EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

ALLEDGED CHANGE OF THE SABBATH AT THE **BESURRECTION OF CHBIST.** [Section X. of J. A. Begg's Treatise on the Sabbath.]

[Continued.]

Sabbaton, in that statement, by the English the Jews accustomed; and by observing of the word "week," than we have found for render- fast, on the Jewish Sabbaths, grew lean and ing mia by the word "first ?" It is the genitive pale for very hunger. So saith Petronius plural of the word every where used through- Arbiter, that the Jews did celebrate their Sabout the New Testament for the Sabbath, and, bath by a legal fast; and Justin yet more genwith only two other exceptions, is always so erally, that Moses did ordain the Sabbath to be translated; so that our translators have here a fasting day forever." Heylin's History of the also gone in direct opposition to their own Sabbath, p. 109. general rendering of the word. To cite the instances in which the Greek Sabbatos occurs in it is farther stated, that "they differ in opinion the New Testament, would be to quote every case in which "the Sabbath" is named in our stinence. Some think themselves obliged to own translation. Suffice it, therefore, to remark say before the rising of the sun, 'I will fast tothat, as exhibited by the Concordance, it occurs morrow.' During the fast they lie upon a bed

proper rendering of "Sabbath.'

and the only one not immediately supposed to stars appear, for that is not esteemed a fast day speak of the first day of the week, is the rendering of Luke 18: 12, where our translators make the Pharisee to declare, "I fast twice in the week." To this translation appeal is commonly made as authority for translating Sabbaton "week" in the texts concerning Christ's resurrection. It is, therefore, of importance God, as given by Moses, still, as part of those that we should examine it more minutely. traditions by which the law of God was made What necessity, then, or propriety, is there, for of none effect, it may serve to explain the lanthus making it to appear as a translation of the original, that the Pharisee, in his boasted sanc- our having recourse to that mode of interpreta. A stiff cloudy vapor seemed to have settled on his prisoner, who dismissed him with praise for tity, does declare that he fasted twice in the tion by which "the Sabbath," on which he my forehead and temples, which usually occa- his diligence. week? The Greek is plain enough, asserting fasted twice, is converted into the whole sioned a sort of somnolent pressure on my eyes, oes that he fasted twice on the Sabbath, but it probably appeared to our translators, as the Sabbath, some fasted the entire day, it has been assumed by others, that he could not have meant to affirm this. It is supposed "others eat until the dawn of the day. that the words can have no other meaning. then abstain from food until the stars ap-Were it even perfectly evident, that in this case the Pharisee's boast could not be at all under- of what may without great impropriety be callstood in reference to his mode of observing the ed fasting once and fasting twice upon the Sabweekly Sabbath, we would still be called to inquire what else is meant. The certainty that it did not mean the seventh day of the week, the meaning of the Pharisee's language, atteneven if we were brought to this conviction, tion to the Scripture order of reckoning from would not of itself entitle us to assume that "the Sabbath " is here to be understood of "the week." For were we to reject the plain and dividing the Sabbath, and all other days, into usual import of the word, as wholly inapplica. two parts, of wakefulness, either for worship or ble. we should even then be only prepared to for work, the man, making a merit of his fastseek for a different meaning. Instead of tak- ing, and wishing fully to tell its amount, might approach nearer to a white than a black ; and ing for granted that he declares he fasted twice so speak of his Sabbath fasting. If, unlike when the eye is rolling in its socket, it admits in the week, we might ask for evidence as to those who fasted only from the dawn of day a little particle of light, as through a chink. what it did mean. Probably there is less occasion for departing vious evening likewise, he might not improbafrom the true signification of the word in this bly express this by saying, "I fast twice on the instance, also, than is usually supposed. Al- Sabbath." He was a Pharisee; he was boastthough not in accordance with uniform practice, ful of his good works; and we are naturally, we believe the Pharisee really meant what he therefore, to expect that the language employed said, and that he considered it meritorious to will not fall short, however much it may exceed "fast twice on the Sabbath." It is attested by in amount of meaning, that for which he consufficient evidence, that at the time of our sidered himself entitled to praise and reward. Saviour's appearance in the world, the Jews From sunset until the hour of rest may therehad not only multiplied their public fasts, so fore be understood as one of his Sabbath fasts; "that they filled almost half their calendar," and his second might either terminate with the (Jening's Jewish Antiquities, book 3, chap. 8,) public assembly the following noon, or be farbut that some among them fasted weekly on the ther prolonged until the setting of tho sun. Sabbath. The opposite was indeed the usual The latter fast might be esteemed sufficient by practice. Generally the Jews feasted on the those less strict than he, as we find some were Sabbath. But among the Christians of a later contented therewith, who would yet be called period, also, some fasted on the Sabbath, while Sabbath fasters; so that a different term was NEVER CROSS A BRIDGE TILL YOU COME TO IT. others regarded this as a sin.* So among the really necessary fully to express its more strict Jews, there were some who made it a rule to or double observance, if, as we have supposed, fast on the Sabbath. Such seem to have been the Pharisee was included among the number proverbial even for the severity of their Sabbath of those who fasted the whole twenty-four hours. fasts. Suetonius (in Vit. Octav. chap. 76,) is cited as representing Octavius to affirm, in an epistle addressed to Tiberuis, "a Jew does not observe the fast of his Sabbath so carefully as I have done to-day." And Justin Martyr, (Lib. 36, cap. 2, sect. 14, p. 524, edit Grævii, Lugd. Bat. 1701.) saith of Moses, "that arriving at Mount Sinai, after wandering and fasting in the deserts of Arabia seven days, he consecrated every seventh day, called the Sabbath, for a perpetual FAST, because that day had put a period to their wandering and hunger." (Jening's Jewish Antiquities ret supra.) We need hardly say, that we do not quote these words as attaching the slightest credit to this statement of Justin, that the Sabbath was so appointed by Moses to be observed by fasting, or that it was at all so treated till after the return from the captivity in Babylon, when the number of their fasts was increased; but the very attempt to give currency to such an interpretation, proves that to no inconsiderable extent the Sabbath must have been so observed in later ages of the

names amongst others, jejunia sabbatariorum; for by that name he did contemptuously mean the Jews, as before I noted. And where the Romans in those times began, some of them, to incline to the Jewish ceremonies, and were observant of the Sabbath, as we shall see hereafter in a place more proper, Persius ob jects against them this, that being Romans, as Is there any better authority for rendering they were, they muttered out their prayers, as

In the Modern History of the Jews, (p. 299,) concerning the severity and length of the ababout seventy times; and in only one instance harder than usual, lessen the number of pillows. besides those by which our translators have en change their fine blankets for coarse, eat not upon which the sun does not go down."*

It is, therefore, attested on evidence suffi ciently authentic, that at the time of our Saviour's ministry, strict Jews were accustomed to fast upon the Sabbath; and although there is no authority for such a practice in the law of guage of the self-righteous Pharisee, without

THE DEATH OF THE YEAR.

FROM THE SOUTHERN LITERARY GAZETTE.

A DIRGE FOR THE DYING-the pale old year Is stretched on his couch that must serve for his bier; He has run his full race, and the goal being won, He will sink to his grave as his fathers have done.

A link he will add to the lengthening chain-Of Time that has been, but will ne'er be again; And that link we shall miss from the few that belong, To the chain of Life's future as brief as a song!

He has pass'd like a dream of the darkness away-Like the lightning's white glare, or the meteor's red ra We smiled o'er his cradle-we weep o'er his bier-And they seem born together-the smile and the tear

Oh, Time! who shall measure the speed of thy flight Or teach us to number thy moments aright! When a year than a moment scarce longer appears, If its record, alas! be not written in tears! Dec. 31st, 1848.

PROGRESS OF MILTON'S BLINDNESS.

It is now, I think, about ten years (1654) since perceived my vision to grow weak and dull and at the same time I was troubled with pain deavored to support the notion of Sunday sanc- until next day at evening, and conclude with in my kidneys and bowels, accompanied with tification, they have themselves given to it the praying to God that their fast may be accepted flatulency. In the morning, if I began to read, in the place of a sacrifice. Others eat until the as was my custom, my eyes instantly ached in- and waistcoat over his arm. The exception to which we have referred, dawn of the day, THEN abstain from food until the tensely, but were refreshed after a little corporeal exercise. The candle which I looked at curious mistakes. At one time, while carrying seemed as if it were encircled by a rainbow. Not long after, the sight in the left part of the ning, to the cottage of a poor man, he was acleft eye (which I lost some years before the

other) became quite obscure, and prevented me from discovering any object on that side. The

APPEARANCE OF JOHN FOSTER.

