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BDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET.

WHOLE NO. 244.

VOL. V. -NO. 36.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1849.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE TRADES IN CHINA.

There is in this city a Chinese Museum, by visiting which one may obtain a pretty good idea how things appear in China. In one corner of the room is a case containing an Itinerant Barber exercising his vocation, a Fortune Teller with his fixtures around him, a Street Doctor with his medicines, and a Street Broker with his money. In the Catalogue we find the following account of these tradesmen:-

The number of itinerant workmen, of one kind or another, which line the sides of the streets, or occupy the areas before public buildings, in Chinese towns, is a remarkable feature. Fruiterers, pastrymen, cook-stalls, venders of gimcracks, and wayside shopkeepers, are found in other countries as well as China; but to see a traveling blacksmith or tinker, an itinerant glass-mender, a peripatetic umbrella-mender, a the acute pain arising from this nervous affec- za: locomotive seal-cutter, an ambulatory barber, a tion was caused by the movement of a worm, migratory banker, a peregrinatory apothecary, existing in the flesh, which he endeavored to or a walking shoemaker and cobbler, one must kill, but the worm changed his position so travel thitherwards. These movable establish- rapidly, that he eluded all his endeavors. Anments, together with fortune-tellers, herb-sellers, other physician, who practiced in Old China chiromancers, &c., pretty well fill up the space, Street, the Doctor said he had seen cutting off so that one often sees both sides of the street the edge of the gum around an aching tooth, in Canton literally lined with the stalls or tools and exhibiting it to his satisfied patient, who he preached eloquently for an hour, in behalf of than shamefully retain it captive. If great was the cordial supporter of their persons and of persons selling or making something to eat was eased for the time by the counter-irritation, a charitable institution, he retired to the vestry or to wear.

the chest of drawers, which answers for custom- China, the only way for a person wishing to be- ed energy enough to take his departure, intisorial apparatus, and a water-vessel over a small practitioner, and become his pupil. furnace, slung on a pole carried on the shoulder, they traverse the streets, making known their esence by occasionally twanging their call which somewhat resembles the pitch-pipe used by singers. Their common appellation is Titow-le, meaning shave-head-old-man.

Some estimate may be formed of their number in China, from the fact of there being 7,300 in the single city of Canton, every one of whom has been obliged to obtain a license before commencing the trade, and all of whom, like the other mechanics, form a community whose busi ness is regulated by laws made amongst themselves. They use no soap in shaving, merely wetting the head and face with warm water before applying the razor, which, from its short clumsy blade, appears better suited to opening oysters than shaving, but which, nevertheless, answers the purpose intended very well.

The barber's whole apparatus is near him, and his razor and other small implements are seen in one of the open drawers of the case, and in his hands. In addition to shaving, some of them exercise the function of shampooing, and practice cleaning the eye and the ear, oftentimes to the manifest injury of the former, to subject. A person is here seen undergoing the ear-cleaning operation, and the effect produced by the tickling sensation in the ear is faithfully delineated upon his countenance. The barber's remumeration is generally twenty or thirty cash. (two or three cents,) but no regular charge is made, the amount being left entirely to the generosity of his customers. As in other countries, the barber is the repository of local information, and his success is usually proportioned to his powers of making himself agreeable to his customers.

The Chinese of all classes are very supersti tious, and fortune-tellers consequently abound amongst them, who, for a trifling consideration, by consulting the stars, the lines on the hand or by shaking several bamboo slips, with char acters written on them, from a case full, will predict, with confidence, the destiny of an individual. Our fortune-teller uses the latter method, which is the most common, and his advertisement informs the public of his abilities and charge for the different information furnished. whether it be to foretell the fortunes of some new-born babe, the future fate of some hitherto luckless wight, a lucky day for a marriage or funeral, or the proper location for a house or tomb. This class pretend to few secrets; by taking the characters from the slips thrown out, and combining them upon the writing-board according to rules for the different information wanted, they form sentences which are explained by referring to a book, and frequent appeals are usually made to the crowd around, as to the correctness of the mode of proceeding in obtaining the explanathese wise men to be seen in the street, on the in the space of a few hundred feet, and gener-

virtues, and directions for use. Occasionally the principal; or, in the Chinese phrase, "the self wondereth at us." one may be seen with some large bones; or offspring must not be greater than the mother." elephant, disposing of them in small pieces to twelve to fifteen per cent. per annum.

disposing of in the manner spoken of, and as an evidence of the virtues of the medicine, an unhappy-looking chicken stood upon one leg, beside the skeleton, with a duck's foot and leg banded on to the other.

In addition to the street doctors, there are some who have acquired sufficient experience and reputation in their profession to find plenty of employment among the wealthy, and are consequently not obliged to resort to the thoroughfares for support. As dissection is never practiced, they have very imperfect ideas of anatomy, and as an evidence of their ignorance of the circulation of the blood, they distinguish twenty-four different and distinct pulsations in the body, and twenty-four different diseases at each of three pulses on each arm. They also seem to be ignorant of the existence of muscles and nerves, and, as an instance of their ignorance of the latter, Dr. Parker, the formed us, that a Mandarin, whom he had treathands of a native physician, who told him that he very frequently repeated the following stanthe beard every ten or twelve days, barbers unsuccessful, he retires with the adage, "that individual except the pew-openers, his servant, constitute a numerous class in their communithere is medicine for sickness, but none for and myself, had left the place. At length he ties. The greater part are itinerant, and with fate." As there are no medical schools in seemed, with some reluctance, to have summon-

> astrology, closely resembles the practice of the healing art in Europe, less than two centuries lowed him as he passed down the aisle of the am forced to it in my own despite." since, the Chinese appear to enjoy as good chapel. The lights were nearly extinguished,

Comparatively little appears to be known by foreigners regarding the bulk of medicines used by the Chinese, although it is known that they have several similar preparations of mercury and other minerals to those in use with us and that the former are administered in the same classes of diseases. They also have some sympathy, which it originally awakened within similar vegetable medicines to ours; but ginseng, which once sold for eight times its weight n silver, stands with them at the head of al

The street broker is a more stationary being

than the others spoken of, but his stand is seen at every turn. For a small per-centage. he is ready to exchange pieces of silver, or to buy and sell the only national coin, called by the Chinese Tchen, and by foreigners cash, which is an alloy of copper and zinc principally, diseases of which, the Chinese are particularly and of which 1,000 are intended to equal in value a tael, or Chinese ounce of silver (about \$1 1-3;) but 1,200 and more are sometimes that our confidence is not in vain, is all a man given in exchange for a dollar. On the introduction of Spanish dollars in commerce, they were at first found to be so convenient, that the coinage of dollars in imitation was for a time allowed; but though these commenced at a higher rate than the foreign dollars, they soon sank greatly below the standard, while the foreign coin preserved its wonted degree of purity. The manufacture of imitation dollars being now prohibited, is still carried on to a consider- the pulpit for the first time! But I was forced by the present Emperor. The Spanish dollars last I said, 'Dr. Staupitz, you wish to kill me; genius met with in China, and in Old China are no chartered or privileged banking compa- sake of the learned; they have my books." Street (the one just mentioned) they generally nies, but the private banks receive deposits Dr. Erasmus Alberns, being about to leave nomination of Fuller, and Cary, and Ryland, without seeing some of them exhibiting their out interest. The legal rate of interest is three said he, "ought to be addressed, not to the prises; that they have enriched the literature

skeleton of an ourang-outang, which he was to spend.

MY FATHER BLESSED ME.

My father raised his trembling hand, And laid it on my head: "God bless thee, O my son! my son!" Most tenderly he said.

He died-but left no gold nor gems; But still I was his heir; For that rich blessing which he gave Became a fortune rare.

Still, in my weary hours of toil
To earn my daily bread, It gladdens me in thought to feel

His hand upon my head. Though infant tongues to me have said, "Dear father," oft since then, Yet, when I bring that scene to mind, I'm but a child again.

ROWLAND HILL'S FAVORITE STANZA.

When Rowland Hill died, as many of our readers may be aware, he was nearly ninety years power until within a few weeks of his decease.

"And when I'm to die, Receive me, I'll cry,
For Jesus hath loved me, I cannot tell why; But this I can find, We two are so joined,

That he'll not be in glory, and leave me behind." 'The last time he occupied my pulpit,' writes informed him it was the worm which had caus- after service, under feelings of great and manifootsteps, when, in an under tone, he thus soliloquized:

"And when I'm to die," &c.

'To my heart this was a scene of unequaled solemnity, nor can I ever recur to it without a revival of that hallowed, sacred, shuddering

close to his ear, and repeated slowly his favor-

" And when I'm to die," &c.

his lips moved in the ineffectual attempt to resensibility which he gave.

needs, to secure peace here, and glory hereafter. If you have this, reader, keep fast hold of it, for it is your life. If you have it not, seek it instantly, nor abandon the pursuit until it has Genesee Evangelist. been found.

LUTHER'S PREACHING.

"O, how I trembled when I had to ascend able extent at some places on the coast, and at to preach, and to the brothers first of all. dollars with Chinese and Mantchou characters standing, I adduced fifteen arguments to Dr. and devices upon them, purporting to be issued Staupitz, against my vocation for the pulpit; at imported at Canton soon become punched into I shall not live three months.' He answered called shroffing, in going through which pro- Treatise on the Bondage of the Will, and the cess the jingling of coin may be heard in the Catechism." "I do not like Philip to be precoin, are effected by changing bits of silver, Pomer, and the rest, have nothing to do with balances as that seen in the hands of the broker | no one has sat in the pulpit abler than myself." in this case, with which all persons provide Dr. Jonas said to him, "Sir doctor, I cannot themselves. The payments to government not follow you at all in your preaching." Luther made in kind, are in silver of a prescribed rate replied. "I cannot myself; for my subject is of fineness, which the officers charged with the often suggested either by something personal, collection of the revenue generally deposit in or some private matter, according to times, cirsome of the private banking establishments, cumstances, and hearers. Were I young, I and cast it into ingots of one and ten taels found myself upon it in all my sermons, and I ed. ally some of them are Budhist and Taouist weight, called Sysee, upon which the name of preach as simply as possible. I want the comthe banker and date of refining is stamped, to mon people, and children, and servants, to un- Honorable Tribute to the English Bar-The street doctor is another ambulatory prevent fraud on the part of the refiner. There derstand me. I do not enter the pulpit for the restand me. I do not enter the pulpit for the restand me.

more useful to the general run of hearers, than to preach the law and examples. Sermons on grace and justification are cold to their ears."

