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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 4, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 237.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

### ALLEDGED CHANGE OF THE SABBATH AT THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

[Section X. of J. A. Begg's Treatise on the Sabbath.]

Notwithstanding the amount and various nature of the evidence already adduced for its continuance as originally instituted by God, it is still alledged that, at the Resurrection of Christ, and on account of His resurrection, the first day of the week. We now, therefore, proceed to an examination of the authority for this assertion. One remark, however, we would simply premise. After what we have already of the divine appointment as that there is a Sabbath at all,—of God's design at first, in the hallowing of it, because of His resting thereupon,—and of its subsequently having been embodied among the Ten Commandments, and of the ratification of the divine law by Christ Himself, as well as His example confirmatory of it,-after all this, we should not surely seem unreasonable, if we were to expect evidence of a very decisive kind, to warrant our entire departure from an institution commended to our observance by so many and such important sanc-This evidence, then, adduced for the change,

in so far as it professes to be derived from Scripture, we shall fully state, and endeavor fairly to meet. We do no injustice, however, to those who maintain the change, when we say that the chief force of the argument is rested on the supposed traditionary evidence—the imagined uninterrupted observance of the first day as the Sabbath by the Church, from the time of the Apostles downward. Here it is, we are persuaded, from the remarks we have been accustomed to meet, both orally put and in a written form, that the great proportion of Christians are not only deceived with regard to the facts which can be substantiated by testimony, but on which, unwittingly in very many cases, they place that confidence in the words as day of the week "was doubtless one of those well as in the deeds of uninspired men, which should be reposed alone on the Word of God. Those who profess to know and state the truth, having themselves too often a bias, give a color. a principle would be most dangerous, however ing to the facts of history; while others, found- convenient a mode it might be found of estabing arguments upon the facts so treated, help lishing the point. To those who desire to follow to lead the reader still farther astray, by inductions which even their own first statement of better supported than they often are,) could not bility of truth, were we, on the contrary, to be matter of faith. Yet, a supposed fullness suppose that, foreseeing the corruption which of traditionary testimony to the earliest observance of the first day of the week as the Christ- this violation of the authority of God was an ian Sabbath has, without question, contributed evil of which Christ had specially warned His to render the Church satisfied with a scantiness friends, during these last forty days of His of Scripture testimony which would otherwise have been regarded as insufficient. Is it, in the circumstances of the case, uncharitable to beclose attention, would have considered the pre-It is indeed admitted, even by those who are faithful Apostle of the Gentiles, also, forewarned "there is no direct and express authority."\* that there should come an apostacy or falling work, it ought to be a solemn question, how far they may be incurring the guilt deplored by Christ, of not only themselves breaking God's command, but also of teaching others so, in regard to the appointed day of rest. Our present rection to have actually been upon that day.

desire to undervalue His resurrection from the done in regard to the Sabbath. And feeling provinces of the celestial empire. It seems, dead. This truth holds an important place in this to be a dishonor to Him who has a soverthe economy of Redemption; and although eign right to be implicitly obeyed, in the name there is no connection between the two truths, of that God whose Law is our rule, and in the I do bless God, that since I first perceived the name of the Son who delighted to do His continuing obligation of the Original Sabbath, I Father's will, I desire to be enabled to vindihave been taught more of the importance of cate both against corruption and perversion. God's having raised His Son from the dead, and given Him glory, than ever I knew before. the Resurrection of Christ, and on what has But that there is any such connection between been called the frequency and regularity with that event and the Sabbath, as either to intimate | which He afterwards appeared to His disciples, or justify a change in the hallowed day, is what as being evidence of the change of the Sab-I do not believe. Neither is it possible, that bath. This, therefore, requires our careful exany man's sense of the importance of Christ's amination. The first statement which we have resurrection will be lessened by his being of Christ's having risen from the dead, is in the brought to a more correct understanding of its account given of the discovery made by the real place in the divine economy, even if it women at the sepulchre, when they came with the districts of Nanhai and Pwanyu, hereby son John, may be introduced with advantage, produce the conviction that such imagined their spices and ointments, having "rested the distinctly publish important rules for the capture change of the day of rest is wholly unauthor- Sabbath day, according to the commandment." ized.

Still, however, I must say, that even supposing no commandment of God had previously ment we would not be exalting the day of our choice at the expense of that which God has named, still it might be made matter of question whether, in so seeking to honor the Saviour, the day of His resurrection was that most suitable the day of Christ's birth for sanctification, as that on which all the other parts of His humiliation depended,—or, if Friday were known to be truly the day of Christ's death, we might have

appointed it as the hallowed day, in commemo-McFarlane on the Sabbath, p. 61.

to be adopted as the standard for determining, word." Matt. 28: 1-8. His death, that great proof of His love, might, Here we have the angelic announcement of the troops under his authority, and also to all is, whereon a new name is written, which none

stance, that it does not seem strange to those tion and redemption. who so believe, that such change should have been designed of God, and that yet not one word is mentioned of such a thing in the history of the resurrection itself, as declared to the disciples, or by the apostles?

True, indeed, it has been said, that the alteration of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first many things which, concerning the kingdom of God, Christ taught them between His resurrec tion and ascension." The introduction of such in the light, rather than in darkness, it will, ' doubtless," be regarded as no very satisfactory facts, biased as it is, does not warrant. The evidence of the alledged change. Nor do I testimonies of ecclesiastical historians, (even if think that it would be speaking with less probawould so soon be introduced into His church. sojourn among them,—as He had, before His death, expressly said, "Whosoever shall break one of these least commandments, and shall kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do sumed change to be well supported, if that and teach them, the same shall be called great change were rested wholly on divine authority? in the kingdom of heaven." Matt. 5: 19. His the public vindicators of the change, that for it the church, when writing to the Thessalonians, To the church's instructors, engaged in such away. If we are to assume a liberty of putting our own suppositions in place of Scripture verity, then, "doubtless," there is no imagination of man which may not be vested with divine

In reference to a different ordinance, and that design requires that we confine ourselves en- one on which he is perhaps as much mistaken tirely to what is contained on the subject in the as in regard to that now under consideration, Scriptures of truth-embracing the statements | Dr. Wardlaw has said, "Explicit authority for and practice of the Apostles, and the example relinquishing a practice, is quite as indispensable of the Apostolic Church. We have, therefore, as explicit authority for commencing one.' now to ascertain whether the fact of the resur- | The principle is a sound one. We are not at rection of Christ is assigned by God as a reason liberty to introduce a change upon God's apfor changing the Sabbath from the seventh to pointments, or to justify it when done, by any the first day of the week,—and whether the in- speculation on the propriety or fitness of setting spired writers do at all state our Lord's resur- apart a different day, or assigning reasons for the preference of another object than that liams, late missionary to China, gives an ac-My gracious Saviour knows that I have no which God has given. Yet both appear to be count of a similar transaction in some of the

Much stress, we have said, has been laid on "In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdelene, and the other Mary, to see existed, intimating which day is the weekly Sab- the sepulchre. And, behold, there was a great bath, and that in any contemplated arrange- earthquake; for the angel of the Lord descend-

> \* The Mohammedans have fixed on Friday, but not on this account. "The chief reasons for fixing upon Friday as the Mohammedan Sabbath, were, it is said, because Adam was created on that day, and died on the same day of the week, asked Joseph Wolff, "As Christ had said that he came not to abolish the law, why then have the Christians changed the Sabbath day?" Wolff's Researches, p. 246.

It has been stated, that the following days of the week are

ration of Christ's work\*-or, if we knew the stone from the door, and sat upon it. His time, let orders be issued for the villagers and he felt himself. No answer was given; but day, we might have appointed the observance countenance was like lightning, and his raiment farmers at once to assemble and take them, and the departing saint, though little subject to such of the day of Pentecost, because that on that white as snow; and for fear of him the keepers for magistrates to establish store-houses for emotions, wept for a long time in an extraordiday the Holy Ghost, the "promise of the did shake, and became as dead men. And the their reception and purchase, thus without fail nary manner, till at last he broke forth in the Father," the gift of the Redeemer, was first angel answered and said unto the women, Fear sweeping them clean away. If you do not language of impassioned exultation: Oh, non poured out upon the Christian Church,—or, not ye; for I know that ye seek Jesus, which exert yourself to catch the grasshoppers, your now it is come, it is come. I bless should the Lord again vouchsafe to invest His was crucified. He is not here; for He is risen, guilt will be very great. Appended hereto are God, I can die: the Spirit of God hath witness. church with the same miraculous powers, and as He said. Come, see the place where the copies of the rules for catching grasshoppers, ed with my spirit that I am his child. Now I other day might thereby be indicated as having Lord lay; and go quickly, and tell His disciples which, from the lieutenant governor must be can look upon God as my dear Father, and an equal or higher claim to the church's sanctic that He is risen from the dead; and, behold, sent to the treasurer, who will enjoin it upon Christ as my Redeemer: I can now say—this We are but ill qualified to determine the ye see Him; lo, I have told you. And they upon the district magistrates. relative importance of the events which form departed quickly from the sepulchre, with fear Having received the preceeding, besides remore. I know now what that sentence means Sabbath was changed from the seventh to the the Saviour's work and glory; but if this were and great joy, and did run to bring His disciples spectfully transmitted it to the colonel of the The peace of God which passeth under-