It would be next to impossible to convey to any one who was not acquainted with Mr. Foster. a correct impression of his personal appearance. His dress was uncouth, and neglected in the last degree. A long grav coat, almost of the fashion of a dressing gown; trousers which seemed to have been cherished relics of his boyhood, and to have quarteled with a pair of gaiters, an intervening inch or two of stocking indicating the disputed territory shoes, the solidity of which occasionally elicited from the wearer a reference to the equipments of the ancient Israelites; a colored silk handkerchief, loosely tied about his neck; and au antique waistcoat, of most uncanonical hue the costume of the philosopher. In his walks to and fro from the city of Bristol, he availed himself at once of the support and protection of a formidable club, which, owing to the difficulty with which a short dagger in the handle was released by a spring, he used jocosely to desiguate as a 'member of the Peace Society.' So utterly careless was he of his appearance, time may despoil you of your activity and vigthat he was not unfrequently seen in Bristol during the hot weather walking with his coat the kindness of others as was this old man

This eccentricity was the occasion of some some articles of dress, in the dusk of the evecosted by a constable, who, from his appearance, suspected they were stolen, an extensive burglary having been recently committed in sight in my other eye has now been gradually the neighborhood. Mr. Foster conducted the though I stood motionless, every thing which I and the confusion of the constable may be im-

sorry to trouble you.' 'Oh,' replied the little girls, 'it is no trouble; we love old folks, and love to do them a favor.' They at length conducted the old man opposite the house which he sought, and he was dismissing them, but they said, 'We must cross the street with you, lest the carriages might run over you. What a delightful body-guard were these kind children. As they parted, the old man said, If you ever visit Berkshire county, come to the house of John B-----, and you shall have as hearty a welcome, and as good entertainment, as a Massachusetts farm-house can afford."

You may imagine how happy these girls were in the consciousness of having done a good deed, though it cost them some ,little effort. Little did they imagine that they should -these, with an indescribable hat, completed be held up as examples to others; but I am sure that you will strive to imitate them, that you may enjoy the luxury of doing good. My dear children, the palsied step, the tottering step, may one-day be yours. You are now light and active, and fresh with life-so was that old man once; but old age came, and robbed him of his youth and sprightlinese, and or, and you may become as much in need of Do then to others as you would have them do to you-be kind to the aged, that you may in your turn receive kindness when old age and infirmity come upon you. [Mothers' Mag.]

THE YOUNG AFRICAN CONVERT IN HAYTI.

Mahommah is a young man who was stolen from Africa and carried to Brazil for a slave and sensibly vanishing for about three years. man to the seat of an opulent gentleman, he made his escape in a vessel to New York, Some months before it had entirely perished, with whom he was engaged to pass the evening; and thence to Hayti; and has been converted, as the missionaries believe, and baptized by looked at seemed to be in motion, to and fro. agined when he was informed of the name of Mr Judd, of the Baptist Free Mission. He has a quick mind and a tender conscience, and affords much interest to his teachers. Mrs. His was one of those countenance, which it Judd, in a letter dated Nov. 13th, published in

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instead of being wasted in sweet meats, and first day of the week to be the Sabbath, "sev- kind of double merit. shows how, when the op- that the road curves around the frowning hills apparently much fatigued. He seemed uncerfruit, bought on Sunday, posite practice was introduced, a boastful Phari- before him, and leads him into another and still tain which direction to take. Between my eral of the Roman writers (vid. Suet. in Octav. Christmas in shoes, frocks, jackets, and other Cap. 76. Pers. Sat. 5, 184, Just. lib. 36) who see, so distinguishing the eves from the days, other straits, from which he finds escape simply friend and the old man, two little girls, eight useful articles. Nor was this all; many had by advancing. Every new discovery of a pas- or ten years of age, were walking and conparticularly observe that it was customary with might say, "I fast twice on the Sabbath." been brought to hear the Gospel preached, and With indubitable evidence, then, it is proved, sage around the obstructions of his path, teach-versing about the old man. 'How tired he apthe Jews to fast upon their Sabbath." And, some of those who at first molested the preachthat in the time of the Saviour it was a usual es him to hope in the practicability of his road. pears,' said one. 'I wish we could help him, "that custom of the Jews which was to fast on er, were now the most ready to protect and thing for some Jews to fast once, or on one part He cannot see far ahead at any time; but's pas- said the other. Just then a young man passtheir Sabbath days until their religious assemassist him. All this was done by one reclaimed of the day only, while others, regarding them- sage discovers itself as he advances. He is not ed by, of whom the old man asked the way to blies were dismissed; which, as Josephus intiman, a working gardener, in the course of twelve mates, was usually done about noon." Jephson's English Paper. months." tion of the elders, fasted the evening portion of sides of towering hills. His road winds along, not at all intelligible, was the only reply. In Christian Sabbath Explained. P. 403. to ound their Sabbath's fast. Augustus, having been at the day as well as that of the morning. There preserving for miles an almost exact level. He his bewilderment, the old man struck against a RETIREMENT, __Retirement prepares us for is surely no need, therefore, for our altering the finds that nothing is gained by crossing a bridge post, and his staff fell from his hand. The largall services. Judge Hale, in a letter to his meaning of the language employed, without a before he comes to it ! Such is often the journey est girl sprang forward to support him, while the Baths, and fasting there a long time together, children, makes no scruple to say 44 If At omit single precedent by which to justify the act; of life. How much of its toilsome ruggedness, the other handed him his staff, saying, 'Here gives notice of it to Tiberius, thus: that never would be relieved by careful attention to the it is, sir. 'Thank you, my good girls,' said praying, and reading a portion of the blemed any Jew had fasted more exactly on their Saband still less, under such circumstances, can we word of God in the morning, nothing goes well regard this man's statement of his fasting twice above admonition ! Never cross a bridge until the old man; can you direct me to No. 16, baths than he did that day. So Martiall, reckoning up some things of unsavory smell, you come to it. Or, to express the same coun-street ? I came to this city to day to visit my with me all the day. Dr. Boerhave said that sel in a form that does not involve the charge son. Wishing to surprise him. I did not inform his daily practice of retiring an hour in the on the Sabbath, as evidence that our Lord's realasura: vines es uni abom surrection was on the first day of the week. of Hibernicism,- 'Be careful for nothing; but him of my intention. I am a stranger here, and morning for devotion and medication, gave him 7 Daille, speaking of the contradictory, opinions of the Fathers, says, "Some enjoin us to fast on Saturdays; others forbid the same under the penalty of being accounted no less than the minderers of Ohnat. (Vid Petavi p. 395, in Bpiph. To be continued. in everything, by prayer and supplication, with have been walking for some time to no purp firmness and vigor for the business of the whole thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God, and the peace of God, which pass-said we might walk for an hour, and we can as eth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.' [Independ't.] you, my kind girls,' said the old man; 'I am When Henry Martyn was in Hindostan, speaking of his Eccl. Rom. ap Socrb I. 5 c. 22, Angest Ep. 56, et 118 Innov. d. Ep. 1. c. 4. Ignat Ep. 4, ad Phillip. Can. Apost. c. 68, Constit. Apost. 1, 7, c. 24. Syn. Trull. Can. 55.") Daille's Right Use of the Fathers, p. 281.

"week." For if, while it was usual to fast on not eating "until next day at even," and pear," we have in these two classes examples bath. For although the mode of reckoning time current amongst ourselves, detracts from evening to evening may enable us better to understand it. The interval devoted to sleep thus until the stars appeared, he fasted all the pre-

We have actually this very division in one of

"There are," says an author maintaining the of her abstaining from fasting upon either a barriers. But let him advance, and he finds walking along with great difficulty, and

and particularly from dinner to evening. So is impossible for one to forget, and yet of which that I often recollected what is said in the poet no portrait very vividly reminds us. His fore-Phineas, in the Argonautics:

"A stupor deep his cloudy temples bound, And when he waked he seemed as whirling round, Or in a feeble trance he speechless lay."

of illumination being as it were extinguished, there is diffused around me nothing but darkness, or darkness mingled with ashy brown. Yet the darkness in which I am perpetually immersed seems always, by night and by day, to ray of hope, yet I make up my mind to the his way into the mysteries of another world. malady as quite incurable; and I often reflect that, as the wise man admonishes, days of darkness are destined to each of us. The darkness which I experience, less oppressive than that of the tomb, is, owing to the singular goodness of the Deity, passed amid the pursuits of literature, and the cheering salutations of friendship. But if, as it is written, man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God, why may not one acquiesce in the privation of his sight, when God has so amply furnished his mind and his conscience with eyes ? [Milton's Prose Works.

