinois Legislature, un der the new constitution, receive two dollars a day, for forty days, and at the expir that time, if they remain in session,

dollar a day. The culture of the Banana has been success fully attempted on several plantations at Galveston. The fruit matures well and has a fine

Col. Stephens' hotel, in Dodgeville, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 26th ult. Loss estimated at 2,000; no insurance.

It is said that during the space of 713

In Plainfield, N. J., on the 17th instant, by Eld. L. Craniall, Mr. Thomas F. Randolph to Miss Caroline M. Yar-

In Hopkinton, R. I., Dec. 10th, by Eld. A. B. Burdick, Amos B. LANPHEAR, of Westerly, and ORKILLA R PROSSER,

In Pawcatuck, Dec. 17th, by the same, Mr. Thomas L. PALMER, of Hopkinton, and Miss Susan E. GEAR, of Wes-

LETTERS.

M. Wilcox, I. W. Utter, H. J. Webb, L. Crandall, A. D Titsworth, C. A. Osgood.

RECEIPTS. C. W. Church, Rockville, R. I. \$2 00 pays to vol. 5 No.

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RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

he Treasurer of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder Of H. C. Hubbard, for Church in Scott. Maxson Green, Of A. G. Burdick, for 2d Church, Verona. Of Wm. Maxson, for E. Beebe,

A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer.

New York Market, Monday, Dec. 25. ASHES-Pots \$6; Pearls 6 25.—FLOUR AND MEAL -Flour 5 31 a 5 44 for common and good brands; 5 62 a 5 75 for pure. Jersey Meal 2 87. Rye Flour 3 12. a 20c. for State. Cheese 61 a 7c.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO Including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, Bank paid out on a banking check, two one and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

> CENTRAL ASSOCIATION—SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING The Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will hold a Semi-Annual Meeting, for missionary purposes, on the third day of the week, before the second Sabbath in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., with the Church in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y. A full representation from the several churches composing said Association, is earnestly requested. ELI S. BAILEY.

TRACT ON SUNDAY LEGISLATION

BROOKFIELD, December 8th. 1848.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Sabbath Tract Society, held on the 15th of October, the Cor. 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

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

hiefly in gold. Mr. Smith had four hundred and twenty-five dollars in bank-bills. Each caried his money in his pantaloons pocket.

Three negro boys were kidnapped from their to the president elect, who resides at Baltimore, is literally flooded with the missives of office-together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The price in strong leather, binding is 75 cents per copy; Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with superb volumes of antiquarian researches, prov- particular directions how to send, to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9

> PROSPECTUS OF THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF MOAAL AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE. Volume I. for 1848—American edition.

GEORGE COMBE AND ROBERT COX, EDITORS. THE many and earnest desires expressed by the lovers of 1 Phrenology on this side of the Atlantic, and the hope of still farther advancing this great cause, has induced us to pub SCIENTIFIC QUARTERLY.

Its character and merits need but little comment, further than that it emanates from some of the ablest minds in Eng not be half the lumbering upon the Penobscot land and Scotland, and has been before the public more than twenty years.

GEORGE COMBE. The distinguished phrenological writer, is its principal connew discoveries, together with all of interest which appear tains to Phrenological Science MAGNETISM

It also advocates, showing its adaptation to medical science to the relief of human suffering, and to its other various and important applications. It also urges, with great ability and pre-eminent success HUMAN RIGHTS,

moral and political government, as well as to individual sel

The first number will be embellished with a beautiful por trait of Mr. Combe, and subsequent numbers by those of other distinguished individuals. Each number will contain 96 pages, and will be issued quarterly on the following RE DUCED TERMS, invariably in advance:

Single copy, one year, All subscribers will commence and close with the volum Please address No. 131 Nassau-street, New York. Editors who copy the above, and send papers to

owler & Wells, New York, shall receive the work.

CONSTITUTION

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY ART. 1.—This Society shall be known by the name of "The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society."

ART. 2.—The object of this Society shall be to print and publish such periodicals, books, &c., as shall meet the wants

of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, and promote the cause of Christ generally. ART. 3.—Each contributor of five dollars may become a Member of the Society, and each contributor of twenty-five dollars may become an Honorary Director, with the privilege of participating in the deliberations of the Board of Mana-

ART. 4.—The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting, at which it shall elect a President, a Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, together with four others elected for the purpose, shall constitute a Board of Managers to conduct the business of the Society, having power to make their own by laws, and to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body. ART. 5.—The Board of Managers shall meet quarterly for

the transaction of business, at such time and place as shall have been appointed at a previous meeting. The Recording Secretary shall call extra meetings of the Board, whenever any three members of the Board shall request him to do so ART. 6.—The minutes of each meeting of the Board and be signed by the Chairman and the Recording Secretary.