Amongst the qualities which Luther desiderates in a preacher, is a fine person, and that he be such as to make himself loved by good women and maidens. In his Treatise on Monastic Vows, Luther asks pardon of the reader for saying many things which are usually passed over in silence. "Why not dare to say what principle to be a failure, pray what is proved the Holy Ghost, for the instruction of men, has by the custom in this country of accepting. dictated to Moses? But we wish our ears to not to say soliciting—aid from the civil authoribe purer than the mouth of the Holy Ghost."

To J. Brentius.—"I seek not to flatter or to

Ghost, who is gentler and easier in thee. * I feel, however, comfort from the consideration that our common Father hath need, in this his American medical missionary at Canton, in- old, and continued to preach with undiminished immense family, of each servant; of the hard throne, and Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of against the hard, the rough against the rough, the Exchequer, the Dissenting ministers aped for tic douloureux, was previously under the During the last two or three years of his life, to be used as a sharp wedge against sharp pealed to the Government, requesting that the

had in me." Michilet.

SIBERIAN CIVILIZATION.

conscriptions, and the advantages offered to of-

most important and efficacious measures by When Rowland Hill was dying, when he was which Russia proceeds gradually but steadily apparently unconscious, a friend put his mouth with the colonization and civilization of her Asiatic dominions. The conscripts are sometimes drawn, not only from Tobolsk, but from the remotest parts of Siberia, and the term of The light returned to his fast fading eye, and military service being twenty-eight years, it is probable that but few ever return to their napeat the stanza. And that was the last sign of tive villages. Those who do are regarded as oracles by their countrymen. They are ob-We could wish that every disciple of Christ jects of pride to their families, and of respect ued; during the last sixteen years, the years would commit these words to memory, and to all; the place of honor is theirs by right, majority of the Congregationalists and Baptists weave them into the web of his experience. and they are addressed by the title of Master have been opposed to it; but the distributors Confidence in Christ, and the abiding assurance Soldier. The Ferry of the Irtish, by Tobolsk, continue to take it, first, because in their view, whose passage is considered the symbol of political death to the numerous exiles who annually cross it, bestows a step of rank on all public servants offering themselves for service in Siberia Proper. The love of rank, stronger in Russia than in any other country, drives hosts of officers across this important boundary; but as they are only obliged to remain three years, a different affair. This is given to Presbyterimost of them return home at the end of that an ministers of Ireland, some of whom are time. Far nearer to St. Petersburgh than the Unitarians, yet still Presbyterians. It was Asiatic frontier, civilization is still at a very low granted by William III., in an order dated at ebb among the aboriginal tribes. Close to Nij- Hillsborough, June 19, 1690, and amounted in the north the opium traders occasionally receive Under this very pear-tree where we are now ni Novgoroo, and within a very short distance the first instance to £1,200. In the reign of from Moscow, the prevailing population con- George I., £800 per annum were added to it; sists of Cheremissess and Chuvashes—tribes, in 1784, it was increased to £2,200; in 1792, many of whose customs are nearly as barbar by the authority of the King's patent, (George ous as their names. These people are shy and III.,) £5,000 was charged on the civil list, to such a state, with the private marks of all those me, 'Well, our Lord has great business on timid, very slow in acquiring industrious habits, be annually paid to the Irish Presbyterian minthrough whose hands they pass, as to be salea- hand above, and wants able men." "I set and addicted to sundry practices rendering isters. In 1804 commenced the system of Parble only by weight. The fraudulent even intro- about collecting my works into volumes with them semi-savages. In some places they ad- liamentary grants. The first grant amounted duce bits of lead into the punch-holes; and but little zeal and ardor; I feel Saturn's hun- here to Paganism, and offer up horned beasts, to £4,160, and was gradually augmented till none but freshly-imported dollars can ever be ger, and wish to devour all, for there are none fruit, and vegetables, to their various deities. 1836, when £25,579 was voted, which is received without a very strict examination, of my books which please me, if I except the The Chuvash ladies wear a sort of bustle of the present amount. In 1803, the Presbyterian sheet copper, hanging from the girdle back- congregations in Ireland were divided into three ward over the hips, and having appended to it classes, and their ministers, as they stood in foreign residences throughout all hours of the sent at my lectures or sermons; but I place all manner of metal ornaments, which make a the first, second, or third class, received reday. Small payments, if not made in copper the cross before me, and say, 'Philip, Jonas, perpetual clatter in walking. But these tribes spectively, £100, £75, or £50 per annum. This are the pink of refinement, in comparison with arrangement is, I believe, still continued, whose weight is ascertained by such small ivory the matter; and then I endeavor to fancy that those in the northern portion of the Muscovite though in 1834 there was some coquetting with Empire—with the Ostyaks, who eat from the the Government to raise the whole to 2100; same trough with their dogs, or with the Sa- in which, however, they did not succeed. movedes, who tear with their teeth, and swallow with infinite relish huge lumps of raw and character of public grants to religious purposes. reeking flesh. The women of the latter people We see their commencement, but who shall inappropriate one, a glutton tail, hanging down grants acted as hush-money, to keep the partions. There are sometimes ten or a dozen of called n' gan po, (money shops,) selected for the should like to retrench many things in my ser- the back of their pelisse. The hair is platted ties quiet under their grievances. So have I purpose, who, for a per-centage, refine the mons, for I have been too wordy." "I wish in tails, to which all manner of lumber, brass seen in one of the British Provinces, on this west side of the American factories at Canton, silver until it contains only two per cent. alloy, the people to be taught the Catechism well. I and iron rings, rusty musket-locks, are append- side of the Atlantic, a religious denomination [Blackwood.

ular Baptists of England, that they form the deexceed in number the fortune-tellers. A per- from individuals, either on interest not exceed- for the March, asked Luther how he should and Hall, and Foster; that they have originatson can hardly pass through this thoroughfare ing twelve per cent., or drawable at will with preach before the prince. "Your sermons," ed among the greatest of all missionary enterskill in dressing a sore, pulling teeth, or pre- per cent. per month, and thirty per cent. per princes, but to the rude and simple people. If, of our country with authorship of the most exaltscribing for some of the ills of the body. Some annum; but this, of course, is very seldom in mine, I was thinking of Melancthon and the ed piety, as well as the first talent, and the first are surrounded with roots and herbs, some have reached, except in pawning and other such other doctors, I should do no good; but I eloquence; that they have waged a very noble long strings of teeth which they have extracted, short loans. All compound interest is unlawful; preach solely to the ignorant, and that pleases and successful war with the hydra of Antinoin front of them, and others, like our Escula and whatever number of years may have elaps. all. Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, I spare until mianism; that perhaps there is not a more intelpius, have their medicines exposed in small jars ed, the government does not enforce any claim we lectual community of ministers in our island, or proved the voluntary principle to be a total fest. for sale, with printed advertisements of their for interest accumulated above the amount of make it so curled and fanciful that God him- who have put forth, to their number, a greater amount of mental power, or mental activity, in among those who receive it, is evident from the "Albert Durer; the famous painter of Nurem- the defense and illustration of our common faith; fact that in 1834, though in the flourishing thick skin, such as that of the rhinoceros and The ordinary rate of interest at Canton is from burg, used to say that he took no pleasure in and, what is better than all the triumphs of town of Belfast there were several spleasure. paintings charged with colors, but in those of a genius and understanding, who, by their zeal Presbyterian meeting-houses, with plarger and the passers by, who suppose them to possess According to the Memoirs sur le Chinois, the less ambitious kind. I say the same of ser- and fidelity, and pastoral labor, among the con- opulent congregations, fully equal to the Memoirs sur le Chinois, the eminent strengthening properties. One of this motive of the government in legalizing such a mons." "O, how happy should I have been gregations which they have reared, have done last-mentioned class of Chinese M. D.'s might high rate of interest, is partly to facilitate loans, when I was in the monastery of Erfuth, if I more to swell the lists of genuine discipleship in the nation was taxed one thousand dollars. be seen at the entrance of the American and partly to discourage luxury and prodigality could once, but once, have heard but one little the walks of private society, and thus both to snow the annual partly to discourage luxury and prodigality could once, but once, have heard but one little the walks of private society, and thus both to grounds, in the latter part of 1844, with the by hastening the ruin of such as borrow merely word presched on the gospel, or on the least of uphold and extend the living Christianity of the God that we cannot have any of the step of t

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH REGIUM DONUL.

The following account of the 'Regium Donum distributed in England and Ireland, is given by Rev. Dr. Belcher, in the New York Recorder. If, as a leading tory in the House of Commons is said to have suggested, the acceptance of this gift 'proves the voluntary ties to enforce the observance of Sunday ? deceive thee, and I do not deceive myself when Does it prove the principle of the Church's in-I say, that I prefer thy writing to my own. It dependence of the State to be a failure I. It is not Brentius whom I praise, but the Holy would be well for those who cry out against the Regium Donum to think of this question:

