





The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 1, 1849.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Several weeks ago, we announced the determination of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, to secede from the Church of England, because of its connection with the State. That determination he has since carried out, in a manner honorable to himself, and likely to promote the cause of Dissent. It seems that on account of an order from the Bishop, Mr. Noel left his people much sooner than he at first intended. He did so, however, not till after he had preached a farewell discourse, in which he set forth the principles which had led him to abandon the Establishment, and which he hoped would be thoroughly and candidly examined by his people. Soon after his secession, he published an elaborate Essay on the Union of the Church and the State, which created no small stir. One of the English papers says that the appearance of this volume will be an era in the history of the Church, no such book ever before having come from the hands of a Churchman. It was published on the morning of December 23d, and an edition of two thousand copies was disposed of before evening of that day. On the following Sunday, many ministers took it into their pulpits, read select passages to their congregations, and made appropriate remarks upon them. Judging from the newspaper accounts of the matter, we should say that the excitement produced by this work is altogether unprecedented since the days of the Reformation in Germany, or the Sabbath Controversy of the seventeenth century in England. The Essay is soon to be republished in this country, and will doubtless be read with avidity. Meanwhile our readers will be interested in the following passages from it, which occurs near its close:—

"The union of the churches with the State is doomed, condemned by reason and religion, by Scripture and experience, how can it be allowed to injure the nation much longer? All the main principles on which it rests are unsound. Its State-salaries, its supremacy, its patronage, its compulsion of payments for the support of religion, are condemned by both the precedents and the precepts of the Word of God. We have seen that it sheds a blighting influence upon Prelates, incumbents, curates, and other members of churches. It adds little to the number of pastors, it distributes them with a wasteful disregard to the wants of the population, and it pays least those whom it ought to pay most liberally. It excludes the Gospel from thousands of parishes; it perpetuates corruption in doctrine; it hinders all scriptural discipline; it desecrates the ordinances of Christ, confounds the Church and the world, foments schism among Christians, and tempts the ministers of Christ, both in and out of the Establishment, to be eager politicians. Further, it embarrasses successive governments, maintains one chief element of revolution in the country, renders the reformation of the Anglican Churches hopeless, hinders the progress of the Gospel throughout the kingdom, and strengthens all the corrupt Papal establishments of Europe.

"Worst of all, it grieves and quenches the Spirit of God, who cannot be expected largely to bless the Churches which will not put away their sins. But when it shall be destroyed, we have reason to hope that the Churches will revive in religion speedily. Sound doctrine will then be heard from most of the Anglican pulpits; evangelists will go forth into every part of the land; scriptural discipline will be restored; schisms will be mitigated; Christian ministers will cease to be political partizans; we may look for a larger effusion of the Spirit of God, and England may become the foremost of the nations in godliness and virtue."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Somebody—we do not now remember who—has designated the United States as 'Newspaperdom,' or the land of newspapers. Though this may seem a strange designation, it is not inappropriate, considering the abundance of our productions in that line, when compared with other countries. In Continental Europe, the Press has always been trammelled by the censorship and other legal restraints, so that it has never been able to develop its full power, or exert its natural influence. In Great Britain, the liberties of publishers, and the stamp duty of some two cents on every sheet of paper, have made newspapers so expensive, as to limit their circulation to the wealthier classes. But in the United States there is no censorship and no stamp duty; consequently newspapers are numerous and cheap, and every class of the community can afford to take them. Some idea of their abundance may be formed from the following statistics at our command. It is said that in the city of New York alone, there are one hundred and sixty-eight periodicals, of which thirteen are daily, nine semi-weekly, sixty-six weekly, fifty-four monthly, thirteen quarterly, one semi-annual. The aggregate yearly circulation of these is nearly seventy millions of copies, which would require some one hundred and forty-eight thousand reams of paper, weighing five million six hundred thousand pounds, and costing about six hundred thousand dollars. If such an amount of newspaper literature is furnished by the city of New York alone, what must be the aggregate furnished by the whole country? It is scarcely possible to estimate it. Though it is known, however, to confine every one that the newspaper press is exerting a vast influence upon the public mind. O, that this influence were as healthful as it is powerful.

LETTERS FROM ILLINOIS—NO. 6.

PLEASANT HILL, near Farmington, Ill., 8th of 1st mo., 1849.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—

My last letter was principally upon the soil, the water, and the surface formation, of Fulton and Peoria counties. I might have included Knox Co. in the same general description. Besides the advantages there pointed out, there are some others of a temporary nature, which are of much consequence to new settlers. A large portion of the country is as yet unfenced, and much of it will be so for some years to come. Of course these lands are all common for pasturage, so that a farmer can keep any amount of stock for which he can provide fodder during the winter; and as the woods, the glades, the ravines, and the prairies, are all covered with natural grass, all kinds of stall cattle find pasturage quite late in the fall, and very early in the spring. Besides this, there is such an abundance, that any quantity of hay may be cut on the best prairies without any charge. Although this hay is not equal to that made of cultivated grasses, it is almost the only hay at present made in this country, and sells readily in the villages to tavern-keepers and others at four dollars per ton. These natural meadows, and pastures not only afford an opportunity for keeping large numbers of cattle, but give great relief to the early settler in fencing his farm. For his live stock, he needs no fenced pastures, only a fenced stock yard. Hence it is common for several farmers, whose lands lie contiguous to each other, to run a single outside fence round four, five, or six farms, and then make their own inside fences as their means and time will best enable them. In this way, 80 acres of land may be made as productive to a family as 160 acres would be where they would be obliged to provide fenced pasturage, and meadows for mowing. Of course this is a temporary advantage, and is curtailed, and must cease as the country becomes settled and fenced.

The method of breaking and tilling the prairie, is now much improved; it can be hired done at \$1 50 per acre. The prairie plough is so contrived and sharpened as to turn over the sod about two inches thick. If this is done between the fifth and eighth months, it is sufficiently to leave the land in good condition for ploughing and sowing wheat the same fall or autumn. A three-horse plough cuts and turns a sod eighteen inches wide; so that one man and three horses can turn over nearly two acres per day. Very often that which is broken during the fifth month is immediately planted with corn, and will then bring quite a second-rate crop, with but little tillage, and still leave opportunity for ploughing and sowing fall wheat. With these remarks, it is easy to see how rapidly a new farm may be made upon the prairie. If the settler has the means to buy, fence, break, plough, and sow his 40, 80, or 160 acres of land, he may in one year have all that sized farm, as well tilled, and bringing him as profitable a crop, as the best old farms in the Eastern States. Many settlers are doing this, and hence the wilderness is rapidly being transformed into fruitful fields. These circumstances likewise account for the large numbers of live stock which are kept, and the large and increasing quantities of beef and pork which are annually exported from these parts. I have no statistics by which to estimate the number of sheep in the country, but it must be very large. Nearly every farmer has a considerable flock; some consisting of several hundreds, and some of thousands. One establishment which I visited in Peoria county, has two thousand head, and a shepherd is kept to attend them, after the European plan. I was told that another establishment, which I did not see, has eleven thousand head. These things are all so many elements of wealth to the country, and are evidences of its adaptation to support and enrich a large, industrious, and enterprising population.