ART. 7.—The first Annual Meeting of the Society shall be

held in the City of New York on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1849, 25th day of the month; and subsequent Annual Meetings may be held at b such times and places as the Society shall direct. At these meetings the Board of Managers shall present a Report of their transactions, together with the Treasurer's account.

ART. 8.—Should there at any time, on the presentation of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, be a surplus on hand, over and above what may, in the judgment of the

Board, be required to meet the wants of the establishment the Society shall divide such surplus in equal successmong the following benevolent objects, viz: Missions, the circulation of religious Tracts, the education of candidates for the ministry, and the support of indigent superamusted ministers of their widows and orphans. Should the Society for any research son ever be dissolved, its property, if any, shall be divided in the research of the superamusted in the society for any research. in the same manner as above provided in case of surplus.

ART. 9.—This Constitution may be altered at any Annual

Meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the mem bers present.

The above is the Constitution formed by delegates from the Eastern, Central, and Western Associations at a meeting held in New Market, N. J., on the 5th and 6th dere of September last. It is kept standing for the purpose of giving all an opportunity to become familiar with it Wil not some friend of the cause, in each section of the denorm nation, volunteer to obtain what members he can in his own neighborhood, and forward their names? Hadily and their

### THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

BY J. C. PERCIVAL.

Faintly flow thou gentle river, Like a dream that dies away; Down the ocean gliding over, Keep thy calm unruffled way: Time with such a silent motion, Floats along on wings of air, To eternity's dark ocean, Burying all its treasures there.

Roses bloom, and then they wither; Cheeks are bright then fade and die; Shapes of light are wafted hither-Then, like visions, hurry by; Quick as clouds at evening driven, O'er the many-clouded west. Years are bearing us to Heaven, Home of happiness and rest.

### MONKEYS IN INDIA.

Strangers are very much surprised to see monkeys romping about the tops of the houses in Madras, or dashing across the streets; and sailors, on landing, are greatly amused by them. and try to catch them, or hit them with sticks and stones-but all in vain, as they expertly jump out of the way, and then show their teeth, as if in derision of the assailants. Some years ago these animals were so numerous, so mischievous, and destructive to property, especially in pulling off tiles, and in stealing from people in the markets and bazaars, that it was determined to catch the depredators, put them in cages, and carry them off to distant jungles; for the people had a great aversion to kill them. After much trouble, many of them were caught; but they were so very refractory that some of them received a dozen lashes each, and were sent far away. Many of them found their way These paintings are by the celebrated Hogarth. hear no more of it. back again, and now the inhabitants are as "The Lord Mayor's Day," the ninth of Nomuch annoyed as ever.

Within the last eight or ten months, they have played all sorts of pranks in our houses; for, as we are obliged to allow the doors and windows to be open on account of the heat. they can easily enter my apartment. I had the mortification to find that a young fellow had got hold of my Pilgrim's Progress, and had ac- in the days of the tournaments. This gorgeous tually torn down the plate where the Pilgrim receives his "parchment roll;" and as he saw me, leisurely walked off, seeming to say, as he es, twenty to each boat, and the banners of all looked around at me, "have I not done it?" one use a tooth brush, and he carried it completely off. My wafers they are perpetually ing their year of office, and wear in the courts see the fate of his fellow passengers, he disstealing, and several times they have taken purple silk gowns, with fur trimming and gold tinguished his wife struggling for her life, but away the box. Nay, the steel pens were quite chains. in their way; and one day, when I was nearly blaming a servant, it was discovered that a monkey was the thief. As for tumblers, and various earthen vessels, I know not how many they have broken; and loaves of bread, if not watched or locked up, are soon in the hands of these gentry; and when the creatures have gone a short distance, they sit down to look at us, and then begin to eat. I ought to have said before, that they delight in my letters and notes; and after gravely inspecting them, they tear them in pieces.