In the year 1723, George I. being on the

knots. To clear the air and fertilize the soil, cruel laws which they found on the statutethe rain which falls and sinks as the dew is not book against them might be repealed. The enough—the thunder-storm is still required." wily Chancellor well knew the passions which "I am far from believing myself without fault, govern human nature, and was exceedingly inbut I can at least glorify myself with St. Paul, genious in the use of his gold. He had already that I cannot be accused of hypocrisy, and that | converted enemies into friends in this way; and I have always spoken the truth, perhaps, it is represented to a few of the leading Dissenting true, a little too harshly. But I would rather ministers, that he was indeed their friend-that Rev. George Clayton to his biographer, 'when sin in disseminating the truth with hard words, he rejoiced in their great abilities—that he lords are hurt by them, they can go about their interests—and that he deeply regretted that business, without thinking of mine or of my persecuting laws should hang over their heads. As the Chinese shave the head as well as ed all his pain. When a Chinese physician is fest exhaustion. Here he remained until every doctrines. Have I done them any wrong or in- Moreover, he assured them that he was their justice? If I sin, it will be for God to par- greatest and best parliamentary friend, but that it would be exceedingly unwise to urge To Spalatin .- "I cannot deny that I was their claims that session - that it would indeed more violent than I need to have been but ruin their cause, but that another year he would ers to sit upon as well as to contain their toncome a physician is to seek for some celebrated mating that it was in all probability the last they knew it, and should not have provoked the assuredly accomplish their wishes. In the time he should preach in Walworth. His ser- dog. You can judge by yourself how difficult meantime, 'His Majesty, out of his royal com-Notwithstanding the low state of medical vant preceded him, to open the carriage door, it is to moderate one's fire, and restrain one's passion for the distressed condition of many of science in China, which, in its connection with the pew-openers remained in the vestry. I of- pen. And hence I have always hated appear- the Dissenting clergy and their families, beging in public, but the more I hate, the more I | ged their acceptance of five hundred pounds, to be distributed among them. This was con-He often said, "I keep three savage dogs, tinued annually, and was from time to time inhealth, and as many attain old age, as in other the silence was profound, nothing indeed was Ingratitude, Pride, and Envy; he whom they creased in amount, until it reached one thouheard but the slow majestic tread of his own bite is well bitten." "When I die, the Papists sand six hundred and ninety-five pounds per will discover the kind of adversary they have annum, beyond which it has never advanced. This sum for many years past has been distributed in equal proportions, by some ministers, among their poor brethren of the Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations; The large annual exportation of exiles, the the far larger portion of the latter body being Unitarians, who have assumed the name of ficers, volunteering for Siberia service, are the English Presbyterians. All this time, up to the year 1804, this was considered strictly 'a charitable grant from the personal bounty of the King.' In that year, however, on the settlement of the civil list by a compact entered into between the King and the Parliament, in reference to the hereditary revenues of the Crown, the grant was directed to be made in future by an annual vote of the House of Commons. To this hour the vote has been continit is essentially the gift of the sovereign the Parliament voting it in consideration of hereditary revenues being given up to them; and secondly, because as yet no provision has been secured to the poor ministers, who would thus lose what to them is of great value.

The Irish Regium Donum, so called, is quite

This whole subject teaches us the insidious wear, as their favorite decoration, certainly no predict their end? In both these cases these receive a paltry sum of one thousand dollars annually for the support of a denominational sembly a measure compelling a whole district to pay for the support of Episcopacy, if they did not previously sustain some other form of re-ligion, the party was compelled to keep silent. Even this is not all. When a few years ago

t was proposed in the British House of Commons to withhold the accustomed grant to the English Dissenters, a leading tory said le would support the grant on the ground theteist

ess histofias esumera azla nes han incention

विकास है। कि राजन सर्वस्थात से हैं

To the sell of behalve he is a bed out the state of

New York, February 22, 1849.

THE SABBATH IN CHINA.

The facts which have recently come to light relative to the mode of presenting the sabbatic institution to the Chinese, cannot fail to arrest attention, and suggest serious reflections. seems that a custom prevails among the missionaries, of designating the first day of the week as "the rest-day," or "the ceremony-worship day." From this, as a starting point, all the other days of the week are numbered; so preference of darkness to light, that every inch of ground is that Monday, or the second day of the week, becomes "the first day after the ceremony-worship day;" Tuesday becomes "the second day after the ceremony-worship day;" and so on to the seventh day of the week, or the Sabbath, which becomes "the sixth day after the ceremony-worship day;" thus leaving the Sunday, or " ceremony-worship day," to occupy that place in the week which properly belongs to the Sabbath. This mode of designating the days of the week is almost universal among the missionaries, and to it all their instructions, both public and private, are studiously conformed. Now when they come to translate the Scriptures, the Chinese character for one of these terms-"the ceremony-worship day," or "the rest-day"—is used wherever we have, in our English translation, the word Sabbath. The consequence is, that all those who become acquainted with the sabbatic institution through the Chinese Scriptures and the practices of the missionaries, are left to suppose that the day on which they are taught to rest is the same with that sanctified and blessed in Paradise, and enjoined in the fourth commandment. The doctrine of a change of the Sabbath, in order to commemorate the resurrection of Christ, is not taught in China. The Sabbath in commemoration of the work of creation—the Jewish Sabbath, as it is sometimes sneeringly called—is the only Sabbath made known to the Chinese; and that is transferred from the day originally commanded, in order to make its celebration conform to the customs of Christendom. This is a strange mixing up of matters, surely, to re ceive the sanction of pious and learned missionaries, who aspire to be the renovaters of

The facts in the case suggest to us one painful thought, which we cannot forbear to mention. The missionaries who have gone to China from England and America, have been taught | gle is to learn to talk and read the Scriptures | to regard the change of the Sabbath as an im- in this dialect. We are expecting to have portant doctrine. It had a prominent place in their catechisms, and was earnestly insisted upon in their theological training. In some I shall omit, for the most part, the particular instances, they have advocated it with great zeal before entering upon the missionary work; and, in one way or another, they have all iden- as mine. tified themselves with it. But now that they are settled in China, the doctrine loses its importance in their estimation, and ceases to form a part of their instructions. Can it be, that they vindicated it while at home, simply because it was a part of their creed, and not because they esteemed it important? Can it be, that they deem it unnecessary to teach the heathen what they deemed it important to teach Christians? Or, are they really somewhat doubtful of the soundness of the doctrine, and therefore ready to abandon it when they can do so without observation? We cannot resist the conclusion, in view of the facts in the case, that many of those who are regarded as believing in the change of the Sabbath, are not satisfied with the exidences of it, and would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity to dismiss the subject.

Another thought is naturally suggested by these facts, which confirms an opinion often expressed by the advocates of the Sabbath. In China, it seems, the Scriptures are so translated, that the idea of a change of the Sabbath would not be likely to occur to the common reader. Is it because such a change is not taught in the Scriptures? No doubt that is the true reason. And we question whether a person unacquainted with the popular theory in relation to the change, would gather any idea of it from reading the Scriptures in English, without note or comment. Indeed, it is not uncommon, even in these days when so much is said upon the subject, to meet with persons to whom the doctrine is entirely new—persons who always supposed they were keeping the seventh day, and whose Bible reading had never suggested to them that the day of the Sabbath was changed directly on, instead of calling at each shop for And they are so numerous and zealous, that it in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ. These facts about the Chinese translation show how much easier it is to cover up the doctrine of a change than to establish it from the Scriptures.

NEW CALIFORNIA Expedition.—It is said that a lady, of New York State, well known for her philanthropic labors, is about starting a benevolent expedition to California. Aided by several wealthy men, she proposes to buy a vessel and freight it with every article necessary for the sick, including a frame for a hospital. She is now engaged in raising a company of intellitribute something towards the purchase of the of the vessel and cargo, and assist in the beneavelent objects of the enterprise. None will be admitted who have not attained the age of 25

nials of character. A portion of the freight tak- ready witnessed, I see not the least signs of reen will consist of articles to furnish a store, in pentance on the part of those who so flagrantly which some of the women may be employed, abuse the majesty of the divine law. and in material for clothing, to be made up according to orders on the spot. This is the most rational California expedition we have heard of.

OUR CHINA MISSION.

"Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? tell you, nay; but rather division," were the words of Him who "needed not that any should testify of man." The reflective reader of the communications we are now giving to the public, will be solemnly reminded of these words; and he who has been an attentive observer of the history of the world, needs not to be informed that truth never found a home amongst men without first fighting for it. Such is the determined enmity of the human heart, such its obstinate disputed. The advocates of the Bible Sabbath have long had to lament the difficulties attendant upon their efforts to give this item of truth to the world. The developments of our missionaries will show that these difficulties are yet to be grappled with in a more decided manner, and probably in more of a self-denying, martyr spirit, than they have ever been. Weak as the argument for Sunday-keeping is when tested by the Scriptures of truth, and thoroughly Popish as the practice can be proved to be, it is nevertheless too widely diffused, and too thoroughly inwrought into all the schemes, and plans, and institutions of the so-called Christian world, to be easily broken up. There must be no child's play in the business. God grant that we, who have committed ourselves to the work, may be like our Master, and "not fail nor be discouraged, until judgment is set in the earth."

The subjoined extracts, in connection with what we gave last week from Bro. Wardner, will give a glimpse of the troubles with which our mission is likely to be encompassed. Our only regret is, that the heathen must be made to witness the wide and irreconcilable difference between us and our brethren of other persuasions. It is lamentable indeed. But we are not the traublers of Israel, but those who have forsaken the commandments of the Lord. Duty to the God of truth compels us to protest against all perversions of his law, by whomsoever made, and wherever inculcated. But to

Extracts from Bro. Carpenter's Journal. SHANGHAI, July 16, 1848.

God is still gracious to us, infinitely beyond our deservings. While other missionaries are falling in quick succession, we are mercifully preserved. We have just passed through one trying season of the year, and have entered upon another. For the last two months, immense quantities of rain have fallen. It has Chinese characters, such as are in common use, required care to prevent books, and many other things, from moulding badly. There has been more rain this season than usual. It is now be- find in common books. The list is one publishcoming pretty warm. But the health of all our ed in Williams' Vocabulary. The difference little band is quite as good as usual. If God in pronunciation between Canton and Shanghai shall spare our lives, I hope they may be de- has constituted our main difficulty, it being im voted to his service in earnest. As we are portant that the words pronounced alike should gaining gradually in our ability to talk, the field | be arranged together. I have used three quires of our labor is becoming more inviting. I daily of foolscap, putting a column of eighteen largespend a little time in reuding and explaining sized characters on each page, writing the the Scriptures to Foo Quay. We do not often, in our walks, hold lengthy interviews with the and leaving a space for definitions to be here natives on religious topics, lest our mistakes in after written. The list now stands ready for a the use of the language should disparage the long pull. To look at it in the aggregate is infinitely important theme. But our daily strug- almost disheartening. Time will show what means to fit up our chapel by the first of January next. In making extracts from my journal, topics that Bro. Wardner will dwell upon, and thus save some of your precious time as well

May 31.—The two Episcopalian missionaries who have recently located theselves at Ningpo, while in this city, called on the other missionaries, and passed us by. The reason of this partiality we thought but little of at the time, but afterwards it came to us without our seeking it. The reason they assigned was, that they were not previously informed of the existence of such a sect; and not knowing whether we were not Jews, they entertained consciencious scruples about the propriety of honoring us with a call, lest they should thereby bid us God speed. We have survived this shock, and hope we may others equally terrible, should we be called to endure them. Last first-day evening, the Baptist missionaries of this place held a funeral service, at which the greater part of the missionaries were present. The occasion was the sudden death of Dr. and Mrs. James, near Hong-Kong. We have not inquired why we alone were not notified. It is different from their general treatment towards us.