There is another source of wealth, which at present is but little valued. I allude to our coal beds. So far as I can learn, very little coal has as yet been found on the eastern side of the Illinois River; none on either side sixty miles north of this. Small beds of it have been found in the direction of the Mississippi River and Iowa, but the largest and most valuable beds of it lie within a semi-circle of some sixty miles of this place. All the beds which I have examined, lie in a horizontal position, and appear to open best on the East and South sides of the bluffs of the ravines. The best veins are from four to five feet thick, and have a slight dip West and North. The quality appears to me equal to any of the bituminous coals that I have ever seen in England or America. The quantity in these coal fields is inexhaustible. Wood is as yet so plentiful, that coal is but partially used by the resident population. A few canal-boat loads were sent to Chicago last year, and steamboats have commenced carrying it in small quantities to the South. This trade will doubtless increase yearly. It is used in several steam mills in these counties; but in my opinion neither the home nor the foreign market is as yet more than just begun. Steam-mills and manufactories are in great demand here; and whether eastern capitalists come or not, as capital accumulates here, they will interpose, and multiply equally with any other interior portion of the United States. A considerable portion of these coal beds are found in what are called the barrens, and many of them are unentered Congress lands. Should the bill reported in Congress this session, by the Hon. Robert Smith, of Illinois, for a railroad from Chicago to the Mississippi River, meet with favor, I think these lands are likely to become an object of as fierce a speculation, as were the coal beds of Schuylkill and Lehigh counties, Pennsylvania, some twenty years ago. The old route, surveyed and partly graded by the State

of Illinois, in the days of her public improvement mania, runs longitudinally through this coal region. Whatever may be the result of these projects, we have an intelligent, enterprising, and prosperous population, sufficient, with the ordinary blessings of Divine Providence, to make this a flourishing and wealthy country in a few years. No industrious, economical families or individuals need fear they shall not meet with good success in these parts, in almost any useful calling. I know of no branch of industry that is overdone here, by the supply exceeding the demand, except doctors and lawyers. We have seven doctors in Farmington, where there are about a hundred families; and it is said that the reason why there are not more, is because there are no more dwellings to hire, and they are too poor to build for themselves. Cloth-dressers, tanners and curriers, can find good situations, and plenty of business. Wool is an article of large production and exportation; the present average price is 25c. per lb. Hides, closely trimmed of horns, tails, and leg pieces, are plentiful at 3 to 3 1-4c. per lb.; oak bark \$2 25 per cord; lime at from 15 to 18c. per bushel. Shoe-makers, carpenters and builders, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights, are all in much demand. Indeed, I think that in no part of the western country can labor or capital be laid out with more certainty of speedy and profitable returns than in these. School-teachers, male and female, of good repute, and especially such as have received and academic education at the East, are in much demand. In all our settlements here our brethren have particularly mentioned the trades and callings above specified, as very greatly needed in their respective settlements; and have particularly urged upon me the duty of giving this information, that such of our brethren at the East as desire to emigrate, may be informed of the opportunities that they may find for themselves and their families. I forbear pointing out one location as better than another, so that when any immigrant arrives, such may have an opportunity of presenting the claims of his own location. Each is anxious to see brethren of his own faith settle in his own immediate vicinity. What I have written in respect to the country, I have written in sober truth, irrespective of any of these local feelings, and on my own part, I am conscious of no other prevailing motive than a sincere desire to subservise the welfare of my brethren in the faith, and promote the cause of God at large. S. D.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN CHINA.

[An arrival from China, last week, brought us a familiar letter about matters and things in the Celestial Empire. Presuming that our readers will be interested in what has interested us, we shall take the liberty to print portions of the letter this week, and perhaps more next week.]

• • • Thus endeth our editorial column, from which the most natural transition conceivable is to the domestic department. This I will fill with scraps from my "kitchen memorandum," premising, that every thing is sold by the 'catty,' which is about equal to a pound avoirdupois. We can buy in the smallest quantities, but I give the amount to the dollar, to avoid confusion. Beef, 14 catties to the dollar; mutton 12 do.; hams 10; pork and lard 16; fowls vary so much that I cannot venture to give the price—they are not higher than at home; native butter, when we can blind our eyes and consciences enough to eat it, 4 catties to the dollar; corn 100; flour 62; bread, in loaves about the size of the sixpenny loaves in New York, 30 loaves to the dollar; native candles 10 catties; oil 20; rice 75; sugar (native, brown) 16; white (rock-candy) 12; milk 25; fish 20; potatoes (sweet) 150; hen's eggs, at 6 cash apiece, and duck's eggs at 7, making a variation of from 200 to 250 to the dollar, according to the number of cash at which it is valued. This varies, ranging from 1,400 to 1,500. This cash is our pocket money. But the most convenient way of carrying it, is dangling about the neck, or across the arm, when it resembles strings of sausages more than any thing else to which I can compare it, being tied in bunches of a hundred cash each, on two strings, linked together at intervals. Foreigners, however, have little inducement to load themselves down with these offerings to Mammon, the natives understanding the market so much better, that, even making allowance for the per cashage, which they consider it their prerogative to abstract, they can do better for you than you can for yourself as a general thing.

Thus much for the necessities of life; now for its luxuries. One would think that China should abound in tea, and that at the command of every one. But the fact is far otherwise. Poor tea is not scarce; but it is next to impossible to obtain good tea, on account of the monopoly among tea merchants. Latterly, however, we have been favored to find tolerably good. The different spices are common and cheap. Coffee about the same as at home. Sweet potatoes are in market from September to May, inclusive; peas, very large and nice, about the same length of time; and dates, (dried) the year round. The native fruits, we have in great varieties, and cheap. But as my "kitchen memorandum" is chronicle for the year, whose circuit we have now nearly completed, I will copy in order, beginning with August, our first month here:—

- August—Green-corn, squashes, egg-plant, peaches, tomatoes, beans, and melons.
September—The same, and pears in addition.
October—Beans, squashes, tomatoes, and quinces.
November—Oranges, pumpkins, and dried fruit.
December—No variation.
January—The same, with some additional dried fruits, excellent for table sauce.
February—Varieties of "greens." The young stalks, and tender shoots of vegetables, very fine indeed. No American names for them.
March—No changes to report.
April—Great varieties of "greens." One resembles the asparagus, but has a very large stalk. The Chinese call it "woo-sung."

Also the tender shoots of the bamboo, in size and taste resembling an ear of green-corn.

May—The same—with the addition of cherries.
June—Several new kinds of fruit, whose Chinese names would do you no good, unless the words, "mag-see," "kaw-bah," "pe-bo," and "kwang-koo," convey more information to your ears than mine. The last-named is the cucumber; the others are of the peach and plum kind, but not exactly either.

July—Egg plant, and the fruit of the "strawberry tree," which resemble very much our American strawberry, except that they grow on trees, are less sweet, and much larger. We have also apples, small, but good, and purple plums, larger than the apples, and excellent. Peaches are in market, but neither fine nor abundant this year, owing to the heavy and protracted rains. I cannot learn that so rainy a season is within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

Our teacher often interests us with wonderful accounts of the wonderful country that China was "in the olden time," the events that transpired, and the sages who flourished and have passed away. Although a very intelligent man himself, I believe he has full faith in the marvels he relates. He tells us of a learned physician, who lived a thousand years ago, who at one time took a diseased bone from the arm of a sufferer, washed it clean, and replaced it, making it sound and useful as before. Afterwards he wished to cure a man of the headache by taking out and cleansing in the same way the contents of the skull. But the poor frightened invalid only rewarded the good physician by taking away his life; and the populace, believing the learned books to be the root of the evil, burnt them in a rage, and the art, thus lost to the world, has never been recovered. Since that time, surgical operations are almost if not entirely unknown in China, and even the extracting of a tooth is considered a feat worthy of great note.