for aught that we can perceive, be entitled to the fact of Christ's resurrection, and directions the district justices, that they all with united know but those who have it. And that fit of that preëminence, as being the reason assigned given to the disciples; but not a word have we, purpose bend their energies to observe at the weeping which you saw me in, was a fit of in Scripture for His resurrection and glorifica- from this heavenly messenger, of the Sabbath proper time, that whenever the grasshoppers overpowering love and joy, so great, that seen of the seventh day being as truly a part tion. We read of His "blotting out the hand- being henceforth to be changed on that account, become numerous, they join their forces and could not for my heart contain myself; neither writing of ordinances that was against us, which |-although it seems a fitting opportunity, had extirpate them, thus removing calamity from the can I express what glorious discoveries God was contrary to us," and it is added, "nailing it been true. Neither has the Evangelist, in re- people; we also enjoin upon whoever receives hath made of himself unto me. And had that it to His cross." Col. 2: 14. While yet upon cording the angel's words at a later date, said this, that they catch the grasshoppers according joy been greater, I doubt whether I could have the cross, He said, "It is finished." God, in any thing from which it can be inferred, either to these several directions, which are therefore His own wisdom and love, gave to Israel ordin- that this was done or designed—although we here arranged in order as follows: ances foreshowing both the death and resurrec- find John accounting for their unbelief of the 1st. When the grasshoppers are in the fields tion of Christ; but if now only one day were resurrection itself, that "as yet they knew not of wheat and tender rice, and the thick grass, to be thus observed in commemoration, and the Scriptures, that He must rise again from the every day at early dawn they all alight on the were it left for us to decide which would be the dead." John 20: 9. He says nothing of leaves of the grass, and their bodies being covermost appropriate day to observe in memory of "Scripture," or of any other authority for that ed with dew, are heavy, and they cannot fly or our Lord, it might still be matter of question which has since been appended to it—a change hop; at noon they begin to assemble for flight; hath put a new song into my mouth. O bless whether, in fixing upon the day of His resurrec. of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day and at evening they collect in one spot. Thus the Lord for his infinite goodness and mercy! tion, we were guided by the highest wisdom. of the week. The Resurrection of their Lord each day there are three periods when they can O, now I can die! it is nothing; I bless God I But supposing that the resurrection of Christ gives "great joy" to these female disciples; be caught, and the people and gentry will also can die. I desire to be dissolved, and to be was ascertained to be more worthy of such a but it arises not from a comparison between the have a short respite. The mode of catching with Christ.' place,—and supposing that the work of Re- importance of the first and the seventh day. them is to dig a trench before them, the broader demption was, as is often asserted, of more im- The angel teaches them to rejoice in the and longer the better, on each side placing portance to man than the work of Creation, Saviour's resurrection. He teaches them no- boards, doors, and screens, and such like things, might not this be a reason for a superadded thing derogatory of the Sabbath. Their "great one stretched on after another, and spreading festival, rather than for a changed Sabbath? joy," therefore, does not arise from a disparag- open on each side. The whole multitude must And how are we to account for the circum- ing comparison between the importance of creathen cry aloud, and holding boards in their [To be continued.

## THE VANITY OF PRIDE.

The Macedonian monarch, wise and good, Bade, when the morning's rosy ray began, Courtiers should call, as round his couch they stood, "Philip! remember thou'rt no more than man.

"Though glory spread thy name from pole to pole, Though thou art merciful, and brave, and just, Philip! reflect thou'rt posting to the goal
Where mortals mix in undistinguished dust.'

So Saladin, for arts and arms renowned, Egypt and Syria's wide domains subdued Returning with imperial triumphs crowned, Sighed when the perishable pomp he viewed

And as he rode high in his royal car, In all his pride of conqueror dressed Conspicuous o'er the trophies gained in war Placed pendant on a spear his funeral vest.

While thus the herald cried-" This son of power, This Saladin, to whom the nations bowed. May in the space of one revolving hour. Boast of no other spoil than youder shroud.'

## FAITH vs. WORKS.

Accidentally taking up your paper of August 17th, I perceived an article from the Montreal lieve, that few who have at all given the subject teach men so, he shall be called the least in the Courier, headed, "New WAY TO GET RID OF GRASSHOPPERS." It appears that the editor, in one of his drives, met a cavalcade of sixteen calashes, and inquiring the cause of such a number being together, was told that they were farmers, and that their fields being ravaged by an innumerable army of grasshoppers, on application to their cure or priest, they were recommended to come to town and have masses said in the church here, (which is dedicated to the worship of the Virgin Mary,) for the destruction of the insects; and that they were so far on their way to repeat avas, and pay for masses. What effect was produced by their exertions, or whether their faith could or did remove the

mountain, we are not informed.

Montreal is not the only place where grasshoppers have threatened destruction to the crops of the farmer. The Rev. S. W. Wilthat the grasshoppers had appeared in unusual and alarming numbers, whereupon the government immediately issued orders for their destruction, not by the influence of priests; with their ceremonies of masses, avas, &c., but with force of arms, as their other enemies are conquered. The following extract is from Mr Williams' Journal, which is introduced as evidence of the paternal and protective spirit of their government, and the final execution of their laws :-

of grasshoppers, that it may be known how to er:guard against them in order to ward off injury and calamity. On the 7th day of the 8th month. in the 13th year of Faukwang, we received a communication from the prefect of the departed from heaven, and came and rolled back the from their excellencies the governor and lieutenant governor, as follows:-

set apart for public worship in different nations:—"Sunday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews."

In week are now exhibit in different nations:—"Sunday, by the for catching grasshoppers. Let the governor's be manifestly heard and answered by a very bright gleam of the divine countenance. Upon tradition, unless the painter and the reporter help returning to his father, the son inquired how them to immortality.

He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall the magistrate of the departments, and he again is my Friend, and this is my beloved! My

department, to be straightway forwarded to all

hands, drive them all into the trench; mean while, those on the opposite side, provided with brooms and rakes, on seeing any leaping or crawling out, must sweep them back; then covering them with dry grass, burn them all up. Let the fire first be kindled in the trench, and then drive them into it; for if they are only buried up, many of them will crawl out of the openings, and so escape.

2d. When the swarms of grasshoppers see row of trees, or a close line of flags and streamers, they usually hover over and settle; and the farmers frequently suspend red and white clothes, and petticoats, on long poles, or make red and green paper flags, but they do not always settle with great rapidity. Moreover, they dread the noise of gongs, matcklocks, and guns, hearing which they fly away. If they come so as to obscure the heavens, you must let off the guns, and clang the gongs, or fire the crackers; it will strike the front ranks with dread, and flying away the rest will follow them and depart.

3d. When the wings and legs of the grasshop pers are taken off, and (their bodies) dried in the sun, their taste is like dried sprawns, and moreover they can be kept a long time without spoiling. Ducks can also be reared upon the dried grasshoppers, and soon become large and fat. Moreover, the hill people catch them to entered about half intoxicated, and demanded of

feed pigs; these pigs, weighing at first only twenty catties or so, in ten days time grow to weigh more than fifty catties; and in rearing all domestic animals they are of use. Let all and my means are passing from my hands rapfarmers exert themselves, and catch them alive, giving rice or money, according to the number taken. In order to remove this calamity from your grain, what fear is there that you will not perform this? Let all these rules for catching the grasshoppers be diligently carried into full Wherefore these, commands are transcribed,

acquainted with them. Do you all, then, imthe proper time has come, sound the gong; and I tell you. I shall yet live to hear that you them, without fail making an utter extermination of them; thus calamity will be removed from the people. We will also then confer proach. Let every one implicitly obey. A special command. Promulgated Taukwang, left the counting-room in moody silence. 13th year, 8th month, and 15th day. (Sept.

## DEATH-BED OF REV. WILLIAM JANEWAY.

William Janeway was the father of the Jane ways who were so distinguished among the ear y Non-Conformists of England. As we have not the means of tracing the particulars of his life and labors, a valuable page from the re-"Su and Hwang, by special appointment of cord of his dying hours, in the biography of his and will be appreciated by every pious read

his last illness, he expressed himself in the following manner to his son: 'Oh, John! this passing into eternity is a great thing; this dyment of Kwangchau, transmitting a dispatch ing is a solemn business, and enough to make one's heart ache, that hath not his pardon sealed. and his evidences for Heaven clear. And We have heard that in the department of truly, my son, I am under no small fears as to Kauchau, and its neighborhood contiguous my own estate in another world. Oh that I to Kwangsi, grasshoppers have appeared which could say cheerfully, I can die; and upon good multiply with extreme rapidity. At this time grounds be enabled to look death in the face, for the purpose,—or whether, if we were at liberty to alter the appointed day of rest at all, we might not have preferred a different day for other reasons. Thus we might have preferred on that day, and died on the same day of the second crop is in the blade, (which, if dependent the second crop is in are found, to capture and drive them off. But his peace, retired to solitary prayer, earnestly others from intemperance, and some from we apprehend the people and officers do not imploring that his beloved father might be fill-suicide. understand the mode of capture; wherefore we ed with joy in believing, as a token for good now exhibit in order the most important rules in leaving the world. These intercessions

heart is full; it is brim-full; I can hold no standing.' I know now what that white stone borne it, and whether it would not have separated soul from body. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name, that hath pardoned all my sins, and sealed the pardon. He hath healed my wounds and caused the bones which he hath broken to rejoice. O help me to bless the Lord!

### A FEARFUL LESSON TO PARENTS.

'Poor old man,' said my companion, 'he has een better days.'

This remark referred to an old man, whose tattered garments, tottering frame, and miserable appearance, indicated an object of charity

of the most appalling class. O, yes, I have known him a long time. He built that splendid mansion opposite to us, and was for years its opulent possessor. Retired from business, he supposed himself comfortably situated, with a competence for life, but the intemperance, profligacy, and extravagance of a son, too much indulged and pampered, together with his own indiscretion, have brought him to his present state He lives now upon the charity of those very men who once looked up to him with admiration almost bordering

'And his son—what has become of him?

'I will tell-you. For years he was the most elegantly dressed young man in this neighborhood. Many a time have I seen him leisurely sauntering these streets, or driving furiously over them, a very coxcomb of the first water. He crossed the Atlantic, made a tour of the Continent, and returned a greater fop, and a more lavish spendthrift than before he traveled, Affairs grew worse, however, with the old man; unexpected misfortunes befel him; his means diminished, while the demands of the young man increased. I happened to be in the counting-room of a friend one day, where the old man was settling some business, when the son his father two hundred dollars!

'I am not able to let you have it,' said the old gentleman. 'Times are changed with me,

'Upon this the son began to swear furiouslv. He gnashed his teeth, called him an old fool, and other harsh names, and swore he would have the money. As the old man turned aside and wiped the tears from his face, I caught hold of the young man's arms-for I was moved with indignation—and said to him, Sam. that all you soldiers and people may be fully listen to me. You have been pampered, spoiled, ruined, and in turn you have ruined vour mediately, in obedience to them, when you see father. You now curse him. Remember what when you see the grasshoppers and their young have died in a poor-house. As sure as God increasing, straightway get ready, on the one lives, the child that curses his parent will not hand seizing them, and on the other announcing be permitted to prosper. Your infamy is alto the officers that they collect the troops, that ready doing its work upon you; take care that with united strength you may at once catch a few years do not miserably wind up your career of folly.

I can scarcely tell you why I uttered that prediction of the poor-house, but it came upon rewards upon those of the farmers and people me with irresistible force, and the young men who first announce to the magistrates their ap- staggered for a time beneath the resoluteness and sternness of my gaze. A moment after he

I felt a particular and painful interest in observing the career of that young man, as from one degree of infamy to another he plunged deeper and deeper, until he had become a miserable market-house loafer, and would be often observed gambling for pennies with negroes. upon the unwashed stalls. Presently disease attacked him, and poor Sam, sure enough, became the inmate of the alms-house. He died there after a somewhat protracted illness. The body was offered to that old man for interment, but he was too poor to have it removed.

'I suppose, then, it was consigned to the Potter's Field,' said I.