June 5.—The Monthly Concert has been held at our house. The usual number, about thirty, were present. We shall doubtless have it our share of the time hereafter.

June 9.- My new teacher commenced to-day. He promises well. He has a much better tact at conversation than our former teacher, and this is a matter of great importance to us while

our main object is to learn to talk. 14th.—This evening, as usual, the poor begstreets, with a shrill voice. From the cheerful tone in the day time, and from their passing thanksgiving for the benefactions of the day. They take up this song, not as a task, but as a thing which affords them pleasure. They do it in return, as I suppose, for a few copper cash, or a few morsels of the cheapest kind of food. May we not suppose that, in the Judgment, these poor creatures will rise up and condemn those true God, and of Jesus Christ whom He hath ed genuine and hearty thanks to the Giver.

gent and respectable females to accompany vious impression that the Chinese, at present Sabbath, printed, so as to present a copy to her in this mission of charity; each shall con- at least, know nothing of the computation of each one, it might be the means of much good. is designed as a medium of communication be time by weeks, except so far as it is introduced by foreigners. Some of the missionaries teach printed chapter to each one. We could get those who have left it, to whom it will up doubt that Sunday is the seventh day of the week. I see no possibility of avoiding a collision sooner at Ningpo, or by the natives. Mr. McClatchin published semi-monthly, during term time, [if] years, and can also produce sufficient testimo- or later. From the little collision we have al. has had a tract printed by the natives.

24th.—This evening, after showing Foo Quay some of the proofs of divine skill and benevolence, which every man carries about with him, I asked him why it was that the Chinese were so ignorant of the true God. His reply affords pretty fair index of his theoretical knowledge of the fundamental truths of the Gospel. He said it was because their hearts were blind. This reply serves also to illustrate one item of Chinese philosophy. They think the heart is the organ of thought, as well as of feeling. So far as I know, this opinion is universal. And it derives confirmation from an anecdote related to us, a few days since, by our teacher. He said that formerly there lived in China a very skillful physician. Being called to visit a patient who had a disease in the bone of his arm, he took out the whole of the as-humeras, cleansed it, and replaced it, and the arm became as sound as ever. This same physician was called to see a patient who had a severe pain in the head. He proposed to his patient to open his head, take out the contents, and replace them. But the patient's alarm showed that he possessed some brains, if he did not know where they were located. He refused to submit to the experiment, and afterwards killed the doctor. But the doctor's proposition to cut open the skull and take out its contents, shows that he had no idea of what the skull contains. The sequel of the story is, that some one burnt up the physician's books, and since that time none

have arisen so skillful. July 7th.—The thermometer stood for several hours at 90 degrees. To-day I have completed a piece of work that has occupied me and my teacher several days. We have copied 4,000 and constitute, it is said, nineteen-twentieths, except proper names, of all the student will sound, and indicating the tone of each word, can be done with it. I will not hazard a pre-

The language of China may be classed under three heads:-1. The written language, intelligible alike to all who can read, in all parts of the Empire. 2. The Mandarin, or language spoken by the officers of government. This prevails most in the province of Chihle, where great numbers of officers of government are collected. This language cannot be spoken by all the Mandarins who reside at a distance from the capital. 3d. The local dialects, which are very numerous, amounting, it is supposed, to several hundreds.

July 16.—To-day, with the aid of my teacher. I have made a translation of Mr. Shuck's version of the ten commandments. The fourth is as

"The fourth command says, You must keep the ceremony-worship-day. On this day, neither yourself, nor your son, nor daughter, nor man | Colporteurs of the American Tract Society, in servant, nor stranger, nor any workman, may Mexico, has been threatened with fine and im do any work. Because in six days the true prisonment, for bringing prohibited books to God made heaven and earth, the hills and the sea, and all things; on the seventh day, his work being finished, he rested. This day is reckoned a holy day.

"In six days do man's business; on the seventh day, all day, do God's business. This day it is good to explain the holy book, to assemble together to worship Jesus, and instruct men in his doctrine.

I hope our people will make this mission strong, by invoking the aid of the strong arm of the Lord; and farther, as his stewards, by furnishing us the means of making the most of our time and strength while in the field, and by instruction, if we should confine ourselves to preaching, although we look upon this prospectively as our main employment. Our situation, as you are aware, is somewhat peculiar. We colporteur gives instruction in English, is quite gars are singing out as they pass through the are not only in a heathen land, surrounded by disposed to contend with the priest, in behalf thousands and millions who are waiting for the tones of their voices, so unlike their begging law to be given them, but other missionaries are giving them this law in a distorted form. money, I judge that their song is a sort of will require, on the part of those who would lift up the standard of the Almighty in defense of his violated law, not only zeal, but zeal that shall be according to knowledge. In such a field, and at such a post, as the one which God has called us to occupy, a great deal must depend upon the wisdom of the measures adopted. In such a work as defending the Lord's Sab- exceptions, there being no proof that the dewho, in Christian lands, have received greater bath, and freeing it from the obloquy which inblessings than they, even the knowledge of the discreet men heap upon it, it seems to me the press would be indispensable. And not only so, sent, and have not, once in all their lives, return- but if we could have small portions of Scripture, as a single paragraph or parable, which 18th.—My teacher to-day confirmed my pre- should be made the subject of discourse on the At the London Mission Chapel they present a tween the present members of the school and

BIBLES FOR CHINA.

Sнион, N. J., Feb. 3, 1849. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Can you give me any information concerning the Shanghai translation of the Bible? Our firemen have things their own way, as heretopeople here have been in the habit of giving fore. Witness the following account of what something to the American and Foreign Bible took place on Sunday evening, the 11th inst. Society, under the impression that they were thereby forwarding the China Mission. But understanding, that the proposed translation, which would be used at Shanghai, is partial in relation to the Sabbath, (favoring the Sunday,) day last by a fireman's riot. The Lafavette some of them have withheld their contribution and United States hose companies came into this year on that account. I have an impres- collision, and a regular pitched battle ensued. sion, that our missionaries have written some- The police at last succeeded in separating the thing about that matter, but what, or when, I combatants. But while the United States was do not remember; and what has been the final returning home, the company was attacked at result of the matter, I am unadvised. If you the corner of Fourth and Coates streets, and can inform me, either by letter, or through the the carriage taken from them. They run off Recorder, you will very much oblige. G. M. LANGWORTHY.

In reply to the foregoing, we can only say. tures into the Chinese language are defective per part or this city." in many respects, and will not probably be circulated much longer. Some five years ago, measures were adopted to secure a new version, in the publication of which all denominations might unite. But after proceeding for a while with the work, the Baptists, or a part of them. withdrew, under an impression that it would be necessary for them to get up a version of their own. The Pedobaptists are still engaged in translating, and will undoubtedly bring out a version far superior to any now in existence. Our missionaries have communicated with them relative to those points in which their translation would be likely to prove objectionable to us, and it remains to be seen what course they will pursue. As to the Baptists, we are not definitely informed what progress they are making. Meanwhile our brethren in China are desirous of printing portions of Scripture for distribution, and will need funds for that purpose. In such circumstances, we should recommend those who desire to invest money in Bibles for the benefit of the China mission, to forward it to the Treasurer of the Missionary Association, and he will see that it is applied in and, that it is the duty of Congress to provide a way which they can approve.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—ITS TREASURY.

The members of our denomination are hereby informed, that the funds of the Treasury are nearly exhausted, and that there is not enough ness of time. The text of his last lecture is on hand to meet urgent demands. It will be furnished by the adjournment of the House on recollected, that at our last Annual Meeting, a Mission to the West was resolved upon, and that the Board immediately adopted measures to carry the Mission into effect. It is now necessary to make a remittance to our brother whom we have sent into the field; but we are not able to do so, to the amount called for, owing to the low state of the funds. We are confident that this fact needs only to be stated to call forth the necessary contributions. A commendable promptness in meeting all the ne cessities of our Foreign Mission, has been manifested by our churches; it is hoped there will be equal promptness in sustaining the Home Mission. The friends of the cause are request ed to forward their contributions to the Treas urer, A. D. Titsworth, Metuchin, N. J., with as little delay as possible.

By order of the Board, Thos. B. Brown, Cor. Sec.

EVANGELICAL BOOKS IN MEXICO.—One of the Matamoras. Upon his investigation, it was found that the law applied only to works of licentious character, and he escaped the penal

ty. One of the priests recently denounced the books of the colporteur, and threatened excommunication to all who bought them, or allowed their children to read these books. The ensuthat he wished another copy of each. people do not want them, because the priests pounds. say they are bad books? The principal in the Mexican school at Matamoras, in which the of the books of the Tract Society. The colporteur thinks the priests are less potent in their influence now than they formerly were in Mex

No Liquor on Sunday.—The Maryland Court of Appeals has decided a case involving th constitutionality of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. It was an appeal from decision of one of the County Courts, in which in consequence of an accident which befel him the judgment of the Court below was reversed on the ground of an informality in the bill of fendant was a retailer of liquor. The Court however, decided that the State had the right. under the Constitution, to pass the law in ques-

THE STUDENT'S MIRROR is the title of a tration. sixteen-page paper just started by an association of students of DeRuyter Institute. any thing printed at the Mission press here; or be a source of amusement and profit. To be subscriptions will warrant,) at \$1 a year.

SUNDAY DOINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The authorities of Philadelphia have taken in hand the barbers and newsboys, and determined to make them keep the Sunday right. But the Similar scenes have been common there on Sundays for the last five years :-

"Northern Liberties was disgraced on Sunher hose, demolished her frontispiece, smashed the wheels, and would have totally destroyed it, if some members of the Independence had not prevented them. This is one of the many that the existing translations of the Scrip- disgraceful scenes which are enacted in the up.

