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

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Sabbath Recorder.

WHOLE NO. 239.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

VOL. V. -NO. 31.

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

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

We proceed to trace the rendering of this word [mia] through the other books of the New | these; the first Simon." Matt. 10: 2. Testament.

"And the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul." Acts 4: 22. "They went out, and passed on through one

street; and forthwith the angel departed from him." Acts 12: 10. "When they knew that he was a Jew, all

with one voice, about the space of two hours, cried out, Great is Diana of the Ephesians.' Acts 19: 34.

"And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread." Acts 20: 7.

On this instance, in which our translators have given the same rendering of first, to the Greek mia, we shall have occasion afterwards to speak more fully. It is sufficiently obvious, that the same desire by which they were actuated in translating the statement concerning the resurrection of Christ, prevailed with them in trans. first." Matt. 21: 36. lating here.

"And when we had finished our course from Matt. 22: 25. Tyre, we came to Ptolemais, and saluted the brethren, and abode with them one day." Acts

"Let these same here say, if they have found | bread." Matt. 26: 17. any evil doing in me, while I stood before the council, except it be for this one voice, that I first." Matt. 27: 64. cried standing among them." Acts 24: 20. 21.

"And after one day, the south wind blew, and his lords, high captains, and chief estates of we came the next day to Puteoli." Acts 28: 13. Galilee." Mark 6: 21. of them committed, and fell in one day, three | be last of all." Mark 9: 35.

and twenty thousand." 1 Cor. 10: 8. "Upon the first day of the week, let every last first." Mark 10: 31. one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him." 1 Cor. 16: 2.

On the translation of this text, also, we shall afterwards have occasion to animadvert. It is the last case but one in which our translators have rendered the Greek mia, by the word first, is the first commandment of all? And Jesus as it is the last instance from which the cause of Sunday sanctification could receive aid from the mistranslation.

"Of the Jews, five times received I forty stripes, save one." 2 Cor. 11: 24.

"Which things are an allegory; for these are the two covenants; the one from the Mount of the week,\* He appeared first to Mary Mag-Sinai, which gendereth to bondage." Gal. dalene." Mark 16: 9.

"There is one body and one Spirit, even as nius way governor of Syria." Luke 2: 2. ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and first, and there are first which shall be last.'

Father of all, who is above all, and through all, Luke 13: 30. and in you all." Eph. 4: 4. be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go

stand fast, in one spirit, with one mind, striving and see it." Luke 14: 18. together for the faith of the Gospel." Phil.

"A bishop, then, must be blameless, the hus- 15: 22. band of one wife." 1 Tim. 3: 2.

wife." 1 Tim. 3: 12.

"And ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee; if any be blameless, the husband hath gained ten pounds." Luke 19: 16. of one wife." Titus 1: 6.

"A man that is an heretic, after the first and second admonitions reject." Titus 3: 10.

On this text Griesbach states that the words "and second" are altogether wanting in some manuscripts; and it will easily be observed, that their insertion in the text could alone account for our translators rendering mia by the English word "first."

But this man, after He had offered one sac- 1: 41. rifice for sins, forever sat down on the right hand of God." Heb. 10: 12.

"For by one offering, He hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified." Heb. 10:14. "Lest there be any fornicator or profane

sold his birth-right." Heb. 12: 16. "But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thou- "first" substituted for "one," as used by Matthew, Luke, sand years, and a thousand years as one day."

2 Peter 3: 8. "And I saw when the Lamb opened one of the seals; and I heard as it were the noise of whole of this chapter, from verse 9th, inclusive, to the end, as thunder, one of the four living ones saying, spurious.

Come and see." Rev. 6: 1. "One woe is past; and behold there come

two woes more hereafter." Rev. 9: 12. which is before God." Rev. 9: 13.

17: 12, 13.

unto the beast." Rev. 17: 17.

mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment | whole." John 5: 4. come." Rev. 18: 10.

nought." Rev. 18: 17.

In the Greek New Testament, protos also occurs, and is translated as follows:

"The names of the twelve Apostles are "The last state of that man is worse than the

first." Matt. 12: 45. "Cast a hook, and take up the fish that first cometh up." Matt. 17: 27.

"But many that are first shall be last, and the teach." Acts 1: 1. last shall be first." Matt. 19: 30. "Call the laborers, and give them their hire,

beginning at the last unto the first." "But when the first came, they supposed that they should have received more." Matt. 20: 8, 10. "So the last shall be first, and the first last." Matt. 20: 16.

"Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." Matt. 20: 27. "A certain man had two sons: and he came

vineyard." Matt. 21: 28.

father? They say unto him, The first." Matt. "Again he sent other servants more than the

the first when he had married a wife deceased."

"This is the first and great commandment. "Now the first day of the feast of unleavened

"So the last error shall be worse than the

"Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to

"Neither let us commit fornication, as some "If any man desire to be first, the same shall

"Many that are first shall be last, and the

"And whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." Mark 10: 44.

"Now there were seven brethren, and the first took a wife, and dying, left no seed. And the second took her and died." Mark 12: 20.

"And one of the scribes "asked Him, Which answered him, The first of all the commandments is, Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord." "This is the first commandment." Mark 12: 28, 29, 30.

"And the first day of unleavened bread, when they killed the passover." Mark 14: 12. "When Jesus was risen early, the first day

"And this taxing was first made when Cyre-"And behold there are last which shall be

"And they all with one consent began to "That whether I come and see you, or else make excuse. The first said unto him, I have

"The father said to his servants, Bring forth the BEST robe, and put it on him." Luke

"So he called every one of his Lord's debtors "Let the deacons be the husbands of one unto him, and said unto the first, How much Towest thou unto my Lord?" Luke 16: 5.

> "But the chief priests, and the scribes, and the chief of the people, sought to destroy Him."

"There were therefore seven brethren, and the first took a wife and died without children."

"This was He of whom I spake, He that cometh after me is preferred before me, for He

was before me." John 1: 15. "He first findeth his own brother." John

"For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool; whosoever then first after the

\* It is not a little remarkable, that this is the only instance "Lest there be any fornicator or profane in which the Greek word first occurs in any of the Gospels, person, as Esau, who for one morsel of meat or indeed in any text in all the New Testament, in connection with our Saviour's resurrection. Were this even an inand John, in speaking of the resurrection of Christ, and even by Mark himself, in the beginning of this very chapter, may

These verses are wanting in the most ancient and best as dubious. Penn, in his Annotations to the Book of New Covenant, (which is the translation of the famed Vatican "And the sixth angel sounded, and I heard a MS. of the fourth century,) in which they are wanting, voice from the four horns of the golden altar which is before God. Boy 9:13 in the first and second centuries; and has been an "And I saw one of his heads, as it were the conclusion of this of St. Mark, with the design of giving ounded to death." Rev. 13: 3. "And the ten horns which thou sawest are ten kings which have received no kingdom as yet; but receive nower as kings are horns. This large portion of the chapter, in the sea, portending rain; Jezreel, the royal nessed. One beautiful creature, who, in the ten kings which have received no kingdom as bius' Canon of this Gospel; and is not contained in the Vati
same name. Iving below, the scene of many a person, was among the number. She observed yet; but receive power as kings one hour with the beast. These have one mind, and shall give his "Quatuor Evangelia:"—" The last portion of this Gostheir power and strength unto the beast." Rev. pel, from the 9th verse to the end, is not contained in the most excellent and most ancient Vatican MS., 1209. In the Vat. MSS. 756, 757, an asterisk is affixed, which sign the "For God hath put in their hearts to fulfill transcribers employed as a cautionary mark, to all narrations not found in all MSS., to note them as doubtful." He then produces different Greek scholia, from different MSS., (which had been before adduced by Wetstein,) testifying the ab-In this verse, in the original, the words "to sence of this passage from most MSS., though it was containagree " are precisely the same with those quoted above from the 13th verse of this same chapter, " one mind " which is their average translation." From hence it follows, that the numbers of the last verses translation. "one mind," which is their express translation. of St. Mark enumerated in the Table of Canons, were not The meaning is the same; for those who are of placed there by Eusebius, but have been inserted by transcribers, with a sort of pious fraud, in order that they might the more easily maintain the authenticity of the passage."

"For in one hour so great riches is come to first cast a stone at her." John 8: 7. "Then came the soldiers and brake the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with Him." John 19: 32.

"And the other disciple did outrun Peter, and came first to the sepulchre." John 20: 4. "Then went in also that other disciple which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw and believed." John 20: 8.

"The former treatise have I made, O Theophilus, of all that Jesus began both to do and

in the Greek "first." which expresses precisely the idea here intended to be conveyed.

headed unto the city." Acts 12: 10. The distinct character of the two words, the to the first and said, Son, go work to-day in my exhibit, is in this and in some other instances, forcibly illustrated, both words occurring in the "Whether of them twain did the will of his same verse, and expressing their respective significations. Formerly we quoted the statement that the angel and Peter passed on "through when we are told that they had previously past the first and the second ward."

[To be continued.

## THE POOR. GOD HELP THEM!

[Here are a few seasonable lines from one of the most charming of American writers. They have been published, we dare say, again and again, but they are not the less attractive on that account.

O'er the fallen autumn leaves, And shrilly he whistleth overhead And pipeth beneath the eaves. Let him come! we care not, amid our mirth, For the driving snow or rain; For little we reck of the cheerless hearth, Or the broken window pane.

'Tis a stormy night, but our glee shall mock At the winds that loudly prate, As they echo the moan of the poor that knock With their cold hands at our gate. The poor! we give them the half-picked bone And the dry, mildewed bread; Ah! they never, God help them, know the pain Of the pampered overfed.

Fill round again with cheering wine, While the fire glows warm and bright;

And sing me a song, sweet heart of mine,

Ere you whisper the words "good night!"