Being under dark apprehensions of mind in 'No,' replied my friend : 'he had no burial. His skeleton at this moment hangs upon wire in the medical room—an anatomical prepara-Methodist Protestant.

> A writer in the Advocate of Peace estimates that 70,000 men in various capacities were sent to Mexico during the war, and that the lives of not less than 30,000 have been lost, either by sickness or in battle. The ruin of character, morals, and health, to those who survive, cannot be estimated. The newspapers continually announce the death of returned volunteers. some from diseases contracted in the camp.

The memory of a beauty is like the memory combined forces be immediately instructed to bright gleam of the divine countenance. Upon tion, unless the painter and the reporter help

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 4, 1849.

# FORSAKING TRUTH IN ORDER TO DO MORE GOOD

We have some strange specimens of discipleship among the professed followers of Christ. It is amazing how men keep up a reputation for piety, while they disregard the express conditions of discipleship. We have reason to fear that not only the common people, but even ministers, fall into the delusion, that it is not worth he may not be so useful, by a great deal, as the while to be very exact in their adherence to one who was placed over his congregation of divine truth. On this point, we feel moved to ten. The hundreds whom he has added to the offer a few words, having in view more especially | church may not walk worthy of the name of that portion of truth which distinguishes us as a denomination.

How often have we known ministers of the gospel to be so far convinced of the fallacy of the arguments by which the claims of the first day of the week to religious regard are supported, as to confess, without reserve or qualification, that the truth was with us, and yet refuse to come out publicly as the advocates of the Sabbath, lest it might abridge their usefulness! 'We believe you are right,' say they, ' but we think we can do more good by remaining where we are.' And once in a while (thank God, not very often) this delusion gets possession of a minister among us. He sees that the church over which he is placed is small, as compared with many churches which observe the first day of the week; that the prejudices of the community around are set against it; that opportunities of access to the people are thereby in a great measure closed against him; that the prospect of any extensive spread of Sabbatari anism is extremely dark; and he begins to debate with himself whether it would not be better for him to follow the popular current. Should he do so, he can at once preach to a large congregation, and perhaps be instrumental of leading a great many to repentance; whereas, if he remains a Sabbatarian, he wears out his life in preaching to a mere handful, and per- persons, all observing the first day of the week haps may not convert a dozen souls during the becomes vacant. The situation is proffered whole course of his ministry. Well, there is you, on condition that you will give up your something very plausible in this way of reasoning, to be sure. But let us sift it a little.

You can preach to larger assemblies, and perhaps lead great numbers to repentance. To repent of what? Of sin? Surely nothing else needs to be repented of. But sin is the transgression of the Law. At least, so it reads in our Bible. Of course, in order to convince your hearers of sin, and so prepare the way for their repentance, you must teach them the claims of the Law. But the Law inculcates the keeping of the Sabbath. This you well know; you are too well enlightened to shut your eyes to it Will you then teach them the claims of the Law only in part? 'Cry aloud; spare not; show my people ALL their abominations,' is the mandate of the Almighty. Will you show them only a part? Will you shun to declare all the counsel of God? What kind of repentance will you bring about by such a course? We seriously doubt whether God will honor your efforts at all, while you thus trifle with his word.

The idea of being the more useful, simply because we come into contact with a greater number of minds, is a perfect fallacy. A minister is useful just so far as the Spirit of God might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.' Zech. 4: 6. 'Neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but God that giveth the increase.' 1 Cor. 3: 7. greatly deceived. Some think, if they have are equal, this is probably the correct view. over a church of ten members. Being a man present every man perfect in Christ Jesus. Col. 1: 28, 29. He labors for them in prayer, travails in birth again until Christ be formed in ing, Look to yourselves, that we lose not those sides them; and to him that hath shall more stances had compelled them to make a location things which we have wrought, but that we re- be given.' ceive a full reward.' For now we live, if ye stand fast in the Lord.' 2 John 8. 1 Thess. 3: 8. And thus he strives and toils; and the among us, more than any thing else, is a spirit lated to facilitate their settlement, or promote result of all is, that those ten persons are. throughout their lives, an honor to the Christian is a single minister among us—we know not name. Each one of them exerts a mighty in- that there is—who contemplates abandoning Baptist Denomination, will now be furnished fluence for good, and is the means of stopping his position, under the idea that he can do more them without cost. In addition to those althe mouths of infidels, and of leading many souls to Christ. Will any one say, that this he has already been as faithful to improve his of a number of very worthy persons and families he is not moving in the very sphere in which doing more to the glory of God, by disobeying season. When these shall arrive, and together God would have him to move?

Now suppose another minister to be placed in the last degree. It supposes that you can selected locations, we hope to form one or two sionaries to foreign lands.

bers of the church, and the remaining six hun- your disobedience. It supposes that you can there at the East, deplored the scattered condiyear, and a hundred are added. He labors another year, and another hundred are added. The common judgment is, that such a minister is very useful. Possibly he is; but, after all, Christ. He may be content with just getting them into the church, or, at most, with such a course, on their part, as will give them a com. mon reputation for piety. He does not agonize in prayer, with strong cryings and tears, that each one may attain to the stature of a man in Christ Jesus. He does not visit them from house to house, and inquire minutely into their spiritual state. He sees that all is fair outward ly, and he supposes that all is right. So he labors on from year to year, thinks himself exceedingly useful, and others think so too. But what, after all, is his usefulness, as compared with the minister who preached to the congre gation of ten? The hundreds whom he has converted, as well as the four hundred who were already in the church, are so much con formed in spirit to the world; at least, by rea son of their defective training, they exhibit so many inconsistencies and weaknesses, that they exert no influence for good; infidels take occasion from them to speak reproachfully of the cause, and perhaps the agency of the whole o them does not lead one soul to Christ.

But take another view. Your congregation

consists of ten, twenty, fifty, or it may be of a

hundred persons. While you are mourning

that your circle of influence is so small, a con-

gregation of from five hundred to a thousand

peculiarity. You say, 'O what a field is here in the Spoor River Glades, about twenty-three open for me! What an opportunity for useful. miles directly South of this place, between ness! Can it be right for me to bury my talents, as I have been doing? Is not the Lord moving in this business, and plainly pointing is usually called Centreville. It is in township me to this field? But stop a moment. Instead | 6 N., 3 E. Here are four families. of its being of the Lord, it may be only a strong | Bro. Scott visited them, he formed a church temptation. It may be intended simply to put your integrity to the proof. Before you yield, and I am informed that they have never had call to mind that Scripture which says, 'He the Lord's Supper administered to them since. that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful They, however, keep up their Sabbath-day also in much.' Luke 16: 10. Then ask your- | meetings, and appear to be steadfast in their self seriously, as in the sight of God who regard for the commandments of God, and the searcheth the heart, whether you have been faithful in your small and narrow sphere;whether you have done all that you could to cation, neither have other denominations around promote the spirituality and growth in grace of them; for I was informed, that there is no othyour small congregation; whether you have er religious society nearer than Lewiston and faithfully availed yourself of every means to ex- | Centreville. Bro. James Dunham and others tend your influence beyond the immediate limits of your church? If you have not, you de- | Copperas Creek, in township 8 N., 6 E., Southceive yourself in supposing that you will be west part of Peoria Co., about six miles East by may follow? There are several brethren with duty without due preparation. Let the mind more useful in a larger field. The same spirit North of Farmington. Our Sabbath meetings of unfaithfulness which contracted your usefulness in the smaller field, will go with you to respective school-houses, which are just about nearly all their attention, they cannot give that jects to be prayed for pass in review, and be the larger; and instead of doing more good, you six miles apart, a ride of about an hour and a will only be doing more injury. See this illus- half over our winter roads. It is due to these attends his labors, and no farther. 'Not by trated in first-day ministers themselves. One families, and the others that I have mentioned may be valuable auxiliaries to the truth, in complaint of sameness, or a want of variety, of them has a small congregation, perhaps not before, to say, that so far as I could learn, they over fifty or a hundred persons. He fancies maintain an ordinary degree of piety. The that his usefulness is very limited, compared most of them maintain family worship, and are with what it might be. He is burying his well respected by their neighbors. There is A man who preaches to a congregation of talents. He receives a call to take charge of a another settlement of our people in Jersey Co., twenty persons, if the Spirit of God bless his large church, where his field for usefulness will about one hundred miles South, but I shall not labors, is more useful than the one who, without be much wider. He thinks it his duty to go; be able to visit them this winter. Besides such blessing, preaches to a thousand. In re- it is the Lord's call, surely. He goes, and, these, I have heard of individuals in different gard to what constitutes a blessing, we are often after laboring a year or two, the hearers become | parts of the State who observe the Sabbath of careless, the church waxes cold, the members | Jehovah, although they have no church relabeen instrumental in adding to the church a do not fill their places, troubles spring up among tions with us. hundred souls, who give tolerable evidence of them, the church dwindles, and the minister is piety, that they have been far more useful than in reality no more useful than he was before. if they had only been instrumental in adding | What is the true secret? Perhaps he was not | linois, and often wondered why they did not lohalf the number. And where all other things faithful in his first situation; and, as the rule cate nearer together, when their mutual aid ever holds good, 'he that is faithful in little is one to another was so much needed to build But it may be that all other things are not equal. | faithful also in much,' so that spirit of unfaith- up a single efficient society, and their mutual How then? Suppose one minister to be placed | fulness which he had from the first, has proved | attendance upon public worship might have a curse to the large congregation, and withered | made it so much more pleasant, and have conof apostolic spirit, full of the Holy Ghost and it like a blast from the Almighty. But another tributed so much more to their religious prosof faith, he is not satisfied with a mere profes- minister, though he has but a small congrega- pects. But I found that all was easily account sion on their part, but he strives mightily to tion—perhaps not over twenty—instead of ed for, when I had once heard their accounts spending his time in sighing over his contracted of the adventures which attended their first usefulness, exerts himself to the utmost in pro- coming into the State, without attributing blame night and day. He visits them at their houses, moting the welfare of those under his charge. to any one, or accusing any of neglect of the exhorts and confirms them, and charges every Not only so, he seeks to extend his usefulness, brotherhood, or disregard of the common weal. one of them, as a father doth his children, not by running after another situation, but by At first they had not the information or the Bishop Hughes, of New York, has directed the that they walk worthy of God. 1 Thess. 2: rendering the one he has as prominent as pos- means to select the locations best adapted to laity of his diocese to add their prayers pro pa-11, 12. When any of them go astray, he sible. In a little while his church enlarges; the little one becomes a thousand, and he has They had no well-arranged plan, and some them. Gal. 4: 19. Longing after them in the no farther occasion for sighing that his talents of them were unable to find where the others bowels of Jesus Christ, he addresses them, say- are buried. He has gained other talents be- lived, until after their own press of circum-