Our teacher also tells us of a time when men had the art of constructing animals from wood, fully adequate to the labors usually assigned them; horses, which could travel a hundred miles a day, and were subject, through mechanical skill, to the guidance of the driver, whose hand turned them whithersoever he would; oxen and birds were among these automaton wonders, whose chief excellence consisted, I believe, after all, in their requiring no food. Now all this I should consider far too trifling to write, but for the natural queries which it awakens. Are not these traditions, the echo of those wise whispers, which carry the wonderful antiquary back to the remote days of "old sublime," when railroads and balloons were in their glory, and all those other wonders of science which authorized the wise man to say, "There is no new thing under the sun?" And the books which contained this wonderful art are also lost, as our teacher added, with a mournful sigh and tone. I asked the teacher if those wooden horses were like those we sometimes see paraded through the streets, and at the end of a long ceremony burnt, with abundance of "ghost money," *tsz-din*, for the benefit of the departed. "O no," he said, "the latter is all deception, falsehood; but the other was a reality."

The circumstance to which I particularly referred him, may interest you, and I repeat it. We encountered it, accidentally, in one of our walks, as we often do similar scenes. A platform was erected in the middle of the street, to the front side of which was fastened a horse with a wooden frame, and paper exterior, of the size of a Shetland pony, fantastically painted, and decorated with what might have been the trappings of war or pilgrimage, I know not which. On the platform were incense-candies burning, and a variety of ornamental decorations. Next was a still larger platform, on which was placed a table, covered with showy ornaments, among which should be reckoned, not last or least, three images, which I might have mistaken for idol gods, but that the central one was chanting something in the native tongue, accompanied at intervals with loud beating on a tambourine. We knew by the unshaven head, that they could not be of the prevailing order of Buddhists. So they must be Taoists, the long cue at the back of the head being coiled around a fastening in the form of a hand, clenching the pin that confined it. This is the badge peculiar to the Taoists. The two outside priests were dressed much after the Romish style, with embroidered satin robes, and sashes. The central one, who "towered above the rest," was more moderately adorned, and chanted his reading with a zeal that would have been truly praiseworthy, had not his wandering eyes, and pliant neck, plainly indicated that his thoughts were with the multitude going with "the foreigners." We learned that the present ceremony was performed to "Choo-koong-tuh," [complete the merit,] as it is called, of the deceased parents of the present actors, for whose benefit these treasures were to be burnt at the close of an un-questionable evidence of filial affection. The pony was a special present to the mother.

One cannot wonder, that a man as intelligent as our teacher, should pronounce all this deception, falsehood; but the less enlightened often do the same, not hesitating to say that the poor hosts don't know enough to detect the fraud. This, my dear brother, is heathenism. I asked the teacher, "if these things are so, why they persist in practicing them?" He said it was "merely as a ceremony, similar to those observed by some foreigners;" and, explaining himself, he said he referred to the French, which seems to be but another term here for a Roman Catholic. There being many of the French Romanists in China, the resemblance between their religion and that of the Chinese, induced the well-known remark of Pire Primare, that "he was driven to conclude that the devil had practiced a trick to perplex his friends the Jesuits." Perhaps he let the natives into the secret. One might wonder, otherwise, at the want of success which has attended their labors, numerous and active as they have been and are in many parts of China.

REVIVAL AT NEW MARKET, N. J.—From a business letter of Elder W. B. Gillett, we copy the following:—God has visited us in great mercy. An increased interest was felt in our social meetings in October; the brethren and sisters were revived, and engaged in their duties with unusual fervor and zeal. Soon the lukewarm and wanderers began to confess their faults, and take up the cross. The impenitent were alarmed, and cried for mercy. Often the inquiry was, 'What shall I do to be saved?' Quite a number of the youth have obtained a hope, and others are mourners in Zion.

A GOOD SUBJECT FOR PREACHING.—We learn from the Birmingham (England) Gazette, that Mr. Thomas Ingram, of Ticknell, near Bewdley, by his will left a legacy, the interest of which is to be applied to procure three sermons, in as many different churches, in or near Birmingham, yearly, 'On the kind and merciful treatment of all dumb animals, but more especially that of the horse,' and 'that on Monday, previous to the preaching of such sermon, notice be inserted in the Birmingham Gazette, requesting the masters of families to direct their servants, having the care of their horses, to attend service on that day.'

RELIEF FOR SABBATH-KEEPERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 23d of January, Mr. Potteiger presented and read the following Supplement to the Act under which the Seventh-day Baptists have been so flagrantly persecuted for a few years past:—

A Supplement to an act for the prevention of vice and immorality and of unlawful gaming and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, That nothing contained in the first section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be construed to extend to any person or persons who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath; and in all prosecutions under said first section of the act aforesaid, a certificate, signed by the pastor, or any elder or officer of any religious society conscientiously observing the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, shall be sufficient evidence of membership in said society, and on the prosecution thereof every justice of the peace before whom such prosecutions may be commenced shall dismiss the same at the costs of the informer.

RELIGIOUS FAIRS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—

Allow me a short space in your columns, in reply to an article upon Religious Fairs, which appeared in your paper of the 11th instant, signed 'Omicron.' His remarks are called forth by an accident which occurred at a fair recently held in the New Congregational Church, in Pawcatuck, R. I., and after narrating the sad occurrence, he expresses his doubts, concerning the raising of funds for religious purposes by such means. Were this all he expressed, we would not complain; but in reference to the Fair alluded to, he makes several false statements, which, in their tendency, are calculated to convey a wrong impression, and prejudice many against such social gatherings. These statements I now wish to correct.

In the first place, the occasion was an annual meeting of the ladies of the congregation, for the sale of such articles as had been made by them in their social assemblies during the year, with such additions as they had otherwise obtained; and was not, as Omicron says, for the purpose of helping defray the expense of finishing the house. The house itself is a plain structure. There is nothing gaudy or showy in its appearance, and we do not think the society is chargeable with 'the sin of a spirit of competition, to outvie each other in the erection of costly temples.' It may, however, to the mind of Omicron, be superior to his own church, (for I suppose his vocation to be that of a clergyman,) and on this account has perhaps excited his jealousy.

Again, the Fair was held in the church, because there was no other place in the village, suitable or large enough for their accommodation, at their command. Omicron does not approve of this; and in support of his argument, gives a scriptural illustration where the buyers and sellers were scourged from the temple, for trafficking in so sacred a place. If this is his criterion, I would respectfully ask him to examine the subject more minutely, and see if the two cases bear any comparison. To my mind, there is no connection whatever. The sole object of the one was to promote their worldly interests, while that of the other was truly spiritual and purely benevolent. I will agree with him thus far, that a church should be kept sacred, and used for no other purpose but for religious worship. But there may be exceptions; and in the case alluded to, I do believe the end justifies the means. On this occasion, the articles offered for sale were not in the least calculated to excite 'pride, vanity, and extravagance,' whatever the effect might have been on Omicron. There was no 'gambling in lotteries,' nor would a 'mock marriage have graced the occasion, had the evening passed off without interruption. Such an idea was not even contemplated by the Managers. In regard to all this, Omicron has evidently been misled by his own imagination, or been duped by the prejudice of others. He wishes to be understood, that 'he would not cast any reflection upon the Fair alluded to,' but as certain as fire will burn, and cold congeal, his remarks do reflect upon the Managers, and that severely. I am pleased to learn, however, that they are not to be daunted by the misrepresentations and false statements that have been made, but as early as practicable will hold another Fair, which I trust will fully attain the object desired. 'In justice to the Managers and the ladies of that society, these remarks are respectfully submitted.'