Sometimes they get on my bed and scratch themselves, then roll about in their gambols, and leave plenty of marks behind. At other times they admire themselves in a lookingglass, and endeavor to touch what they believe thousand musical instruments, pitched on as to be one of their own kin. Not long ago they broke one of them and carried off a beautiful silver watch. They were soon on a neigboring house, and commenced their experiments the glass was forthwith broken, the second hand, which no doubt astonished them by its movements, was torn off, and the other hands were severed in the same manner. The ticking of the watch was the greatest puzzle of all. The servants were after them; but no, Jocko could run well, and did not wish to part with his prize. A fine loaf of bread, however, was brought, and placed at some distance, and pug could not resist that. He abandoned the watch for what to him was far better, and the watch was regained, though sadly injured. This unfortunate transaction, however, had only stimulated their curiosity; and they one day succeeded in purloining from the table a large gold watch belonging to the writer of this paper, and carried it to the top of the house; but they were detected in their villainy, and fright-

"Well, but why not kill them?" say my young friends. I did shoot one, but I shall not soon do it again; he looked so much like a human being; his companions also made such a noise; and hooted me for days after; then the natives were much offended; so that I cannot try the plan again. Then I offered a large sum to any servant who would catch me one; for determined to make an example of him, and trim him up a little, and crop his ears and tail, so as to frighten others ; but all in vain. We got a large rat-trap, and put some bread in it An inexperienced young monkey set at it, and was caught; but he worked hard, and assisted by his tapering head, succeeded after some deen scratches in liberating himself, and shortly returned with another, to show him the machine. They examined it and walked away

The next day we tried again; and they so managed the matter as to carry off the bread. I procured poison and put it on bread and butter and preserves. An old fellow seized the prize, chewed a little, then looked at me, put it out of his mouth, shook his head, and bid us good morning. A young tel did exactly the same thing.

Juvenile Offering.

He had about him The life of Monroe Ed-bath on the poor Dominie, while the minister wards, the forger," "The life of Dr. Jennings, and his friends almost died with laughter. the celebrated victimized," The Newgate Calendar. "and the "Travelers' Guide." a pair of Colt's revolving pistols, loaded and capped, M. Dallas and John M. Read, for services as a flask of powder, bullets and moulds, a box of counsel for the defendant in the suit of the city matches two pieces of sperm candles, a pair of Philadelphia vs. the Northern Liberties and of false whiskers and moustaches, a piece of Spring Garden, to restrain these districts from yellow ochre, used to discolor the skin and the free use of the Schuylkill water, and which make one lookwolder; a small phial of chloro- suit these eminent lawyers gained, was the snug form and a sponge, and \$45 in gold. In some little sum of \$10,000, or \$5,000 each. The disof the pockets small pieces of paper were tricts deemed the charge exorbitant, and would found with directions copied in neat writing, not pay it. The learned counsel agreed to giving the manner to slice the complexion, to abate three-fifths each, of their original claim,

as a diary since November 16. He turned out to be a boy who had been advertised as "miss vice on the subject of emigrating to California, ing." The father came and said his son used and trying his luck in gathering gold. We to be a good boy, but had latterly been ruined advised him to stay in New York, and be conby reading bad books. The boy robbed his tented with a comfortable living here. We father of \$160 and fled. Now he was trying to know of no greater misfortune to a country rob the U.S. Sub-Treasury in the Custom than that bread should be scarce and gold House. His book contains a list of all the plenty. Look at the fate of Sir Walter Rajewelry stores in New York, and all the great leigh; look at all the expeditions in search of rogues in the country. It is a strange affair.

### THE MAYOR OF LONDON.

The Lord Mayor of London has a salary of co and Peru. No greater calamity can befall £90,000 a year. He has also a mansion or pal- a nation or people, than to be rich in gold and ace provided by the city corporation, which is poor in comforts. Here are young men going furnished with great splendor; the banqueting on a five month's voyage round Cape Horn to hall and the Egyptian hall are magnificent California—they jump ashore and rush to the apartments. There is a spacious and elabor- banks of the Sacramento river to pick up ately carved state bed. There are twenty-four grains of gold-the more they find the less its footmen, in sumptuous liveries, allowed the value. If they are lucky enough to pick up 50 Mayor, besides a sword bearer, who rides with dollars a day, the whole goes for flour and othhim in his state carriage, a chaplain, a toast er necessaries; and if they are lucky, and colmaster, two marshals, dressed in sumptuous lect some thousands in gold, and wish to reuniform, and twenty marshal's men, in blue, turn home, they are robbed and murdered on red, and gold. The Mayor during his year of the way. Bands of Indians and banditti will of office is always dressed in a court suit, and hover round the gold regions to intercept and wears a scarlet mantle, trimmed with sable fur, rob the industrious gold gatherers, and finally a large gold chain, and diamond badge pending from it around his neck. His wife is called lators themselves, and they will cut each oththe Lady Mayoress, and should she become a er's throats. It has not been said without reamother during the time of her husband's mayoralty, she receives a silver cradle as a present | ny a man, with a few hundred dollars in hand, from the corporation.