> Now, as it is with first-day ministers, so it may this, have no need to be subjected to any such be, in a measure, with us. What is wanted difficulties, as every item of information calcuof faithfulness and prayer. And now, if there their prosperity, and further their co-operation good, we entreat him first to consider whether ready here, I have received certain information

over a congregation consisting of a thousand be useful without God's blessing; for you surely or more churches. Indeed, I cannot resist persons, of whom about four hundred are mem- cannot suppose that his blessing will accompany the conviction, that however much we have all, dred make no pretensions to piety. Such a be useful if men do but favor you and smile tion of the families already here, the very cirsituation evidently commands great opportuni- upon you; whereas it is 'not by might, nor by cumstance of these settlements being so deties for usefulness. He labors, and in the power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord.' Such tached from each other will ultimately contribute course of a year he gathers fifty of those six doctrine stands in the way of all reformation in to our more rapid prosperity. Each of these hundred into the church. He labors another religion. Oh! we are sick of such cant, and settlements has some advantages peculiar to verily believe that selfishness and sin are at the

> LETTERS FROM ILLINOIS—No. 2. PLEASANT HILL, near Farmington Fulton Co., Ill., ? 4th of 12th mo., 1848,

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

When I wrote my last letter to you, I was staying with Bro. Anthony Hakes, who lives in the South-west corner of township 11 N., 8 East, of the first principal meridian on the Military Bounty Tract. It is one of the northernmost tier of townships in Peoria Co., fourteen miles North-west of Peoria City, and about thirty miles North of this place. The name of the post-office is South-Hampton. Southport is a small village of Moravians, about ten miles North of Farmington. I make my home, for the most part, with Bro. D. Saunders, where I am now staying. The immediate neighborhood is called Pleasant Hill. It lies about two and a half miles North-west from Farmington, in township 8 N., 4 E., the N. N. E. corner of Fulton Co. A very few years ago it was a beautiful prairie; it is now, the most part of it. ular in describing our locations, because I have learned that many of our friends at the cure Ensign & Thayer's Map of the Western | sentiment is, 'hear all that come.' Many per-States, published at 50 Ann-st., New York, sons evidently prefer this kind of promiscuous 1848, they may trace out our exact location, and with the information we purpose to communicate, become accurately and familiarly acquainted with the circumstances and prospects

of these settlements. Last week I visited our brethren who reside Lewiston and Cuba. Cuba is the name of a small village and post-office on a prairie, which among them, consisting of seven members, faith of Jesus Christ. If they have made no progress in building up society in their own loreside in the precincts of the north branch of for this winter are appointed alternately at their | worldly occupations, and family affairs, require | sinful world; then let the great variety of sub-

While living at the East, I learned something of the scattered condition of our brethren in Il secure the prosperity of a Christian colony. for themselves. Our brethren who come after with the religious interests of the Seventh-day

itself, and on account of which its residents greatly prefer it to the others; and of course they will advocate its claims before all new comers; and I think this, in the end, will be no disadvantage. I expect a very considerable immigration to these parts in a sh and together these several settlements will afford opportunities to suit all the varied occupations and circumstances, and the most fastidious tastes, of new-comers; or, if not, we can point out a hundred others, adjacent to one or other

All these places afford ample opportunity for

faithful Christian labor. There are occasional meetings in each of them, conducted by other denominations, but no regular church organization in either; so that these fields of preaching, which costs them nothing, and which produces but little more than transient convictions and excitements. There are those, however, who sigh for more instruction for themselves and their families and their neighbors. fits, and duty, were strongly urged upon the They would be glad to have a stated, devoted consideration of each head of a family. Many ministry, that should feed the flock of Christ, excuses and objections were met and apparently and hold the consciences of the disobedient to removed. Decided impressions of its being the claims of God's Holy Word; and where such is established, there are men found willing to give it their support. I think Illinois affords a great missionary field, and I feel more and more satisfied that I have done right to come to it. I am willing—yea, ardently desirous, to spend and be spent therein, if the Lord shall prosper. So far, no country or people ever pleased me better with so short an acquaint- the increase, and a decided improvement in this ance. If I had my family here, I should feel quite at home. My present impression is that During the revival last fall in the 2d Church, next summer I shall have to establish a regular this subject was much insisted upon, and many itinerancy, and hold quarterly meetings for preaching, breaking bread, &c., at the several their family altars. It was universally acknowlsettlements. I am persuaded, that if such seasons were regularly established, we might a great source of comfort, and an invaluable draw very considerable congregations togeth- | blessing. Relative to its being monotonous; next meeting, and await their direction. In the preferred against me in the church, for recommean time, I bespeak an interest in the prayers of our brethren in the churches for the success of this undertaking. SAMUEL DAVISON.

DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SABBATH-KEEPERS.-A business letter from Bro. Joseph Goodrich, o Milton, gives us the following information rela tive to a new settlement of Sabbath-keepers at Dartford, Marquette Co., Wisconsin :- "It may be interesting to know, that there are in that place something like a dozen families of Seventh-day Baptists, and that they are settled in a very flourishing and advantageous location, where their lands will soon become very valuable, being on the Northern Fox River, and adjoining the large tract just purchased of the Indians. If any of our friends should wish to locate in Wisconsin, I think that this place, just now, ought to be sought by them. In doing so, they would land at Sheboygan, thence to Fond Du Lac, &c."

PRAYERS FOR THE POPE.—The Rt. Reverend pa to the other prayers for the celebration of much good has already resulted, is abundantly mass, until farther notice. He also directs the lay members of the church to recite over the seven penitential Psalms, and the Litanies of the Saints, in supplication to God, for the protection of His Church, and the deliverance of its visible head on earth.

AMHERST COLLEGE. A Triennial Catalogue of Amherst College has recently been issued, which gives some idea of what may be done for the world by a single College, well conducted It seems that the whole number of the Alumn; of the College is 870, and that of these there are still living 776. The whole number of minminister is not useful? Will any one say, that opportunities as he might have been. Talk of who intend to immigrate to these parts next isters of the Gospel who have completed at Amherst their academical course, is 388; and of him! The idea is preposterous; it is absurd with my own family settle down on their own these 357 are still living; 36 have gone as mis-

STATE OF THE RHODE ISLAND CHURCHES

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-

At the Quarterly Meeting of the churches located in Hopkinton, R. I., and vicinity, held in August last, with the 2d Hopkinton Church, the following resolution was passed:-

Resolved, That a committee from each church composing this Quarterly Meeting, be appoint. ed to visit each family residing within the limits of said Quarterly Meeting, make due inquiry relative to personal religion, the practice or neglect of family prayer, the Christian walk and fellowship of the members of said churches, and submit a report of their labors at the next Quarterly Meeting.

At the Quarterly Meeting which was held in November last, with the 3d Hopkinton Church, the Committee submitted their report, and requested me to prepare a synopsis of the same for publication in the Recorder. As most of the reports were verbal, I can only give the

1. Personal Religion.—The Committee held personal conversation with most of the members, and found an apparent increase of religious feeling, and quite a general desire for a Christian labor are just as open for us as for still farther advancement. The determination others: and in some of them no one denomina- for "a closer walk with God," was found to be tion numbers more church members than our more general than was apparent on the face of own. How much we may be blessed of God | the religious community. In some instances, a in this thing, and how much we may succeed perplexity of mind existed concerning their in our objects and labors, remains to be seen; acceptance. As one of the Committee, 1 am but it appears to me that there is a wide and of the opinion that the doctrine of justification fenced into beautiful farms. I am thus partic- open door before us in these parts of Illinois, by faith alone should be made more prominent and I hope much for our future prosperity. in the teaching among these churches. There is There is a great deal of district preaching in danger, in these days of "do this and thou shalt East are desirous of becoming fully acquaint- Illinois; but the greater part of it is done by live," of verging to an opposite doctrine. Good ed with our situations and prospects, of which | men who labor hard all the week on their farms | works are consecutive, not causative, of justifithey have hitherto obtained but a very imper- or in their workshops. As a general thing, the cation. Most, if not all, that are called the fect knowledge. If such persons would pro- people are disposed to hear, and the universal duties of a Christian life, should supervene, as obligations, arising from previous blessings conferred. "She loved much, because much had been forgiven," said the Author and Finisher

2. Family Prayer.—The Committee paid special attention to this subject. Its importance, beneduty, were frankly acknowledged by many who were living in the neglect of it. Some, who once practiced praying in their families, had relinquished it on account of its being monotonous—the same thing over every day. Family prayer was not maintained, probably, in more than one-half of those families whose heads profess religion. It was, however, found on respect has obtained within the last year. of our oldest members for the first time erected edged, by those who practiced this duty, to be er to hear the word preached during the con- this arises from the contracted sphere to which tinuance thereof; and who can tell what good our prayers are limited, and entering upon the profitable gifts among us now; but as their feel its own wants; let it feel the wants of a attention to the ministry which its interests de- presented at the mercy seat, some on one day, mand. Yet these, and others that may come, some on the next, and so on, and I am sure, all such a system of labors as I have above sug- will vanish. Prayer may be rendered far more gested. I propose to lay these things more di-profitable if preceded by meditation. Yet, rectly before the Missionary Board, at their strange as it may seem, I once had a complaint mending premeditation on this subject, and that, too, since I was in the ministry. Where singing can be performed, it is a most excellent accompaniment of family devotions. I was once, yea, several times, present at family worship, where, after reading the Scriptures, a most appropriate piece of sacred music was performed on a seraphim, accompanying the words sung. Such seasons are refreshing, and such places bethels.

3. Christian and Church Fellowship. - The importance and propriety of this was not omit ted. The Committee found most of the members maintaining their walk in their several churches. In some few instances, the practice of not communing obtained. But in some of these cases, the views entertained of the peculiar sacredness of the Supper were the hindering cause. Such counsel and encouragement as the case appeared to demand were given.

On the whole, a far better state of religious feeling was found to exist than was anticipated. The visits were not only acceptable, but thankfully received, and their repetition urged. That evident. But the visited were not the only ones benefited. The reflex influence upon the Committee themselves, was most happy. Each one has realized, that while watering others, he himself was watered. And to all who inquire, and especially to that brother from the Western Association who was present when the arrangement was entered into, I would say, "Go and do likewise."

Prepared in behalf of the sub-committee.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

Horkinton, R. I., Dec. 25, 1848. P. S. Absence from home for several weeks has precluded an earlier appearance of the above. My correspondents are referred to the same as the reason why their communications have remained so long unanswered. S. S. G.

By a new law of the Kingdom of Saxony, the press is declared entirely free, and the censorship forever abolished.