' Never cross a bridge till you come to it,' was the counsel usually given by a patriarch in the ministry to troubled and over-careful Christians. Are you troubled about the future ? Do you perceive dangers rising in Alpine ranges along the Jewish Apocryphal books, where, however, your path? Are you alarmed at the state of the praise ascribed is for an opposite practice. your business-at the uncertainties impending It is stated of Judith, that "she fasted all the over your life-at the dubious prospects in redays of her widowhood, save the eves of the serve for your children-at the gloomy contin-Sabbaths AND the Sabbaths; and the eves of the gencies which fancy sketches and invests with new moons, and the new moons; and the feasts, a sort of life-like reality-at the woes which hang over the cause of the Redeemer, or at any

and farthings; £15 had been paid in; which

head was a triumph to the phrenologist, and surrounded as it was by a most uncultivated wig, might suggest the idea of a perpendicular rock crowned with straggling verdure; while I ought not to omit that, while I had any sight his calm but luminous eye, deeply planted beleft, as soon as I lay down on my bed, and turn- neath his massive brow, might be compared to ed on either side, a flood of light used to gush a lamp suspended in one of its caverins. In earfrom my eyelids. Then, as my sight became ly life, one would suppose, his countenance more faint, and were emitted with a certain must have been strikingly beautiful, his feacrackling sound; but at present every species tures being both regular and commanding, and his complexion retaining to the last that fine but treacherous hue, which probably indicated the malady that terminated his life. His natural tendency to solitary meditation never showed itself more strikingly than in his last hours Aware of the near approach of death, he re quested to be left entirely alone, and was found shortly after he had expired, in a composed And though your physicians may kindle a small and contemplating attitude, as if he had thought [Chambers' Journal.

YOUNG CHANNING.

Thanks to my stars, I can say I never killed bird, I would not crush the meanest insect that crawls upon the ground. They have the parents and other friends in Africa, as a missame right to live that I have ; they received it sionary of our Society. He desires to come to from the same Father, and I will not mar the be educated here. Shall the means be providworks of God by wanton cruelty.

I can remember an incident of my childhood. which has influenced my whole life and character. I found a nest of birds in my father's for- | object?" est. which contained four young ones. They had no down when I first discovered them. They opened their little beaks as if they were hungry, and I gave them a few crumbs which had in my pockets. Every day I returned to feed them. As soon as school was over, l would run for some bread, and sit by the nest wealth, do take hold of his case, and give him to see them eat for an hour at a time. They such an education as will render him abundwere now feathered out, and almost ready to antly useful. He uppears so promising, that it fly. When I visited them one morning, I seems the Lord designs him for a herald of salfound them all cut up into quarters. The grass vation among his far distant countrymen in around the nest was dyed with blood. Their Africa. Who will educate him ?" little limbs were raw and bloody. The mother was on a tree, and the father on a hedge. mourning over their young. I cried myself for I was a child. I thought, too, that the pa rents regarded me as the author of their misery, and this increased my unhappiness, I wished to undeceive them. I wanted to sympathize with, and comfort them. When I left the field, they followed me with their eyes, and I fancied with mournful reproaches. I was too young. and too sincere in my grief, to make manyapostrophes. But I can never forget my feelings. The impression will never be erased, nor can I ever cease to abhor every species of inhu-

BE KIND TO THE AGED.

bath eves, and the new moons and their eves, gins to think of turning back his horse, to esa Savings' Bank for the children's half pence are thus distinguished. The writers making cape from hopeless enclosure among impassable saw a short distance before him an old man Jewish history.

the Christian Contributor, mentions an incident, as follows :---

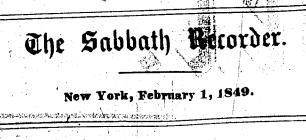
"Some time since, while reading the account of Abraham's being called to offer up Isaac, (he is reading the Bible by course,) I watched his countenance with anxious interest, to see what effect it had upon him. After explaining and simplifying the language to him, so as to have him be sure and comprehend it, I paused and said to him. 'What do you think of that ?' He looked thoughtful a few moments, and then said to me inquiringly, 'Abraham. a good man, eh ?' 'Yes.' 'O well-very well-very good, if God say so; yes, I think so.' There was one of the sweetest expressions of faith-of perfect filial confidence, on his countenance at this moment, that I ever saw. I could scarcely keep. from weeping. , Truly, thought I, you are a son of Abraham,' possessor of 'like precious faith.' O, if Christians could always feel the same confidence, and say from the heart- Very good, if God say so,' it would save much unhappiness in the world, where God so often seems to say to us in his providence, 'What I do, thou knowest not now; thou shalt know hereafter. "Mahommah gives good promise of returning, in due time, to bear Gospel tidings to his ed for this purpose ? What one rich man will esteem it a pleasure to defray the expense of his education ?--or will many contribute to this

Rev. Wm. M. Jones also says :---

"He is certainly a most extraordinary young man. His life thus far is a remarkable one. He is well worthy the patronage of some of our rich brethren who might afford to educate him at McGrawville. O, ye Christian men of

WHAT ONE POOR MAN CAN DO.

and solemn days of the house of Israel." "A reclaimed drunkard made the following Judith 8: 6. All these Apocryphal Books are earthly evil? Do not cross that bridge until statements a few evenings ago. He had openbelieved to have been written between the times you come to it. Perhaps you will never have ed a room for the advocacy of Teetotalism, in of Malachi and John the Baptist. Though occasion to cross it; and if you do, you may find a very low and degraded neighborhood in the "never acknowledged by the Jewish church" that a timid imagination has overrated greatly district of Halloway, near London. Many atas canonical, and "not one of them is extant in the toil to be undergone, or has underrated the tended : about 300 had signed the pledge. 40 Hebrew," but "all written in the Greek lan- power of that grace which can lighten evof whom were reclaimed from habitual drunk. guage," yet confessedly they were written "for ery labor of the Christian. In approaching the enness. He had been the means, also, of putthe most part by Alexandrian Jews." (Horne's Notch of the White Mountains in one directing into circulation about 4.000 tracts. He Introduction to the Study of the Bible, vol. 1, p. tion, the traveler finds himself in the midst of had established a Sunday School, into which 457.) Although Sabbath fasts were not then or conical hills, which seem to surround him as about 250 children had been admitted; wday there practiced, at least by Judith, if we sup- he advances, and forbid farther progress. He school, the average attendance at which was manity towards inferior animals. [Memoirs.] pose this apocryphal book to state this truly, can see but a short distance along his winding 120; and an evening school for adults, in which as we have seen above they were by others, it way; it seems as if his journey must terminate were several persons now able to read a chap is remarkable how the Sabbaths and the Sab- abruptly at the base of these barriers. He beter in the Testament. Further, he had founded A friend of mine being in the city of B-



FRIER RUCHURCH AND STATE: COM

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"The union of the churches with the State is doomed, condemned by reason and religion, Scripture and experience, how can it be prairie, is now much improved; it can be hired allowed to injure the nation much longer? All done at \$1 50 per acre. The prairie plough is the main principles on which it rests are un- so contrived and sharpened as to turn over the sound. 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 sufficiently to leave the land in good condition God. We have seen that it sheds a blighting for ploughing and sowing wheat the same fall influence upon Prelates, incumbents, curates, or autumn. A three-horse plough cuts and 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 Gon, who cannot be expected largely to bless the Churches which will not put away their sins. But when it shall be destroyed, we stock which are kept, and the large and increashave 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 Gop, and England may become the foremost of the nations in godliness and virtue."

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

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,

Several weeks ago, we announced the deter- Knox Co. in the same general description. mination of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, to Besides the advantages there pointed out, there in almost any useful calling. I know of no mination he has since carried out, in a manner large portion of the country is as yet unfenced, and lawyers. We have seven doctors in Farm. bonorable to himself, and likely to promote the and much of it will be so for some years to cause of Dissent. It seems that on account of come. Of course these lands are all common did so however, not till after he had preached der during the winter; and as the woods, the • Grewell discourse, in which he set forth the glades, the ravines, and the prairies, are all principles which had led him to abandon the covered with natural grass, all kinds of stall Etablishment, and which he hoped would be cattle find pasturage quite late in the fall, and thoroughly and candidly examined by his peo- very early in the spring. Besides this, there is ple. Soon after his secession, he published an such an abundance, that any quantity of hay elaborate Essay on the Union of the Church may be cut on the best prairies without any the Church, no such book ever before having readily in the villages to tavern-keepers and come from the hands of a Churchman. It was others at four dollars per ton. These natural published on the morning of December 23d, meadows, and pastures not only afford an opposed of before evening of that day. On the but give great relief to the early settler in following Sunday, many ministers took it into fencing his farm. For his live stock, he needs their pulpits, read select passages to their con- no fenced pastures, only a fenced stock yard gregations, and made appropriate remarks upon Hence it is common for several farmers, whose them. Judging from the newspaper accounts lands lie contiguous to each other, to run a of the matter, we should say that the excite- single outside fence round four, five, or six ment produced by this work is altogether un- farms, and then make their own inside fences precedented since the days of the Reformation in as their means and time will best enable them. Germany, on the Sabbath Controversy of the In this way, 80 acres of land may be made as seventeenth century in Eugland. The Essay is productive to a family as 160 acres would be soon to be reputilished in this country, and will where they would be obliged to provide fenced doubless be read with avidity. Meanwhile pasturage, and meadows for mowing. Of course our readers will be interested in the following this is a temporary advantage, and is curtailed, passage from it, which occurs near its close :- | and must cease as the country becomes settled and fenced.