> MASSACHUSETTS ON SLAVERY.—The present position of deliberations in Congress on the subject of Slavery, has induced Massachusetts to express her sentiments. The following resolutions were recently introduced in the House of Representatives of that State, and referred to the proper Committee :-

> Resolved, That Congress has full power to egislate on the subject of Slavery, in the Territories of the Union; that it has freely exercised such power from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time; and, that it is ts duty to exercise the power for the perpetual exclusion of the institution of Slavery from those Territories that are free, and for its extinction in Territories where it exists.

> Resolved, That when Congress furnishes Governments for the Territories of California and New Mexico, it will be its duty to establish therein the fundamental principle of the Ordinance of 1787 upon the subject of Slavery, to the end that the institution may be perpetually excluded therefrom, beyond any chance and uncertainty.

Resolved, That neither Slavery nor the Slave Trade ought to exist in the District of Columbia, the most just, practicable, and expeditious plan for abolishing the same.

Congressional Laziness. - Hon. Horace Greeley, of the House of Representatives, is lecturing that body for its notorious wasteful-Wednesday, February 14, after a session of two hours, occupied in counting the electoral votes. He says:-

"This adjournment was hardly less than a crime. With but fifteen days of the session remaining, and one of these probably to be thrown out as Washington's Birth-day, to say nothing of the arrival and reception of General Taylor—with not even one important Apropriation bill finally disposed of, and little besides Appropriation bills considered at all-with the Postage Reforms in abeyance, Land Reform not looked at, Retrenchment of any sort under the table, and the new territories imploring legitimate government, and likely to plead in vain, though their wants are imperative and urgent, it is downright dereliction and wrong to throw away a day after this fashion. There was not a Northern man in the House who would not discharge his hireling, nor a Southern man who would not larrup his nigger, did he quit work in the middle of a day on similar pretexts, and in like emergencies."

PRICES IN CALIFORNIA.—The Home Journal publishes a letter dated at San Francisco, Dec. 25, which gives the following account of prices obtained for various articles in California:-

"Brandy, \$12 to \$14 per gallon; champagne, \$75 per dozen; other wines in proportion; flour, at the fort, \$25 per barrel; salt pork, \$50 per barrel; blankets, \$45 to \$75 a pair; common boots, \$16 to \$25 a pair; shoes, \$9 to \$12 a pair; woolen socks, \$3 to \$4 a pair; butter, \$2 a pound; overcoats, \$45 to \$80 a piece; common summer sacks, such as I paid \$5 for in New York, sold here for \$26 each, at auction, ing day, a gentleman called upon him with the by the case, but at Sutter's they are worth Miracles of Christ, and a Testament, saying much more. Every thing, except prints and do-The mestics, are high in proportion. Leggings sell priest, said he, thinks they are bad books, but at any price. The prices I have quoted above we think they are good. The Testament had are the true prices at Sutter's; but at the mill, sending, in due time, others whom the Holy evidently been much used. 'Yesterday,' the or what is called the Mormon Diggings, only Ghost may designate to this work. We think colporteur writes, 'a man, to whom I have fre- forty miles from the fort, the prices are we should neglect one very important means of quently sold a dozen books, wanted more, to 1,200 per cent higher. The price for hauling sell to the country people, adding, The city anything from the fort to the mill, is \$25 per 100

> Rev. F. C. Woodworth, editor of the Youth's Cabinet, has in press a duodecimo vol. ume of some three hundred pages, entitled "Stories about Animals." It is a collection of short anecdotes respecting the habits and dispositions of quadrupeds, illustrated with appropriate engravings.

GEN. TAYLOR, the President Elect, was at Cincinnati, February 17th, on his way to Washington. His health is said to be feeble at Madison, Indiana, where the crowd of persons who were anxious to see him, pressed upon him with such force, that they threw him with much violence over some salt barrels.

Hon. John M. CLAYTON, the distinguished Delaware Senator, has been offered the office of Secretary of State, under the new Adminis

Fifteen newsboys, arrested in Philadelphia for selling newspapers on Sunday, were kept in prison until Tuesday, and then discharged on a pledge not to repeat the offence.

The New Haven Civil Authorities have voted it "inexpedient to license any persons as tayerners, for the ensuing year."

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General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. February 12.

In the SENATE, after the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Benton presented a petition, signed by numerous citizens, praying Congress to authorize the employment of adequate military forces to accompany and protect expeditions to California. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill making certain regulations respecting Courts in Iowa, was taken up and passed. The Senate then took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which was under discussion till the hour of adjournment. The principal point in dispute was whether to strike out a clause forbidding flogging in the Navy. The motion to strike out prevailed.

Survey; from the War Department, the Indian jelly hams; forty Charlotte Russe; twelve fight their way, should they be attacked by of remuneration as it does now to those engag-Bureau and the Pension Office; from the Na- rounds alamode; sixty chicken salads one robbers. vy Department, the Marine Pension Desk; and hundred and fifty terrapins, fricassee, fricandise, from the Executive, the Penitentiary and Com- and in soup, and oysters without end, raw, and missioner of Public Buildings; the salary of in every variety of dressing. This contract for the State of New York was recently notified the Secretary of the Interior to be six thousand the supper, is exclusive of all wines and liquors, dollars, with a Chief Clerk at a salary of two except the Roman punch. The wines and oth- tion to the State Library, from the late Pope thousand dollars, and no other office. After er liquors will, it is estimated, amount to one Gregory XVI., in return for a copy of the considerable discussion, the bill was ordered thousand five hundred dollars—one item of the Natural History of the State. The papal gift printed, together with a substitution proposed. A bill was passed making provision for the families of those who have died since the war of wounds received and diseases contracted in Mexican service.

February 13.

The SENATE passed the bill granting relief to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who have died of diseases contracted during the late war with Mexico; also the bill granting the right of way, and a portion of the proceeds of certain public lands, for the benefit of railroads and canals, when they pass through lands belonging to the United States. The Civil and

In the House, after some time spent in correcting the journal, a large number of bills were presented, among which was a batch of invalid and other pension bills, which took the usual course. The Senate bill, granting the right of way and lands to railroad companies, gave rise to a long discussion, but was not act-

February 14.

House, except to count the Presidential Votes. from the breast bone and abdomen, measure The result was, that Zuchary Taylor and Mil- twenty inches in height, and weigh twenty lard Fillmore had 163 votes each for President pounds. Their connection is such that they and Vice President, while Lewis Cass and stand face to face, heads coated over with fine William O. Butler had 127 votes each for the black hair, and in all other respects perfect in fight took place in Maryland, from which State

February 15.

In the SENATE, the Committee on Military Affairs reported a joint resolution to furnish emigrants to California with arms and ammu- Their connection is easily inspected. nition from the public stores. A resolution was passed, appropriating six thousand dollars to defray the traveling expenses of a delegation of the Chippewa Indians now at Washington, on business with the Government. A resolution was also passed, directing the Com- Falcon, on the 1st of each month, Charleston mittee on Pensions to inquire into the expedi- on the third, Savannah on the 4th, and New ency of making a grant of land to each of the Orleans on the 9th. Letters for California, surviving officers and soldiers who served in from all parts of the United States, reaching the last war with England; also to the widows any of the above points, on or before those and orphans of such as have died since the dates, will be duly forwarded. The postage is

The House spent considerable time in discussing certain amendments to its rules, but chartening the Washington and Alexandria no matter in what portion of the country they Steamboat Company. A resolution was passed, in favor of distributing Winder's Book among Naval Officers. The bill for the establishment of a Commission to investigate and settle private claims against the United States, was rejected by a vote of 84 to 98. The bill for the creation of a Department of the Interior was taken up and passed.

February 16.

an inquiry to be made into the expediency of increasing the annual appropriation of Congress, for the civilization of the Indian Tribes. in particular, was filled with bandits. Yucatan A resolution was offered, which lies over, ap- is in a very deplorable condition. A gentleman propriating ten thousand dollars to purchase lately from Bacalar says that a large number of and implove a burial-ground in Mexico, for the the corpses of murdered Spaniards lined the remains of our soldiers who were killed during roads near Bacalar, no one daring to bury them. the late operations in that country. The Diplo- A number of Yucatecos residing in the British matic Appropriation Bill was farther consider- dominions united at Punta Consejos and ated, and an amendment agreed to, appropriat- tacked their country-people and the Indians of ing twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of Payo Obispo. They proceeded to erect a forcleaning and repairing the Canal in Washing- tification on the River Hondo; but a body of chief, proposes to deliver several lectures in

In the House, the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the late Treaty with Mexico, was taken up, and several speeches were made in relation to Slavery in the Territories, the disadvantages of the South, &c., after which the House adjourned.

February 17.

In the SANATE, the bill from the House, providing for the establishment of a Department of the Interiol was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The Senate then took up the resolution offered by Mr. Webster, directing an inquiry to be made into the expediency of requiring security from emigrant paupers, in order to prevent them from becoming a public charge, and after slight modifications, it was adopted. bill was reported, and ordered printed, for the establishment of a mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The resolution in relation to purchasing a burial-ground in Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was farther discussed, but not acted upon.

In the House, nearly the whole day was spent in considering a bill making an appropriation to carry out the twelfth article of the Treapretty thoroughly discussed.

THE INAUGURATION BALL. This ball is deever given in the United States. Ample accommodations are provided for four thousand persons, with comfortable accommodations for both ladies and gentlemen. The walls of the Assembly and Supper Rooms are to be richly decorated for the occasion. The anticipated cost of the entertainment is estimated at over seven thousand dollars, and the Committee calculate upon the sale of one thousand tickets, at ten dollars each, having resolved to give whatever surplus may be left to the two Orphan time ago the Puebla diligence was plundered Asylums. Gungl's band is to attend, in consideration of the subsequent use of the Pavilion, and other expenses, which will be ive hundred Band is also engaged. The dancing pavilion measures 150 feet by 50, and the promenade permitting the desperados to carry off three saloon 100 by 50. The following items have hundred dollars. been ordered for the tables: A pyramid of list being seventy-five baskets of champagne.