The carriage of the Mayor is generally most | ing, will throw them all up and hasten to Calbeautifully adorned with painting and gilding, and the liveries of the servants are generally ceeds; he lives in no greater security and comgaudy in the extreme, being one mass of gold fort than he does here. Rich and poor can se and silver lace. The state coach is an immense cure nothing from wealth but a comfortable vehicle, of carved work, richly gilded, and hav- living. Can they not secure it here? This ing paintings representing the triumphs of gold fever will destroy the profits of many per commerce and civilization over barbarism. sons, and the bubble will burst, and we shall vember, the day of his inauguration into office, is one of great splendor; the state coach with six horses, accompanied by the footmen in state livery, the whole of the guilds, or city companies, in their mantles of ceremony, large banners of silk, with the arms of the companies and a number of knights in full armor, as procession returns by water. The boats are all gold and carving, the rowers in rich dresssorts streaming from them. The sheriffs of the a storm arose, and the boat was upset. The have very splendid carriages and liveries dur-Boston Rambler.

### THE DISMAL SWAMP.

The Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina is a fearful place. It is full of wild birds, wild beasts, reptiles, and runaway slaves. Huge bull-frogs, nearly as large as a man's foot, with smaller specimens of the same genus, open a "concert" every night-great indolent herons and other aquatic birds, too lazy to take a fish unless he jumps out of the water of his own accord, sit around on the trees. Dense swarms of musquetoes, ephemers, and sand-flies, throng the air. At about sunset and later, all the ani mal life is in motion. Every throat is open. The croaking of the frogs, buzzing of insects, cooing of turtle-doves, like the strains from a many different keys, make an assemblage of harmony and discord that defies description. The vegetation of the Swamp is more luxuricypress, loaded down with festoons of moss, the about as well attempt to walk into a stone wall through the lake, and on its bank runs the stage road. Snakes, lizards, scorpions, and other loathsome reptiles, abound in great num-

# PUNCTUATION.

A country schoolmaster, who found it rather difficult to make his pupils observe the difference between a comma and a full stop, adopted a plan of his own, which he flattered himself would make them proficient in the art of punctuation: thus, in reading, when they eame to a comma, they were to say tick, and read on to a colon or semi-colon, tick, tick, and when a full point, tick, tick, tick. Now it so happened that the worthy Dominie received notice that the parish minister was to pay a visit of examination to his school, and as he was desirous to show his pupils to the best advantage, he gave them an extra drill the day before the examination. 'Now,' said he, addressing his pupils, when you read before the minister to-morrow, you leave out the ticks, though you must think them as you go along, for the sake of elocution.' So far so good. Next day came, and with it the minister, ushered into the room by the Dominie, who, with smiles and bows, hoped that the training of the scholars would meet his approval. Now it so happened that the first boy called up by the minister had been absent the preceding day, and, in the hurry, the master had forgotten to give him his instructions how to act. The minister asked the boy to read a chapter in the Old Testament, which he point out. The boy complied, and in his best accent began to read: 'And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, tick, speak unto the children of Isra-A Modern Jack Shepherd.—A boy of 17 el, saying, tick, tick, and thus shalt thou say un-was found hidden in a rubbish box in the New to them, yick, tick, tick. This unfortunate sal-York Custom House, by the porter, recently. ly, is his own style, operated like a shower-

LAWYER'S FEES .- The claim of Messrs Geo. write thyteble, &c. and likewise two small and take four thousand dollars between them.

THE GOLD FEVER.—A friend asked our adgold; look at the fate of Spain, once the first power in the world, now the last, in consequence of her gold and silver mines in Mexia revolution will break out among the specuson, that "gold is the root of all evil," and maa good business, and making a comfortable livifornia in search of the dross. Suppose he suc-[Morn. Star.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES .- A Swiss Journal furnishes us with the following romantic tale of real life. A married couple who had lived for several years in a state of anti-conjugal harmony, determined to part, and made an appointment with each other to meet at the no tary's to sign the deed of separation. To arrive at the office of the man of law they had to cross a lake, and, as it happened, they both embarked in the same boat. On their passage in imminent danger. A feeling of his early affections returned to him, and plunging into the water, he swam to her and succeeded in rescuing her. When she recovered her senses, and learned to whom the owed her life, she threw herself into his arms, and he embraced her with equal cordiality. They then vowed an oblivion of all their differences, and that they would live and die together.