You will never dream, 'neath the covering warm

Of your soft and curtained bed, Of the scanty rug and the shivering form, And the yawning roof e'er head. The poor! God pity them in their need! We've a prayer for every groan; They ask us with outstretched hands for bread And we carelessly give a stone. God help them! God help us! for much we lack,

### With the cry of CHARITY. PANORAMA IN PALESTINE.

While traveling in Syria and Palestine, one

can hardly fail to receive a deeper and more

Though lofty and rich we be;

And open our hearts unto all that knock

vivid impression of the truthfulness of the Scriptures. The Holy Land is indeed a local "Then came the first, saying, Lord, thy pound commentary on the Sacred Volume. One who ket.' The State of Georgia prohibits the introvisits that land with the love of the Bible deep duction of slaves into the State, for sale, and in his heart, and a competent knowledge of its contents in his mind, will continually meet with illustrations of its geography, history, prophecy, comparisons and images. He will feel that he is in the land of the Bible; and he will find it the best guide-book he can have. I felt this deeply when in that land, and I often remarked, either the Bible must be true. or Judea an unreal thing; and all the objects and scenes which there meet the eye must be visionary. Take a position on the lofty hill on which Safet is built, or on any of the highlands around Nazareth, and a vast panorama is presented to your view, every portion of which reminds you of some locality, some historical event, some great transaction recorded in the Scriptures. Mount Hermon, raising aloft its human cattle passing along through the streets tears would begin to flow. snowy head, with the sources of the Jordan, in the direction of the market-house. They spired text, it really does not in the Greek speak of "the first day of the week;" but the singularity of its having the Sea of Tiberias, with its interesting localidestined for Texas. They were brought to this ties, and the Mountains of Moab stretching on place to put on board the cars for Mothe east, like a waving line drawn on the hori- bile. It was the most sickening sight I ever witbe regarded as evidence corroborative of the opinion of the zon—the Mount of Beatitudes, where our Sav- nesssed, and heaven knows that I have seen eminent critics who, on totally different grounds, regard the jour preached to the multitude; Nazareth, things often before, that were enough to affect where he was brought up; Tabor, where he a heart of adamant. Many of them were young was transfigured; Nain, where he raised the -mere boys and girls-and had traveled bare-MSS. of the New Testament, and are marked by Griesbach widow's son to life; Gilboa, where Saul was foot over the sharp burning sands of South slain; Endor, where he went to consult the | Carolina, until their feet were literally cut to woman who had a familiar spirit; Shunam, | pieces, leaving blood at almost every step they where Elijah restored to life the Shunamite's took. Added to this was the lash of the cruel where he usually resided, and where he sent | ships incident to such a tramp, which rendered his servant to watch the cloud, as it rose from them the most miserable objects I ever witbloody battle recorded in the Bible ;-all these, me gazing with attention upon her, and unrich in Scriptural associations, lie spread out doubtedly thought that I wished to purchase; before you as on a map; and as you contem- and clasping her hands, and fixing her tearful plate them, the whole scene of sacred history eyes beseechingly upon me, with a look of the rises to view, with a new and wonderful sense utmost supplication, she exclaimed—' For the of reality. The same impression I felt, when love of God, massa, do buy me! I good cook, from the top of Mount Gerizim, I gazed upon nurse, ironer, washer-cheap at eight hundred the frowning front of opposite Ebal, and look- dollars-do buy me!" I afterwards learned that ed upon the charming piece of ground which they asked eight hundred dollars for her, Jacob delivered up to his son Joseph, visited which was probably on account of her white the tomb of this his beloved son, and the well complexion. I think it would have been a where the Saviour once sat and refreshed him- deed of charity to have purchased her, even to self, wearied with his journey, and traced for make a slave of-to have redeemed her from many a mile the road he was wont to travel the hands of such monsters as these 'nigger-"Therefore shall her plagues come in one day; death, and mourning, and famine." Rev. 18: 8. Therefore shall her plagues come in one day; death, and mourning, and famine." Rev. 18: 8. Therefore shall her plagues come in one day; death, and mourning, and famine. They all seemed so anxious to address at Yale College.

Therefore shall her plagues come in one day; death, and mourning, and famine. They all seemed so anxious to address at Yale College.

mind, and impresses itself with a livelier interest on the heart.

So, take a position on the top of Mount Olivet, and view the scenery around you, and you will imagine a thousand voices are speaking to you of Scriptural events, and giving you a new and deeper impression of their reality. As you leave the city, you pass through the St Stephen's Gate, near to which is the pool of Bethesda-you descend into the valley of Jehoshaphat, cross the brook Kedron, and tread the same road that was wont to be traveled by In this text the word rendered "former" is the Saviour and his apostles, and up which he was led to the hall of Pilate on his way to trial. You enter the Garden of Gethsemane, the place of his last agony, and muse with deep "When they were past the first and the emotion on the scenes of that dreadful night. second ward, they came unto the iron gate that You reach the summit of the Mount, and near by, a little to the east, is the place whence the Saviour ascended to glory, in the presence of his disciples; a little further on is Bethany, the precise meaning of which we are seeking to village of Lazarus and his two sisters, Martha and Mary; at your right is the road leading to Jericho, winding round among the hills and vallies, till it loses itself in the dark, gloomy wilderness of the Saviour's temptation—beyond which is seen the Dead Sea, with all its solemn and affecting associations. At the south-west, one street," and now we quote the verse as distant some seven or eight miles, is Bethle-"There were with us seven brethren; and above, showing that the other word is employed hem, the place of our Lord's birth, hanging upon the slope of a lofty hill, and presenting a fine view of the Church of the Nativity. Beneath you, at the western base of the Mount, winds the deep valley of Jehoshaphat, and on the opposite hill lies spread out before you the Holy City-and as you gaze upon the scene, the 'tide of sacred history flows massively through the soul,' and the events of ages, as connected with this spot, pass in rapid review before the mind. There is the site of the once joyous city, the city that was full of people, beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, the place of kings, and heaven's inspired messengers—the place of the visions of God, and of the ministries of angels-over which the Savior wept us he descended, for the last time, from this lovely Mount-where he taught, and wrought miracles; was condemned and crucified, and rose from the dead. Absorbed in the contemplation of the past, and beholding the present poor, degraded, condition of the city—the site of the glorious temple, now occupied by the dark, unseemly, mosque of Omar, and signs of desolation and ruin on every side, you seem to hear afresh the voice of the Saviour, as, weeping, he uttered the prophetic words, 'If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things that belong to thy peace-but now they are hidden from thine eyes! For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about

## SLAVE TRADE IN GEORGIA.

they shall not leave in thee one stone upon an-

[Hawes.

A correspondent of the Independence Democrat, writing from Atalanta, Ga., says:-

When I arrived at this place, from Savannah, I stopped at a foggy little town, built on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river, called Hamburg, notorious as a 'human marslaves to the planters of Georgia. Augusta is the market to which the planters of Upper and Middle Georgia bring their cotton; and if they want to purchase negroes they step over into Hamburg and do so. There are two large houses there, with piazzas in front to expose the 'chattels' to the public during the day, and yards in the rear of them, where they are pennfer dreadfully.

"Alas, alas, that great city Babylon, that troubling of the water stepped in was made correspond with the references made to them be sold, and when a purchase was made of in the Scriptures, the truth of the Inspired Vol- one of them, he appeared to be pleased at his "He that is without sin among you, let him ume comes home with increased power to the prospects, while the rest seemed to envy him. Many of them—whites and mulattoes—are intended for the brothels of New Orleans and Mobile, where a girl from sixteen to twenty years of age, will command from one to two thousand dollars.

When I left Hamburg, for this place, there were fifty or sixty of these wretched creatures in the same train of cars, going on towards the south-west, probably to the 'Lone Star.' They were crowded into an old box car, without seats or any accommodation whatever, and fastened in-so that none might escape at the stopping-places, or precipitate themselves beneath the wheels of the cars, in a fit of desperation. Such things occur often, when not properly guarded against. Sometimes they will even starve themselves to death, to escape the tortures of their condition.

### NEW BELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

We learn from Alliance and Visitor, that on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September last, a company of "above 500 brethren," of the various Evangelical communions in Germany, held a fraternal Christian conference at Wittenberg. The object of the meeting was to consider what measures could be adopted to rescue those churches from the dangers to which they are exposed, by the open infidelity of some, and the latitudinarianism and pseudo charity of others, of their religious teachers. The call for the conference was signed by forty-one names of note in the religious world, and the interest excited by the movement was very general and intense. It was fitting—eminently fitting—that a meeting of such men, and for such an object, should be held at Wittenberg, the principal scene of Luther's labors, and amid the very tombs of the earlier reformers. It was, if possible, a still more felicitous coincidence, that the meeting was convened in the very same venerable Castle-church, where Luther preached, and to

the walls of which he affixed his famous ninety five Theses, on the 31st of October, 1517. From the very same pulpit, too, where 350 years ago, Luther and Melancthon proclaimed the scriptural doctrine of salvation by free grace, in opposition to the errors of the Church of Rome, was testimony now borne to the same imperishable truths, and plans suggested for their revival and spread, by men, who in the nineteenth century, evince a desire to emulate the labors, and follow in the footsteps of those reverend and illustrious reformers.

The Conference was organized by the choice of the celebrated Bethman,-Hollweg, of Bonn, as President, and Professor Stahl, of Berlin, as Vice President. A large number of religious confessions were represented, and acting on the principle of agreeing to differ on all the minor messential points, the meeting was one of entire thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in harmony and Christian union. Various resoluon every side; and shall lay thee even with the tions were proposed, discussed, and adopted, ground, and thy children within thee; and which it is expected, will in their practical results, produce a decidedly beneficial effect upon other, because thou knewest not the day of thy the reviving churches of Germany.

## POWER OF FENELON'S CHARACTER.

Fenelon seems preeminently to have exemplified the christian duty, of loving our neighbor. His entire life presents a series of pictures i lustrative of that virtue. He has received reward even among men. His virtues live in the memory of the people of Cambray; the discovery of his ashes was hailed with enthusiastic joy; and the Flemings to this hour call him the Good Archbishop. He rises in their memory, the consequence is, Hamburg was built up just not in the robes of ecclesiastical dignity, but in opposite Augusta, for the purpose of furnishing the white garments of Christian life. His glory is not confined to a single province. Christians of every shade of doctrine, and scholars of every variety of sentiment, have applauded and revered his character. The life of Fenelon was religion in motion. In the course of his walks, —I take the account from one of the most pleasing memoirs of the Archbishop—he would often join the peasants, sit down with them, ed up at night like sheep, so close that they can and console them; he visited them in their cothardly breathe, with bull-dogs on the outside tages, and partook of their humble meals. as sentinels. They sometimes have thousands 'There,' would the old people say, in after here, who, in consequence of their number, suf- times—there is the chair in which our good Archbishop used to sit in our midst; we While at Hamburg, I saw a drove of these shall see him no more,' and as they spoke the

# SELECT SENTENCES.

Some think that a tender conscience is a weak one, but it is a sign of their weakness who think so.—Beddome.

Keep the truth, and the truth will keep thee. There is many a wounded heart without

contrite spirit. The ice may be broken in thousand pieces; it is ice still; but expose it to the beams of the Sun of Righteousness, and it melts.—Middleton.

The sum of that which is revealed of angels is that they serve on earth and sing in heave -Luther. The almost Christian is a most unhappy man,

naving religion enough to make the world hate him, and not enough to make God love him. Countess of Warwick. The true treasure of loving God is to love

nim without measure.—Ibid. By how much the more Christ made himself vile for us, by so much the more precious should he be to us.—Ibid.