A RHODE ISLAND CONGREGATIONALIST. January 27, 1849.

Our friends... California... sician... pany... occasional... a true... our read... the Co... We copy... The C... members... dollars... President... a Business... tion with... all the... The late... quently... and their... bers of... to direct... mining in... selected b... in case a... titles in... and medic... of his bod... found. T... perform... and the p... the use o... vide for... or vicious... in the cap... bers are... to the am... a private... by the A... book. Th... Company... needful... One of th... take the... house, so... can instan... locality... gold-was... pump, in... gings, n... a double... numbers... with prov... the Assn... the time... occupied... FREE... City of... January... sign is to... education... attainme... President... matics... Belles-L... ish, Gern... a Faculty... The buil... corner o... Avenue... and four... erection... GONG... Methodi... South, a... about t... whole... withdre... Messrs... son, hav... of the M... in the pr... ist E. C... retained... M. E. C... pected... Church... WA... 24th of... been m... diam... tured... The K... times... back... raised... the tr... diapp... to ter... comm... rook... the de... petic... Dis... gales... The... the... ed... peop... the... B... H... H...



A CALIFORNIA MINING COMPANY.

Our friend, Dr. J. D. B. STILLMAN, sailed for California last week, in the ship Pacific, as physician to "The New England Mining Company."

"The Company is composed of twenty-five members, each putting a share of five hundred dollars into the capital stock. They have a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Business Committee of three, who, in connection with the President and Secretary, transact all the money operations of the Association."

The articles of agreement prohibit the performance of unnecessary labor on Sunday, and the practices of swearing, gambling, and the use of intoxicating liquors; and they provide for the expulsion of any who may be idle or vicious. Besides the share which they have in the capital stock of the Association, the members are at liberty to take with them goods, &c., to the amount of two thousand dollars each, as a private venture.

FREE ACADEMY.—The Free Academy of the City of New York was opened on the 27th of January, with appropriate exercises. Its design is to furnish the means of a more thorough education to scholars who have made certain attainments in the Public Schools.

GOING TO LAW.—The two divisions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South, are going to have a great lawsuit about the property which belonged to the whole Methodist Church before the South withdrew.

WAR IN AFRICA.—The Liberia Herald of the 24th of November says that a dreadful war has been raging in the Bo Porah country. The Mendians, in considerable force, attacked and captured King Boolah's town, during his absence.

ERIE RAILROAD.—The Binghamton papers are filled with accounts of the activity of their flourishing town since the Erie Road was opened. The streets are thronged with teams and people, and all branches of trade were feeling the benefit of the opening of this new avenue to New York.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

January 22.

In the SENATE, Mr. Dix presented the resolutions of the New York Legislature instructing her Representatives to vote against the extension of Slavery in the New Territories, also against the Texan Claim of Boundary, and against the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

In the HOUSE, the Territorial Bills for the establishment of Governments in California and New Mexico, were made the order of the day for January 30, and to continue the order of the day, except on Fridays and Saturdays, until disposed of.

In the SENATE, the bill providing for a reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada, was taken up, and after an able speech from Mr. Dix, was passed over.

The HOUSE had under consideration, and finally passed, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. An item of \$10,000 for purchasing Portraits of the Presidents, to ornament the White House, was rejected.

The SENATE received the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill passed by the House, and referred it to the Finance Committee.

The HOUSE had under consideration a bill for the extension of the Revenue Laws over Alta California; it was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered printed.

In the SENATE, various petitions were presented, among which was one from Arkansas, numerously signed, praying Congress to take measures for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

In the HOUSE, various bills were reported, and referred to Committee of the Whole. Mr. Greeley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the reduction of the price of lands bordering on Lake Superior.

In the SENATE, Mr. Atherton presented a series of resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, instructing her Representatives, and requesting her Senators to vote against the establishment of Slavery in the New Territories, and to oppose the slave traffic in the District of Columbia.

The HOUSE passed a bill giving extra compensation to certain officers of Commodore Wilkes' Exploring Expedition. A resolution was adopted, authorizing an investigation into the charges which have been preferred against Judge Conklin, of Northern New York.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Legislature of this State have granted a charter of incorporation for the trustees appointed by the late Mr. Astor. The will appropriated four hundred thousand dollars to establish a Public Library in the city of New York, to be accessible at all reasonable hours and times, for general use, free of expense, to persons resorting there, subject only to such rules and regulations as the trustees may from time to time enforce for general convenience.

REVOLTING BARBARITY.—A private letter received in Pittsburg, from Helena, Arkansas, relates the following circumstance of revolting barbarity: "A steamboat touched at the wharf, and landed a man, his wife, and child, suffering with the cholera. It was raining at the time, and the man, enfeebled by disease, fell into the river before he reached the shore. He finally struggled out, and, sick as he was, began searching for a place of shelter. Not a door was opened for him: the hotels refused him admittance. At length he found a shed which afforded some sort of shelter. Here he took his wife and infant—and in a few hours the whole of them died."

DEATH OF AN OLD CHIEF.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin notices the death of Thomas Williams, aged ninety years, a distinguished chief of the Iroquois Nation, and descended from the Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., who, with his family and parishoners, was taken captive at the sacking of his native town, by the French and Indians, in the year 1704.

IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated New Orleans, Jan. 25, says that highly important news has just been received from Yucatan. A great battle has been fought between 8,000 Indians on one side and 500 American volunteers on the other.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from the vicinity of New York. The whole number of cases which have occurred at the Quarantine since the arrival of the New York, have been one hundred and two; of which fifty-two died, and fifty were discharged cured.

The Liberia Herald says that there have been captured by British cruisers, nine slave ships of Gallenas, Sea-Bar, and Gallabah. Her Majesty's frigate Amphitrite captured, during her stay on the Bight of Benin, six slave ships, three of which contained nine hundred and seventy-three slaves.

Commodore Stockton's gold mines at Whitehall, Va., have been worked during one week by his new machinery, now for the first time in operation. Fifty negroes were employed in the work, and the product for the week was eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Cassius M. Clay, through the columns of the Examiner, proposes a convention of the anti-slavery men of Kentucky, to be held at Louisville, next spring, for the purpose of organization, with a view to secure the adoption of some scheme of emancipation in the new Constitution.

A bill is before our Legislature for the incorporation of another Suspension Bridge Company at Niagara Falls. George W. Clinton, Peter B. Porter, and Mr. Ellett, the architect of the bridge lately built, are to be the trustees. It is proposed to build the bridge from a point on the American shore just below the Falls.

We learn that Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are binding a copy of Webster's Quarto Dictionary in a splendid style, to be presented by the publishers, G. & C. Merriam, to T. Babington MacCauley. The publishers have received an order from the authorities of the city of New York for forty-seven copies of the work, to be placed in forty-seven of the Public Schools, for the use of the teachers and scholars.

Messrs. Allen & Paxson of this city have determined to establish another line of steamers on the Pacific, between San Francisco and Panama. The propeller Hartford, which they have recently placed on the line, will leave this city the 1st of February.

The Memphis, Tenn., papers, Jan. 16th, give long details of the ravages of the heavy rains which had fallen thereabouts since the preceding Friday. Bridges have been swept away, swamp grounds heavily inundated, and portions of the country roads overflowed.