English Beauty-Speaking of English wo-

men, Mrs. Kirkland says:-With a strong prepossession in favor of English beauty, and a notion that such an occasion as that of the drawing-room would afford a fine field for the display of it, we must confess to have been disappointed in our search. Very few of the ladies we saw were more than day, when his nephew, a Guinea trader, came comely; a large portion fell behind even that. in. One beautiful woman there was, whom we the honor of seeing the two greatest men in the were led to suppose to have been the Marchionant than can be seen in any other part of the ess of Duro, though we could not ascertain it. be," said the Guniea-man, "but I don't like world. The timber is pine, oak, and sweet-gum, We were told that that lady, the daughter-in your looks: I have often bought a man much black-gum, holly, the beautiful tulip-tree, the law of the Duke of Wellington, and the Duch- better than both of you together, all muscles ess of Argyle, daughter of the Duchess of and bone, for ten guineas. mistletoe bough in dark green bunches growing | Sunderland, were the only conspicuously beauabout on many different trees with different tiful women at court. Neither among the comkinds of timber. Immense cane-brakes, so mon people in the streets of London, nor in the thickly interwoven with vines that one might country towns, did we observe the fresh complexion and buxom air which we had been as to force his way through. A canal is made taught to expect. Low-life beauty seems to have through the Swamp, and part of the way it goes | been spoiled by factories; and if there was ru ral beauty we did not see it."

> FAMILIES OF LITERARY MEN. - With the exception of the noble Surrey, we cannot point out a representative in the male line of any English poet. The blood of beings of that order can seldom be traced far down, even in the female line. There is no English poet prior to the middle of the eighteenth century. -and, we believe, no great author, except Clarendon and Shaftesbury-of whose blood we have any inheritance among us. Chau- to New Orleans. His weight on the hoof is cer's only son died childless; Shakspeare's 3,200 pounds—he is seven years old. line expired in his daughter's only daughter. None of the other dramatists of that age left any progeny: neither did Raleigh, nor Bacon, nor Cowley, nor Butler. The grand daughter of Milton was the last of his blood. Newton, Locke, Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Hume, Gibbon, Cowper, Gray, Walpole, Cavendish, (and we might greatly extend the list,) never married. Neither Bolingbroke, nor Addison, nor Warburton, nor Johnson, nor Burke. transmitted their blood.

aising the chesnut is this: the nuts must not be suffered to become stock dry. Plant them in the spring of the year. The first winter protect them from the frost, or they are apt to be killed. The next spring transplant them in the following manner: select a dry soil, dig a hole eighteen inches deep and three feet wide; fill it with small loose stones and clay to within six inches of the surface, set your tree on that, take care of it, and it will grow well, and in four years bear nuts. The chesnut should be more attended to than it is. It is valuable food, and freight. very nourishing. In Italy the chesnuts grow to the size of small apples, and are used for food by the peasantry.

Mode of Feeding Cattle in Madagascar. The provision is sometimes placed in a kind of rack, but it is also placed so high that the animal is compelled to stand the whole time in feeding, in a position that forces the chief weight of the body upon the hind legs. Whether this custom originated in accident or design is uncertain, but it is universal, and is supposed to aid in fattening the animal better than our European mode of allowing them to stand on a level floor. Sometimes animals are fed in this memorandum books, in one of which were The Northern Liberties has resolved to pay her manner for three or four years, and attain an day. This is the 48th year that he has filled written cyphers, and the other had been kept share, \$2,000 of this amount and it and the other had been kept share, \$2,000 of this amount and the other had been kept share,

## VARIETY.

A coach standing across a pathway in Bos ton, two gentlemen coming up requested the coachman to move. He would not, and a lady who had just alighted, came to the door of the shop in which she was, and insolently told the coachman not to stir. Thereupon the two gentlemen passed in at one side of the coach and out at the other, to the extreme discomposure of another lady who was inside the coach. Better still, a party of sailors coming up, followed the gentleman and scrambled brough the carriage after them.

One of the greatest dairies in our country, is that of Col. Meacham, of Pulaski, N. Y. His farm consists of 1000 acres, 300 of which are devoted to grass; and he keeps 1000 head of cattle, and 97 cows. In one year he made 30,-000 lbs. of cheese, 20,000 lbs. of which sold at one time in New York, for from 6 1-2 to 7 cts. a pound. He feeds his cows mostly on hay and carrots; of the latter he raises 2000 bushels, and gives each cow half a bushel per day. and besides the benefits derived from his grass for his stock, he gathers not less than 300 bushels of grass seed.