He that takes up Chrtst's cross handsomely. shall find it a burden, as wings to a bird, or sails to a ship.—Ibid. God chastises whom he loves, but he loves

not to chastise.—Ibid. Fifteen years ago the population of Texas

was not 15,000, but it is now 153,000, accord-

## The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 18, 1849.

### POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE POPE.

The year eighteen hundred and forty-eight

has witnessed political changes and revolutions such as never before occurred in any one year since the world began. Of all these revolutions perhaps none has a more solemn interest or significance than that which has driven Pope Pius from Rome. Yet so accustomed have we become to read of the dethroning of sovereigns, that the news of His Holiness' flight did not at first strike us as peculiarly important, or excite unusual astonishment. Some two years ago the Pope published his celebrated amnesty, which was hailed with a general outburst of en- as accurate an account as I am able of the thusiasm, and made him at once the hope, if climate of this country, and of its effects upon not the idol, of all the reformers of Italy. But health. The medium length of the State of in the short period which has since elapsed, Illinois, from South to North, is 355 miles, and what a change has taken place! The grand its average breadth 165 miles. Of course such movement for reform, to which he, perhaps un- an extent of country affords opportunity for a consciously, gave such a powerful impulse, has considerable variety of climate, and great variarapidly gained strength, until he is no longer tion in the healthiness of different locations; Pope has apparently come to an end.

Papists anxiously look for his restoration, because it is necessary to the life of their system. Some Protestants, however, think the day has come for Popery to fall, and they do not anticipate any improvement in the Pope's affairs. It is generally believed, that the Roman people desire his return as the spiritual ruler of the church, but not as a temporal ruler. The facts connected with his flight, and the character of those with whom he now associates, indicate that if he returns it will be in the character of meet with strong opposition, and it is therefore doubtful whether he will return at all very soon. Whatever course things may take, the whole world will look on with intense and growing

## THE POSTAGE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

This document having been duly ratified, is now made public. It places the correspondcharges, on an equal footing. On each letter, States postage on newspapers to Canada and other British Provinces is to be prepaid.

about one-half from what it has been for a year past. Still there is room for reduction. The ought to be carried out between the two countries. It will be, we are quite sure, at no distant day. Meanwhile let us rejoice in the proto seek greater progress in the future.

York.—This annunciation, says a correspondent of the Puritan, will strike all with surprise. Robert Greenhow, Esq., of Washington, D. C., read a paper at the last meeting of the Historical Society, proposing to show the evidence of the fact, that the Archbishop of Cambray and the illustrious author of "Telemachus" was

appeared, that in various French colonial trans- | be prevented. These remarks are made, not to actions his identical name is mentioned in the account for any unhealthiness among the setconnection above referred to, and during this period, between 1688 and 1673, his life in France is unaccounted for. Mr. Greenhow, Government at Washington, and who is, therefore, every way competent to the task, announc, ed his intention to make farther investigations on this interesting subject, as he was confident he had in his hands ample materials to arrive at

LETTERS FROM ILLINOIS-NO. 4. PLEASANT HILL, near Farmington, Ill., } 18th of 12th month, 1848.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

able to control it, and is actually swept away and this single fact is of itself sufficient to acbefore its resistless current. We believe that count for many apparent discrepancies which all parties agree in awarding to the Pope a persons residing 1,500 miles distunt, may have large and universal benevolence. This it was, noticed, in the accounts they have received of undoubtedly, which prompted him to favor re- the salubrity or sickliness of the Illinois counforms at the outset of his public career, and try. Besides, the formation and local circum- are no very lofty hills, and there are no stagnant which drew towards him the spontaneous affect stances of a country, always vitally affect the tions of his people. But there is reason to healthiness of any given district. The water of doubt whether he has, at any period since he rivers running through a flat, boggy, or swampy came into power, entertained the plan of bring- country, where there is a great amount of deing about a thorough and general reform in the | caying timber, and other vegetable matter. bepolitical affairs of the country. A conviction of come so impregnated with putrescent substanthis, which has been gradually taking possession | ces as to render them unfit for all common of the minds of the radical reformers, has dis- household purposes, and during the hot weather appointed their extravagant hopes, and checked | their exhalations fill the surrounding atmostheir sympathy for him as a temporal prince. phere with pestilent miasm. Suppose, that Thus a desire to lessen the sufferings of his peo- | a friend should write from the neighborple has partially alienated the affections of those hood of the Montezuma marshes, or the imwho favored the old abuses, while a refusal to mediate borders of the Seneca River from the engage in a thorough remodeling of affairs has | foot of Cayuga Lake to the Oneida River weakened the confidence of the opposite party. In New York, to his friend in Illinois, and give Between the two, the political career of the him an account of the agues, bilious fevers. and dumb chills, which I have seen there, and The question of the Pope's restoration is of he were to receive this as a fair description of a fresh breeze is oftener perceived than in a course interesting to all parties in all countries. the salubrity of the State of New York, he would certainly and truly think, that it was a dangerous place for him to emigrate to. But if he were to receive a letter from Madison County, describing the country and the health of the inhabitants, it would make a very different impression, although these locations are not very far from each other. The same disparity exists in the State of Illinois; and every account that is received of the salubrity or sickliness of any given part, must be balanced be found in any part of the world, than on the prairies of Illinois. I have by no means atagainst the local features of the particular place tempted to overstrain this description. I would a spiritual and temporal ruler. But this will from whence it comes. In the immediate vicinity of the rivers, especially where there is a heavy growth of timber, much low land, or stagnant water, whether in natural ponds, or such as are made by the erection of mill-dams, it is confessedly unhealthy. Agues and intermittents, chills and bilious affections, will most assuredly visit the new settlers until they become sufficiently acclimated successfully to resist the debilitating effects of their particular ence between the two countries, the mail exposures. Even in those locations, much alpackets of each government, and the postage lowance is to be made for the circumstances and habits of the residents thereof. It is often not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted the case, especially with new settlers, that in in the United States, and addressed to any place | their concern to improve their lands, or to earn in Great Britain or Ireland, the charge is to be money to buy more, they neglect their habita-24 cents; double and triple letters, (reckoning tions, and their families suffer much exposure by weight,) are to be charged double and triple to the inclement weather, through open chinks postage. Newspapers may be mailed at any of the sides, broken windows, doors badly fitted, and the farmers begin to plough and sow in the office in the United States, to any place in the and houses neither banked nor under-pinned, third month of the year. Their wheat usually United Kingdom, on the payment of 2 cents, and perhaps with a leaky roof. Surrounded by ripens in the last week of the sixth month, and and may, on receipt from any place in Great | neighbors alike unthrifty, many an one loses Britain or Ireland, be delivered at any office in the ambition for a tidy house, which the prethe United States on payment of 2 cents. On sence of better improvements would inspire; each pamphlet to be sent to any place in the and thoughtlessly he sees his family declining United Kingdom, and on each pamphlet receiv- in health, and spends more time and money in ed therefrom, there is to be prepaid in the first going after the doctor, and providing other alplace, and charged and collected in the second, leviations of their sickness, than would be requione cent for each ounce in weight, or a frac- site to make their habitations sufficiently comtional excess of an ounce. These are to be fortable to prevent the occurrence of many of any other part of our land, by all the prudent, sent in bands or covers, open at the ends or those incurable maladies. Similar remarks sides, so as readily to be examined, and to con- might be made with respect to their diet and tain no manuscript whatever. On letters ad- clothing. There is often more loss of time, dressed to any place in British North America, and more expense, in procuring remedial asnot to be conveyed by sea, there will be charg- sistance for sickness occasioned by inattention ed a postage equal to the United States postage to these things, than would be necessary to proand the Province postage combined. United vide all the comfort in clothing, and culinary preparations, to make their families happy and healthy. In all my acquaintance with new of the American Baptist Mission at that place countries I have made my observations upon 'Died at Bankok, Siam, September 25th, of Such is the substance of the treaty. It re- these things; and I am fully convinced, that erysipelas and inflammation of the lungs, Rev. duces the postage between the two countries they have an important bearing upon the health and thrift of new settlers. Yet nothing is more common, than for settlers in new countries to He had been nearly nine years in that missionattribute particular attention to these things to ary field, and was suddenly cut down, after a system of cheap postage, which has worked so pride, or love of luxury. A little candid obser- short illness of only a week.' admirably in England and the United States, vation, however, might convince them, that such new settlers as are judiciously attentive to these things, are generally more healthy, and more thrifty in their business, than those who are Brasenose College, Oxford, has joined the proverbial for their inattention to them. I think gress already made, and take courage from it well-prepared clothing suited to the various seasons, well-cooked food, at regularly served meals, tight and warm houses for winter, and to leaving the Church, been permitted by his di FENELON A MISSIONARY IN WESTERN NEW Well-ventilated to suit the changes of the ocesan to hold and teach the identical doctrine weather, are as important to the health and which he now holds in communion with Rome. thrift of a family, as healthy locations and fertile lands. Sickness and death are inseparable from mankind, but a vast deal of suffering, and many early deaths, may be prevented by a judicious care of our health, and a discreet use of the blessings of Providence. These I regard as solemn duties, which all heads of families owe to those under their care; and were once a missionary in the western part of the they duly attended to, many mistaken reports State of New York. From the statements it respecting the sickliness of new countries might benches. The exterior is magnificent.

tlers of this part of the country, for I know of none prevailing. There is but a single case of ague any where near us, that I can hear of, and that is in the person of a young man who has whose occupation is that of a linguist for the been at work in the woods near the river, quite place during the preceding week, not many a distance from this. There are settlers who have been here on the prairies for thirteen years, and have never had a case of ague, fever or chills, in their families during the whole time. And if they keep away from the rivers during the hot season, I know no reason why it should not uniformly be so with all other well-directed households. I have traveled through both the counties of Peoria and Fulton, and parts of Knox, and in various directions, and I have not coming in, and seeing it, tore the contents out yet seen a swamp or a morass in all my travels. of the covers, put them into the fire, and held never saw cleaner timber, nor clearer water, in any part of the world. Bro. Daniel Pierce I propose to give your readers, in this letter, tells me, that in all the ten years that he has been here he has not seen a single mossy tree or bush; not a handful can be gathered in all the two counties. The slues and ravines, that are so often spoken of, are the natural water courses of the country; the drains that the Creator has changes tells of a wealthy man who was remade to carry off the superabundant waters which fall during the wet seasons. Most of them have a little running stream in them; but the earth at the bottom of them, is as firm on both sides of the running water, and as passable for teams, as the upper lands are. Only a few of them are bridged; and the only inconveni- patient with his presence and instruction, until ence that occurs on account thereof is, the attri- he was restored. This faithful man of God, a tion of the horses' feet, and the wheels of the wagons, wear up the soil so as to mix it with the water, and thus make mud-holes. There marshes, except such as I have before mention- gratitude. He was surprised at it, especially Illinois River some times break over, and on the retirement of the river to its natural boundaries leave a pool or lagoon of standing water. The land generally lies in large rolling swells, or more gentle undulations spreading from grove to grove, or from one brook to another. How can a country thus formed be unhealthy? I been in the country. The Illinois River Baptist Association consists of 26 churches, lying on both sides of the river, nearly its whole length. It this year reports 955 members, and ists, 2 Unitarians, 9 Episcopalians, 9 Methodists, out of these 11 deaths. I do not know that 4 Baptists, 1 Lutheran. Of the 50 Americans, there is more windy weather here than in most 34 are graduates of different colleges. Of the other countries, but the open prairies give a chance for the winds to drive without obstruction. The groves are many of them narrow and open, and the winds circulate through them so number 31; Foreigners 4. Of the 27 Amerieasily, that their progress is more rapid. Hence thickly-wooded country. It appears to me, that this cause, and the general absence of morass, produces a rarefaction in the air, that makes it purer and more invigorating than in most other countries. This is probably the reason why there are no horses affected with the heaves here; and the reason why persons who have had lung affections, find their health so much improved by a few months' residence on the prairies. It is my candid opinion, that more healthy age, or florid youth, among the human family or vigor, in the animal creation, cannot