Henry Nash, who, while clerk of the steamboat Ohio Mail, last summer, killed a hand on board the boat at Bloomington, Iowa, has had his trial at that place. The verdict of the jury was manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison of Iowa, at hard labor, for seven years, and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

John H. Prentiss, Esq., has sold his Freeman's Journal establishment to Messrs. Daniel Shaw, and J. T. Titus, who become its proprietors and editors. Mr. Prentiss has published a paper at Cooperstown nearly forty-one years, and was the father of the Press in the Empire State.

Miss Sarah Creshore, a member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, died of Hydrophobia, at Castleton, Vt., on the 19th ult. She was bitten in the foot by a dog last September.

It is supposed that the new census will show the population of Upper Canada to be about 700,000. Lower Canada is estimated to contain 800,000.

The steamship Crescent City returned to N. Y. last week from a voyage to Chagres. She reports considerable sickness on the Isthmus, and the death of several California adventurers.

Hon. Henry Clay has accepted an appointment from the Legislature of Kentucky as United States Senator.

The N. Y. Mirror, of the 16th January, says that the packet ship Montezuma, Captain Lower, which arrived from Liverpool after a most disastrous passage of fifty-seven days, encountered a succession of hurricanes, and was visited by pestilence and frost in addition. She had nearly three hundred and fifty passengers, 20 of whom died of small-pox, 22 were taken on shore to the hospital, sick with the ship fever, six of the crew had their hands frost-bitten, and one seaman was lost overboard.

The ship Apollo recently left New York for California, full of goods and passengers. She had on board two newspaper presses, types, paper, and ink, and everything complete for the establishment of a newspaper at the Gold Region, under the charge of Mr. Reuben C. Moore, and John E. Ormiston. This is, indeed, enterprise.

The New York True Sun says that some house in Wall-st. purchased up, on Saturday, all the revolvers they could lay hands on. Allen's establishment was completely gutted. The price of the California indispenables has advanced three dollars each, and the demand is tremendous.

Mr. John Thompson, publisher of the Bank Note Reporter, recovered in the Superior Court, a verdict of ten thousand dollars, the total amount claimed, against the proprietors of the Sun newspaper, for libels several months ago, impeaching his integrity, and assailing his character, in terms of unusual reproach and abuse. The verdict is one of the heaviest we have known.

Henry J. Rider was examined before the Mayor of Cincinnati, and held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, on the 12th ult., on the charge of kidnapping, in having abducted a mulatto out of the State of Ohio, without taking the preliminary step of having the negro first examined before a Justice of the Peace.

A letter from Thomas Spooner, Esq., of Franconia, gives the recent record of the famous thermometer in that region. He says: "Our spirit glass was down yesterday morning, the 11th inst., to 24 degrees below zero; this morning 22 degrees below. On Monday morning last, 19 degrees below. The mercury was down to thirty degrees below zero on the 11th."

The Boston Transcript says that a new History of the United States, in three volumes octavo, from the pen of a distinguished member of the Massachusetts Bar, has been completed, and is in the hands of a New York publishing house. Richard Hildreth, Esq., is said to be the author.

Hon. Charles Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt., died in that village on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. M. graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786, was an eminent lawyer, and for several years represented the Woodstock District in Congress. He was the father of Hon. Geo. P. Marsh.

Gen. James Cook, an esteemed citizen of Mercer county, New Jersey, fell down, while in the Princeton Bank on Thursday, and almost instantly expired. He was the father of Colonel Cook, the Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

The number of steamboats which passed the little town of Cairo, Ill., on the Mississippi, during the year 1848, is given at four thousand nine hundred and fifty-six, or about one arrival every 1 3/4 hours.

A bill was recently reported in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, by the committee of the Judiciary, making it penal to manufacture or circulate shop bills bearing a similitude to bank bills.

Captain Knight, of the New World, has declined accepting the medals offered him by the Humane Society for his conduct in the affair of the Ocean Monarch, saying, he had only done his duty, and could therefore accept no reward for it.

Henry Clay was unanimously re-elected President of the American Colonization Society at its recent annual meeting, held in Washington.

Rev. W. Taylor, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, has been appointed by Bishop Waugh to the California station. His coadjutor in this field is Rev. Isaac Owens, of the Indiana Conference.

A Typographical Association has been formed by the printers of Syracuse, N. Y.—providing, among other things, that in case of sickness, each member shall be entitled to two dollars a week for subsistence.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Canada arrived at New York on Monday evening last, with foreign news to Jan. 13. There is nothing of special importance. In England, the cholera was on the increase; cotton and provisions had declined. France is quiet. There was a sanguinary battle in Spain about the 1st of January, between the Carlist and the Government troops. The Austrian army is still successful, but has not been very active. The Pope is at Gaeta.

New York Market, Monday, Jan. 29. ASHES—Pots \$5 87; Pearls 7 87.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, pure Genesee 5 37; common and good brands 5 46 a 5 62. Rye Flour 3 37. Meal 3 00. GRAIN—Wheat, Long Island and Western 1 08 a 1 12. Corn 60 to 65c. Rye 68c. Oats 41 a 43c.—PROVISIONS—Prime Pork 12 50; Mess 13 00. Pork Hams 8c. Lard 7c. Butter ranges from 11 a 14c. for Ohio, to 14 a 22c. for State.

MARRIED. In Independence, N. Y., by Eld. T. E. Babcock, Mr. DANIEL B. WELLS, of Genesee, and Miss HARRIET J. LEWIS, of Independence.

DIED. In Independence, N. Y., Nov. 14th, 1848, of whooping-cough, FRANCES CLARINDA, daughter of Pardon and Caroline M. Green, aged 11 months and 15 days.

In Independence, Jan. 15th, 1849, of consumption, POLLY RIDER, wife of Eld. Samuel Rider, in the 51st year of her age.

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts: his last report through the Recorder—\$29.00. From: L. H. Church, Alfred, for home mission, \$29.00. Church at Independence, home, \$2.00; foreign, \$2.00. P. C. Kenyon, Carbondale, Pa., home, \$1.00. A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

An adjourned session of the Executive Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association, will be held at the meeting-house of the Church in Westbury, R. I., on first-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Feb. 11.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.

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. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

FARM AT AUCTION.

WILL positively be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday, 8th of February, a Valuable Farm, containing about ninety acres, situated in the Township of Pataway, N. J., half a mile from the city of New Brunswick, formerly owned by Jonathan Dunham, deceased. The improvements are a large comfortable Dwelling House, new Barn and Stabling, and out buildings, and a never-failing well of water at the depth of about thirty feet, by two streams running through it. There are about eight acres of Wood, the remainder is good tillable and meadow land. There is also running across the farm a Valuable Copper Mine. For further particulars, apply to Jonathan Drake, on the premises, or to the subscriber at Metuchen. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms, which will be liberal, will be made known. SAMUEL DUNHAM.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the town of Genesee, county of Allegany, N. Y. Said farm consists of 220 acres of first-rate land, 175 of which is level, and the remainder gradually rising side-hill; all of which is susceptible of cultivation, mostly adapted to grazing purposes. About 75 acres, however, is a gravelly quick soil, as productive of wheat and corn, as any in the southern part of said county. Upon said farm is about 100 acres improvement, two framed barns, and a large two-story framed house, well enclosed, lately built, and conveniently calculated. There are two good wells of water upon said farm, and it is 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 Angelica to Smithport. For pleasantness and locality it is not surpassed by any in the township or vicinity. To those wishing to purchase a good farm, the present opportunity offers rare inducements. The farm will be sold for cash; or, if desired, by paying one-half of the purchase money down, the balance will be arranged to accommodate purchasers for any reasonable length of credit. A careful view of the premises by a discerning individual, is only requisite to a thorough conviction that an investment made under such favorable terms as the subscriber offers, is both 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, 29nd.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

W. C. KENYON, A. M., { Principals. IRA SAYLES, A. M., }

As listed by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past ten years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of public patronage.

Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommodation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms, &c. They occupy an eligible position, and are 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, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in private families, if particularly desired.

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

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.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission as students, must present testimonials of good character, or be known to possess good 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 arranged.

ACADEMIC TERMS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms as follows: 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 ending July 12, 1849.

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, extraordinary exceptions excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

N. B. Students who are desiring to leave during the winter 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, so on that and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and classified.

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

EXPENSES. Board, per term, from \$14 50 to \$18 00. Room-rent, from \$1 00 to \$2 50. Washing, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Fuel, spring and fall, 75 cents winter, 50 cents summer. Tuition, from \$1 00 to \$2 50. Lights, from \$1 00 to \$2 50. Incidental Expenses, from \$1 00 to \$2 50. EXTRA—Music on the Piano Forte, from \$1 00 to \$2 00. Oil Painting, from \$1 00 to \$2 00. Drawing, from \$1 00 to \$2 00. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, except the extras above mentioned, need not exceed fifty dollars.



Miscellaneous.

THE TREASURE-SEEKER.

BY GEORGE

Many weary days I suffered, Sick of heart and poor of purse; Riches are the greatest blessing— Poverty the deepest curse!

Then I drew the magic circles, Kindled the mysterious fire, Placed the herbs and bones in order, Spoke the incantation dire.

And I sought the buried metal With a spell of mickle might— Sought it as my master taught me; Black and stormy was the night.

And I saw a light appearing In the distance like a star; When the midnight hour was tolling, Came it flashing from afar;

And he wore a lustrous chaplet, And his eyes were full of thought; And he stepped into the circle, With the radiance that he brought.

And he bade me taste the goblet; And I thought—"It cannot be, That this boy should be the bearer Of the demon's gift to me!"

"Taste the draught of pure existence, Sparkling in the golden urn, And no more with baneful magic Shall thou hinderward return.

Do not dig for treasure longer; Let thy future speed-words be Days of labor, nights of resting; So shall peace return to thee!"

GOLD HUNTING—TWO PICTURES.

The First Picture.

Extract from a letter from Thos. O. Larkin, Esq., late Consul, and now Navy Agent of the United States, to the Secretary of State, dated at Monterey, November 16th, 1848:

The digging and washing for gold continues to increase on the Sacramento placer, so far as regards the number of persons engaged in the business, and the size and quantity of the gold obtained.

I have had in my hands several pieces of gold, about twenty-three carats fine, weighing from one to two pounds, and have it from good authority, that pieces have been obtained sixteen pounds in weight.

I have even heard of one specimen which weighed twenty-five pounds. There are many men at the placer, who in June last had not one hundred dollars, now in possession of from five to twenty thousand dollars, which they made by digging gold and trading with the Indians.

Several, I believe, made more. A common calico shirt, or even a silver dollar, has been taken by an Indian for gold, with our regard to size; and a half to one ounce of gold—say eight to sixteen dollars—is now considered the price of a shirt, while the price of a blanket is from three to ten ounces.

One hundred dollars a day, for several days in succession, was and is considered a fair remuneration for the labor of a gold-digger, though few work over a month at a time, as the fatigue is very great. From July to October one half of the gold diggers have been afflicted either with fever and ague or the intermittent fever, and twenty days absence from the placer during those months is necessary to escape the diseases. There have not been many fatal cases, however.

The gold is now sold, from the smallest imaginary piece in size to one pound weight, at sixteen dollars per troy ounce, for all the purposes of commerce; but those who are under the necessity of raising coin to pay duties to the Government, are obliged to accept from ten to eleven dollars an ounce. All the coin in California is likely to be locked up in the vault of the Custom-House, as the last tariff of Congress is in force here in regard to the receipt of money.

The Second Picture.

Extracts from an article published in the St. Louis Republican, and addressed to a company of adventurers about to start from that city for California by the overland route:

"Tell me how all have come out that went into the diggings. We hear that six thousand persons are employed, and make from eight to thirty-two dollars per day. Who gets the money? Not those who dig and toil, but the trader and speculator, and he who hires hands and shows them where to dig, furnishes tools and the means of living. The laborer, as in this country, barely makes a living. You hear a flaming account of how one Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown has made in one week \$1,500. He might have gambled among the laborers, traded with them, and in a thousand other ways obtained the fruit of their labor, but the particulars are not given that he stripped off his coat and jacket, with spade and pick in hand, waded into the earth bat-band deep, into a hole, and dug out the pure stuff. How was it in Peru, one of the richest mining countries on the face of the globe? In the lead mines, and all other mining operations throughout the world? Does every one come out rich—full of gold? Does every tenth man, every fifth or hundredth man, better his condition, and become wealthy, after years of trouble and toil? Just look at the Galena lead mines and the surrounding country, in 1827, where there were fifty thousand men at work. How many came out well? Not one-half, not even the quarter, or hundredth man. So with the Potosi mines; and so with all others."

"By the time you reach the Gold Regions, you will have expended some two hundred dollars, worn out all your clothes, become weary from the long march, eat up all you carried with you, had all your tools stolen from you, weak, sick, and unable to work, without friends to administer to your wants, without a comfortable house or home—thrown in among thousands of idle, dissipated, unfeeling brutes, intent on gain, penniless, poor, and without strength, or friends to assist you, surrounded by vulgar, rough and uncouth rowdies, all engaged in the pursuit of gold—tattered, ragged, and more without law, discipline or control—every one his own master—stealing here and lying there—investing schemes to deprive the honest of their prospects and gains—laying hands on everything pilferable, wearable, and useful; where might and strength deter-

mine right, though wrong and coward guilt to sheltering caverns fly, until sickness, disease, and death close the scene. Then you can easily imagine worse than this picture—human vultures preying upon your carcase, like cannibals gormandizing, in their hoarse laugh over fallen victims! It is, nevertheless, truer than fiction—the certain results of rash and premature enterprise."

"Before I would lie out on the cold ground, among Indians, wolves, snakes lizards, half starved for want of food, famished for water, three or four months, and dig in the dirt and mud day after day, three thousand miles from home, for three or four months more, for a few glittering sands, away from domestic happiness, friends, and earthly comforts, with a competence for life; before I would quit father and mother, brothers and sisters, wife, children and friends, and travel two thousand miles over a dreary desert, among wild beasts, and more than savage Indians, to get a handful of gold, suffer sickness, diseases, fevers, and all the ills this life is heir to, I would turn into a dog, and hire somebody to kill me."

ENCOUNTER WITH A PRAIRIE WOLF.