The method of breaking and tilling the

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 Provithe water, and the surface formation, of Fulton dence, to make this a flourishing and wealthy and Peoria counties. I might have included country in a few years. No industrious, economical families or individuals need fear they shall not meet with good success in these parts, secede from the Church of England, because are some others of a temporary nature, which branch of industry that is overdone here, by the of its connection with the State. That deter- are of much consequence to new settlers. A supply exceeding the demand, except doctors lies; and it is said that the reason why there are not more, is because there are no more an order from the Bishop, Mr. Noel left his peo- for pasturage, so that a farmer can keep any dwellings to hire, and they are too poor to build ple much sooner than he at first intended. He amount of stock for which he can provide fod- 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 and the State, which created no small stir. One charge. Although this hay is not equal to that in no part of the western country can labor or of the English papers says that the appearance made of cultivated grasses, it is almost the only capital be laid out with more certainty of speedy of this volume will be an era in the history of hay at present made in this country, and sulls and profitable returns than in these. Schoolteachers, 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 parand an edition of two thousand copies was dis- portunity for keeping large numbers of cattle, ticularly 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 of great note. motive than a sincere desire to subserve the welfare of my brethren in the faith, and promote S. D. the cause of God at large.

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 the words, "mag-tse," "kaw-bah," "pebo," and "kwang-koo," convey more information to your ears than mine. The last-named is the cucumber; the others exactly either.

berry 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 hope, and others are mourners in Zion.' 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 fright ened 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

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, l tions of the letter this week, and perhaps more next week.] 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 wonderloving 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 the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :-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 face and tone. I asked the teacher signed 'Omicron.' His remarks are called if those wooden horses were like those we forth by an accident which occurred at a fair reometimes 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 consciences enough to eat it, 4 catties to 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 and decorated with what might have been the trappings of war or pilgrimage, I know not which. On the platform were incense candles burning, and a variety of ornamental decorations. Next was a still larger platform, on which was placed a table, covered with showy have mistaken for idol gods, but that the central tongue, accompanied at intervals with loud. beating on a tambourine. We knew by the unshaven head, that they could not be of pony was a special present to the mother.

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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 June-Several new kinds of fruit, whose Chi. mercy, and greatly revived his Zion in this nese names would do you no good, unless place. 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 are of the peach and plumb kind, but not lukewarm and wanderers began to confess their faults, and take up the cross. The impenitent July-Egg plant, and the fruit of the "straw- 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

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A GOOD SUBJECT FOR PREACHING .- We learn from the Birmingham (England) Gazette, that Mr. Thomas Ingram, of Ticknell, near Bewdy, 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 PENNSYL-ANIA.-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 Bapists have been so flagrantly persecuted for a ew years past :---

A Supplement to an act for the prevention of vice and immorality and of unlawful gaming and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipa-__

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.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

the prevailing order of Budhists. So they haps excited his jealousy. ments of wealth to the country, and are evi-Somebody-we do not now remember whomust be Taouists, the long cue at the back dences of its adaptation to support and enrich making allowance for the per cashage, which has designated the United States as ' Newsof the head being coiled around a fastening in a large, industrious, and enterprising populathey consider it their prerogative to abstract, paperdom,' or the land of newspapers. Though the form of a hand, clenching the pin that contion. they can do better for you than you can for fined it. This is the badge peculiar to the this may seem a strange designation, it is not There is another source of wealth, which at Taouists. The two outside priests were dresspresent is but little valued. I allude to our our productions in that line, when compared coal beds. So far as I can learn, very little yourself as a general thing. inappropriate, considering the abundance of ed much after the Romish style, with embroider-Thus much for the necessaries of life; now ed satin robes, and sashes. The central one, coal has as yet been found on the eastern side of the Illinois River; none on either side sixty for its luxuries. One would think that China with other countries. In Continental Europe, who "towered above the rest," was more should abound in tea, and that at the command of the Press has always been trammeled by the moderately adorned, and chanted his reading miles north of this. Small beds of it have been every one. But the fact is far otherwise. censorship and other legal restraints, so that it with a zeal that would have been truly praisefound in the direction of the Mississippi River and Iowa, but the largest and most valuable worthy, had not his wandering eyes, and pliant Poor tea is not scarce, but it is next to imthas never been able to develop its full power, beds of it lie within a semi-circle of some sixty neck, plainly indicated that his thoughts were miles of this place. All the beds which I have possible to obtain good tea, on account of the or exert its natural influence./In Great Britain, with the multitude going with " the foreigners," examined, lie in a horizontal position, and ap- monopoly among tea merchants. Latterly, the liabilities of publishers, and the stamp duty We learned that the present ceremony was perof some two cents on every sheet of paper, have pear to open best on the East and South sides however, we have been favored to find tolerably formed to "Choo-koong-tuh," [complete the good. The different spices are common and merit,] as it is called, of the deceased parents of the bluffs of the ravines. The best veins are made newspapers so expensive, as to limit their circulation to the wealthier classes. But in the from four to five feet thick, and have a slight dip West and North. The quality appears to cheap. Coffee about the same as at home me equal to any of the bituminous coals that I Sweet potatoes are in market from September United States there is no censorship and no have ever seen in England or America. The to May, inclusive; peas, very large and nice, stamp duty: consequently newspapers are nuquestionable evidence of filial affection. The quantity in these coal fields is inexhaustible. about the same length of time; and dates, Monumerous and cheap, and every class of the com-(dried) the year round. The native fruits, we Wood is as yet so plentiful, that coal is but parmunity can afford to take them. Some idea tially used by the resident population. A few of their abundance may be formed from the canal-boat loads were sent to Chicago last year, and steamboats have commenced carrying it in "kitchen memorandum" is chronicler for the few statistics at our command. It is said that small quantities to the South. This trade year, whose circuit we have now nearly comin the city of New York alone, there are one pleted, I will copy in order, beginning with will doubtless increase yearly. It is used in ghosts don't know enough to detect the fraud. hundred and sixty-eight periodicals, of which thirteen are daily, nine semi-weekly, sixty-six several steam mills in these counties; but in This, my dear brother, is heathenism. I asked August, our first month here:--my opinion neither the home nor the foreign market is as yet more than just begun. Steam- August-Green-corn, squashes, egg-plant, peach- the teacher, "if these things are so, why they weekly, fifty-four monthly, thirteen quarterly, es, tomatoes, beans, and melons. one semi-annual. The aggregate yearly circumills and manufactories are in great demand "merely as a ceremony, similar to those observhere; and whether eastern capitalists come or September-The same, and pears in addition. ies, which would require some one hundred and not, as capital accumulates here, they will arise October-Beans, squashes, tomatoes, and quin- ed by some foreigners ;" and, explaining himforty-eight thousand reams of paper, weighing and multiply equally with any other interior seems to be but another term here for a Roman five million six hundred thousand pounds, and portion of the United States. A considerable November-Oranges, pumpkins, and dried fruit. Catholic. There being many of the French costing about six hundred thousand dollars. If portion of these coal beds, are found in what January-The same, with some additional dried Romanists in China, the resemblance between their religion and that of the Chinese, induced fruits, excellent for table sauce. such an amount of newspaper literature is furunentered Congress lands. Should the bill reported in Congress this session, by the Hon. February-Varieties of "greens." The young the well-known remark of Pire Primare that nished by the city of New. York alone, what stalks, and tender shoots of vegetables, must be the aggregate furnished by the whole Robert Smith, of Illinois, for a railroad from very fine indeed. No American names nore Chicago to the Mississippi River, meet with Jesuits." Perhaps he let the natives into the country ? It is scarcely possible to estimate it. 610 favor, I think, these lands are likely to become for them. secret. One might wonder, otherwise, at the March-No changes to report Enough is known, however, to convince every-7.011 April-Great varieties of "greens." One re- want of success which has attended their labors, an object of as fierce a speculation, as were the respectfully submitted. one that the newspaper press is exerting a vast one that the newspaper press is exerting a vast influence upon the public mind. O, that this Pennsylvania, some twenty years ago. The old sembles the asparagus, but has a very large numerous and active as they have been and are January 27, 1849. stalk. The Chinese call it "woo-sung." in many parts of China. AND MARY influence were as healthful as it is powerful. route, surveyed and partly graded by the State

sod about two inches thick. If this is done between the fifth and eighth months, it rots turns a sod eighteen inches wide; so that one man and three, horses can turn over nearly two fill with scraps from my "kitchen memoranacres per day. Very often that which is broken during the fifth month is immediately planted with corn, and will then bring quite a secondrate 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 trans-

formed into fruitful fields. These circumstances likewise account for the large numbers of live ing 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 ele-

[An arrival from China, last week, brought us a familiar letter about matters and things in the Celestial Em-pire. Presuming that our readers will be interested in what has interested us, we shall take the liberty to print por-* * * Thus endeth our editorial column, from which the most natural transition conceivable is to the domestic department. This I will dum," 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

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

RELIGIOUS FAIRS.