> be willing to submit it to any hundred residents of the prairie country, and have no fear but that ninety-nine of them would endorse it as correct. The two counties of Peoria and Fulton lie within the fortieth degree of north latitude, very similar to the country between Philadelphia and New York. The mean temperature for the year I have not been able to obtain; but I learn from observations made at Peoria that in June, 1848, the mean temperature in that city was 68 1-4 degrees, and in July, 1848, the mean temperature was 71 degrees. For a month past, the weather has been cold and stormy, with only a few fine days; but the old settlers all say that out-door labor is seldom suspended during the winter, on account of bad weather. Bro. Daniel Pierce tells me that he has never known more than 14 inches of snow on the ground at one time, and that was half gone in less than 24 hours. The cattle, many of them, lie out the greater part of the winter, they have never known frosts to come early enough to injure their crops of corn; it is as sure a crop as can be put into the ground. The wind in winter, however, is keenly cold, as it breezes across the prairies. The ground keeps sufficiently frozen to make good wagoning for a number of weeks; and when it thaws out in the spring, it is soon dry and packs down under the tread of the horses. Health, vigor, and prosperity, are to be enjoyed here as fully as in temperate, and industrious; but immunity from the common casualities, diseases, and mortality

of human nature, none need expect. SAMUEL DAVISON.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—The Singapore Free Press, of the 4th of November, contains the following notice of the death of a member Jesse Caswell, American Missionary, aged 39.

APOSTACY.—Rev. R. K. Sconce, B. A., of Church of Rome. In publishing his reasons for secession, he urges, that he had, previously

REMNANT OF THE REFORMATION.—The church in Switzerland where Zwingle first denounced the sins and errors of Romanism still stands at Zurich. A recent American traveler says-The pulpit is of unpainted wood, elevated

BURNING THE SCRIPTURES IN BIRMINGHAM .-At a meeting of the Birmingham Protestant Association, held a few weeks since, Mr. T Ragg, the Corresponding Secretary, related an extraordinary occurrence, which had taken hundred yards from the spot where the meeting was assembled. A poor sick woman, a Roman Catholic, residing in London, Prentice-street, had a daughter, who attended one of the Birmingham schools. From this school she had received a New Testament, out of which she had been reading to her mother, when the priest them down with his stick till sufficiently consumed, remarking that he would so serve al such books that he met with in the houses where

FAITHFULNESS REWARDED.—One of our excently taken sick with the small-pox, in Philadelphia. He sent for a clergyman, who declined coming, and the second application was equally fruitless. The third pastor invited went cheerfully, continuing to call and comfort the few days since, received a silver pitcher, and the inscription told from whom it came, and why it was presented, as a token of personal ed in the low lands, where the floods of the as he remarked, that he had done nothing but his

DOCTORATES.—A correspondent of the Presbyterian Advocate gives the number of Doctors of Divinity made in this country in 1848, from which it appears that the business is flourishing. have not heard of a single funeral since I have He sets down the whole number at 60, of whom 10 are foreigners, 11 Old School Presbyterians, 8 New School Presbyterians, 6 Congregationaldegree of L. L. D., the same industrious hand has prepared the appended summary: Whole cans, 16 are graduates of 8 different colleges.

Senate of Indiana, on the 19th of December, resolutions were adopted, instructing the Representatives of that State in Congress to use their utmost exertions to procure the passage of a law to set apart a portion of the newly acquired territory from Mexico for the colonization of the free people of color from the United States; that at least eighty acres of land be given to each colored person who will emi grate to said territory; and that the proceeds of any sales of lands therein, less the expense of surveying and selling the same, be appropriated to the education of such free people of color as may become inhabitants of the terri-

REV. Wm. M. Jones.—At the Anniversary Meetings in New Jersey, last fall, some of our brethren had an opportunity to become acquainted with Rev. Wm. M. Jones, Missionary to Hayti, from the Baptist Free Mission Society. In October he sailed for the field of his labors; and we now learn, through the Christian Contributor, of his safe arrival, and of hi determination to commence operations at new station called Port de Paix, some four teen leagues distant from Port au Prince. A an early day we shall endeavor to find room for a portion of his journal.

BAPTIST UNIVERSITY IN PENNSYLVANIA. Several months ago, we had occasion to notice that the Baptists of Pennsylvania had determin ed to raise one hundred thousand dollars for the endowment of a University at Lewisburg. Many doubted the possibility of raising such a sum, and all thought the undertaking a great one. But through the perseverance of the agents, and the liberality of the public, as we learn from the Christian Chronicle, the sum has been raised, and the establishment and permanency of the institution insured.

TEMPLE FEES IN INDIA.—At the late Quar erly Court of the East India Company, Mr. Poynder presented eight petitions from Lieces. ter. Nottingham, New Castle, Grimston, Bos ton, and Leamington, against the continuance of grants of money from the British Govern ment to the Temple of Juggernaut, and other temples in India. They were from Baptist

and preaches the Gospel to his subjects, and, it is said, with much effect. It would be a very happy thing if others who sit on thrones were to preach the same Gospel by their lives.

STARTLING DESTITUTION.—Rev. R. S. Cook of New York, in a late sermon, stated that in Western Virginia there was no bookstore, no schoolhouse, and no church; that this territory furnished large numbers of persons yearly, who emigrate to the West; and whose ignorance and impiety are to bear directly upon the whole country. He also stated that into this section the Tract Society had sent their works. and by their colporteurs had already circulated of their labors, persons over eighty years of For truth is invincible. about thirty feet, and the pews only wooden age had heard the gospel for the first time, and been converted.

THE WORSHIP OF MARY.—The Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, in his Pilgrimage to Rome, says at the present time the image of our Srviour is neglected for the more popular idol. He

'The worship of Mary has become predominant; it is absorbing all else. Her pictures, her images, her worship, her patronage, her intercession, her churches, her convents, are all preferred to all else; and the image of Mary of the Augustinians, has absorbed the image of Christ at the Sopra Minerva. As the serpentrod of Aaron, swallowed all the serpent-rods of the magicians, so the modern devotion to Mary has absorbed all the offerings, prayers, and devotion to Jesus; so that his image, once an idol, is now an idol no more-

PREACHING THE GOSPEL IN ITALY.—Mr. Feretti, formerly a priest of the Romish Church in Florence, but for some years a zealous Protest. ant, writes to a friend in England as follows:

'The Reve Signor di Menna has established himself at Nizza, where he is preaching the gospel with the blessing of God in the midst of the people. The Government of Turin has ordered the Holy Scriptures to be read in the University and in the public schools; though with annotations of the Popish Church. The canon Mapel is starting for Florence from Liverpool. He has addressed a letter to his brethren in Abruzzi, in which he states why he abandoned the pale of Rome. All the priests of his acquaintance, who have read his letter. have replied to the Rev. canon, avowing that he has done well, and expressing a hope of one day following his example.'

DISTRICT SCHOOL JOURNAL.—Mr. Morgan, the Superintendent of Common Schools, has given notice that a destructive fire, which occurred at Syracuse on the morning of the 6th nstant, destroyed the mail books, and all the back numbers for the past year, of the District School Journal. The office of the Journal will be immediately removed to Albany, where all letters may be addressed to the care of the Department. The several town superintendents of the State are requested without delay, to report to this Department their names, the name of their town and post-office address, the number of school districts, the school-house of which is situated in their own town, and the post-office to which the Journal shall be directed for each district. The publication of the number being now in press. The papers will NEW SCHEME FOR COLONIZATION.—In the be directed to the town superintendents and school districts, according as the returns are

> REBUILDING OF THE TEMPLE.—The New York Express says that the Jews, both here and in Europe, are just now making great efforts to raise subscriptions for the rebuilding of the Temple at Jerusalem, permission to that effect having recently been given them by the Turkish Government. The subject has been in agitation in this city, of late. At the Hebrew Festival, the other evening, at the Coliseum, it was prominently discussed. Among the guests was a Greek Rabbi, who comes here specially commissioned to raise money for the enterprise in question; and we are told his errand, thus far, as been pretty liberally rewarded. The Rabbi goes South next, and, before going back to Europe, will visit the Eastern States. However chimerical this new movement may appear, to us there seems a sublimity of purpose about it which must claim the respect, at least, if not the sympathy, of all Christendom.

## REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y.—A correspondent of the Evangelist, writing from Ellicottville, gives nformation of the progress of a very gracious revival in that place. The weather was forbidding, 'but I never,' says the writer, 'saw the gracious sovereignty of the Spirit so peculiarly manifested. There seemed to be no excitement, but the people thought, felt and acted. There are 40 or more, who have expressed hope in Jesus Christ.'

Howard, N. Y.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Baptist Register, writes that an interesting revival has been enjoyed, in the town of Howard. 'In some houses whole families are converted. In one extent of three miles on the stage route to Hornelsville, some in every house, I believe, save one, are praying souls, and nearly all the heads of families are taken. Some forty or more, we trust, have been thern again, and the work is going on with great manifestations of Divine power.

BLOOMFIELD, ME.—Rev. N. M. Wood, communicates to Zion's Advocate, some particulars of an interesting revival which has been in progress in Bloomfield, for the last nine months. During this time, about 75 have professed faith in Christ, 59 of whom have been added to the

Society Hill, S. C.—We have been favored, says the Charleston Southern Baptist, with the following extract, from a private letter, to a brother in this city, from Rev. R. Furman, of Society Hill: 'We have had, for some time, a happy state of things in my church. On the fifth Sunday in October, it was my privilege to lead fourteen willing converts down into the ROYALTY IN THE PULPIT.—The King of the water. For nearly two months previous to this Feegee Islands occasionally ascends the pulpit time, I held frequent evening meetings, which were crowded, with signal manifestations of the Divine presence and blessing.'

NEWARK, VT.—A correspondent of the Morning Star, writes that a revival has been enjoyed among the Methodists and Free Will Baptists at Newark and its vicinity. Several protracted meetings had been held, and quite a number of conversions and baptisms are reported.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

In my communication on Sunday Legislation, published in your paper of last week, I observe several errors, which please correctviz: 'The Father of our Republic' should read The Fathers of our Republic.' Again, in the closing sentence, there is such a transposition 60,000 books, 6000 Bibles, and opened one of some letters, and omission of others, as to dehundred sabbath-schools; and among the fruits stroy its intelligibility entirely. It should read,

Though 'crushed to earth, 'twill rise again,' &c. GORDON.