I have never known these animals, rapacious as they are, extend their attacks to man, though they probably would if very hungry, and a favorable opportunity presented itself. I shall not soon forget an adventure with one of them, many years ago, on the frontiers of Missouri. Riding near the prairie border, I perceived one of the largest and fiercest of the gray species, which had just descended. I at once prepared for a chase, and being without arms, I caught up a cudgel, when I betook me valiantly to the charge, much stronger, I soon discovered, in my cause than in my equipment. The wolf was in no humor to flee, however, but boldly met me full half way. I was soon disarmed, for my club broke upon the animal's head. He then 'laid to' my horse's legs, who, not relishing the conflict, made a plunge, and sent me whirling over his head, and made his escape, leaving me and the wolf at close quarters. I was no sooner upon my feet, than my antagonist renewed the charge; but being without weapon, or any means of awakening an emotion of terror, save through his imagination, I took off my large black hat, and using it for a shield, began to thrust it towards his gaping jaws. My ruse had the desired effect; for, after springing at me a few times, he wheeled about and trotted off several paces, and stopped to gaze at me. Being apprehensive that he might change his mind and return to the attack, and conscious that, under the compromise, I had the best of the bargain, I very resolutely took to my heels, glad of the opportunity of making a draw game, though I had myself given the challenge. [Journal of a Santa Fe Trader.]

NELSON.

Human nature is very frail. No man ever had a stronger sense of it under the influence of a sense of justice, than Lord Nelson. He was loath to inflict punishment, and when he was obliged, as he called it, 'to endure the torture of seeing men flogged,' he came out of the cabin with a hurried step, ran into the gangway, made his bow to the General, and, reading the articles of war the culprit had infringed, said, 'Boatswain, do your duty.' The lash was instantly applied, and, consequently, the culprit cried, 'Forgive me, admiral, forgive me!' On such occasions, Lord Nelson would look around with wild anxiety, and, as all his officers kept silence, he would say, 'What! will none of you speak for him? Avast! cast him off!' And then add to the suffering man, 'Jack, in the day of battle remember me!' and he became thenceforth a good fellow. A poor man was about to be flogged, a landsman, and few pitied him. His offence was drunkenness. As he was about to be tied up, a lovely girl, contrary to all rules, rushed through the officers, and, falling on her knees, clasped Nelson's hand, in which were the articles of war, exclaiming, 'Pray forgive him, your honor, and he shall never offend again!' 'Your face,' said the admiral, 'is sufficient security for his good behaviour. Let him go; the man cannot be bad who has such a lovely creature in his care.' This man subsequently became a lieutenant; his name was Pyle.

SINGULAR DISEASE OF THE EYE.—The Glasgow (Canada) Chronicle says that a singular case recently occurred at the Glasgow eye infirmary. A girl of sixteen years of age, having applied on account of blindness of one eye, the cause was ascertained to be the presence of a living worm hyatid, (the cysticer cus of scientific naturalists), in the eye, close before the pupil, which it completely obstructed. This species of animal consists of a round bag about the size of a small pea, from which on one side springs the body, which is a filament, consisting of numerous rings, and capable of being elongated and retracted at the creature's will. The body ends in the neck and head, and the latter is supplied with four lateral suckers. All this was plain to the naked eye in this instance, but was still more so when the animal was viewed through a microscope. As the existence of such a creature in the interior of the eye not only prevents vision, but ultimately destroys the whole texture of the organ, it was resolved to remove it by operation. This was successfully effected. The patient behaved with perfect steadiness, and found her vision immediately restored. The animal continued to live for upwards of an hour after being extracted. As only four similar cases are on record, the worm excited much curiosity, and was examined by many.

MEXICAN WOMEN.—A recent traveler in Mexico says that while the men have often been censured for their indolence, mendacity, treachery, and cruelty, the women are active, affectionate, open-hearted, and even faithful, when their affections are reciprocated. Though generally not initiated in the arts of reading and writing, the females possess, nevertheless, a strong common sense, and natural sympathy for every suffering being, be it friend or foe; which compensates them in some degree for the want of a rational education. The ill-use of the Texan prisoners, is but one of the numerous instances where the cruelties of the Mexicans were mitigated by the disinterested kindness of the women.

A LITTLE WATCH.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th ult., notices a most astonishing piece of mechanism in the form of a watch, at the store of Mr. Louis Muh, in that city. It is a perfect bijou, says the Picayune, and was made by Mr. Augustus Matthey of Geneva, and was over three years in construction. Of course, he was only occupied at intervals in producing this extraordinary piece of workmanship. This wonderful time-piece is perfect; keeps good time. It is about as thick as three half-dimes laid upon one another—including case, crystal, and all—and measures just half the size of a half-dime. It has a spring-case of enamel, gold dial, and steel hands, cylinder escapement, with ten holes jeweled in ruby, it runs twenty-five hours without winding up. Besides, it is so arranged as to admit of being worn in a brooch or finger-ring. It is a rare curiosity. Mr. Muh authorizes us to say, that he will give one thousand dollars reward to any watchmaker who will produce a smaller watch in the space of two years. He also goes further, and says he will pay any one who will take the watch to pieces and put it together again, one hundred dollars—provided they first deposit fifteen hundred dollars, its estimated value, as a guarantee not to ruin it in the attempt.

THE LAST OF BRADDOCK'S MEN.—The Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette announces the death, at that place, on the 4th instant, of Samuel Jenkins, a colored man, aged one hundred and fifteen years. He was born a slave, the property of Captain Baodwater, in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1734. He drove his master's provision wagon over the Alleghany Mountains in the memorable campaign of Gen. Braddock, and remained in the service at the Big Meadows until its close. He continued a slave until about forty years ago, when, upon the death of his master, he was purchased by a gentleman who brought him to the State of Ohio, and thus released him from bondage. Soon after his liberation he settled in Lancaster, where he continued to reside until his death. Although his bodily frame had given way he retained his mental faculties to the last. It is thought that he was the last man living, either white or colored, who served in Braddock's expedition, 1755, against the French and Indians, and which terminated on the banks of the Monongahela, twelve miles above Pittsburg, so fatally to the British General and his troops, and so much to the military reputation of Washington then a young man.

LADY JANE GREY.—A London paper says that in the course of some excavation in the Minories, for the formation of a sewer which is being constructed by order of the City Commissioners, and which will extend in various directions about two miles, a perfect skeleton (that of a female) was found in a maiden earth, at a depth of about twenty feet from the surface, and not far from Towerhill. The teeth were firm in the jaws, and the enamel on them was almost as pure as when first placed in the earth, which must now be some hundred years ago. It is said by some of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, that Lady Jane Grey was buried about this spot. A few days previous, on Towerhill, at some distance from the above spot, some human skulls, an ancient sword and buckle, several coins, &c., were discovered. The above female skull, which is finely formed, is in the possession of Mr. Cook, Jr., the contractor of the works, who reentered the other remains.

AN ANTE-DILUVIAN RELIC.—The public have perhaps already had notice of some bones lately dug on the top of a mountain in Vermont. In crossing the mountain a few days since, I called to examine them. Enough has been excavated to enable an anatomist to make out the size and shape of the animal, and his habits of life. One of the tusks measures six feet seven inches, and weighs thirty-six pounds. The material, its color and texture, resembles horn, but its shape is more like a tusk. A single tooth weighs seven pounds. These remains were scattered about in miry earth, eight or ten feet beneath the surface. The pair of tusks or horns were one hundred feet apart. That it is an antediluvian animal there can be no doubt. The men at work on the railroad, who found him, thought he came down to drink, and sunk in the mire. But it is not improbable that he perished when the fountains of the great deep were broken up—when the swelling floods of the sea rolled up the mountain side.

PAUPERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The abstract of the Annual Returns of the Overseer of the Poor of Massachusetts for the year ending November 1st, 1848, has recently been submitted to the Legislature. From forty-one towns no returns were received, but in the 174 almshouses in those heard from, the number of persons supported as paupers is given at 18,693—of whom 7,166 have a legal settlement in the Commonwealth; 9,431 are State paupers, and 6,707 are Foreigners from England and Ireland; the number of foreign paupers who have come into the State during the year was 1,494. Beside these, 9,817 persons have been aided or supported out of the almshouse, at an average weekly cost of a fraction less than one dollar and eight cents.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE.—A few years ago, a very distinguished nobleman, Lord B—m, having had the honor of dining with the King in the unceremonious manner in which he delighted to withdraw himself from the trammels of State, the conversation was carried on as if between two equals, and his majesty, inter alia, remarked that he was the 'only sovereign in Europe fit to fill a throne in Europe.' Lord B—m, somewhat staggered by this piece of egotism, muttered out some trite compliments, upon the great talent for government which his royal entertainer displayed, &c., &c., when the King burst into a loud fit of laughter, and exclaimed, 'No, no, it is not that I mean; but kings are at such a discount in our days, that there is no knowing what may happen; and I am the only monarch who cleans his own boots.'

Shadrack Barnes, who was tried and convicted at Madison (Kentucky) Circuit Court, of the murder of Ages in May last, and sentenced to be hung on the 2d of February, committed suicide by hanging himself on Thursday night.

POLYNESIAN ITEMS.

Three vessels cleared from Honolulu for California this week ending August 26, and one man started in a whale-boat.

The gold stories from California, told in Honolulu, are quite as extravagant, perhaps more so, than here. A mountain of pure gold, somewhere in the Sierra Nevada, is said to exist, from which all that have yet been found are mere washings.

The Tahitians fired one hundred guns for the new French Republic, and promptly silenced a few grumblers therat. At Honolulu there was the same joy among the French residents, and an address was forwarded to Laramine.

At Monalau, Messrs. Sea & Summer gave His Majesty a grand dinner, after which the sport of target-shooting was the order of the day. The Governor of Ooba blew off one of his fingers with a revolver, whereupon the scene was changed, and riding wild horses concluded the sports of the day.

The Valparaiso Neighbor records forty severe shocks of earthquake within sixteen months. The Oregonians voted at their legislative election, by a small majority, to refuse licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

VARIETY.

When Benedict Arnold was about to die, he rose from his bed, and with difficulty clothed himself in an old suit of the American uniform, with which he had never parted during all his peregrinations; and then, with the name of his country upon his lips, he expired. Poor Arnold! but for one false step, no general officer in the Revolution would have reaped more honor than he. A braver man never existed—and his perseverance and energy in his Canada campaign were alone enough to immortalize him.

The insipid French novels, says Bishop Potter, with which our country is deluged, are the seeds of robbery, arson, piracy, and assassination. They give false views of life, and taint with every touch; it is absurd to call them literature at all. But, it may be asked, do they shine? Yes, like rotten logs, or a putrescent carcass, which is phosphorescent because it is decayed. When our people learn to read good books only, then may we look for a return of good morals, and not ill then.

A French medical writer states that the practice in the Hotel Dieu, when leeches refuse to suck blood, is to wrap them for a few moments in a linen cloth wrung out of undiluted wine. This renders the most sluggish of them so fierce, that they will pierce the skin instantly, and gorge their blood-thirsty bodies till they can drink no more. A great many men, who are naturally amiable, become as blood-thirsty as leeches, and manifest an irresistible propensity to bite, after being steeped in wine, either undiluted or mixed.

A French teacher resident in Oxford, named Duncane, called upon Mr. Wickham for a vest pattern, but could not recollect the name of the material he wanted. He said he thought it was 'de English for de diable.' Mr. Wickham very politely called over the several appellations of his infernal Majesty—Old Nick, Beelzebub, &c. 'No, no, it was not zat,' was the reply. At length Mr. W. thought of Satan. 'Ah, zat is him,' said Mounseer, 'I vant a satan vestcoat.'

The New Jersey State Prison Reports were made to the Legislature at Trenton on the 17th instant. On the 31st of December, 1847, there were in the prison one hundred and fifty-three convicts, since which time the number has increased to two hundred and sixty-one. Of these, seventy-one have been discharged during the same period upon the expiration of their sentences, twelve by pardon, (four of them pardoned one day before the expiration of their term,) and two died—one by suicide; making altogether eighty-five; leaving in confinement on the first day of this year one hundred and seventy-six prisoners.

From sundry recent experiments, the fact is established, that fine sawdust or rasped wood, steeped in a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids, and afterwards washed and dried, will explode similar to common gunpowder, and, if rightly managed, with much greater force. The greatest wonder about it is, that it was not discovered earlier.

A short time since, in Hartfordshire, were written on a grave rail these lines— Remember me as you pass by, As you are now, so once was I; Therefore prepare to follow me!

Underneath was written— To follow you I'm not content, Unless I know which way you went.

The following example of mal-punctuation strongly illustrates the necessity of putting stops in their proper places.—Cæsar entering upon his head, his helmet on his feet, armed sandals upon his brow, there was a cloud upon his right hand, his faithful sword in his eye, an angry and glare saying nothing, he sat down.

Human knowledge is a proud pillar, but it is erected in the midst of a desert of ignorance, and those who have ascended the highest, have only gained a more extended view of the waste.

If the plague had offices to bestow, the plague would find worshippers, said Madame de Staël.

The Legislature of Louisiana have appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars for the purpose of supporting public-schools for children of color.

Mr. James Thompson, Junior, of East Haven, Connecticut, while on his passage from New York to Philadelphia, on the 6th instant, was robbed of a parcel of money in bills, amounting to \$1,800.

A French religious and literary journal is proposed to be published in this city, by Rev. C. H. Williamson, Rector of the church of St. Saviour. It is to be called 'L'Annuaire Religieux et Littéraire,' and is to be issued weekly.



THE fourth volume of this magazine commenced with January, 1849. It strives to be both in the character of its articles and in its mechanical execution, a model of taste and excellence; and it is universally conceded that it stands at the head of all works of its class. The following are a few of the many commendatory notices of the press, in different parts of the Union, which the magazine has received:— "It is beautifully illustrated, and evinces great ability and interest."—N. Y. Evangelist. "The editor is one of our best writers for the young."—N. Y. Com. Adv.

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"It is full of pleasing things, finely illustrated, and familiarly described."—N. Y. Obs.

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"The Cabinet still maintains its supremacy as the first and most beautiful juvenile in the land."—Hartford Repub.

"Its contents are scarcely susceptible of any improvement, the work having attained a pre-eminence among works published for the young."—Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Ind.

"A prettier thing of the kind could scarcely be imagined."—Ball. Meth. Prot.

"The best and cheapest youth's magazine in the country."—Courier, Zanesville, Ohio.

"This, as we have before told our readers, best fills our idea of what a magazine for children ought to be."—Windham Co. Dem., Brattleborough, Vt.

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TERMS AND VACATIONS. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Second, " Dec. 13, " March 21. Third, " April 4, " July 11.

COURSE OF STUDY. The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scientific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age. Each member of the school will be required to write compositions, and read or speak select pieces, at stated intervals.

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AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instructions in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeBuster's, or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Laboratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

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

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 57 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12 1/2; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37 1/2. These wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to Geo. B. UZZER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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