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, cently 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 size of a Shetland pony, fantastically painted, 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 ornaments, among which should be reckoned, in its appearance, and we do not think the sonot last or least, three images, which I might ciety is chargeable with 'the sin of a spirit of competition, to outvie each other in the erecone was chanting something in the native tion 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 per-

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 of the present actors, for whose benefit these be kept sacred, and used for no other purpose treasures were to be burnt at the close of the but for religious worship. But there may be exceremony, and sent into the other world, an un- ceptions; 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 One cannot wonder, that a man as intelligent the least calculated to excite pride, vanity, have in great varieties, and cheap. But as my as our teacher, should pronounce all this decep- and extravagance,' whatever the effect might tion, falsehood; but the less enlightened often have been on Omicron. There was no gambdo the same, not hesitating to say that these ling in lotteries,' nor would a 'mock marriage things are entirely valueless, but that the poor 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 cortain 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 anpracticed a trick to perplex his friends the other Fair, which I trust will fully attain the object desired. In justice to the Managers and the ladies of that society, these remarks are A RHODE ISLAND CONGREGATIONALIST.

N. J.-From a B. Gillett, we copy visited us in great ed his Zion in this rest was felt in our : the brethren and uraged in their dud zeal. Soon the gan to confess their **The** impenitent rmercy...... Often the I do to be saved? uth have obtained a ners in Zion.'

EACHING.---We learn land) Gazette, that icknell, near Bewdgacy, the interest of rocure three sermons, hes, in or near Birkind and merciful mals, but more espeand that on Monday, of such sermon, no-Birmingham Gazette, families to direct their of their horses, to at-

REEPERS IN PENNSYLthe State of Pennsylsnuary, Mr. Potteiger following Supplement the Seventh-day Bapantly persecuted for a

for the prevention of nd of unlawful gaming terly sports and dissipa-

cted, by the Senate and of the Commonwealth eral Assembly met, and he authority of the same, in the first section of the upplement, shall be conperson or persons who the seventh day of the and in all prosecutions

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

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 Com-We hope to receive letters from him pany." occasionally, giving incidents of his voyage, and a true account of the Gold Regions. Meanour readers the following particulars relative to the Company with which he is connected We copy from 'The Independent :'

members, each putting a share of five hundred taken up, but no action was had. 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 latter Committee is to be changed frequently, two going off from it every two weeks, and their places being supplied by other memto direct their efforts, on reaching California, to sections of land for mining in company, at such locality as may be selected by a majority of their members; and in case any one should be sick, or die, their articles insure provision for his proper nursing and medical treatment, and for the interment of his body at a place that can afterwards be found. 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 Canada, was taken up, and after an able speech or vicious. Besides the share which they have from Mr. Dix, was passed over. Various petiin 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. Each of them is provided by the Association with a Bible and prayer- priation Bill. An item of \$10,000 for purchasbook. They take with them, as members of the ing Portraits of the Presidents, to ornament Company, a physician, an assayer, with all his the White House, was rejected. The amendneedful apparatus, and three skillful mechanics. ment relative to mileage of military officers One of the Company is to act as chaplain. They was also rejected, killing that reform for the take the complete frame and covering of a house, so finished and numbered that its pieces can instantly be put together on reaching their locality. They have four canvas tents; two gold-washing machines; a force and suction pump, for draining the water from their diggings; machines for mining; two good boats; a double wagon; and wheelbarrows in large

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 gave rise to a long and warm debate between British at Bennington and Saratoga. During one seaman was lost overboard. Northern and Southern Members, some of the the War of 1812, by special invitation of the latter contending that the resolutions were an United States Government, he placed himself insult to the slaveholding States. The motion beneath its flag, and was present at the battle "The Company is composed of twenty-five to print prevailed. The California Bill was then of Plattsburg. He had for many years main-

> In the House, the Territorial Bills for the establishment of Governments in California and tality. 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. Petitions were presented by Mr. Wilson, from the New Hampshire Legislature, respecting Slavery. A bili was passed, between 8,000 Indians on one side and 500 price of the California indispensables has ad-War. The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was considered. Leave was asked, but not granted, to The American loss was severe; they had 43 introduce the petition of Cyrus Hill and others | killed and a large number wounded, many morof the City Government of Washington, praying the abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

> > January 23.

In the SENATE, the bill providing for a reciprocity of trade between the United States and tions were presented, among which was one for aid to build a railroad to California.

The House had under consideration, and finally passed, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropresent session.

January 24.

The SENATE received the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill passed by the House, and referred it to the Finance Committee. The California State Bill was taken up, and after some discussion was referred to a Select Com-

DEATH OF AN OLD CHIEF .-- The Milwaukie Wisconsin notices the death of Thomas Wil- that the packet ship Montezuma, Captain Lowliams, aged ninety years, a distinguished chief ber, which arrived from Liverpool after a most of the Iroquois Nation, and descended from the disastrous passage of fifty seven days, encoun-Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., who, tered a succession of hurricanes, and was visitwith his family and parishoners, was taken cap- ed by pestilence and frost in addition. She had tive at the sacking of his native town, by the nearly three hundred and fifty passengers, 20 against the Texan Claim of Boundary, and French and Indians, in the year 1704. The de- of whom died of small-pox, 22 were taken on against the Slave Trade in the District of Co- ceased was an active participant in the scenes shore to the hospital, sick with the ship fever, while, we are happy to be able to lay before lumbia. A motion was made to print, which of the Revolution, espousing the cause of the six of the crew had their hands frost-bitten, and

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 tained the tenets of the Christian faith, and diestablishment of a newspaper at the Gold Reed as he had lived, respected and beloved by gion, under the charge of Mr. Reuben C. More, his people, and in the hope of a blissful immorand John B. Ormiston. This is, indeed, enterprise.

The New York True Sun says that some IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN .--- A telegraphic house in Wall-st. purchased up, on Saturday, dispatch, dated New Orleans, Jan. 25, says that highly important news has just been received all the revolvers they could lay hands on. Alfrom Yucatan. A great battle has been fought len's establishment was completely gutted. The American volunteers on the other. The In- vanced three dollars each, and the demand is tremendous. dians were driven back after a desperate struggle, and American valor was again triumphant. Mr. John Thompson, publisher of the Bank Note Reporter, recovered in the Superior Court, a verdict of ten thousand dollars, the totally. The Indian loss was supposed to be imtal amount claimed, against the proprietors of and burnt. The Americans were on the eve of ago, impeaching his integrity, and assailing

marching toward Basalus, where a decisive bat- his character, in terms of unusual reproach and abuse. The verdict is one of the heaviest we tle was anticipated. The next news was looked for with much anxiety. have known.

VARIETY.

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. Of these, fifty-nine cases occurred among the passengers | mous thermometer in that region. He says : ' Our of the New York, and twenty-nine of that number died. Of the old inmates of the hospital,

to thirty degrees below zero on the 11th." The Liberia Herald says that there have been captured by British cruisers, nine slavers off Gallenas, Sea-Bar, and Gallabah. Her Majesty's frigate Amphitrite captured, during her with provisions for a year. The duration of rate of postage was discussed but not acted up- stay on the Bight of Benin, six slavers, three of of the Massachusetts Bar, has been completed, which contained nine hundred and seventy- and is in the hands of a New York publishing As isted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in

EASTEBNASSOCIATION-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE The N. Y. Mirror, of the 16th January, says 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 Westerly, R. I., on firs:-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Feb. 11. 8. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION-EXECUTIVE BOARD.

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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.

FABM AT AUCTION.

WILL positively be sold at Public Vendue, on Thurs-day, 8th of February, a Valuable Farm, containing about ninety acres, situated in the Township of Pierataway 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 door-the whole well watered by two streams unning 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 Metuchin. _Sale to commence at I 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 L town of Genesee, county of Allegany, N. Y. Said farm codsists of 280 acres of first-rate land, 175 of which is level, mense. The Indian town of Tila was captured the Sun newspaper, for libels several months ann the remainder gradually rising side-hill; all of which is susceptible of cultivation, mostly adapted to grazing purposes. About 75 acres, however, is a gravely quick soil, as productive of wheat and corn, as any in the southern part of said county. Upon said farm is about 100 acres improvement, two framed barns, and a large two-story framed house well inclosed, lately built, and conveniently calculated. There are two good wells of water upon said farm, and it is also abundantly supplied with numerous brooks and springs. Said farm is situated in a good neighborhood, and convenient to school, and the central place of business for the western part of said town; and on the main traveled road from 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 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 safe and a fair speculation. For farther information, address forty-three were taken sick, and twenty-two ing 22 degrees below. On Monday morning the subscriber, P. M. at West Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., JARED MAXSON. or inquire at his house. GENESEE, December 20th, 1848. 29m3

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY

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

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express heir 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 aug lic 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 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, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and theirfamilies, 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 bed oing, a table, two chairs, and a pail. 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 in, "The Health, the Manne's, and the Mo als of ow Stu-dents." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compli ance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

of the act aforesaid, a pastor, or any elder or society conscientiously day of the week as the ient evidence of memand on the prosecution the peace before whom be commenced shall dissts of the informer.