In the S ed a resoli Committee

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N ITALY.—Mr. Fere Romish Church in irs a zealous Protest-England as follows: nna has established he is preaching the f God in the midst of iment of Turin has res to be read in the blic schools; though Popish Church. The or Florence from Livd a letter to his brethh he states why he me. All the priests have read his letter. canon, avowing that pressing a hope of one

IRNAL.-Mr. Morgan, lommon Schools, has ictive fire, which ocmorning of the 6th ill books, and all the it year, of the District fice of the Journal will to Albany, where all d to the care of the al town superintenduested without delay, nent their names, the post-office address, the the school-house of rown town, and the ournal shall be directhe publication of the ended, the February ess. The papers will superintendents and ng as the returns are

The New York ews, both here and in naking great efforts to the rebuilding of the etmission to that effect in them by the Turkish ect has been in agitation the Hobrew Festival, the Coliseum, it was Among the guests was mes here specially comey for the enterprise in ld his errand, thus far, rewarded. The Rabbi before going back to Eastern States. Howmovement may appear, mity of purpose about respect, at least, if not istendom.

## RELIGION.

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Gorbon.

General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

January 8.

In the SENATE, Mr. Houston, of Texas, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of a railroad for military purposes, between the town of San Francisco, on the Pacific, and the Mississippi. It lies on the table. Mr. Hale presented a petition against the extension of Slavery to new States, and for abolishing Slavery and the slave trade wherever Congress has the jurisdiction. The question of reception similar petition, which was disposed of the passed over.

The House refused to suspend the rules to allow Mr. Meade, of Va., to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill for the more effectual apprehension and delivery of fugitive slaves who escape from one State to another. The Speaker alluded to the state of the vote on the Pacheco bill, as taken on Saturday, and said that two errors were made by the Clerk in counting the vote, which had been corrected. The true vote was, veas 89, nays 90. A motion was made to reconsider, which was laid over till private bill day. The bill for the settlement of Private Claims was taken up, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

### January 9.

In the SENATE, Mr. Underwood offered a petition asking an appropriation on the part of Government to remove the free colored population to Liberia or to some place beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. He then moved that the petition be received and referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to inquire whether Congress possesses has endeavored by every means in its power. power under the Constitution to make such an to induce the Pope to return to the Holy City. appropreation; and if so, whether it is expedi- He refuses except on condition of dissolving solution for the appointment of a Geologist for the survey of the Territories of California and has no real intention of returning at present to Oregon, and that his salary be fixed at \$9,000 the Quirinal. per annum. The resolution was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Judiciary, to whom had been referred the bill have very imperfect accounts of the progress ducing great consternation. Numbers were at both places. At the former place, twelve for admitting the Territory of California into of this civil strife. The Imperialists, however, rescued by a boat, and others jumped into the the Union as a State, made a long and able adverse report. After some discussion, the usual number of copies were ordered printed, and the farther consideration of the subject was postponed.

In the House, the vote referring to the Judiciary Committee the bill in relation to private claims, was reconsidered, and the bill was restored to its place in Committee of the Whole. The Indian Appropriation Bill was taken up and agreed to. An amendment to the mileage bill was offered, to the effect that mileage shall hereafter be computed by the shortest route. A discussion here arose, which continued till

## January 10.

In the SENATE, the principal subject of discussion was the resolution presented yesterday relative to the colonization of the free colored population. After an animated debate, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

In the House, a motion to reconsider the vote passing the resolution against the slave trade in the District of Columbia, led to a warm discussion of the whole subject. The vote was finally reconsidered, and the resolution laid on the table, by a vote of 94 to 40.

## January 11.

In the SENATE, various petitions were presented in favor of the reduction of postage, which were duly received and appropriately referred. The Indian Appropriation Bill, lately passed by the House, was taken up and read twice. Mr. Benton submitted a resolution for a continuation of a Synoptical Index of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, which, after a slight discussion, was adopted. Mr. Douglas, of Ill., moved to make the California Bill and the Report the order of the day for Monday week next, which was adopted.

In the House, there was some discussion on a resolution to print extra copies of the Secretary of War's report respecting Buffalo Harbor. The Civil Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and in discussing an amendment to it the subject of mileage came up, which occupied the remainder of the session.

## January 12.

In the Senate, various memorials and petitions were presented, among which were some for modifying the Tariff, and others in favor of soldiers who may have been discharged from the ranks on account of accidents and casualiof the day for Monday next, which motion was sleigh and twelve horses could be driven Mexico, and relative to preëmption rights was on board the Atlantic; and there can be no taken up, but no action was had upon it.

In the House, Mr. Hilliard, of Ala., gave notice that he would introduce certain bills on Monday next—one authorizing the citizens of | The following is said to be a portion of the California to frame a government, preparatory persons who were injured by the falling of the to its admission into the Union as a State, and another for establishing the boundary lines of Island, a few days ago-Mrs. York, dislocation Texas, and extending them over the Territory of an ancle; daughter of Mr. Thomas Billings, the 8th instant, with two hundred passengers. of New Mexico. The Pacheco Slave Case was arm broken and wrist out; Mary E. Barber, The distance is 225 miles, time 12 hours, fare then taken up, and after a long debate was laid dislocation of the shoulder; Wm. Clark, dislo- \$4 50, leave New York and Binghamton evaside without action.

## January 13.

## The SENATE was not in session.

In the House, Mr. Goggin made an ineffectual attempt to get the House to take up the Post Office bill. On motion the Pacheco Slave jured in the stomach; Mrs. Brown, injured in-Case was taken up, and the discussion of it was side; Mrs. Larkin, back and stomach; Mrs. The President has issued a Proclamation only ended by a motion to adjourn, which pre- Swan, scalded; Mrs. Morse, bruised and sprain- ralling upon the Senate to meet for an Extra

TEN DAYS LATER FROM BUROPE.

The steamship America, which left Liverpool on the 31st of December, arrived at Boston on the 12th inst. She brings ten days latwhich we give below.

still hovering over the Metropolis. In the proprogress, but in Scotland it appears to rage with alarming results.

From France, we learn, that on Wednesday, the 20th of December, the ceremony of the was laid on the table. Mr. Corwin presented a proclamation of the election of the President took place in the National Assembly, and M. same way. The bill for establishing reciprocal Marrast, in a loud voice, though somewhat trade in certain articles of produce between broken by emotion, declared Louis Napoleon Canada and the United States, was taken up, to be President of the French Republic-Demdiscussed for some time, and then informally ocratic and indivisible—from that day to the second Sunday in May, 1852, and invited the new President to come forward and take the oaths required by the Constitution. Louis Napoleon advanced to the tribune, and swore to remain faithful to the Republic, and to forward its interests in all respects. He then read an address to the Chamber, in a firm voice, and with good success. When the President concluded his brief address, he advanced towards General Cavaignac, and tendered to him his hand. This movement surprised Cavaignac, but delighted the Chamber. After a pause of an instant, Cavaignac responded, and shook hands cordially with the President, amid marks of unequivocal satisfaction from all sides. A marked improvement has taken place in the value of all public securities.

> In Italy, and indeed throughout Europe, the and negotiations have sprung up, conferring a great celebrity on this hitherto almost unknown spot. The Provisional Government at Rome, concluded by the vote of the Upper Chambers, other conditions, only show, that His Holiness | ler 1, Tanner 1, Teacher 1, Not Stated 1.

A sanguinary conflict between the Hungarians and Croatians took place at Wieselburg. A portion of Wieselburg was reduced to ashes, and a still greater portion plundered by the Croatians. Numbers of the inhabitants of Wieselburg, as well as of Raab and Kogern, carry on an immense corn trade, and are enormously rich, so that the Croatians no doubt got plenty of booty, unless the Wieselburghers had packed off their valuables before the arrival of their rapacious visiters. It is said that the Imperialists lost at Wieselburg, two generals, four staff officers, and fifty-seven sub-officers. On the other hand, the Magyars lost in prisoners alone 792, who were forwarded to Olmutz. Meantime, the Magyars claim a complete victory over the troops of the well-known Pastor Urban, who has been taken prisoner.

## IMMENSE CASTING.

Last Friday was a busy day for the foundrymen of the Novelty Iron Works, and a 'die was cast' by them of no ordinary magnitude. Mr. Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, being one of a party to witness the operation, thus speaks of what he saw: 'Precisely at 3 o'clock, we witnessed the casting of one of the Bed-Plates of the Atlantic, at the Novelty Works, which we believe is the heaviest piece of casting ever made in this country. Upwards of eigty-five thousand pounds of iron were required to fill the mould for this immense casting, and it is utterly impossible to describe—we had almost said | 000 still linger in the wilderness of Iowa, many the sublimity, of the scene. As the triumph of of them without the necessary clothing, proviart, of science, and of genius combined, it was sions, groceries, medicines, &c. They have in truth a sublime spectacle; and the entire success which attended the operation, was highly gratifying to a large company present, who took a deep interest in the proceeding. We were also very highly gratified by a ramble through the immense machine-shops of Messrs. Stillman, Allen, & Co., who, even at this comparatively dull season of the year, have about six hundred men in their employ. It would require far more room than we can spare, to attempt a description of the wonders we saw; but we would say to the curious in such matters, if you desire to see the largest cylinder, and the the reduction of postage. Mr. Jefferson Davis, most beautiful large casting, in the world, go to of Miss., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the the Novelty Works, and examine the one al- This is a vast sum, especially when the State, expediency of extending the pension laws to ready cast for the steamer Atlantic. There it with a population seven times as great, pays a lies upon its side, a perfect mountain of iron, if not the Iron Mountain; and we can compare it more than twice as great, pays a tax of less ties incurred during the late war, which was to nothing but a good sized tunnel on a railway, than one sixth. adopted. Mr. Niles, of Conn., moved to make through which a reasonable-sized engine and the bill for the Reduction of Postage the order cars could easily make their way. An omnibus adopted. The bill to provide for deficiencies through it with great facility—the driver standin the appropriations for the last fiscal year, ing erect—and neither horses nor passengers was taken up and passed. The bill to settle have cause to imagine it other than a covered the census, was 5,840. In 1731 it had reachtitles and land claims in California and New bridge! There are to be two of these monsters doubt but their power will be sufficient for her."

> THE CHURCH ACCIDENT AT WESTERLY, R. I floor of the new church at Westerly, Rhode cation of a thumb; Jonathan Lampher, dislo- ery morning except Sunday. cation of an ancle; Rebecca Sisson, dislocation of an ancle; Laura Bliven, dislocation of an ancle; Bridget, an Irish girl, dislocation of a brough, knee-pan injured; Henry Noyes, in in that city. ed; Eliza Vose, scalded and burned.