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SLAND CHURCHES

ing of the churches I., and vicinity, held 2d Hopkinton Church, as passed :—

ee from each church Meeting, be appoint. residing within the ceting, make due in-Lieligion, the practice the Christian walk bers of said churches, heir labors at the next

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> de-committee. DLD, Chairman.

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It is said that the Rev. Baptist Noel, a distinguished minister of the Church of England is about to withdraw from that Church on acthe Queen's household, and his brother Lord | itual condition of the church, he says:-Gainesborough. He is himself one of Her a man, at the sacrifice of such prospects, separates himself from the Establishment, the influence must be felt among thinking men. We leaves that Church, he cannot preach as a Dissenter without incurring the penalty of imprison-Noel, to see how he will treat that decision, and how the administrators of the law will treat

Patton of this city, published in "the Independent," gives the best account we have seen of the position in which Mr. Noel stands, and the arguments by which his friends endeavor to blessing. All this has a salutary effect on oldkeep him in the Church. At a meeting of heads-of-families, on the 23d of November, he said :-

"So many reports are abroad, that I feel

most proper to tell you the truth myself, al though it was not my intention to have done so at present. Many of you must be aware, especially such as have read my Tract upon the Free Church of Scotland, that I have long had doubts about the propriety of a connection between the Church and the State. I have struggled against these doubts, and have read the the Word of God, and being in a Proprietary abdication of the Emperor of Austria. Chapel, I flattered myself that I had little to do with the subject; but I have come to agree with a writer, that a man is responsible for the sins of a communion to which he belongs; that he that doubts is damned if he eats, although others who do not doubt may eat, &c., &c.; and therefore I have determined that I must leave you, this Chapel, and the Established Church. On Friday, I gave notice to Mr. Wilson and the Chapel Wardens, that I should leave at midsummer next. Until that time, I shall continue among you, preaching the fundamental truths of the Gospel; but until my labors terminate my tongue is sealed as to any other reasons l may have for breaking off my connection with the Church, or how I have arrived at them; for I remain in order to give you time to find a successor, and prevent the dispersion of the congregation; and it would be dishonorable in me to make use of the time in unsettling the minds of my flock. At midsummer, I shall retire for a considerable time from all public duty, where I can study the word of God in a manner which no pastor can do, if actively engaged with a flock. What I shall do after this repose, and to what communion I shall attach myself, is a subject on which I have as yet formed no opinion. I had hoped and expected to spend my days among my people, from whom I have ever received the most affectionate kindness, and from whom I shall part with deep regret. But the will of the Lord be done! trust you will get a successor who shall be more faithful than I have been, and that during the seven months which remain, both you and I may be spiritually built up.

"The above is the substance of what he said, but I cannot carry his words in my memory. The meeting was heart-rending. Efforts were made repeatedly to induce him to reconsider the subject; and it was pointed out to him, that nine hundred children would be scattered from our schools; from £700 to £500 a year in col- United States Minister, in order to request him lections for various charities would be lost, to use his influence with Windischgrätz to insocieties for the relief of the poor broken up, duce the last named to consent to a three and a very large flock scattered. He answered, that we painted things too gloomily; that if feelings could be allowed to prevail, he would never leave us; but that duty was above and beyond every thing; that the subject had been on condition that Russia should reëstablish the so deeply considered, it was impossible he kingdom of Poland, and place the Duke of could hesitate as to his course."

BAPTIST NOEL.—It appears that ecclesiastical arrogance has hastened Mr. Noel's affairs to a more sudden issue than he wished or intended. act of cession will take place on January 1. The National Era has a letter from London, dated Dec. 1, which says:-

to leave the Established Church, and on Sunday reasons of his flight, and nominating a Govern-tempts of a similar kind have been made withnext he is to take leave of his congregation in ing Commission. He left Rome to seek a place out success. Bedford Row. It was his intention to remain where he might enjoy "free liberty in the exerin 'the church' some time longer, but the cise of the sacred duties of the Holy See." Bishop of London sent for him, and requested | The Chamber of Deputies refuses to recognize him to retire at once from John-street Chapel, the official character of the Pope's manifesto, and not preach again. I understand that he and declares that the present Ministry shall defied Charles James to drive him from his continue to administer the affairs of the country pulpit, and that on next Sunday he will preach until farther orders. in defiance of the Episcopal threat. Mr. Noel has a work in preparation, on the subject of his Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, is deeply implisecession, which I understand will be ready for publication in about three weeks."

DICKER.—It is common at the West to eke public, if one should ever be constituted. out the salary of a minister by what is called "dicker." The following extract from a letter from a gentleman in Indiana, who wrote to the Home Missionary Society for aid in supporting a missionary in his neighborhood, will enable our readers to understand the term :-

"'Dicker' is a name of wonderful meaning in all these regions. It embraces more ideas in its way than ever did the famous abracadabra of the magicians. It changes a miscellaneous collection of odd bits and ends, old musty hay, rotten potatoes, white oak cheese, corn a la Pharaoh's lean ears, pumpkin butter, and sundry store 'orders,' into the most snug and comfortable kind of a salary for man, wife, and six children. 'Dicker' is some, it is. By the help

SECESSION FROM A CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. of dicker, then, we feel warranted in assuring you, that if you will give \$150, we will settle the

an extensive and salutary influence. Mr. Noel to the Christian Intelligencer. After speaking done. is the successor of Richard Cecil, as pastor of in high terms of satisfaction of the temporal Bedford Chapel, London. By birth he belongs prospects of the colony, and of the discouragto the nobility; his mother is Lady Braham of ing views which he had entertained of the spir

'But in a moment, the Lord has unexpected-Majesty's chaplains, and of course on the direct ly, by his mighty hand, made an exemplary alroad to ecclesiastical preferment. When such teration. A few weeks since, a very careless girl, quite young, experienced deep convictions, and sought the Lord. It did not arrest my particular attention, and I observed, we shall see if it is true. Two days afterwards, two believe it has been decided in the civil courts, other children came out seeking the Saviour. I that if a clergyman of the Church of England then began to look above and around, and see what the Lord would do. From that time to the present moment the revival has been spreading A bill for the establishment of a new land office over the whole community. Perhaps in every ment. In such circumstances, many will watch house there is some evidence of the overpowerwith interest the future movements of Mr. ing grace of our beloved God and Saviour. Thirty-nine have already been added to the church, and united in the communion of the Lord's Supper, and every day we have new ev-A letter from a gentleman in London to Dr. us. Last week, one of the most determined unbelievers was converted to the Lord, and from a lion became a lamb. In my own family, and among those in my immediate service, I have received a large share of the precious er Christians, and I confess that my views and feelings in relation to the colony, have become greatly enlightened and encouraged. The Lord has heard our complaints, and has brought forth his mighty arm ready for salvation."

### FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Europa sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of December, and arrived at New election in France, full particulars of the flight the Indian appropriation bill, were taken up best writers on both sides, and more especially of the Pope from Rome, and an account of the

> menced on Sunday, the 10th of Dec., and the and referred to the Committee of the Whole. polling terminated on Monday evening. There is no doubt that Prince Louis Napoleon is chosen, his majority in all the departments from which the returns made up have been received being very considerable. The proclamation of the President will probably be made about the 20th instant. A well-informed Paris paper says: So far as we can judge from the incomplete returns that arrive to us from the departments, the suffrages were divided in the follow-

ing proportions: Louis Napoleon, Cavaignác, Ledru Rollin, Raspail, Lamartine.

On the 2d of December, the Emperor of Austria issued a proclamation, in which he transferred all his rights and honors to his nephew. The main reason which he gives for this movement, is the necessity of more youthful powers to complete the work of reformation begun in Austria. The change is generally ac-

The military executions for political offences still continue in Austria. An ex-lieutenant of the Austrian army (Lescynski) has been sentenced by court-martial to twelve years' impristhe late insurrection. Another individual, named Urban, has been condemned to twelve years' hard work in chains for a similar offence.

The Pesth House of Representatives has declared the Throne of Hungary vacant, and the house of Hapsburg unworthy to reign. It is | great loss of life. said that Kossuth has written to Mr. Styles, the months' truce with Hungary.

A letter from Posen, dated Dec. 6, which is quoted in the Cologne Gazette, says: Prussia. Leuctenburg over it as king, has ceded to Russia that part of the Grand Duchy of Posen which, according to the line of demarkation traced by Gen. Von Schuffer Bernstein, has not been incorporated into Germany. The formal

cated in the proceedings which have led to the Pope's flight; and it is said that he will probably be appointed President of the Roman Re-

Seven of the cardinals have arrived at Naples; but some accounts in the French papers assert that the Pope had ordered the sacred college to proceed to Malta, in order that a conclave might be held there in case of his decease.

Dr. Bowring, whose eminent qualifications as a linguist are so well known, has been appointed

There were alarming riots at Memel on the 4th ult., the town being completely in the hands of the populace during four or five hours. Great excesses were committed.

The cholera rages fearfully at Presburg.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings in Congress last week do not amount to much. The Senate was in ses-REVIVAL OF AN EMIGRANT DUTCH CHURCH IN | sion parts of four days, and the House was in count of its connection with the State. No Iowa.—Rev. Mr. Scholte, the pastor of a colo- session only a small part of three days. Both doubt this movement, from the social position ny of emigrants from Holland, settled in a town Houses adjourned over from Dec. 29th to Jan. and personal character of the man, will exert which they have named Pella, in Iowa, writes 2d. Below we give the substance of what was

### December 26.

In the SENATE, Mr. Underwood submitted resolution to inquire into the expediency of es tablishing a Board to ascertain the whole amount of public lands in the United States, and also the value and extent of the gold lands in California, which was laid on the table. Several notices of bills were offered for a grant of land to construct railroads in Iowa and Mississippi. A bill for the sale of the Saginaw Indian lands was taken up, briefly discussed, and passed.

### December 27.

In the SENATE, numerous memorials and petitions were presented, received, and referred. in Missouri, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

In the House, a long discussion arose on a motion of Mr. Stewart to reconsider the vote passing Mr. Gott's resolution respecting the traffic in slaves in the District of Columbia. idence that the Spirit of God is at work among The question was postponed two weeks. Mr. Sawyer brought to the attention of the House an article recently published in the N. Y. Tribune relative to mileage, concerning which article he made some severe remarks.

### December 28.

Washington and Alexandria Steam-packet Com-Indiana, offered a joint resolution fixing and reducing the pay of messengers sent to Washington by the Presidential Electoral Colleges, which lies over.