STATISTICS.

Recorder :---

ice in your columns, in Religious Fairs, which er of the 11th instant. His remarks are called which occurred at a fair re-Congregational Church, and after narrating the presses his doubts confunds for religious pur-Were this all he excomplain; but in referd to, he makes several in their tendency, are wrong impression, and such social gathering. wish to correct. le occasion was an annua of the congregation, for les as had been made by assemblies during the as they had otherwise t. as Omicron says, for defray the expense of-The house itself is a plain othing gaudy or showy we do not think the sothe the sin of a spirit of each other in the erec-It may, however, to be superior to his own his vocation to be that in this account has per-

held in the church, béer place in the village, igh for their accommodad. Omicron does not apsupport of his argument, fation where the buyers rged from the temple, for a place. If this is his pectfully ask him to exie minutely, and see if the Y comparison. To my inection whatever. The was to promote their he that of the other was ntely benevolent. I will far, that a church should used for no other purpose anip. But there may be excase alluded to, I do bemered for sale were not in ixcite i pride, vanity,

the Association is limited to ten months from on. the time of their sailing, five of which will be occupied in reaching their destination."

FREE ACADEMY.-The Free Academy of the City of New York was opened on the 27th of tion. 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. It has a President, together with Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, History and Belles Letters, Latin and Greek, French, Span- the expediency of graduating pensions allowed the vein is worked deeper. ish, German, Chemistry, and Drawing-in short, to wounded soldiers according to the extent of a Faculty which would do honor to any College. The building occupies an eligible site at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, is 125 feet by 80 feet on the ground,

and four stories high. The entire cost of its the price of lands bordering on Lake Superior. erection has been about \$50,000.

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. Zion's Herald says that Hon. Messrs. Dariel Webster, and Reverdy Johnof the Methodist E. Church, South, as counsel in the prosecution for the funds of the Methodist E. Church. Hon. Ruius Choate has been retained, it is said, by the Book Agents of the M. E. Church, as one of the counsel in the expected prosecution of the claim of the M. E. Church, South, on the property of the Church.

WAR IN AFRICA.-The Liberia Herald of the the Kondahs, and laid siege to the town. Three voted upon. times the Mendians sallied out to cut their way through the Kondahs, but were as often driven back within the town, where famine speedily seized them. These hostilities having stopped the trade with Liberia, a party of civilizes was dispatched from that country with fire-rockets. to terminate the war. Famine had already commenced its death-work among them, but yet the besieged would not open the gates, and rockets were at length discharged. This had the desired effect. A few days afterward the pestilence broke out, and they died by scores. Dis fire de debbel,' said they, and opened their gates, and yielded themselves to their fate. The dead were found in heaps around the walls.

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. The Army Appropriation Bill was also under considera-

January 25.

In the SENATE, various petitions were pre- in operation. Fifty negroes were employed sented, among which was one from Arkansas, in the work, and the product for the week numerously signed, praying Congress to take was eight thousand two hundred dollars. This measures for the construction of a railroad to is quite equal to California, being an average the Pacific. A resolution was passed, directing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into to each man. The amount will be greater as

the injuries received by them. 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

stitution.

The Army Appropriation Bill was taken up, and, after considerable debate, passed. A bill was reported, providing for the coinage of gold

dollars. January 26. In the SENATE, Mr. Atherton presented a se ries 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 son, have been engaged by the Commissioners the New Territories, and to oppose the slave traffic in the District of Columbia. Several unimportant bills were passed, after which the be presented by the publishers, G. & C. Mer Senate went into Executive Session.

> The HOUSE was mostly occupied with private bills, of which sixty-six were passed.

> > January 27.

The SENATE was not in session

The House passed a bill giving extra compensation to certain officers of Commodore Wilkes' Exploring Expedition. A resolution 24th of November says that a dreadful war has was adopted, authorising an investigation into been raging in the Bo Porah country. The Men- the charges which have been preferred against dians, in considerable force, attacked and cap- Judge Conklin, of Northern New York. The tured King Boolah's town, during his absence. bill to establish a Commission for the settle-The King immediately rallied a large force of ment of private claims, was debated, but not

> 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. The trustees are also allowed to expend any surplus income of the fund, in procuring public lectures. Only one hun-dred and twenty thousand dollars are to be

expended in the site and building, and a like for the Library, in the first instance; the

three slaves. H. M. steam frigate Penelope, Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, K. C. B., captured a large Brazilian steamer on the South Coast, fully equipped for the slave trade.

Commodore Stockton's gold mines at Whitehall, Va., have been worked during one week by his new machinery, now for the first time

of twenty-seven dollars and thirteen cents daily

Cassius M. Clay, through the columns of the Examiner, proposes a convention of the antislavery 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 Con-

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 riam, to T. Babington MacCauley. The publish ers 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 teach ers and scholars.

Messrs. Allen & Paxson of this city have determined to establish another line of steamers on the Pacific, between San Francieco and Panama. The propeller Hartford, which they have recently placed on the line, will leave this city the 1st of February. The steamer Senator is also about to leave for the purpose of running between the same ports.

The Memphis, Tenn., papers, Jan. 16th, give long details of the ravages of the heavy rains which had fallen thereabouts since the preceding 13. There is nothing of special importance. 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,-

John H. Frentiss, Esq., has sold his Fice GRAIN-Wheat, Long Island and Western 1 08 a 1 12. should go home only once during the term, as every absence form of the form classes is always attended with disadvantages to the

house. Richard Hilldreth, 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 ment its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of pub lawyer, and for several years represented the Woodstock District in Congress. He was the father of Hon! Geo. P. Marsh.

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 tak-

ing the preliminary step of having the negro

irst examined before a Justice of the Peace.

A letter from Thomas Spooner, Esq., at

Franconia, gives the recent record of the fa-

spirit glass was down yesterday morning, the

11th inst., to 24 degrees below zero; this morn-

last, 19 degrees below. The mercury was down

The Boston Transcript says that a new His

tory of the United States, in three volumes oc-

tavo, from the pen of a distinguished member

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 appenal offence 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

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

Rev. W. Taylor, of the Baltimore M. E. Con-

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

FOUFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE .- The steamship Canada arrived at New York on Monday evening last, with foreign news to Jan. Friday. Bridges have been swept away, swamp In England, the cholera was on the increase ; ries excepted. cotton and provisions had declined. France is quiet. There was a sanguinary battle in Spain about the 1st of January, between the Carlist winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in about the 1st of January, between the Carlist the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special and the Government troops. The Austrian accommodation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on army is still successful, but has not been very active. The Pope is at Gaeta.

New York Market, Monday, Jan. 29.

ASHES-Pots \$6 87; Pearls 7 87.----FLOUB AND MEAL-Flour, pure Genesee 5 87 a 6 00; common and John H. Prentiss, Esq., has sold his Free- good brands 5 56 a 5 62. Rye Flour 3 37. Meal 3 00. tion from the distance of a few miles around, that students

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-balf day, once in two weeks, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Lec-tures by the Principals. Public Worship, once in each week, either on Saturday or Sunday, according as the stu-dents 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 moral character, or be known to possess ference, has been appointed by Bishop Waugh such a character, and must be willing to comply unreservto the California station. His coadjutor in this edly with the foregoing regulations; and no one will be perto the Galifornia station. His coadjutor in this mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic field is Rev. Isaac Owens, of the Indiana Con- bills, for the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily ar ranged.

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 end-

ing 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, extraordina out alization

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 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 classified.