Monster Steamboat.—Citizens of Chicago propose to build a new and unique steamboat, Tribune, dated Boston, June 14, says that the for a passage-boat upon the lakes between steamboat Empire State, lying at the wharf at gives the following description of the boat, as 10 o'clock, and was entirely destroyed-boat, gines, so put into the hoat as to divide the of the watchman on board. The Empire State to her destination in safety, and with con- \$150,000, of which two thirds is supposed to be siderable speed. She is to be furnished exclusively for cabin passengers, with a view to accommodate a large number with comfortable lodgings. The accommodations are to be varied, so that all can be suited; if one person selects the best on board, he pays one price if less room, or room of different kind will do another price is to be paid. Those who eat at the first table, to pay one price, and no more seats to be sold than there are seats at the table, thus avoiding confusion. Those who eat afterwards, pay another price, the prices to be such, that if two persons occupy one room, the best will only cost seven dollars for the passage, including the price of tickets. It is confident ly anticipated that the passage from Chicago to Bufialo will not average over 56 hours.

### SUMMARY.

Speaking of prices in the California Gold Re gion, a correspondent of the New York Tribune says that whiskey sells at from \$2 50 to \$5 per gallon; shoes, light, and heavy, \$3 50 to \$5; boots, \$10 to \$16; Domestic goods sell at an advance of about 250 per cent. on cost, including transportation; ready-made clothing, 250 to 300 per cent. clear profit. Good blankets sell interest still felt for the position of the Pope, by the bale at \$20 a pair. Watches and jewelcontinues predominant. His Holiness remains ry bring very high prices, with very quick sale, at Gaeta, from which point all kinds of intrigues and gold dust is frequently picked up at from \$8 to \$10 an ounce.

The Assembly of the State of New York has 128 members, whose professions are classified as follows: Farmers 56, Lawyers 23, Merchants 16, Physicians 8, Gentlemen 6, Manufacturers 5, Mechanics 3, Accountant 1, Blacksmith 1 ent to exercise it. The subject was postponed the Chambers, disbanding the National Guard, Farmer and Physician 1, Hotel-keeper 1, Iron till to-morrow. Mr. Pearce offered a joint re- and suppressing the journals, which, among founder 1, Lumber merchant 1, Mariner 1, Mil-

On the 8th of January a frightful occurrence happened on the Schuylkill River, near Fair-In Austria, public attention is mainly direct- mount. A large piece of ice, with a hundred Mr. Berrien, Chairman of the Committe on the ed to the war against the Hungarians. We persons on it, floated off into the current, prohave taken Ocdenbening, Tyrnaw, and Pres-Istream. Three persons were carried over the burg, the Magyars retiring before them. It is dam, a man, boy, and little girl. The latter said that the Imperialists will immediately in- struck her forehead against a piece of ice, and vest Pesth, and crush Kossult and his followers. received a dreadful wound. All were finally rescued, and no lives were lost.

> A dispatch from the South says that the cholera broke out among the 8th Infantry, at Fort Lawson, Texas, and raged with intensity for a couple of weeks. Forty deaths occurred at Bayley in one day and forty in one night. The dead were piled in heaps. One account says that half the regiment were swept off, another states that only seventy five had died St. Denny was the only officer dead. The camp was broken up. The disease had since

> The steamship Europa, Capt. Lott, which sailed for Halifax and Liverpool last week, took out about thirty-six thousand letters for various points in Europe. The largest number heretofore forwarded by any one ship has not exceed ed thirteen thousand. This astonishing increase is doubtless to be attributed mainly to the reduction in the rates of postage brought about by the late convention with Great Britain.

Mr. E. Johnson, of Nahant, while fishing for cod-fish, about ten miles east of that peninsula, captured a huge monster of the finny tribe, called a horse-fish, or sleeper. It measured over ten feet in length, and weighed about a hundred pounds. This fish is very rarely taken in our waters. It is of the shark species, but fifty thousand.

The Mormons appeal for assistance in their distress. Out of about 20,000 souls, 14 or 15, sent out Rev. Mr. Dana, to solicit subscriptions. He is now in Ohio.

The Pottsville, Pa., Miner's Journal says-We understand that there is an unusual degree of suffering in this region. So disastrous Cheese 62 a 7c. has been the business, that many of the workmen are deprived of the wages due them, and their families are absolutely suffering from

The Philadelphia North American, alluding to the taxes of the city of New York, says, that with a population of under 400,000, it will pay, during the coming year, a tax of \$3,000,000. third less tax. Massachusetts, with a population

Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, in his forthcoming Manual of the Corporation of New York, states that in the year 1712, the entire population of the city, as shown by ed 8,622, and at present it cannot be much less

That veteran anti-slavery paper, The Liberator, appears in new type. Mr. Garrison says that he commences the 19th volume with a spirit as elastic as he felt at the commencement

The first regular train of cars for Binghamton, by the Erie railroad, left New York on

It is stated that several of the students in the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, are in a state of suspension, in consequence of having wrist; colored girl, rib broken; Mrs. Chese been concerned in getting up a cotillion party

Bession on the 5th of March.

A telegraphic dispatch to the New York

A telegraphic dispatch received in N. York from Cincinnati, January 10, announces the painful intelligence that Rev. Dr. Levings, Financial Secretary of the American Bible Society, died there that morning. In the last letter received from him, on the 5th instant, dated at Vicksburg, he says- God has hitherto pre-I hope to die at my post. Pray for me.'

The St. Louis Organ, of the 1st instant, says-About eleven o'clock last night the steamer Iron City, lying fear the docks, was discovered to be sinking, and her fastenings to be broken. She floated some distance clown the river, and a number of persons who were on board were lost in their efforts to reach the shore by swimming.

The Representative from Hart county, Ky. W. B. Thompson, Esq., had his trunk broken open, either at Louisville or on the steamboat on his passage to the seat of government, from Louisville, and robbed of one thousand nine, Journal of Education: hundred and seventy dollars, being the greater part of the State revenue due from that county.

A convention of the Liberty Party of the State of New York, will be held in Utica, on will probably continue through two or three days, to the end that ample time may be afforded for the discussion of slavery, land monopoly, war, and other political evils.

The receipts from passengers on the Utica first eleven months of 1846, they amounted to "It has come to be a necessity to every educated man." \$330,263; during the same months of 1847, \$482,577; of 1848, \$540,803.

A Baltimore paper, of January 9, says:-We have received full mails as late as due from Houston and Port Lavacca, in Texas, by which we learn that the Cholera was prevalent | As isted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in were dying per day, and at the latter, one hundred and thirty five persons had died, and great mortality had prevailed among the troops. their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal The disease was also prevailing at Vicksburg, and about a dozen dying daily.'

It is stated on good authority, that Chancellor Walworth has accepted, or is about to accept, a professorship in Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have elected Messrs. Briggs and Reed as Governor and Lieut. Governor of that State.

The Baptist church at Pine Hill, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. Loss about one thousand five hundred dollars.

The late Peter C. Brooks made no bequests of a public character. His estate will not exceed \$2,000,000.

in which two hundred operatives are employed.

The first hair seal ever taken on our Jersey coast, was captured on the shore off Cape Island, by Elisha Hughes. It was full-grown. seals have been frequently seen along our coast, but it is said have never before been tak-

The number of Gipsies in Austria, it is said, amounts to one hundred and twenty eight thousand, and that of Jews, to four hundred and

A Hindoo law says, 'Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife, though she be guilty of a hun-

## New York Market, Monday, Jan. 15.

ASHES-Pots \$6 75 a 7 00; Pearls 7 00.-FLOUR AND MEAL-Flour, common and good 5 8 a 5 94; pure 6 00 a 6 12; Southern 5 50 a 5 62. Meal 3 00. Rye Flour 3 12.—GRAIN—Wheat, good parcels Ohio 1 16 a 1 18; Genesee 1 28 a 1 30. Corn 61 a 63c. Barley 65c. Oats 42 a 44c.—PROVISIONS—Pork, 14 50 a 15 50 for new Ohio and City; Prime Mess 16 50. Mess Beef 11 50 a 12 00. Butter, 10 a 12c. for Ohio, 13 a 20 for State.

MARRIED, In Alfred, N. Y., Dec. 17th, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. WIL. LIAM CARPENTER and Miss CHARLOTTE M. FOWLER, all of

DIED, In Almond, Nov. 13th, MARTHA TIFT, in the 48th year of In Alfred, Dec 19th, of apoplexy, MARY THOMAS, wife of Abiel Thomas, in the 24th year of her ago.

In Almond. Dec. 29th, of apoplexy, ELIZABETH DAVIS, vife of Mahlon Davis, aged 54 years. Each of the above-named persons were members of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, and were esteemed for their Christian deportment by all who knew them. In Alfred, Dec. 25, HELEN PIERCE, wife of John Pierce,

In Almond, Dec. 29th, Mr. GIDEON MATTERSON, in the

LETTERS.

Daniel Coon, S. S. Griswold, P. C. Kenyon, C. G. Beebe, W. M. Clarke, N. V. Hull, Geo. Crandall, G. R. Scriven, W.

RECEIPTS. Wm. Potter, Hopkinton, R. I. \$2 00 pays to vol 5 No. 52 O. Babcock. J. D. Babcock, ." 52 Sophia Wells, 2 00 " 52 Wm. R. Wells, 2 00 **52** J. H. Chester. " 52 W. B. Babcock, 2 00 " 52 Lyman Kenyon, Daniel Babcock, 1.00 " 52 2 00 C. G. Beebe, Mystic, Ct. 1 00 P. C. Kenyon, Carbondale, Pa. 4 00 Dan'l Maxson, Petersburg,

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—EXECUTIVE BOARD A Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will be held in New York on the evening of third-day, February 6, 1849.

By order of the Board, GEO. B. UTTRE, Rec. Sec. FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the L town of Genesee, county of Allegany, N. Y. Said farm that city and Buffalo. The Chicago Democrat Fall River, took hire last evening, at half past codsists of 280 acres of first rate land, 175 of which is level, ann the remainder gradually rising side-hill; all of which is susceptible of cultivation, mostly adapted to grazing purer news than the Washington, the substance of it is proposed to construct it. 'She is to be furniture, and all. The cause of the fire is not poses. About 75 acres, however, is a gravely quick soil, four hundred feet long, with two powerful en- known; but it is attributed to the carelessness as productive of wheat and corn, as any in the southern part of said county. Upon said farm is about 100 acres improve-From England, we learn, that the Cholera is weight and prevent any injury; and so arrang- formed with the Bay State the Fall River line well inclosed, lately built, and conveniently calculated. ed, that should one break down, the other will between New York and Boston. She was laid There are two good wells of water upon said farm, and it is vinces it has not made any very considerable be entirely independent, and will take the boat up a short time ago. The loss is estimated at 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 An gelica to Smithport. For pleasantness and locality it is no 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 re quisite to a thorough conviction that an investment made under such favorable terms as the subscriber offers, is but served me, and I trust hewill still do so; if not, safe and a fair speculation. For further information, address the subscriber, P. M. at West Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y. or inquire at his house. JARED MAXSON. GENESEE, December 20th, 1848.