CHANGING NAMES.—The following bill, prescribing the manner in which individuals may change their names, has passed both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature, and will save the works in marble, with medals, in gold, silver, the books. necessity of much special legislation by the and bronze, comprising all those stamped during State law-makers :--

Sec. 1. Any inhabitant of any town in this State, may apply to the Board of Supervisors of the town, for a change of name; such ap. plication shall be made in writing, and shall be examined and decided upon by said Board, or

plication of parties or guardians.

children are now being exhibited in St. Louis. dians, the Asiatic by "numerous tribes." They are the children of Mr. Benjamin Ross, of Texas county, Missouri, and were born on the Nothing of importance was done by either 16th of November, 1847. They are connected science, that a production so wonderful in its arrested, carried back to Maryland, and admit nature, and one, too, so intimately concerning ted to bail. Sullivan cannot be found, or he the human family, in the practice of obstetrical surgery, should be exhibited to the world.

> POSTAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail is now sent monthly to California, via Panama, leaving New York per steamship as follows: To Santa Barbara, San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco, and Astoria, 40 cents per half ounce. The postage is not required in advance, nor is there any inland postage to reside, have only to drop their letters into the York,' or either of the other ports at which the Falcon touches. The sea postage of newspapers is three cents; inland postage is to be add-

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.-Recent arrivals from Honduras bring intelligence that the whole of Central America was in an unsettled The SENATE agreed to a resolution directing state, and traveling was every where unsafe. Robberies and murders were of frequent occurrence, and the road from Ysabal to Guatemala, 150 Indians from Bacalar came down upon them and killed 30 of their number, beside capturing traditions. The first will be upon the Romance their boats, provisions, furs, &c.

> A Mysterious Return.-Mr. Richard D. Doran, a merchant of Harper's Ferry, Va., whose mysterious disappearance, several years S. Duell, tax collector of West Brookfield, and ago, has been a matter of newspaper comment, deputy sheriff of Worcester county, Mass., has recently returned to his former home. He has been residing most of the time in Glasgow. Scotland. It is a singular case, and will produce some strange judicial proceedings. Supposing that he had either died, or been murdered, in Philadelphia, his estate, a very considerable one, bad passed into the hands of administrators, and was entirely settled, so far as the agents of the Court were concerned, leaving a large surplus just in process of distribution among his legal representatives.

NEGROES IN CANADA.—According to a census taken one year since, the entire black population of Canada is five thousand five hundred and seventy-one, being four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven more than in 1842. The majority of males is six hundred and forty-five—accounted for, on the reasonable supposition, that the slaves who escape are mostly males. This disproportion is found chiefly in the districts by a collision of trains on the Utica and Schenty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The question of Gore, London, and Western, nearest to and Slavery, and the Mexican War in general, was most convenient of access from the United | the sum of ten thousand, dollars, damages; at

Mexican Items.—The New Orleans Delta signed to be the most magnificent entertainment has Mexican papers to January 19, from which the following items are made up :-

The most appalling accounts reach the Capital daily of Indian outrages, perpetrated in all directions, and the Government, it seems, is utterly incapable of affording protection to the

The road from Vera Cruz to the Capital is so infested with banditti, that scarcely a diligence can pass without being robbed. A short within the precincts of that city, and within a few hundred yards of the palace, by three robbers. There were six passengers in the diland fifty dollars. The Philadelphia Germania | igence at the time, all Mexicans, and who were all armed, but they as usual made no resistance, Galveston.

The California Gold fever is rife in the City crystalized fruits, six feet high; nine pyramids of Mexico. Almost all the foreigners, not en- six hours and fifteen minutes, excluding stops. In the House, a bill was introduced for the of cream; fifty gallons of cream; fifty gallons gaged in commerce, are leaving for the El Do- This is at the extraordinary rate of fourteen establishment of a Department for the Interior of Roman punch; fifty gallons of lenonade; rado. A party of gold-hunters from N. York, miles an hour Administration. It takes from the State De- fifty molds of jelly; fifty molds of blanc mange; numbering twenty, and headed by Dr. S. C. A Calais, Me., paper, of the 29th ult., speaks partment, the Superintendence of the Patent three thousand small tea cakes; one hundred Grosvenor, left Vera Cruz, on the 25th ultimo, of very cold weather and very good sleighing, Office and the Census; from the Treasury and twenty pounds of pound-cake; sixty pounds for California, via Mazatlan. They were well and says that the business doing by the teams Department, the Land Office and the Coast of fruit-cake; thirty boned turkeys; twenty armed and equipped, and fully prepared to in the woods never promised so fair a prospect

> PRESENT FROM THE POPE.—The Assembly of by Gov. Fish of the receipt of a splendid donawas received through M. Vattemare and Bishop from Cleveland District, Ohio, has presented Hughes. It includes a large number of the the seven hundred dollars worth of books, remagnificent line-engravings of works of the old masters executed at Rome under the patthe Pontificate of the donor. This is the most valuable donation the State has ever received from abroad.

Crossing Behring's Straits.—The New Bedford Mercury publishes an account of the thus honored. a majority of them, and, if approved by them, whaling operations of the barque Superior, shall be legal and valid: Provided the said Capt. Boyce, of Sag Harbor, in the Arctic seas, Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was then taken up and considered till adjournment.

snall be legal and valid: Provided the said | Capt. Boyce, of Sag Harbor, in the Arctic seas, in which it is stated that when Capt. B. passed through the Streets "seven cappes containing recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, through the Straits, "seven canoes, containing He was speaking, when he fell back, asked for tific Departments are such as to meet the advancing defor the county in which such town may be sit- forty men each, were seen crossing from the water, and expired. Col. T. was aged 54, and mands of this educating age. Each member of the school American to the Asiatic coast." The captain had been several years a member of the House, SEC. 2. The names of minors may be chang- found excellent whaling ground in those seas, ed as specified in section first of this bill, by ap- where the ship could anchor almost any where in 14 to 25 fathoms, and where it was light enough to read in the cabin or catch whales at THE MISSOURI TWINS .- These wonderful midnight. Both coasts were inhabited by In-

SUMMARY.

Tom Hyer, the prize-fighter, who won ten thousand dollars a few days since by brutally beating James Sullivan, is now at large. The form and feature. It was considered due to Hyer escaped to Pennsylvania, where he was would be arrested for violating the conditions on which he was pardoned by the Governor of New York a few years ago.

A letter from the United States Consul at Valparaiso, dated October 20, 1848, says that many of the citizens have already exchanged the comforts and refinements of a residence here, to seek a home among the gold placers of California; and others have been, and still are, actively engaged in purchasing and forwarding cargoes of merchandize and produce, to supply the demand which the immense influx of population must create.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Portland, Me., February 14, says that Major Van Ness, for some time the Commandant of Port Preble, died very suddenly that afternoon. While entook no action thereupon. A bill was passed, be paid. Those, therefore, who desire to send, joying a walk, he complained of feeling ill when a carriage was called, and he was taken to his lodgings, at the United States Hotel. nearest post-office, simply marked 'Via New On reaching the hotel, and opening the door of the carriage, he was found dead.

> The last specimen of 'brotherly love' which we have seen in the Philadelphia papers, is to the effect that trouble is brewing among the white bands of music which have been engaged for the firemen's procession on the 27th of March next. Six of the bands have held a meeting, and resolved not to parade unless the colored bands are excluded.

The Cincinnati Atlas, of the 8th instant, says that a telegraphic dispatch was sent from Washington to that city. It was put on the wires at six minutes after 8 o'clock, and reached here at six minutes before eight, coming through, literally, in less than no time—and reaching the city, as an Irishman would say, twelve minutes

George Copway, the well-known Chippewa this city, on Indian life, customs, character, and of Indian Life, illustrating the Poetry, Eloquence, Religious Belief and Worship of the Indian tribes.

The Springfield Republican states that Geo. suddenly departed for California, taking about one thousand two hundred dollars belonging to the town, and a large amount collected on ex-

Horace Greeley, Esq., has sent to the Mayor and Common Council of New York City, the books voted him as a member of Congress, suggesting that they be placed in some library accessible to the public.

American machinists have taken the contract for constructing an immense iron bridge across the river at St. Petersburgh, Russia. Mr. A. Eastwich, of Philadelphia, is one of the most prominent men in the affair.

The Select Committee of the Michigan Senate, have made an able Report in favor of calling a State Convention, to reform the Constitution of that State.

William Bennet, who was seriously injured ectady Railroad, in April last, has recovered the Herkimer County Circuit Court.

Aaron Stone, and others, have recently recovered seven thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars in a suit against the City of Boston, for land taken to widen a street in 1839. This includes ten years' interest.

Anti-Slavery resolutions have passed the lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature, by a Trade. Southern conventions and cabals do not cause alarm in Free Wisconsin.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 24th ult., says that the cholera still lingers at Houston. Several deaths occurred on Saturday and Sunday -report says eight. Among the victims are Col. John H. Walton, who was once Mayor of

The Montreal Transcript says that a horse named Fly, was recently trotted from Cornwall to Montreal, a distance of ninety miles, in

ed in the lumbering business.

A bill has been introduced into the Delaware Legislature to prevent the return of free negroes into that State after they have been abforce gives six months.

Hon. John W. Allen, a member of Congress ceived while a member, to the Cleveland Library Association, with the condition, that the ronage of the Government, several pictures, people of the District shall have free access to

Mr. William Cranch Bond, the Director of the Observatory of Harvard University, Cambridge, has been elected Fellow of the British Royal Astronomical Society, of which John Herschell, the distinguished son of a distinguished father, is President. Mr. Bond is the first American

Col. John W. Thompson, of Botetourt, died suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 8, in his place as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates. and was generally popular.

The New York Commercial says that a letter recently received from Rome states that the New Testament is now freely circulated in Rome, and, indeed, in debates, it is often quot-

The Mayor of N. Orleans recently received a note, with a valuable enclosure, and the intimation that the money was justly his. No name was given.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has directed the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that homesteads of the value of three hundred dol- view of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50 ars, be exempted from execution for debt.

The Presbyterian church in Ridley, Delaware county, Penn., under the pastoral charge

The salt found in the great salt lake in California, is superior to any now in use, for preserving butter, beef, &c. It is the strongest salt ever yet discovered. One barrel of salt was taken from three barrels of water.