It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institu

excite pride, vanity,	sum for the Library, in the list instance, the Share and I T Titus who become its proprie Story Deine Park 19 50. Mere 13 00 Pork Hams 80, student This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to
Whatever the effect might	ERIE RAILROAD.—The Binghamton papers are filled with accounts of the activity of their student and sixty thousand dol- a paper at Cooperstown nearly forty-one years, are filled with accounts of the activity of their are filled with accounts of th
There was no 'gamb-	are filled with associate of the activity of their lars to constitute a fund, of which the interest etors and editors. In reach term, and open again on
moduld's mock marriage	are filled with accounts of the activity of their flourishing town since the Erie Road was open- mark to constitute a fund, of which the interest flourishing town since the Erie Road was open- mark to constitute a fund, of which the interest only shall be expended.» Nine thousand dol- mark to constitute a fund, of which the interest only shall be expended.» Nine thousand dol- mark to constitute a fund, of which the interest only shall be expended.» Nine thousand dol- mark to constitute a fund, of which the interest only shall be expended.» Nine thousand dol- mark to constitute a fund, of which the interest only shall be expended.» Nine thousand dol- and was the father of the Press in the Empire
cension, had the evening	flourishing town since the Erie Road was open- ed. The streets are thronged with teams and lars a year will pay current expenses, and make lars a year will be expended. In Independence, N. Y., by Eld. T. E. Babcock, Mr.
actually had the overlaps	ed. The streets are thronged with teams and lars a year will pay currently addition to the Li- State.
meruption. Such an idea	peuple, and all pranches of the Han, Divisit B Wirts of Genesee and Miss HARRIET J. LEWIS. Board, ner term. from \$17 20.00 \$18 UN
	the benefit of the opening of this new avenue brary. to New York The freight house at the depot
Dmicron fice evidently	
the wishes	
tie wishes	Tuition, Tui
the state of the set any	
but as cor-	line M. Green, aged 11 months and 15 days.
and congeal, his re-	room for the quantities daily arriving at the de- pot. Among other articles, large quantities of descent to the wharf, and land. Among other articles, large quantities of the main rote, and land. The population of Upper Canada to be about the population of Upper Canada to be about the population of Upper Canada to be about the population of the populat
Managers, and that	room for the quantities daily allowing at the da pot. Among other articles, large quantities of beef, pork, flour, salt, mutton, butter, lard, ven- beef, pork, flour, salt, mutton, butter, lard, ven- cholera, lt was raining at the time, and the cholera, lt was raining at the time at the ti
glearn, however, that	beef, pork, flour, salt, mutton, butter, lard, ven- ed a mail, his who and the 700,000. Lower Canada is estimated to con-
	beef, pork, flour, salt, mutton, butter, lard, ven- ison, wool, dried apples, grain, poultry, shin- cholera. It was raining at the time, and the ison, wool, dried apples, grain, poultry, shin- cholera. It was raining at the time, and the tain 800,000.
mied by the marepre-	ison, wool, dried-apples, grain, poultry, shin- gles, staves, and various other articles, are car- man, enfeebled by disease, fell into the river ried of and many before he reached the shore. He finally strug-
tiements that have been	ried off, and merchandize, &c., brought into the before he reached the shore. He finally strug- The steamship Crescent City returned to N. The steamship Crescent City returned to N.
practicable will hold an-	ried off, and merchandize, &c., brought into the before he reached the shore. The trade which formerly went to gled out, and, sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to Chagres. She gled out, and, sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and, sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and, sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and, sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and sick as he was, began sear ching y last week from a voyage to chagres. She gled out, and we was one was one was one was one was one was
trust will fails attain the	country. The trade which formerly went to gled out, and, sick as ne was, began sear ching f. last week from search at the contained searching f. last week from search at the contained searching for a place of shelter. Not a door was opened for a place of shelter. Not a door was opened for a place of shelter. Not a door was opened him admittance. Syracuse from Cortland, Tompkins, Tioga, and for a place of shelter. Not a door was opened him admittance.
and the second rors and	
tomine are	Madison Counties, now to a considerable ex. In min. the needed which afforded some tent goes to New York over the Erie Railroad, At length he found a shed which afforded some Hon. Henry Clay has accepted an appoint. Hon. Henry Clay has accepted an appoint.
	tent goes to New York over the Erie Railroad, At length be found a shed which afforded some it being, the cheaper route When the summer sort of shelter. Here he took his wife and in- Hon. Henry Clay has accepted an appoint. Hon. Henry Clay has accepted an appoint. I being, the cheaper route When the summer sort of shelter.
A PROPAGATO	it being the cheaper route. When the summer sort of shelter. Here he took bis wife and in- it being the cheaper route. When the summer sort of shelter. Here he took bis wife and in- commences, the trade over this, road will be fant—and in a few hours the whole of them ment from the Legislature of Kentucky as commences, the trade over this, road will be fant—and in a few hours the whole of them ment from the Legislature of Kentucky as
	Commences, the trade over this road will be land-and in a lew nours the whole of them mode of them and a states Senator.
	immense, set a stand of a stand o

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

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THE TREASURE-SEEKER.

BY GOETHE MANY weary days I suffered, Sick of heart and poor of purse; Riches are the greatest blessing-**Poverty** the deepest curse! Till at last to dig a treasure, Forth I went into the wood-"Friend | my soul is thine for ever !" And I signed the scroll with blood.

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; Came it flashing, swift and sudden; As if fiery wine it were, Flowing from an open chalice, Which a beauteous boy did bear.

And he wore a lustrous chaplet, And his eyes were full of thought, And he stepp'd 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 this golden urn, And no more with baneful magic Shalt thou hitherward 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 obtained.

authority, that pieces have been obtained six- ted off several paces, and stopped to gaze at then a young man. teen pounds in weight. Indeeed, I have even me. Being apprehensive that he might change heard of one specimen which weighed twenty- his mind and return to the attack, and conscious five pounds. There are many men at the plac- that, under the compromise, 1 had the best of that in the course of some excavation in the 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 con- had a stronger sense of it under the influence sidered the price of a shirt, while the price of of a sense of justice, than Lord Nelson. He a blanket is from three to ten ounces. One was loath to inflict punishment, and when he It is said by some of the inhabitants of the ther-undiluted or mixed. hundred dollars a day, for several days in suc- was obliged, as he called it, ' to endure the tor- ueighborhood, that Lady Jane Grey was buried cession, was and is considered a fair remunera- ture of seeing men flogged,' he came out of the about this spot. A few days previous, on tion for the labor of a gold-digger, though few cabin with a hurried step, ran into the gangwork over a month at a time, as the fatigue is way, made his bow to the General, and, read very great. From July to October one half ing the articles of war the culprit had infringed, of the gold diggers have been afflicted either said, 'Boatswain, do your duty.' The lash was with fever and ague or the intermittent fever, instantly applied, and, consequently, the culand twenty days absence from the placer dur- prit cried, 'Forgive me, admiral, forgive me!' ing those months is necessary to escape the dis- On such occasions, Lord Nelson would look eases. There have not been many fatal cases, however. aginary piece in size to one pound weight, at in California is likely to be locked up in the Congress is in force here in regard to the receipt of money.

easily imagine worse than this picture-human at the store of Mr. Louis Muh, in that city. It vultures preying upon your carcase, like canni- is a perfect bijou, says the Picayune, and was bals gormandizing, in their hoarse laugh over made by Mr. Augustus Matthey of Geneva, fallen victims! It is, nevertheless, truer than and was over three years in construction. ture enterprise."

among Indians, wolves, snakes lizards, half keeps good time. It is about as thick as three mere washings. starved for want of food, famished for water, half-dimes laid upon one another-including three or four months, and dig in the dirt and case, crystal, and all-and measures just half the new French Republic, and promptly simud day after day, three thousand miles from the size of a half-dime. It has a spring-case of lenced a few grumblers thereat. At Honolulu home, for three or four months more, for a few enamel, gold dial, and steel hands, cylinder es. there was the same joy among the French reglittering sands, away from domestic happiness, capement, with ten holes jeweled in ruby, it sidents, and an address was forwarded to Lafriends, and earthly comforts, with a compe- runs twenty-five hours without winding up. martine. tence for life; before I would quit father and mother, brothers and sisters, wife, children and friends, and travel two thousand miles over a curiosity. Mr. Muh authorizes us to say, that dreary desert, among wild beasts, and more he will give one thousand dollars reward to than savage Indians, to get a handful of gold, any watchmaker who will produce a smaller suffer sickness, diseases, fevers, and all the ills | watch in the space of two years. He also goes this life is heir to, I would turn into a dog, and further, and says he will pay any one who 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 til about forty years ago, when, upon the death nold! but for one false step no general officer met me full half way. I was soon disarmed, for of his master, he was purchased by a gentlemen in the Revolution would have reaped more 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 antagto increase on the Sacramento placer, so far as onist renewed the charge; but being without regards the number of persons engaged in the weapon, or any means of awakening an emotion colored, who served in Braddock's expedition, business, and the size and quantity of the gold of terror, save through his imagination, I took off my large black hat, and using it for a shield, I have had in my hands several pieces of began to thrust it towards his gaping jaws. My gold, about twenty-three carats fine, weighing ruse had the desired effect; for, after springing from one to two pounds, and have it from good at me a few times, he wheeled about and trot-

mine right, though wrong and coward guilt A LITTLE WATCH .- The New Orleans Picto sheltering caverns fly,' until sickness, dis- ayune of the 5th ult., notices a most astonishease, and death close the scene. Then you can ing piece of mechanism in the form of a watch, Of

Besides, it is so arranged as to admit of being worn in a broach or finger-ring. It is a rare 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 Baoadwater, in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1734. He drove his master's provithe memorable campaign of Gen. Braddock, and remained in the service at the Big Meawho 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 ize him. 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 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

POLYNESIAN ITEMS.