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 clergymen with a copy, as an indispensable volume in their libr

ries?"-Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. Extract from a Lecture addressed to a Teacher's Institute, William Russel, Principal of the Merrimack [N. H.] School for Teachers, and formerly Editor of the American

"The edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, revised by rofessor 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 opious information which that work embodies, on all topics connected with Etymology—the extreme exactness, as well Wednesday, the 31st instant. The convention 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 he teacher's encyclopedia, as well as lexicon, for daily reference. Could a copy of it be provided, as the permanent property of every district school, the effect, as regards the improvement of instruction, would be deeply and extensively felt, in the increased skill of the teacher, and the higher atand Schenectady Railroad have been gradually tainments of his pupils, in the most important part of educaincreasing for three years past. During the tion—the acquisition of an adequate knowledge and prope

Lord Brougham

### ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY

W. C. KENYCN, A. M., Principals IRA SAYLES, A. M., the Male Department, and four in the Female Depart-

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

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

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, inder the immediate care of their teachers. They will hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in rivate families, if particularly desired. Each room for those who board in the Hall is furnished

with a bed and beduing, a table, two chairs, and a pail. The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, arms at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the student, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is. The Hartford Whig mentions the existence The Health, the Manners, and the Morals of our Stuof a copper mine of great extent in Bristol, Ct., | dents." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the

## REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

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

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

## ACADEMIC TERMS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1848.

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

As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue through the term, and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraording

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the terms. N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the

winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special accommodation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than teachers be permitted to leave on the day specified Farther, it is of the utmost importance that the student be

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

In Walworth, Wisconsin, November 13th. 1848, MERRILL tion from the distance of a few miles around, that students P. Burdick, son of Palmer and Charlotte Burdick, aged nine should go home only once during the term, as every absence years, four months, and eleven days, formerly of Oneida from classes is always attended with disadvantages to the 1 nis is a suggestion, and not imperative neet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on the afternoon of Monday following.

## EXPENSES.

Board, per term, from \$14 50 to \$18 00 Room-rent, Washing, Fuel, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Tuition, Incidental Expenses, Extras-Music on the Piano Forte, 10 00 Oil Painting, 7 00

Drawing, The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, except the extra above mentioned, need not exceed eighty-five dollars. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad

vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual ayment, or satisfactory arrangement. Every student wishing to have washing done in the Hall should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchange

SAMUEL RUSSELL. and losses. President of the Board of Truck

ALFRED, June 20, 1848.

### PURE AIR.

[More Truth than Poetry.] Throw open your window and fasten it there! Fling the curtain aside and the blind, And give a free entrance to heaven's pure air-'T is the life and the health of mankind.

Are you fond of coughs, colds, dyspepsia, and rheums Of headaches, and fevers, and chills? Of bitters, hot drops, and fumes? And bleeding, and blisters, and pills?

Then shut yourselves up, like a monk in his cave, Till nature grows weary and sad, And imagine yourself on the brink of the grave, Where nothing is cheerful and glad.

Be sure when you sleep that all air is shut out;
Place, too, a warm brick at your feet— Wrap a bandage of flannel your neck quite about, And cover your head with the sheet.

But would you avoid the dark gloom of disease? Then haste to the fresh open air, Where your cheek may kindly be fann'd by its breeze 'T will make you well, happy, and fair.

O, prize not this lightly, so precious a thing, 'Tis laden with gladness and wealth-The richest of blessings that heaven can bring. The bright panacea of health.

Then open the window and fasten it there! Fling the curtain aside and the blind, And give a free entrance to heaven's pure air, 'T is the light, life, and joy of mankind.

### PLANK ROADS.

A plank road from Schenectady to Saratoga Springs is about to be built. A letter from Prof. Gillespie, (author of the Manual of Road making,) which was read at a recent public meeting in Schenectady, and published in the Cabinet, contains much valuable information on this important subject, and from it we extract some passages of general interest in relation to this improvement, the most valuable aid to locomotion since the discovery of rail-

\*To inland towns roads are substitutes for navigable rivers. The more widely they radiate in every direction, and the better their condition, the greater will be the consequent prosperity. Their comparative value is determined by the different weights which a horse can draw upon them at any uniform speed, or by the different speeds at which he can draw the same inaccessible to us. So with other articles. Evload. Of all modes of improving their surface, ery inhabitant would therefore be benefited, as Plank Roads are the most effectual, at the every one must be warmed and fed. The mersmallest cost. If we take the load drawn on a chant will find his old country customers an new gravel road for our standard of compari- many new ones coming at all times, and will son, experiments show, that on a good broken share their increased profits. The stockholder, stone, or Macadam road, a horse can draw four | besides his gains as a member of one of these times as much, and on a smooth Plank Road three classes, of producer, merchant, or coneight times as much, or twice as much as on a sumer, will in addition receive his dividends good Macadam road.

Plank Roads, therefore, enable a horse to do more than any arrangement except Railroads. But invaluable as the latter are to the hurrying traveler, the ordinary roads on which every farmer can drive his own team, when not needed for the farm labors, are incomparably more useful to the community at large-and of all such, Plank Roads are the perfection. They al years, during which time they frequently beare the Farmer's Railroads.

Mode of Construction.—The best mode of constructing them is briefly this: Lay out the intended line with great care to avoid steep inclinations, never ascending more than one foot in going thirty or forty, and winding many feet around rather than go up one. Grade the roadbed wide enough for two wagon tracks, but plank only one, and that on the right hand side coming towards a city, for teams generally enter the town heavy, and go out light, and this arrangement makes the heavy ones keep the track, and the light ones do all the turning out. Lay down flatwise two stringers, twelve by three, four feet apart, centre to centre. Imbed them well in the earth; across them, at right angles, lay three hemlock inch-planks, eight feet long. The lengthwise and skewing methods of laying them are now abandoned. Pack the earth well up to them; slope the earth track towards the ditches, which should be wide and deep, and so your Plank Road is made. Many minor points must, however, be attend-

ed to, to make your road as perfect as possi-The inner stringers should be higher than the outer ones, so as to carry the water off freely. They should be in two pieces, each 6 by 3, so as to break joints. The ends of the planks should not be laid to a line, but project a few inches, on each side alternately, so as to make it easy for wheels to get on the track, and to avoid forming a rut alongside. They need not be fastened down, but I would recommend spiking down, say every fifth or tenth plank, the rest being well driven home against these. The stringers are now made heavier than formerly, and the plank lighter. When hemlock plank get worn down two inches, the knots project so as to make the road too rough, and to require renewal. Allow one inch more to hold them in, and we have three inches thickness. Hemlock is generally used, as cheapest, but pine or oak would be better.

A single track will be sufficient for almost any amount of travel. The turnings out upon the earth road by the side of it are at such varied points, that its surface, if made properly crowning, will always remain in good condition. One hundred and sixty thousand teams passed over a Syracuse road in two years, av over it; and all this was on a single track.

vary with the price of lumber. On the plan re- following: commended, it will require 127,000 feet of plank, and 32,000 feet of stringers, per mile; the Americans, one day, Captain Brady discovin all say 160,000 feet board measure. Other ered, when to late to avoid it, that the Indians items of cost are the leveling the road bed, and had laid an ambuscade for him. In front, near the virtue of the boast which is so often made laying the plank, which costs from fifty cents to one dollar per rod. The excavations and watching their prey. embankments necessary to give the road proper grades, and the bridges and sluices, cannot be estimated without the data of a survey. per mile:

Lumber, 160,000 feet, at \$9 per M Leveling and laying, at 75c. per rod Engineering and superintendence

In all Add for contingencies, 10 per cent

Total

and gate-houses. The difference of a dollar torrent below. per M in the price of lumber, makes a differ-

DURATION.—As to durability, seven years for hemlock would be a safe estimate, though our experience is yet very limited. One set of stringers will outlast two or three coverings of into the stream, reached the opposite shore plank. But, to be profitable, the plank must have so much travel as to wear them out, before they rot out. The wear and tear of the first year equals that of the following six, as a tough, elastic, coating of woody fibres, &c., is soon formed, which protects the planks from wear. And the sooner they wear out, the better; for the sooner will their cost be thus repaid. On one road the passage of 160,000 teams wore it but one inch.

Profits.—Before hemlock planks have been worn out, they will earn, at the rate of tolls established by the general Plank Road law, from two thousand five hundred to three thousand dollars per mile, above repairs and expenses, or double their original cost, which they will thus reimburse, and leave as much more for divid- the place where, a fire breaks out. On the 21st a young man, and a novice in his profession, he ends, which will, of course, be more or less large, according as the wearing out and concomitant earning is done in a shorter or longer time. On the Syracuse and Central Square Plank Road, the tolls on eight miles, for two years, ending last July, were \$12,900; the expenses of salaries and repairs were \$1,500, leaving \$11,400. The planks were half worn out, so that their net profits before renewal would be \$22,800, for the eight miles, or \$2,850

ADVANTAGES.—In improvements of this character, it is difficult to say who gains the most -whether it is the stockholder, the farmer, the apples, grain, pork, wood, &c., to market, at seasons when he would otherwise be imprisoned at home by the state of the roads, and could not there work to advantage. He could also carry twice as heavy a load as ever before, and, therefore, at half the former cost. He could therefore sell cheaper, and make larger profits. The consumer would consequently get the articles that he uses at a lower price. For example, wood would be greatly lowered in cost by being brought from distant forests now from tolls. It is one of those rare business transactions by which all the parties gain.

### DYSPEPSIA.

I have known, says Dr. Brigham, many stu dents and professional men, who were afflicted with troublesome stomach complaints for severlieved that they had discovered a remedy for their disease. Sometimes they were to be cured by eating bran bread; at others by weigh ing all they eat, or by living on rice or porridge, or by living without coffee or tea, or by some slight change in the diet, about as important as putting a few grains more or less of sale in the egg they eat.

Most of these methods afford some relief for while, and this is usually in proportion to the confidence with which they are imposed or embraced; but I do not know one solitary cure by these means alone.

The most instances of cure which I recollect, have been in those individuals whose minds have been permitted to rest from accus-

dent that they will be, if they induce those bladders. who are worn down by mental labor and anxiety, connected with long-continued disorder of the digestive organs, to throw aside their bitter blue pills, mustard seed, bran bread, &c., &c., and seek bodily health and future mental vigor in judicious exertion of the body, innocent amusements, cheerful company, ordinary diet, and mental relaxation.

## BRADY'S LEAP.

Much has been said and written about Mc Cullough's leap, when pursued by the Indians, near Wheeling, Va., but, says the Detroit Bulletin, in temerity it does not exceed that of

Approaching one of the forests occupied by not mean to try the experiment again.

\$1,440 prey, and rushed furiously towards him.

100 danger, but being mounted on a high mettled good periodical. A good newspaper is always charger, he resolved not to be taken alive. He dependent on other resources than its own. 1,780 reined his horse towards the bank, and gave And the boast of a periodical that it is entirely 178 him the spur and rein; the gallant steed went original, is too often like the boast of a library, \$1,958 the stream with such tremendous speed that he one author.