In the House, a great deal of time was taken up in remarks about an article on mileage, pub-York on the 31st. She brings the result of the for the expenses of the ensuing fiscal year, and weeks. and referred to the Committee of the Whole Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, reported a bill for giving public lands for railroads and canals, In France, the election of a President com- also other similar bills, which were read twice

In the SENATE, various memorials and petiothers, was one by Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, the recess at school they were sliding down a postage on periodicals and newspapers. Mr. ice in the stream, and were all swept under Dix, the Chairman of the Committee on Com- the ice by the current and drowned. merce, reported a bill to remit the tonnage duties on the Chinese Junk Keying.

In the House, the army and military appropriation bills were reported, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Pacheco bill, providing indemnity for a lost slave, was discussed at considerable length, but no action

## LATE CHINESE ITEMS.

has been published in this country, that Dr. trict of Loo Choo, had been murdered. Up to the Court, with the result before stated. the last of September, he was alive and free from persecution, though his movements were regarded with jealousy.

Hwang, late Lieutenant Governor of Kwang tung, has been summoned to Pekin, to aid the Emperor with his advice concerning the recent revolutionary movements in Europe, which have startled even the repose of the Celestial onment in a fortress, for having taken part in Empire. The Mail says he is a man of great sagacity,-disinterested, and desirous of retire-

> Very severe rain-storms have deluged the Piermont, on the Hudson, north provinces of China, doing great damage to the country, and causing in some instances

. The posterity of the Emperor of China is so that city. Number of deaths not stated. numerous, that many of them receive only a small stipend, and are virtually menials. A great-grandson of Kang-he is a servant. Some til they become mixed with the people.

Sickness is very prevalent among the European troops in China. The disease that chiefly prevails is like the small-pox. The Chinese have suffered extensively, but among the European civilians it has not done any serious

A vessel had arrived in China from the Russian Fur Company with furs, for the purpose of opening a market at Shanghai. It is consid-The Pope is at Gaeta, a large town in the ered doubtful whether the Chinese will permit Neapolitan territory, whence he has sent a it, on account of a treaty which already gives "The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel is about manifesto to the people of Rome, giving the them some exclusive privileges. Previous at-

> The manufacture of gunpowder within two miles of the town of Victoria has been forbidden by proclamation. It has heretofore been largely manufactured by desperadoes off shore, who sell to pirates and smugglers.

> A professor of literature in China, in a state of intoxication, drove out of the hall four hundred students, and flogged several stipendiaries, for which he was suspended by Keshen, who did not, however, obtain a confirmation of his sentence, as it was found that 'the profess. or had points in his character, and had not compromised his office.'

> Bands of robbers have been organized in several of the Chinese provinces, and are plundering and destroying hamlets and villages.

> A Chinese, having been detected in cutting fire-wood near the Imperial residence, has been sentenced to be beheaded.

The China Mail says that China has underher Majesty's Consulat Canton. The learned gone an entire revolution in its ideas of passive gentleman has long been in a state of health obedience. Disturbances have broken out in which required his residence in a warmer several provinces—in Shang-tung among

> The colored man, Belt, of an attempt to kidnap whom in New York we gave some account last week, was discharged from custody by Judge Edmonds, and was immediately hurried off by his friends to a place of security.

The Jamestown Journal has notice of an application to be made at the next session of the Legislature for a new county from parts of Chautauque and Cattaraugus counties. The proposition is to take the towns Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellington, Gerry, Ellicott, Poland, Carroll, and the east part of Busti, from

On the 9th ult. the barn of Peter Tidd, Esq., Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia, was consumed. Mr. Tidd was threshing in it by candle light; the chaff took fire, the flames spread, Mr. Tidd tried to smother them, but perished in the fiames, as also fifteen head of cattle.

territory from Cattaraugus county.

The Quebec Gazette of December 20th, learns by telegraph from Brockville, that Jonathan Cole, wife, three children, brother in-law, and servant, started on Sunday afternoon, the 17th ult., for Yonge Mills, from Maitland in a boat. While ascending Yonge Creek the boat upset, and they were all drowned. The sailboat and one body (that of Mr. Cole) is all that has been found yet.

A new counterfeit, on the Salem Banking Company, Salem, N. J., is in circulation; \$3— Vignette, train of railroad cars, and a steamboat with the word 'Caroline' on the wheelhouse. On the left margin of the note, female and eagle; on the right, locomotive and cars. Paper white, and general appearance pretty

A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, dated December 23, says that seventy-nine new cases of cholera had occurred at the Charity Hospital since the 20th inst., and new ones are hourly brought in. The community has In the Senate, the bill for the recharter of the been greatly excited in consequence of the Board of Health having emphatically proclaimpany was taken up and passed. Mr. Bright, of ed that the disease is epidemical in its charac-

The Detroit Free Press says that the spotted fever, which prevailed to a great extent in various parts of the State last winter, in most cases proving fatal, has, we are informed, again made its appearance. At Lansing, we learn that malished in the N. Y. Tribune. A bill providing ny deaths have occurred within the last two

> William Dandridge Eppes was hanged at Dinwiddie Court House, Va., for the murder of F. Adolphus Muir. He made a full confession of his guilt in relation to the murder of Muir, but denied that he had committed the other murders attributed to him.

The Bangor Whig of the 19th, gives a lamentable account of the death by drowning of tions were presented and referred. Among three children of Mr. Wm. W. Snow. During numerously signed, praying for the reduction of hill, when they fell into a channel cut in the

William Barret left Buffalo for Dexter, Jefferson county, N. Y., September 16th, and has not been heard of since. He is an Englishman, about five feet high, thick-set, and sandy complexion and wore a cloth cap and frock coat. Any information respecting him addressed to Charlotte Barret Dexter, N. Y., will be thankfully received.

Miss Mary Ann Law recovered the sum of \$600 by a suit in Junita Co. against Mr. Thos. The China Mail contradicts the rumor, which Laughlin, for breach of promise. She had previously been awarded \$625 by arbitrators, Battelheim, the missionary in the Chinese Dis- from whose decision the defendant appealed to

> The Cincinnati Commercial states that it is rumored that a person connected with the Methodist Book Concern in that city, had been pretty deeply buried in a defalcation, and has been found to be among the missing.

> On Wednesday, the 27th ult., the New York and Erie Railroad was opened from Port Jervis to Binghampton, a distance of one hundred and twenty-six miles, thus extending the finished track two hundred and a half miles from

> A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, via Louisville, states that on the 25th ult., one hundred new cases of cholera were reported in

## New York Market, Tuesday, Jan. 2.

ASHES-Pots \$6 12; Pearls 6 25-FLOUR AND new arrangements have lately been made, by MEAL-Flour, common and good brands, 5 50 a 5 62; pure which they will descend gradually in rank un- and fancy 5 87 a 6 12. Jersey Meal 2 94. Rye Flour 3 12 -GRAIN-Ohio Wheat 1 13. Corn from 60 to 70c. Rye 63c. Oats 38 a 40c.—PROVISIONS-Pork, old prime 11 00, old mess 14 00; new prime 11 75, new mess 14 75. Butter, 11 a 13c. for Ohio, 13 a 20 for State. Cheese

## MARRIED,

In Brookfield, on he 2d ult., at the close of service, by Eld. S. B. Crandall, Mr Albert Burdick and Miss Fanny Coon, daughter of Elijah Coon, Esq., both of West Edmes-

By the same, on the 17th ult., Mr. Horace Brown, of Brookfield, and Miss Esther Crandall, daughter of Freman Crandall, of Columbus

Joseph Goodrich, J. Maxson, L. D. Covey, George Crandall, J. B. Boss, S. B. Crandall, S. S. Griswold, Maxson Green, Andrew Babcock, Chas. G. Beebe, S. P. Stillman

F. D. Ayers, Westerly, R. I. \$2 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52 S. Wilcox, Lydia Cottrell. N. Langworthy, Weeden Barber, N. W. Phillips, Amos Ellis, David Stillman, Jr. B. F. Kenyon, A. B. Langworthy, 2 00 Albert Witter, Jos. F. Stillman. Elisha Oben, 2 00 M. S. Kenyon. Joel Tappan, Plainfield, N. J. A. Hakes, South Hampton, Il Jer. Davis, Dartford, Wis. David Rose, Alfred, A. Burdick, 3d. **2 00** Alfred Lewis, 2 00 P. S. Green. B. F. Potter, 2 00 2 00 Thos. Williams, P. C. Stillman, 2 00 H. P. Green, Little Genesee, 2 00 Joel Jones, Akron, Orrin Jones, Canada 2 00 R Day, Harris Hill, 2 00 Clark Burdick, Brookfield, 2 00 Hez. Babcock, 2 00 Aaron Coon, Petersburg, 2 00 Thos. Ashley, New York,

# FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the town of Genesee, county of Allegany, N. Y. Said farm consists of 280 acres of first-rate land, 175 of which is level and the remainder gradually rising side-hill; all of which is susceptible of cultivation, mostly adapted to grazing purposes. About 75 acres, however, is a gravely quick soil, as productive of wheat and corn, as any in the southern part Chautauque county, and the same extent of of said county. Upon said farm is about 100 acres improve ment, two framed barns, and a large two-story framed house. well inclosed, lately built, and conveniently calculated There are two good wells of water upon said farm, and it is also abundantly supplied with numerous brooks and springs. Said farm is situated in a good neighborhood, and convenient to school, and the central place of business for the western part of said town; and on the main traveled road from Augelica to Smithport. For pleasantness and locality it is not surpassed by any in the township or vicinity. To those wishing to purchase a good farm, the present opportunity offers rare inducements. The farm will be sold low for cash; or, if desired, by paying one-half of the purchase money down, the balance will be arranged to accommodate purchasers for any reasonable length of credit. A careful view of the premises by a discerning individual, is only requisite to a thorough conviction that an investment made under such favorable terms as the subscriber offers, is but safe and a fair speculation. For farther information, address the subscriber, P. M. at West Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y. JARED MAXSON. or inquire at his house.

For every Clergyman-For every School District-For every

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY, Unabridged Price \$6.—Published by G. and C. MERRIAM Springfield, Mass., and for sale by Booksellers generally. "Will not the enlightened and liberal furnish their clergy-

men with a copy, as an indispensable volume in their libraries?"—Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. Extract from a Lecture addressed to a Teacher's Institute, by William Russel, Principal of the Merrimack [N. H. School for Teachers, and formerly Editor of the America

"The edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, revised by Professor Goodrich, I would earnestly recommend to the attention of all teachers who are desirous of becoming fully qualified to give instruction in the English Language. The copious information which that work embodies, on all topics connected with Etymology—the extreme exactness, as well as the number, extent, and fullness of the definitions which it furnishes to every important word, render it a mine of philological wealth to instructors. The volume is, in fact the teacher's encyclopedia, as well as lexicon, for daily re ference. Could a copy of it be provided, as the permanent property of every district school, the effect, as regards the provement of instruction, would be deeply and extensively felt, in the increased skill of the teacher, and the higher at tainments of his pupils, in the most important part of educa tion-the acquisition of an adequate knowledge and prope

use of our own language." "It has come to be a necessity to every educated man.