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

The gold stories from California, told in Honolulu, are quite as extravagant, perhaps more fiction-the certain results of rash and prema- course, he was only occupied at intervals in so, than here. A mountain of pure gold, someproducing this extraordinary piece of workman- where in the Sierra Nevada, is said to exist, "Before I would lie out on the cold ground, ship. This wonderful time-piece is perfect; from which all that have yet been found are

The Tahitians fired one hundred guns for

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 Oohu 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 sion wagon over the Alleghany Mountains in 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 dows until its close. He continued a slave un- country upon his lips, he expired. Poor Arhonor than he. A braver man never existed -and his perseverance and energy in his Canada campaign were alone enough to immortal-

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 till then. A French medical writer states that the pracer, who in June last had not one hundred dol the bargain, I very resolutely took to my heels, Minories, for the formation of a sewer which is tice in the Hotel Dieu, when leeches refuse to lars, now in possession of from five to twenty glad of the opportunity of making a draw being constructed by order of the City Commis- suck blood, is to wrap them for a few moments thousand dollars, which they made by digging game, though I had myself given the challenge. sioners, and which will extend in various direc- in a linen cloth wrung out of undiluted wine. of a female) was found in a maiden earth, at a fierce, that they will pierce the skin instantly, depth of about twenty feet from the surface, and gorge their blood-thirsty bodies till they will pay the postage on orders of \$3 and upwards and not far from Towerhill. The teeth were can drink no more. A great many men, who firm in the jaws, and the enamel on them was are naturally amiable, become as blood-thirsty almost as pure as when first placed in the earth, as leeches, and manifest an irresistible propenwhich must now be some hundred years ago. sity to bite, after being steeped in wine, ei-



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[Section X

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•HE fourth volume of this magazine commenced with January, 1849. It aspires 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. We know of no journal devoted to the interests of the

outh of our country, that will compare with this, either in the beauty of its appearance, or the rich and varied excelence of its contents."-N. Y. Christ. Mess.

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

"Whatever the editor does is well done, and in a sweet and gentle spirit. His pretty monthly is commendable in all respects, and wonderfully cheap "-N. Y. Christ. Inq.

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

" It gives us pleasure to recommend this magazine to our Southern friends. Our more intimate acquaintance with it erves only to increase our favorable opinion of it."-Ball. West. Continent.

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10 copies, one year, 70 cents each,

Premiums for New Subscribers. Any individual who will send us the names of five new subscribers and \$5, shall receive a copy of the Wreaths of Friendship, by F. C. Woodworth and T. S. Arthur-price the Cahinet and one of the Wreaths

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 hat-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 fiftieth

attent or hundredth man, better his condition, and besuch ster years of trouble and toil ? Just look at the Galena lead mines and the

[Journal of a Santa Fe Trader.

NELSON.

Human nature is very frail. No man ever around with with wild anxiety, and, as all his officers kept silence, he would say, 'What ! will The gold is now sold, from the smallest im- none of you speak for him? Avast! cast him off !' And then add to the suffering man, ' Jack, sixteen dollars per troy ounce, for all the pur- in the day of battle remember me !' and he beposes of commerce; but those who are under came thenceforth a good fellow. A poor man the necessity of raising coin to pay duties to was about to be flogged, a landsman, and few the Government, are obliged to accept from pitied him. His offence was drunkenness. As ten to eleven dollars an ounce. All the coin he was about to be tied up, a lovely girl, contrary to all rules, rushed through the officers, vault of the Custom-House, as the last tariff of 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 Pye.

SINGULAR DISEASE OF THE EYE .- The Glas- opened -- when the fountains of the great deep gow (Canada) Chronicle says that a singular case recently occurred at the Glasgow eye in- the sea rolled up the mountain side. firmary. 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 success-

fully effected. The patient behaved with per-

LADY JANE GREY .--- A London paper says

spot, some human skulls, an ancient sword and pattern, but could not recollect the name of the buckle, several coins, &c., were discovered. material he wanted. He said he thought it was The above female skull, which is finely formed, 'de English for de diable.' Mr. Wickham tractor of the works, who reinterred the other tions of his infernal Majesty-Old Nick, Beelze- Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistan | remains.

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 windows of heaven were

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 18,693of 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 alms house, at an average weekly cost of a fraction less than one dollar and eight cents.

A PROPHETIC JEST BY LOUIS PHILIPPE.-A few years ago, a very distinguished nobleman.

A French teacher resident in Oxford, named Ducance, called upon Mr. Wickham for a vest is in the possession of Mr. Cook, Jr., the con- very politely called over the several appellabub, &c. 'No, no, it vas not zat,' was the reply. At length Mr. W. thought of Satan. 'Ah, AN ANTEDILUVIAN RELIC.-The public have zat is him,' said Mounseer, ' I vant a satan vestcoat.'

> The New Jersey State Prison Reports were Third. 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 the same period upon the expiration of their select pieces, at stated intervals. 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 saw dust or rasped wood, steeped in a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids, and afterwards washed and were broken up-when the swelling floods of dried, will explode similar to common gunpow der, and, if rightly managed, with much great

er 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

The Legislature of Louisiana have appropri-

purpose of supporting public schools for chil-

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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.

March 21. Dec. 13, Second. " July 11. April · 4,

COURSE OF STUDY.

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an convicts, since which time the number has in. advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Sciencreased to two hundred and sixty-one. Of tific Departments are such as to meet the advancing dethese, seventy-one have been discharged during will be required to write compositions, and read or speak

EXPENSES.

TUITION,	according to studies,	\$3, \$4, or \$5 0
	-Drawing,	1 00
1. 	Painting,	\$2 00 or 4 00
	Tuition on Piano,	8 00
Press Page	Use of Piano,	2 00
	Chemical Lectures, and Exp	periments, 1 00
	Writing, including Statione	ry. 50
Studyroo	oms.withstove.chairs,table.a	nd bedatead, 1 50
Board in	private families, per week,	\$1 00 to 1 50

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

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

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY.

Instructious in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but, will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices. N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

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

CHBISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Con ference, 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, 874 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 124; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 374. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9. If the plague had offices to bestow, the plague would find worshipers, said Madame Spruce-st., New York.

at surrounding country, in 1827, where there were fi main fifty thousand men at work. How many came its attagout 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, to administer to your wants, without a comstrength, or friends to assist you ; surrounded ground in the pursuit of gold-tattered, ragged, for every suffering being, be it friend or foe;

lying there inventing schemes to deprive the age of the Texan prisoners, is but one of the victed at Madison (Kentucky) Circuit Court, of the inventing of their prospects and gains-lay-insuspecting of their prospects and gains-lay-ing hands on everything palatable, wearable, Mexican men, were mitigated by the disinterand useful ; where might and strength deter- ested kindness of the women.

fect 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 exam-

ined by many.

Mexico says that while the men have often weak, sick, and unable to work, without friends been censured for their indolence, mendacity, treachery, and cruelty, the women are active, government which his royal entertainer disfortable house or home thrown in among affectionate, open-hearted, and even faithful, thousands of idle, dissipated, unfeeling brutes, when their affections are reciprocated. Though loud fit of laughter, and exclaimed, 'No, no, it is net that I mean; but kings are at such a disand writing, the females possess, nevertheless, by vulgar, rough and uncouth rowdies, all en- a strong common sense, and natural sympathy

list stand, morose without law, discipline or control which compensates them in some degree for stant the want of a rational education. The ill-us-

Lord B-m, having had the honor of dining is erected in the midst of a desert of ignorance. with the King in the unceremonious manner in and those who have ascended the highest which he delighted to withdraw himself from have only gained a more extended view of the the trammels of State, the conversation was waste.

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 de Stael.

MEXICAN WOMEN.-A recent traveler in in Europe.' Lord B-m, somewhat staggered by this piece of egotism, muttered out some ated the sum of one thousand dollars for the trite compliments, upon the great talent for played, &c., &c., when the King burst into a

Mr. James Thompson, Junior, of East Have en. Connecticut, while on his passage from N. York to Philadelphia, on the 6th instant. Run or was robbed of a parcel of money in bills. what may happen; and I am the only monarch amounting to \$1,800. who cleans his own boots.

Shadrack Barnes, who was tried and consuicide by hanging himself on Thursday night. gieuz et Litteraire,' and is to be issued weekly.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TBBMS. \$2 00 per year, payable in sdvance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa er so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex cept at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to shart silt Essuemint GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spress St. New York