Or, say \$2,000 per mile, with lumber at \$9, and | could not stop on the margin, but, with a furiomitting extra excavations and embankments, ous bound, sprang off, rider and all. toward the

'Fortunately, there grew a large crab-apple ence of one hundred and sixty dollars per tree at the foot of the bluff, on the border of the river. The bushy top was thickly interlaced with a wild grape-vine; into the top of this tree fell the horse and his rider. The fall was thus completely broken. The captain toppled amid a shower of bullets, and regained the

### NEW APPLICATION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The Mayor of Boston, some time ago, recommended that some system of telegraphic signs should be adopted with respect to the numerous fire engine houses in that city-so that, for instance, from some central point, information might be communicated by the electric wires, to every station at one and the same time; and so that again, information might be transmitted, stating that such a system had been completed, and would be tested before the end of the year. members took a recess for a few minutes, and this new apparatus—which excited their surand while they were present, a communication immediately sent on his reply by the same wires, the electrical action upon which instantly causcity merchant, or the consumer of the produce ed the deep-toned bell connected with the apbrought in. The farmer can bring his potatoes, paratus near the City Hall to be rung; this great fire alarm bell being thus sounded in this city by the operator at the telegraph office in New York! Directly after, and while the New York operator was ringing the bell, the other bells here were rung by persons ignorant of what was going on, and supposing there was in reality a fire in this city, the whole fire depart- | the unnatural and ruinous appetite:ment at once turned out.

> amount of twenty-two thousand dollars, detained him for a day. That night the mill burned down, and every dollar of its value was lost.

The friend for whom the endorsements had been made, subsequently proved insolvent, and this, with the law expenses, and other embarrassments, swallowed up the remainder of Mr. Walsh's property, and left him penuiless. He shortly after died, a broken hearted man. His sister perished in the ill-fated Lexington. The mother soon followed, and left Mike, like Lo- States, at \$99,000. gan, the last of his race.

Something New .- The Cincinnati Commercial says that Messrs. Koble & Miller have an establishment in that city, 'whose whole busi- fishing banks extend eastward across the Attomed labor, or have been directed to new pur- ness, employing some ten thousand dollars lantic, to within a hundred miles of the coast suits, or relieved from anxiety and care. Some worth of capital, is preparing sausage skins for of Ireland, and that fish enough can be taken have traveled far, and have recovered; voyages the European market. They attend all the have restored others. Some have become hus- slaughter-houses, obtain the in'ards of all the bands, and forgotten their stomach complaints; hogs, prepare, and then ship them across the some have succeeded in business and are well; Atlantic, realizing a large profit in the transacsome are in or out of office, and thus their tion. We never were more astonished than in minds are freed from long-continued anxiety; learning that such a branch of trade was carriwhile others remain as they were several years | ed on in our city. The people of Europe resince, having just discovered for the twentieth | ceive these sausage skins ready for use, as imtime some new, and, as they believe, effectual ported from Cincinnati. But this is not all; remedy for indigestion; but which will assur- Western Avenue has another establishment not edly disappoint them if they do not cease from a whit less singular. It is the establishment of mental toils, and for a while allow the exacted a little German, whose name we did not learn, whose entire business is cleaning the bladders These views respecting the stomach affect of hogs, and making them fit for holding lard to tions among students in this country, will to ma- ship to the English market. We learned that there of a drove of nineteen head of choice fat Adams-Charles Potter. ny appear strange, perhaps absurd; but to he was in a fair way to fortune, sending off per beeves belonging to C. T. Wooley, Esq., of Alfred-Maxson Green, some I trust they will be useful. I feel confi- annum over one hundred and fifty thousand

ANECDOTE OF DR. BEECHER.—Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, as he was going home one night, carrying a volume of an encyclopedia under his arm, saw a small animal in his path. The Dr. knew that it was a skunk, but very imprudently hurled the book at him. Whereupon the skunk opened his battery with a return fire so well directed that the Dr. was speedily compelled to beat a hasty retreat. When he arrived at home, his friends could hardly come near him. His clothes were so infected, that he was obliged to bury them. Some time after propriated five hundred dollars for the purchase Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. this occurence, one of Dr. Beecher's enemies of a splendid sword for presentation to Gener-Richburgh—John B. Cottrell. published a pamphlet speaking very abusively al Franklin Pierce for services in the Mexican Rodman Nathan Gilbert eraging more than two hundred a day; and for Captain Brady, a brother of the general, who of him. 'Why don't you publish a book, and War. three days in succession seven hundred passed was celebrated in his day for his gallant feats put him down at once? said one of his advisers. among the savages along the frontier of Penn- 'I have learned better,' said Dr. Beecher; 'sev-Cost.—The cost of the road will of course sylvania. The Detroit Bulletin relates the eral years ago I issued a whole quarto volume against a skunk, and I got the worst of it. I do

Editing a Newspaper.—We never could see the left, large numbers of armed warriors lay by papers and magazines, that so large a portion of their pages is original. Such originality As Brady approached, and got within the is often maintained at the expense of worth. ambuscade, the Indians in the rear closed in The best exchanges of our acquaintance are by behind him. He was surrounded on three no means those, which have the most original Omitting these, as also gate-houses, we will sides, and on the fourth ran a river, the bank of matter. There is more editorial tact and talent have the following rough estimate of the cost which was eighty feet of nearly perpendicular required to make proper and practical selecdescent. The savages felt certain of their tions, than is put in requisition by the production of the vaunting original papers, who seem Brady at once perceived the extent of his to regard originality as the only requisite for a off like an arrow, and approached the bank of if it should claim to have the productions of but

### THE WARM YOUNG HEART.

A BEAUTIFUL face and a form of grace, Were a pleasant sight to see; And gold, and gems, and diadems, Right excellent they be; But beauty and gold, though both be untold, Are things of a worldly mart; The wealth that I prize, above ingots or eyes, Is a heart—a warm young heart!

Oh, face most fair, shall thy beauty compare With affection's glowing light?
Oh riches and pride, how pale ye beside Love's wealth, serene and bright? I spurn thee away, as a cold thing of clay, Though gilded and carved thou art; For all that I prize, in its smiles and its sighs, Is a heart—a warm young heart!

### A COURT PREACHER.

During the reign of one of the Williams of Scotland, some dissatisfaction prevailed with the king and court, in relation to a young at one and the same time, from any one engine preacher. One day, as he was ascending the house to all the others, as well as to such cen- pulpit, the king gave him a text from which to tral point; and thus make known on the instant, preach extempore. The passage given was and all over the town, the moment when, and the account of Philip and the ennuch. Being of December, the Mayor submitted his report, was at first somewhat confused, especially as he was to speak in the presence of the king and court; but having reflected a moment, he began At the meeting of the Common Council, the as follows:- This subject presents us four wonders, all of which I shall briefly consider. repaired to the telegraphic office to examine The first wonder is, that a courtier should be found reading. The second, that he should be prise and admiration. It was put in operation, found reading the Bible. The third, that a courtier should confess his ignorance. And the was had with New York; the wires of that city fourth, and the greatest wonder of all, that a being connected with this fire alarm apparatus courtier should go to a preacher for instruction. in Boston. The correspondent in New York It is unnecessary to add that the court gave him no more texts, although they listened with sleepless attention to his exposition of this.

> Consequences of Intemperance.—The following extract from the Report of Dr. Howe on Idiocy in Massachusetts, gives a fearful picture of the consequences of intemperance. Read it, ye who are accustomed to tamper with

"Directly, and indirectly, alcohol is productive of a great proportion of the idiocy which MIKE WALSH .- Mike Walsh is the only liv- now burdens the commonwealth. If, moreover, ing member of his family. His father was an one considers how many children are born of mill, valued, with its machinery and stores, at have cravings for alcoholic stimulants, it will be thirty-five thousand dollars. This had been in- seen what an immense burden the drinkers of sured for thirty years, and on the day of the one generation throw upon the succeeding. expiration of this policy, he made arrangements | Many a parent, by habitual stimulus applied to made a drunkard by the ordinary temptations of life, than the child of a temperate man would be, even if living from his youth upward within the temptations of a bar-room."

### VARIETY.

Mr. Faulkner, in the Virginia Legislature. shortly after died, a proken nearted man. His children consisting of four brothers, of whom is urging the importance of some immediate of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac action on the part of the State, with regard to simile of the Edinburgh edition. all directions, the latter alone staying with the | fugitive slaves. He says that the slave populamother. A singular fatality pursued them. tion, in several parts of the State, is rapidly One of the brothers fell by the side of Crock- thinning out, especially since the recent legisett, at the massacre of the Alamo; another was lation of Pennsylvania, proclaiming liberty to shot in a duel across a table in the South; the all who should cross her borders. He estithird was burnt in the Ben Sherrod; and the mates the yearly loss to the State, through the connivance of the laws of the neighboring

> The English newspapers inform us that by recent investigations, which have been carried on by the Royal Irish Fisheries Company, it has been ascertained that the Newfoundland on that coast to supply all the markets of the

The Detroit Free Press says that a gentleman well acquainted with the ice business. came on to this section of the country, and with men and implements passed up to the vicinity of Lake Huron, where a large temporary house was erected, and about eight thousand tons of a pure article secured. During the past summer this ice has been shipped to Cinncinnati, and sold in that market at from thirty to sixty dollars a ton.

The Louisville Courier mentions the arrival Nicholasville, Jessamine county. They were all full-blooded Durhams, raised from the im- Berlin-John Whitford. ported stock of Mr. Clay. The lot were sold Brookfield-And'w Babcock at an average of ten dollars, net, realizing Clarence-Samuel Hunt. about \$1,900 to Mr. Wooley. One of them, Darien-Ethan Saunders. raised by Mr. Clay, weighed 2000 pounds.

By the fifth Annual Report of the Trustees Edmeston-EphraimMaxson. and Superintendent of the Indiana State Asylum Genesee-W.P Langworthy. Crossingville-Benj Stelle. for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, it Hounsfield-Wm. Green. appears that there are ninety-two mute pupils Independence-JPLivermore. in the Institution, thirty-one females, and sixty-

The Legislature of New Hampshire has ap- Persia-Elbridge Eddy.

At Boston, on Wednesday, January 3d, ac- Scott-Luke P. Babcock. cording to the Boston Journal, the thermome- Verona ter indicated three degrees below zero. The Watson-Wm. Quibell. harbor was sheeted over with ice above India wharf, but it was soon carried off by the ebb

Among the bills which passed the N. Hampshire House of Representatives on Friday week, was one to 'protect chastity.' The Sen-

to be in a very flourishing condition. During the coming season, says the Keokuk Register. a considerable body of emigrants, it is expect \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. ed, will be added to their number.

Two boys residing in South Brooklyn got in to an altercation, which resulted in one drawing a knife and stabbing the other in five or six places, so severely that he is not expected to

A bear weighing over two hundred pounds was recently shot in the town of Punslinch.

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

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and-Tory, Whig, and Radical-"Blackwood" and the Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The to go to Newark to renew it. The business of his own nervous system, forms and fashions his wing; and the "westminster Review" Radical. The to go to Newark to renew it. The business of his own nervous system, forms and fashions his Wing; and the "westminster Review" Radical. The his friend, which involved endorsements to the child in such wise, that he is more certain to be having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued. The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beau

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