The Princeton (III.) Herald says-" Mr. N. B. Lucas, of Jefferson county, has just invented a new threshing and winnowing machine, which can thresh and clean with ease six hundred bushels of oats in a day, and about five hundred bushels of wheat. It threshes damp grain well, separating it from the straw easily. The inventor says that there is no machinery that winds with damp straw; no elevators to choke; no hands required to pitch straw from the machine, as the machinery throws it into a pile, to be taken with a horse-rake, and thereby saves the labor of a man."

We learn from the Lawrence Messenger that Mr. J. Robinson, of that town, has procured a patent for pegging boots and shoes, with which one man can drive one hundred pegs a minute. At every revolution it cuts pegs from the sheet, makes the holes, and leaves them neatly and firmly set in the leather. It is destined to be of much value to the boot manufacturer, and we have no doubt come into gener-

A recent Prussian paper announces that, "In Copenick, a lady's maid shot herself yesterday, Another rogue had no doubt seen some city, two in number, receive no salaries; they husband being a good swimmer soon reached from disappointed love." A subsequent number, receive no salaries; they husband being a good swimmer soon reached from disappointed love." A subsequent number, receive no salaries; they husband being a good swimmer soon reached from disappointed love." A subsequent number, receive no salaries; they husband being a good swimmer soon reached from disappointed love." A subsequent number, receive no salaries to say much in their praise. As literary or the shore in safety. On looking around to be of the naper had the following curious corthe shore in safety. On looking around to ber of the paper had the following curious correction-"The notice of a suicide is to be corrected, so far as to say, that the event took place, not in Copenick, but in Potsdam, that it was not a lady's maid, but a page, not of disappointed love, but on account of debt; and also, that the party did not shoot but hung him-

> Richerand observes—"The exciting causes to which our organs are subject during the day, tend progressively to increase their action. The throbbings of the heart, for instance, are more frequent at night than in the morning; and this action gradually accelerated, would soon be carried to such a degree of activity as to be inconsistent with life, as if its velocity was not moderated at intervals by the recurrence of sleep."

> Mr. Pope was with Sir Godfrey Kneller one "Nephew," said Sir Godfrey, "you have world." "I don't know how great you may

Voss, of Dusseldorf, and D'Oench, of Liegnitz, have summoned all the master printers to a general meeting at Leipzig, on the 17th. The object is the discussion for fixing a uniform standard throughout Germany, for the rate of wages, as well as for printing, both for the government and the public.

In 1825, there was opened in Cochin-China a canal, twenty-three miles long, eighty feet wide, and twelve feet deep. It was begun and finished in six weeks, although carried through large forests and over extensive marshes. 20,000 men worked upon it day and night, and it is dressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers, stated that 7,000 died of fatigue.

The Jacksonville (Ill.) Argus says that recently a large ox, fed by Jacob Strawn, of that county, passed through Jacksonville, on his way

A tame wolf, kept by a Mr. Harwood in Cincinnati as a watch-dog, took it into his head lately to give a specimen of his natural disposition, and seizing a man by the leg wounded him dreadfully. The animal was killed im-

The editor of the Arkansas Journal says:-Where our office was two weeks ago, now Friendship-R. W. Utter. runs the Mississippi river. Out of respect for Genesee—W. P. Langworthy the "Father of rivers," we left.

It is estimated that the tobacco consumed in How To Plant Chesnuts.—The plan for Great Britain and this country costs annually \$93,000,000.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 6th inst. gives an account of a rencontre between Dr. Byrd, of Baton Rouge, and Dr. Skellman. The latter was killed, and the former dangerously Scid-Rowse Babcock

The road now existing across the Isthmus of Panama is traveled in two days. A large number of trucks and carriages have been sent out for the purpose of conveying passengers and

A Mr. Wake, of Troy Grove, Ill., a few days since, administered to his children, five in number some strychnine for medicine of which four of them died immediately.

The whole of the public property of the NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. city of St. John, N. B., is advertised to be sold at auction by the sheriff, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £116,000. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance,

There is an astronomical clock in the telegraph office at Cincinnati, which can be heard to tick in the office at Pittsburg, three thousand miles.

Jacob Hays, Esq., was sworn in as High Constable of the city of New York on Tuesthat he has filled directed, post paid, to he will not not not to that it is to be Grown B. Urran No. 9 Spruce St. How To the that office.

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

DERUYTER, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1848.

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