## CENTRAL ASSOCIATION—SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

The Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will hold Semi-Annual Meeting, for missionary purposes, on the third day of the week, before the second Sabbath in January next, at 11 o'clock. A. M., with the Church in Scott. Cortland Co N. Y. A full representation from the several churches com-

posing said Association, is earnestly requested. ELI S. BAILEY. BROOKFIELD, December 8th, 1848.

## TRACT ON SUNDAY LEGISLATION

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF MORAL 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 Phrenology on this side of the Atlantic, and the hope of still further advancing this great cause, has induced us to pub lish an American edition of this profound and SCIENTIFIC QUARTERLY.

Its character and merits need but little comment, further than that it emanates from some of the ablest minds in Eng land and Scotland, and has been before the public more that

The distinguished phrenological writer, is its principal contributor and virtual conductor. This work embodies all the

new discoveries, together with all of interest which appe 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. Showing the bearings of this science of mind to legislation moral and political government, as well as to individual sell

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

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# CONSTITUTION

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY ART. 1.—This Society shall be known by the name "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 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 Mans

ART. 4.—The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting, a 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 shall be signed by the Chairman and the Recording Secretarial

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 thay of the month; and subsequent Annual Meetings may be lied at such times and places as the Society shall direct in 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 presented of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, is the judgment of the Board, be required to meet the wants of the establishment the Society shall divide such stripling in chiral wars and the following benevolent objects, vizz: Mississe: the divide and of religious Tracts, the education of cardidates by the same istry, and the support of indigent supersonnated minute their widows and orphans. Should the Society or any son ever be disselved its property, if any had be divided in the same manual assubove presided in the same presided in the same

" 52 Meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the society by a vote of two-thirds of the society by a vote of two-thirds of the society." 52 bers present.

### BIRTH-DAY VERSES.

[FROM THE DUTCH OF TOLLENS.] Restless Time! who ne'er abidest, Driver! who Life's chariot guidest O'er dark hills and vales that smile. Let me-let me breathe awhile! Whither dost thou hasten? say!

What a viewless distance thou, Still untired, hast traveled now! Never tarrying-rest unhecding-Over thorns and roses speeding, Through lone places unforeseen-Cliff and vast abyss between.

Driver, but an instant stay!

Five and twenty years thou'st passed, Thundering on unchecked and fast, And, though tempests burst around, Stall nor stay thy coursers found:

I - Zzy-faint-opprest-Driver, for one moment rest!

Swifter than the lightning flies All things vanish from my eyes— All that rose so brightly o'er me, Like pale mist-wreaths fade before me; Every spot my glance can find, Thy impatience leaves behind.

Yesterday thy wild steeds flew O'er a spot where roses grew; These I sought to gather blindly, But thou hurriedst on unkindly; Fairest buds I trampled, lorn, And but grasped the naked thorn.

Driver! turn thee quickly back On the self-same beaten track; 'T was of late so much neglected-Lost-forgot-contemned-rejected-That I still each scene would trace:— Slacken thy bewildering pace!

Dost thou thus impetuous drive, That thou sooner may'st arrive Safe within the hallowed fences Where Delight—where Rest commences? Where, then, wouldst thou respite crave? All make answer-" At the Grave!"

There, alas! and only there, Through the storms that rend the air, Doth the rugged pathway bend; There all pains and sorrows end;-There Repose's goal is won;-Driver! ride, in God's name, on!

### From the New York Tribune. THE CHOLERA.

As the public tranquillity has been suddenly disturbed by the re-appearance of this formidaperience of the disease, and have reflected upthem for the benefit of the public.

England, being at that time one of the Medical Officers of the Board of Health, appointed by the Government for its investigation and treatment; and since that I have been engaged in similar investigations and services, which have caused me to reflect, and, I hope, to elicit some truths respecting it, not known to every you will be safe enough. Employment is the one-perhaps not to any one.

The symptoms of the cholera, according to plaining. the best authorities, differ in places, persons, and seasons—yet there are certain distinctive symptoms, which characterize it invariably. These are a lurid or leaden hue of the skin, especially of the face and hands—a deadly coldness of the body, it being simply of the temperature of the atmosphere—cramps of the muscles, and spasms of the alimentary viscera, and a whitey-yellow discharge from the stomach and bowels, of the consistence and color of rice-water. The animal heat is never restored, if the disease terminate fatally. If the animal heat be restored, the disease terminates

The disease is contagious and infectious. The effluvium of a diseased person will, under certain circumstances, re-produce the disease in another person, just as Typhus Fever, Gangrenous Erysipelas, or Plague, will. This I have largely noticed. The disease has been brought home by one member of a family, and the whole family has been mown down.

The persons who are liable to the disease are the miserably poor, the destitute, the dissolute, the abandoned, the debauchees, the diseased, and the fearful. Those who are healthy, wholesomely cleansed, clad, fed, and employed are not likely to take it, unless they are afraid, and they need not be. The man who takes proper care of his soul and body is safe. Fearfulness is disease of the mind, and will be followed by disease of the body. I was in the midst of the disease for weeks together, day and night, and so was an excellent, fearless nurse, that I prized; and we both went safely

There is a peculiar state of the air when the disease appears. A great quantity of vapor and gas is suspended in it, near the earth, and the temperature is warmer than usual by day, but cold at night. It is much the same sort of air as that of an ill-ventilated wash-housedamp, clammy, muggy. I want words to express my meaning. The damp air hangs about you-clings to you.

The explanation of the disease is this: The blood of the persons who take it is but poorly organized—that is, there are not enough of good elements, sufficiently combined with the caloric in the lungs to keep each part vigorous. The air is composed of one-half vapors and deleterious gases, and does not furnish as much of oxygen gas for combustion in the lungs as is requisite for the heat of the blood when in health; therfore, a chilly night robs the body of its heat faster than it makes it, and it sinks below the standard of life.

The breathing is diminished because neither the lungs, which carry on the involuntary part of respiration, nor the brain, which carries on the voluntary part, are supplied with good blood. The life, therefore, has begun the descending process, and if not hindered will complete it.

The blood not being caloricised—that is, combined with caloric in the lungs, the cause of its redness and vitality—it is lurid and leaden, and the patient often appears as if he had been blackleaded for a ghost. The blood has no warmth to give out, and therefore the patient is cold; and as there is not enough of caloric in the solids and fluids to keep them organ- Brown Dark complection About five fete high 440 species, of which upwards of one-half beized, the thin part of the blood oozes away as and A half black heair and a smart scar on the long to America. In this state there are fifteen in death, and the thicker part remains clotty. crown of the head if such A peurson cums to species—mossy cup, post white, swamp white,

lignant fevers. I have seen it produced in men letter to pruntitown off talor co va he is 19 year is the most valuable of all, being extensively

of a well or mine. We often see it in a hospital, or in close, crowded, ill-ventilated, fifthy alleys. If a man have poor blood and bad air, with exposure to night chills, he is ready for any disease that may be in the way.

Much has been written upon the condition of the atmosphere, as the origin of the disease. Now be it remembered. that the atmosphere is composed of only two gases, Oxygen and Nitrogen, and both of them are requisite to life and health. There may be more or less of other gases of a poisonous nature in the atmosphere -as the compounds of Carbon, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and Hydrogen, all of which are awful poisons to the blood of man. Carboretted Sulphuret of Hydrogen is a most deadly compound. It is produced abundantly from decomposing animal and vegetable substances.

But though we analyzed the air most perfectly in every place, we could not operate up on it sensibly. One thing, however, I would strongly impress upon the public; Do not use any so-called disinfecting fluids. You are ignorant of what is in the air; do not add to your ignorance the error of putting something more there, of which, and its effects, you are equally ignorant.

Use air, water, and fire, for the experience of all mankind attests their benefits. One thing only can be of any service to the atmosphereplenty of dry heat. If the sun do not shine, make large fires, if you please. The fire of London stayed the Plague. If the people in the miserable districts of the city were provided for, the destruction of these districts by fire would be a public blessing. The caloric would decompose the miasma, and render it harmless.

We can do more, however, with the people than with the air. If the population can be fed, clothed, and cleansed wholesomely, employed usefully by day, and found wholsome, warm lodgings at night, to which they may return early and sleep, the state of the air is not of much consequence. To all persons, early re tirement to bed is of the utmost importance. All persons who have the cholera are seized have left off drinking. You will have a corwith it late at night or early in the morning. An early, warm sleep secures you from the attack. If all public places, and all private ones, were closed by ten or eleven o'clock, and all the people in bed and asleep, we should be safe

Let me give the reason why early sleep is best. The sooner you sleep after your last meal growing for so many months, and as you said, on it, and elicited truth respecting it, to offer the best of it to repair them ere it has been spent on other parts less necessary for you. In 1832 I had a large experience of it in Spend it upon a play, a ball, or a party, you have it not. Besides, the first part of the night is quietest. Sleep while you may.

Wash yourself thoroughly in a warm room -clothe yourself comfortably, feed yourself sat isfactorily and temperately—employ yourself entirely—and go to bed early and sleep—and soul of health. The idle man is always com-

Respecting food, some may desire a word Everything is food which will make blood. Al cohol and Tobacco do not. Meat, fish, fowl, vegetables, grains, fruits, and roots, will. Take what your wants and appetites require. Judge eration of tapping, under the direction of Dr. for yourself what suits you. What are your Palmer, when three gallons of water were instincts, appetites, and reason for? Can they drawn away in about five minutes. This af not tell you what you want for dinner? Go forded immediate relief; but the water col back again and be a baby. Get some charitably disposed lady to take care of you and

You desire good food when you have no fear of the cholera—you desire it now. Take it, if you can get it. You need not be afraid of secretion than any other drink. Expecting tea and coffee now, if they agreed with you be to submit to another operation, we went to fore. A good apple, or other fruit, in its place, the city to take advice respecting the time for with other food, is just as requisite now as at the second. Just at this time sister O'Brien any time. Attend to your stomach two or three sent us word to use the vapor-bath, which she times a day; attend to your bowels once a day had known to be efficacious in some desperate -be sure of that. Not with pill and potion- dropsical cases in England. I had a convegive them opportunity, that's all.