The councils of Louisville have resolved to petition the Legislature for amendments in the city charter, so as to permit licensing of ten-pin Comprising the Lives, Addresses, and Messages of the Presi-alleys, billiard tables, and to restore the old dents of the United States, from Washington, to Taylor's coffee-house law.

In the State of North Carolina, the Legislature has passed a bill for the establishment of an Insane Hospital, to be located within ten three miles of Raleigh.

General Taylor has served forty years in the army of the United States, having received his first commission, as Lieutenant, from President

The late pastor of the German Catholic Church of Pottsville, N. Y., Rev. Joseph Burg, has left by his will four thousand dollars to the poor members of his congregation, with other liberal bequests.

The iron on the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, was recently taken up, and it was found that in nine years it had lost in weight three hundred tons out of two thousand, by wear.

Six vessels, out of eight which have undertaken to navigate the Chagres river, are said to have been lost.

The steamship California, which sailed from New York, October 27, to carry the Mail on the Pacific coast, arrived at Panama, January

The British Mint does not coin enough to pay the interest of the national debt.

The average British coinage for thirty years is about equal to fifteen million dollars per an-

The interest on the public debt of England is twenty million dollars.

MARRIED,

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 8th inst., by Eld. W. B. Max-son, Mr. John Burton, of Paris, N. Y., and Miss HARRIET TAYLOR, of Brookfield. On the 8th inst., by E. D. Fendal, GEORGE BONHAM, of Shiloh, to Sarah Glasspell, of Bacon's Neck, Cumberland

Co., N. J.

LETTERS.

S. Davison, M. Green, Wm. B. Maxson, J. P. Stillman, E. H. Coon, F. A. Utter, M. H. Gavit, I. D. Titsworth, E. Konigmacher, J. Ogden, E. Church, RECEIPTS.

N. Lanphear, Alfred, \$2 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52 E. Emerson, Wm. Maxson, F Hamilton, 2 00 Elijah Lewis, 2 00 1 00 J. H. Cochran, Wm. S. Burdick, 2 00 Rowse Stillman, **: 2**⊹00 L. Babcock, Leonardsville 2 00 M. Woodruff, Shiloh, N. J. E. Thomas. 2 00 H. M. Ailes, Pratt, O. 2-00 Ai Vanhorn, 1.00 H. Konigmacher, Ephrata, Pa. 2 00

New York Market, Menday, Feb. 19.

ASHES-Pots \$6 37; Pearls 7 50.-FLOUR AND MEAL—Pure Genesee Flour, 6 00; Western and State 5 56 a 5 62. Meal, 2 87 for Jersey, and 3 00 for Brandy wine. Rye Flour 3 44 a 3 50. Buckwheat 4 25. Oil Meal 1 44 per cwt.—GRAIN—Genesce Wheat 1 32; Ohio 1 12. Corn, white and mixed, 53 a 54c., yellow 60c., Northern 64c. Rye 66c. Oats 32 a 35c. for Jersey; 40 a vote of fifty-seven to one. The resolutions take Prime 10 00. Mess Beef 12 00 a 13 00; Prime 7 50 s strong ground against Slavery and the Slave 8 00. Dressed Hogs 8c. Lard 61. Butter, 10 a 12c. for Ohio; 13 a 20c. for State.

FARM FOR SALE.

HE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the town of Genesee, county of Allegany, N. Y. Said farm codsists of 280 acres of first-rate land, 175 of which is level, ann the remainder gradually rising side-hill; all of which is susceptible of cultivation, mostly adapted to grazing 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 requisite to a thorough conviction that an investment made under such favorable terms as the subscriber offers, is but sent from it thirty days. The law at present in the subscriber, P. M. at West Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y.,. JARED MAXSON. or inquire at his house. GENESEE, December 20th, 1848.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences.

AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress, MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting.

Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistan

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.

COURSE OF STUDY.

" July 11.

\$3, \$4, or \$5.0

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an select pieces, at stated intervals.

TUITION, according to studies. Extras-Drawing, Painting,

Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery,
Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 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

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 of Rev. Mr. Dale, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning It was insured for \$500.

The salt found in the great salt lake in Cali-

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.

STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Inaugural Message, March, 1849; with a History of their Administrations, and of each Session of Congress. Also, various Historical, Statistical, and other important Public Documents, and a complete Index, or Analytical Table of Contents to the whole work. Edited by EDWIK WIL-

LIAMS, Esq.
Illustrated with Portraits of our 12 Presidents, engraved on Steel, from the most approved authorities, and in the best style of the Art. Printed on the best paper, and handsomely bound in emblematic style. It will also be embellished with Views of the Capitol, President's House, and the Seals of the several States, and the United States. In four large 8vo. volumes. Price \$10.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, &C.

From the President of the United States. " To Mr. E. Walker-Dear Sir :- I have found your States man's Manual a valuable work, and exceedingly useful and

From the Hon. Henry Clay. "My Dear Sir :- Your Statesman's Manual is a vory valu-

State of New York:

Department of Common Schools, Albany, Sept. 18, 1846.

I have examined the "Statesman's Manual," in two volumes octavo, compiled by Edwin Williams, and am of opinion that it is a proper work for school district libraries, and deserving of a place in these institutions, designed for the liffusion of useful knowledge. Signed,

J. S. RANDALL, Dep. State Sup't Com. Schools From the Journal of Commerce.

"This is one of the most important books published in the United States for a long time." From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

"This is the most important contribution to American political history ever published."

From the Democratic Review. 1116 (11) "The whole forms a most complete library in itself, of all nat concerns the politics of the country. No individua

should be without these two volumes at hand for prompt reerence. How many hours of idle discussion and debates might be spared to heated partizans, were the books at hand for appeal. We shall have frequent out to refer to them."

From the N. Y. Express of August 21, 1846. "This is emphatically a national work, and as such assi nently deserving of a national support."

From the Commercial Advertiser.

"Such a work is invaluable, and is offered at a co tively low price, in expectation of a large sale." From the Luzern Democrat.

"The Statesman's Manual is a very valuable work, con prising a complete condensed political history of our countries from the formation of our government until the prising From the Washingtonian, Ohio.

torian, &c., &c., has ever before appeared." From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Argus, August be 1000 "No politician, no man who desires to understand history of the several administrations of the General Covera ment, should be without a copy of it. As a beak of see

It is but scanty praise to say, that no work of

value to the American Statesman, Politician, Jos

ence, it is invaluable."

IMPEREFCT IN ORIGINAL

Miscellaneous.

THE TWO LITTLE GRAVES.

BY CAROLINE E. ROBERTS. Side by side they 're sweetly sleeping, Little loved ones early blest; Free from care and pain and sorrow, Oh, rejoice! They are at rest.

One whose timid little foot-fall Now we listen for in vain, And whose voice, like bird-notes ringing, Never will be heard again! Her blue eyes, like angels beaming, Never more will meet our own; Oh, her absence makes most dreary Our once cheerful, happy home,

And the other little sleeper, For a shorter season given, Like a sunbeam sent to cheer us, Quickly taken back to heaven; Vaiuly will the mother seek her, Vacant is the cradle-bed-Lovely infant! in the graveyard, Low is laid thy little head!

But the graveyard!—oh, the graveyard! Let us turn our thoughts away;

Looking upward—looking upward
Into realms of cloudless day. Side by side, in heaven's bright regions, Two sweet angels sing and soar. Welcomed by the host of heaven, There to dwell for evermore.

Side by side, these little loved ones Hover round you night and day;
List your weeping and your sighing,
And methinks these words they say: "Did you know how blest and happy Angels were, you would not mourn That to join that band in heaven Your beloved ones had gone.

"Side by side, in garments spotless, Angels twain—how blest are we; Kindly Jesus Christ did call us, Eittle children, come to me! Soon the Lord will call you heavenward, Side by side we then will come-Stand to greet you at the portals Of our everlasting home!"

HINDOO EXPERTNESS.

The natives of India have for ages been notad for their extraordinary personal activity and ingenuity-qualities which render them the most expert thieves and jugglers in the world. The performances of London and Paris freebooters are nothing, in comparison with the feats of the Dacoits of Hindostan, from whom, in all probability, the Gypsies of Europe drew their origin. The stories related of Dacoits are almost too marvelous to be credited. When sleeping in your tent, the experienced Dacoit will not hesitate to burrow in the earth, in order to obtain an entrance, unseen by the sentinel on guard; or, swimming down the river in the night, his head covered with an earthen vessel, he will glide unperceived beneath the windows of your budgerow, and noiselessly creeping through the window, rob you of everything you possess, while you are indulging in a pleasant nap; and finally, when caught and doomed to death, he will march straight up to a piece of artillery, and pressing his chest against its muzzle, allow himself, without a struggle, or look of regret, to be blown into atoms-a mode of death inflicted on the Dacoits and other marauders.