J. H. SHERMAN, M. D.

# PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

secution of this unhappy race continued una- in two months more, the ascitic affection had enbated. The Alsacian of May 3d, says, that no tirely disappeared, and her general health is Jew dare show himself in the streets. Many who had attempted to escape in a Swiss village in the neighborhood, had been waylaid, robbed, and cruelly ill-treated. One entire family was thrown overboard, and hundreds were murdered, and their property pillaged. lowing strain about the ways of getting a liv The mob was perfectly furious, and paid no at- ing in the city: "I confess I have been often tention to the police who were in attendance, amused in studying the many apparently petty, nominally to keep order, while houses were torn down, and whole families murdered without movement, had made no efforts to check it. The Alsacien also gives many particulars of the cruelty practiced by the people in a mass against

the miserable descendants of Abraham. more suffering among them than any mere few months. Upwards of one hundred thoumob could do, viz: the deliberate banishment sand dollars have been expended in the purof every Jew from all the Cantons of the coun- chase of the various 'likenesses' of General feited by the act. The whole accounts from both countries show the prospects of the Jews to be most discouraging. N. Y. Express.

Extraordinary Document.—The following the forest are known with tolerable certainty is a verbatim et literatim copy of a notice re- to attain the ages of 800 to 900 years, and are cently received by the Postmaster of Union- the most aged trees we possess. Pines are

town, in this State:of virgina do forwarn any person of Pensylvania To maria A sun of mine his name is Robert | cus, botanists are acquainted with more than There is hardly any circulation-no pulse. pensylvania and his lady Twenty dollars re- swamp chesnut, willow, black scrub, black, red The same thing happens in Plague, and ma- ward to any person confine him And send me a or scarlet, pine, and red oak. The white oak

### THE BAD LUMP.

The following incident we relate on the authority of the old sailor, who delivered a temperance lecture on board a steamboat running; between New York and New Haven.

Having found a man who was divested of al decent clothing, and in a wretched state of health, in consequence of drinking, he induced him, amidst the discouragements of the tavern keeper, at whose house he had found him, to sign the temperance pledge for one year. The landlord prophecied that he would not keep the pledge a year; or that, if he did, he would not renew it. As the year was drawing to a close, the old sailor called upon the man, and secured his signature again. He signed it for ninety nine years, with the privilege of a life lease afterward! When the day arrived upon which his first pledge expired, he roguishly went to visit his old friend the tavern-keeper. "There he comes," said the eager rumseller, "he will now have a glorious spree to atone for his long abstinence." When he arrived at the tavern, he complained of a bad feeling at his stomach, and of various ills, among which was a bad lump on one side, which had beer increasing in size for some months. " Ah," said the landlord, "did I not tell you it would kill you to break off drinking so suddenly? I wonder you lived as long as you have. Come, now, what will you take?" And suiting the action to the word, he placed a decanter before him. "But," said the visiter, "I have signed the

pledge for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of a life lease afterwards!" "What a fool," said the landlord, "if you go on as you have done, you will not live another

"Do you really think so, landlord?"

"Certainly; come, what will you take?" "Oh, no, landlord; I have signed the pledge again, and then this horrible lump on my side. do not think that drinking will make it any

"It is all," said the landlord, "because you responding lump on the other side before long, if you continue another year as the last." "Do you think I will? Well, then, so be it

I will not violate my pledge; for look here, landlord, (pulling out a great purse, with a hundred dollars in silver shining through the interstices,) that is the lump which has been ble malady among us, it seems to be a plain the better is your blood for circulation and it is the natural consequence of having signed and positive duty for those who have had ex- nourishment. Your brain and lungs, the or- the pledge. That is what you would have had, St. Louis to New Orleans, last week, having gans upon which your life depends, will have if I had not signed it; and if I have a bigger one than that for ninety-nine years, I will not tained in an excursion of some months among [N. Y. Evan. take to drinking again."

### CURE FOR DROPSY.

dressed a letter to his brethren, the Editors | bear. He showed an extensive collection of the manner in which his wife was cured of the his naturalist. dropsy. The following are the facts:-

" My wife has been cured of that species of dropsy called ascites, after our physicians in this town, and two eminent physicians in N. York, relinquished the hope of ever getting rid of it. We used a great variety of appointed remedies without benefit, and finally submitted to the op lected again, and in about three weeks the bloating was nearly as great as before. She continued to drink a decoction of Apocynum Canabinum, which always proved more beneficial in checking the progress of the irregular nient apparatus made, and commenced the use of it twice a day, fifteen or twenty minutes each time, medicated with Apocynum. In about two weeks there was an apparent improvement of general health and strength. In three or In the province of Alsace, the merciless per- four weeks the bloating began to subside, and decidedly better than it has been for some

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the National Era, writes in the foltrifling, and contemptible 'lines' in which hundreds find the means of respectable support the slighest interference. Persons in disguise and even affluence. There are importing houshad been traveling through the villages inciting es 'down town,' which do a business amountthe people to a crusade against the Jews-and ing to hundreds of thousands of dollars per den, was shot. His son, hearing the report of the Mayors, though most certainly aware of the annum, in doll's heads, beads, and other trifles, with which the elder Smiths testify their un- Jermy came out and was wounded in the arm. bounded love for the juvenile world. Immense The maid then came out and she was wounded sums are yearly turned over in the trade in in the thigh. The two gentlemen died immethose cheap colored wood-cuts which are sold diately, and the ladies were not expected to In Switzerland, too, though they have re- by itinerant venders in town and country. live. The assassin is supposed to be a person frained from open acts of violence, yet they | Eighty thousand copies of the six-penny print of whom Mr. Jermy had the better in a law have instituted a proceeding which will cause of General Harrison's death-bed were sold in a suit. try-but one-that of Neufchatel,-which has Taylor-from the large coarse portrait which reached the enormous sum of forty-one milnobly stood its ground, and opposed a decree represents him as a great burly savage, with a so disgraceful to the nation. There, at least, suspicious warmth of complexion, and a head millions, to which another million should be Scio-Rowse Babcock. this persecuted race can enjoy the protection and neck like those of the Emperor Nero, which they so much need. We cannot but down to that one in which he is made to ashope that the government, before it be too late, sume the character of an amiable philanthrowill repent, and endeavor to retrieve its reputa- pist, dispensing contentment and happiness on tion for liberty, justice, and toleration, so for- his plantation. Great fortunes have, indeed, been realized in this humble department of the fine arts."

Oaks.—Professor Beck says that the oaks of stated by Dr. Williams, in his history of Ver-'I Robert Brown of talor County and State mont, to live from 350 to 400 years. Of the oaks comprised under the Linnæan genus querwho have been inhaling the unwholesome air oald 10 of nov 1848.' | employed in ship building. In England, dur- Burke, 'you can be happy without virtue.'

ing one hundred years, the price of ship-building advanced 100 per cent. Sinclair, in his Code of Agriculture, stated that a 74 gun ship requires 2000 loads of wood, the produce of fifty acres, each tree standing 33 feet apart. Hence the importance of cultivating the oak, and where the young trees are raised, the ground should be cultivated for twenty years at least.

CONVERTING WHEAT FROM AN ANNUAL TO A PERENNIAL PLANT.—The attempt has been made to convert wheat from an annual to a perennial plant, and it is said, with some good degree of success. The account given is, that it was discovered by the steward, or collector, named Kern, of an estate at Constance. After he had ploughed and manured the land, he then sowed it with summer or winter wheat. In the spring, before the ear makes its appearance, he mows it. This he does several times in the course of the season, using it as a kind of hay. After this he allows the plant to grow, and be harvested as usual. The ensuing year it ripens earlier, and bears a much larger crop than wheat culitvated in the usual manner. In autumn it is manured like the grass of meadows, and in the spring the weeds are remov-

ed. The effect is stated to be such, that from one field four successive harvests have been

DR. Johnson's Opinion of Editors.—The great 'literary Collosus,' speaks as follows of the difficulties and perplexities of an editorial life-'I know no class of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor is expected as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselevs; to correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offence; to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to their own; to condemn improper measures of every one and no one at the same time. They are expected to note everything that is important or extraordinary; and notwithstanding the diversity of men's opinions, their notice must be calculated to please every one, and at the same time to offend no one.'

## VARIETY.

The National Intelligencer says that an English nobleman came down in a steamboat from the wilds of the West. He had four fine buffalos, one with calf, and the largest cow buffalo ever seen. He intends stocking his park with them. He had also a beautiful antelope, Mr. Lynn, of the Irving Institute, has ad- obtained from a naval officer, with a fine polar

> One day last week, says the Prattsville (N. Y.) Advocate, no less than 280 butter wagons passed through our village; and one day this week as many more—making in two days 560. The average number of firkins was 20 for each wagon, making a total of 11,200 firkins of butwagon, making a total of 11,200 firkins of but-ter. This multiplied by \$12, the average value of a firkin of butter, amounts to the large sum simile of the Edinburgh edition, of \$134,000—and all from the dairies of Delaware and Otsego Counties.

There is a debating club in Waterville, Me., which for three successive nights has had under consideration the following question:-" Can an upright man be a downright honest fellow?" The subject was most vigorously debated, but, so acute and ingenious were the reasonings on both sides, that there was a tie vote. They will next discuss the following: "When a house is burnt up, is it burnt down?" Here's a chance for hair-splitting and nice distinctions!

During a recent debate between an Italian oriest and a Protestant minister, in Missouri, the Protestant charged the priest with having kissed the Pope's toe on his recent visit to Rome. To the great amusement of the audience, the priest started to his feet, and vehemently denied the charge; "If de man say I kiss the Pope's toe, he lie. True, I kiss de cross on the Pope's toe, for reverence sake, but no kiss his toe."

"A worthy but poor minister," writes a friend from the country, "requested a few days since the loan of fifty dollars from the cashier of our bank; and in the note requesting the favor, he said that if the cashier would oblige him, he would 'pay him in ten days, on the faith of Abraham." The cashier returned word that by the rules of the bank, the endorser of a note Alfred-Maxson Green, must "reside in the State!!

An English paper says - 'Mr. Jermy, the Recorder of Norwich, while standing in his garthe gun, ran out, and he also was shot. Mrs.

In 1784 the poor-law expenditure in England | Persia—Elbridge Eddy. was ten millions of dollars; in 1834 it had Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. lions! The last year it exceeded thirty-five Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. added to defray the expenses of the Commis- Scott-Luke P. Babcock. sioners and for medical relief. Miserable, squalid Ireland is not included in this estimate.

A Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. Coyle, has been lecturing in England on America and Americans. He says that to give a man a black name, it is only necessary to put him up for

We see it stated in the papers that twenty students of the Wesleyan University are suspended on the ground of having attended a co-

Planets govern not the soul, nor guide the destinies of men; but trifles, lighter than straws, are levers in the building up of charac-

The debt of Mexico to Great Britain, is \$10,-

241, 650, on which there are unpaid arrears of

interest amounting to \$1,090,000 more.

'If you can be well without health, says

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until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

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

President of the Board of Trustees. DERUYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

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