One would think that a Hindoo must have a constitutional aptitude for theft, his body is so slim, yet so muscular, his motion so snakelike, his agility so astonishing. In fact, after a short practice, he is like a man formed of India-rubber, and seems to proceed without reference to the fragility of any part of his frame. Mr. Fane tells us that, at Delhi, he saw several fellows jumping sheer down into a well ninety daily realized. Within the last three weeks we feet deep, in pursuit of a rupee thrown in to have certain accounts of fifteen murders. In tempt them. There was a slanting passage on one instance, an entire household of ten perthe other side, by which they got out again; sons—a respectable ranchero, his wife, two but the perpendicular plunge was the thing ex- children, and six servants. The man, whose pected, and this they performed with the ut- name was Reed, had been very successful in most readiness, men and boys emulating each the diggings during the summer, and had re-

the Hindoos in feats of agility and legerdemain, above stated, were barbarously murdered, and arises from their pursuing these arts as a dis- the house rifled of its golden treasure. The was eighteen pounds; and the greatest quantity tinct, and constant profession. However this perpetrators of this horrid deed are still at of milk she afforded in any one day, was twenty many be he informs us that their acts exceed large; of the other five cases, four are highway seall credibility. In balancing, for instance, it robberies, committed on persons returning with being an effort of skill, without the possibility gold from the mines. In a word, I may say the "Oaks cow," of Massachusetts; nothing His receipts thus far, on that work alone, have of deception, a man frequently places five of with truth, that both persons and property are their earthenware water-pots, one over the oth- insecure in Upper California at this time; and er, on his head, and a girl climbing to the up- I am sorry to add, that in all cases of outrage of Danvers, owned her while the greatest quan-

fure round the field.

es a pole sixteen feet in length, the bottom of navy, are believed to be the perpetrators. which is fixed into a thick sash, or girdle; another man gets upon his back, and from there runs up the pole, his hands aiding with his feet, with the nimbleness of a squirrel. He then proceeds first to extend himself upon the pole on his belly, and then on his back, his arms and legs both times spread out. He next throws adhiment horizontally from the pole, which is all the time balanced on the girdle, holding only by his arms. This attitude among the tumblers fashioned hounds, block-tongue, sand-board, is termed the flag. Thirdly, he stands upon his head upon the top of the pole, holding below, and the with his hands. Finally, he throws himself from this last position backward down the pole, holding by his feet; and this is repeatand over still he reaches the ground. erous class of strollers.

sufficiences beautiful of all the feats performed by the Hindoo jugglers, is the well-known totaing of six balls, which are sustained in the mair or made to revolve round the head, by a dexterous and gentle touch of the hand. This is an intellectual exhibition. There is in it no pretension to legerdemain, no deception of the eye. It is a feat of honest skill, and to the thoughtful is philosopically curious. It demonstrates an extraordinary calculation as to the keeping of time, and shows, rian named Layard. The city; once three days perhaps, more than anything else, the power journey' in extent, was located on the east of concentrating the mind on a single subject bank of the Tigris, twenty miles below Mosul; of thought. We feel assured that the mountetent who can perform the clever manceuvre of

tarner who lead to the accomplishment of much Indicated personal expertness should so general haps twelve hundred years before Christ, were quehanna region east of the Alleghany Moun-sully, take such a furtive direction. Descritism buried, and the earth which had accumulated tains, and the prodigous masses seeking a mar-

reference, for, in its higher professors, it disdains, dred years before Christ.

making half a dozen balls spin round his per-

thest on a mean or limited scale of operation. A case is mentioned of a Dacoit, who had stolen a man's garment from under his head, severing with his knife a portion of the article, which was either purposely fastened, or accidentally entangled with the pillow. This, it was said, was a mere bungler, and an apprentice, without experience or talent. The scientific mode is well known: when it is necessary to make a sleeping man turn on his other side, his opposite ear is tickled with a straw till he obeys, and then a dexterous pull secures the booty. It is in this way that many excellent English gentlemen awake in the morning without mattress, blanket, or sheet, either above or below them; having at the same time a favorite terrier asleep under their beds, and a pair of detonating pistols under their pillows.

STATE OF THINGS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Washington Union publishes a letter of J. L. Folsom, U. S. Quartermaster at San Fran cisco, to Gen. Jessup, dated Dec. 25, 1848, from which we make the following extract:-

Since I last wrote to you, the affairs of this country have been constantly getting worse. We have no government here, either civil or military, and the country is full of lawless men, Murders and robberies are of daily, and I might sible, to educate a woman; and heavy calami-starvation in the vaults of the Bank of England, almost say of hourly occurrence. Not an ties were expected to befall the female who or in the undisturbed possession of the richest arrival occurs from the north, south, or the in- dared to aspire to the distinction of being able terior, but notifies the community of new acts to read or write. Among the Indian tribes of of villainy which go unpunished. Within six our own country, the women do the drudgery, weeks, more than twenty murders have occur- and the men spend their time in war, hunting, red in a white population of less than 15,000 and idleness. In many pagan countries, the souls. The people are now acting in self-de- life of the woman is at the mercy of her husfense; and four or five days since three men band, who, if she offend him, may kill her were hung by Lynch Law, sixty miles from this with perfect impunity, or, at most, with the explace. It is of the last importance that the distressing condition of California should be impressed upon those at Washington who have the power to apply a remedy. The people are gan and Mohammedan nations, are generally now preparing to organize a provisional government, * * but should Congress give us a territorial organization at the present session, it will supersede the popular local organization now taking place, but which cannot go into effect before the ensuing summer. The United States revenue laws are now in force here, and will yield an income of say \$350,000 the ensuing year, and perhaps more, and four-fifths of this ruins of an old city, which, as it is reported, was amount will be collected at this port. Much once large and wealthy, with rich mines, the dissatisfaction exists at the payment of such a produce of which was sent annually to Spain. tax on the part of the inhabitants, without either a government or a representation. This feeling is gaining ground from day to day. * * The gold mines continue to be as rich as before, although the rainy season has caused many to worth fifty million dollars, and left the city alsuspend their work. There can be no doubt together; but they were all killed except two, but that at least \$4,000,000 of gold, at \$16 per ounce troy, has been taken from the mines. The most accurate estimates I am able to make show that \$1,500,000 have been sent from the country, and \$1,000,000 of it has gone from this port. One vessel took \$400,000. Twothirds of all that has been exported has gone to foreign countries, and, consequently, to for- they were never heard of after. So far the reeign mints.

The following paragraph, on the same subject, is from a letter of Thomas Ap. C. Jones, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Naval Forces in the Pacific Ocean, to the Secretary of the Navy. Under date of San Francisco, Dec. 22, he says:—

The worst forebodings of evil consequent upon the want of certain and energetic administration of justice in this Territory, are almost other, each struggling to be first to dash in for turned to his home, near Santa Barbara, with a large amount of gold. His house was surprised Mr. Tennant presumes that the superiority of by an armed party, and the whole family, as permost, he dances with this extraordinary coif- and violence, as yet discovered, emigrants from tity of butter was made from her. In 1813, On snother occasion, the same person balanc- away sailors, and deserters from the army and and in 1816, 484 1-4 lbs. The greatest quantity

> VALUABLE INVENTION .- Mr. David W. Sheeley, of Carlisle, Scoharie county, New York, has recently received a patent for one of the most valuable improvements of the age. It is for connecting the fore axle of the bulster or body of a wagon, in a firm and substantial manner, and dispensing with the use of the oldsway-bars, avoiding the necessity of baring the bolster and axle for the king-bolt; making at least five dollars less expense for ironing the vehicle to which it is applied, and the saving of the same amount in the wood-work.

The coupling is effected by the use of two cast-iron circular plates, bolted, one to the belcast-iron bolt, in such a manner, that the toreaxle cannot be separated from the body of the carriage without first removing one of the forewheels, and turning the axle in a position at right angles with one arm of the axle directly under the perch.

RUINS OF ANCIENT NINEVEH .- That wicked city, which Jonah preached to so unwillingly, is now being explored by an English antiquaand Mr. Layard finds that the buildings were provided with a complete system of sewerage, It is unfortunate, from the state of society in liefs. The earliest buildings, constructed per-

WOMEN UNDER PAGANISM.

In many pagan countries, the birth of a daughter is regarded as a calamity, and an occasion of sorrow. In some tribes, female infents are immediately exposed to certain death, that their parents may not have the trouble of rearing them. When the daughter is allowed to live, she is regarded as an inferior being; is frowned upon by her parents and similar sum. The money lost annually, in all relations; sold to the highest bidder in marriage; and then becomes the slave of her husband. As respects matrimony, she can hardly said, five million dollars changed hands in be said to have any choice; she is given or one night. sold to those who are willing to take her. Such is the disgrace of celibacy in Hindostan, that many women have been known to marry decrepid and dying old men, and then drown themselves in the Ganges. Many women are buried alive with their deceased husbands, or consumed on their funeral piles: In China, females have been seen yoked with an ox or an ass, while the husband held the plough and sowed the seed. In Hindostan, it is said, that until recently, not one female in twenty millions was acquainted with the simplest elements of Hindoo learning. The American Missionited that island, not a single woman in a poputhat it was considered pernicious, if not impospense of a trifling fine.

As the natural consequence of such degrading oppression and wrong, the women of Palow, sensual, vicious, and unworthy of confi-

LOST SILVER MINES.

About one hundred miles southeast of Santa Fe, are some extensive salt lakes, or salinas, from which all the salt used in New Mexico is procured. Not far from these salinas are the

whereupon the miners buried their treasures, who went to Mexico, giving the particulars of the affair, and soliciting aid. But the distance being great, and the Indians numerous, nobody would advance, and the thing was dropped. One of the two went to New Orleans, then under the dominion of Spain, raised five hundred men, and started by way of the Sabine, but port. Within the last few years, several

Americans and Frenchmen have visited the locality, and although they have not discovered the treasure, they certify to the existence of an still standing walls of several churches, the honest occupation. sculptures of the Spanish Coat of Arms, and to many spacious pits, supposed to be silver mines. It was, no doubt, a Spanish mining town, and it is not improbable, that it was destroyed in a successful insurrection of the Indians in 1680.

REMARKABLE Cows.—The most remarkable cow of which we have account, for the production of butter, is the "Cramp cow," so called, owned by a man of the name of Cramp, in sand. Lewes, England; she was of the Sussex breed, and was calved in 1799. For five years, from 1805 to 1810, she produced of butter from 450 to 675 pounds per year; the latter quantity was afforded in fifty-one weeks and four days, from April 6th, 1807, to April 4th, 1808. The greatest quantity of butter she afforded in one week,

Another remarkable cow in this respect was was known of her blood—she was bought out been \$27,000. of a drove when she was young. Caleb Oaks, the United States, disbanded volunteers, run- she made 180 lbs., in 1814, 300, in 1815, 400, of butter made in any one week, was 19 1-4 dria. pounds, and the greatest quantity of milk she gave in any one day, was 18 quarts. Mr. Josiah Quincy, Sen., bought her after this trial by Mr. Oaks, but she never afforded so large a yield of butter after she passed into Mr. Q.'s hands, though she gave 16 pounds per week, and her milk was of such extraordinary richness, that five quarts of it frequently afforded a pound of Boston Transcript.

when quite young, was about to go to sea as a to the upper and middle classes, and eighteen midshipman: everything was arranged, the ves- thousand are paupers. sel lay opposite his father's house, the little boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his bagthe amusements of the idle, and subsistence of ster and perch, and the other to the axle, which gage had been carried down to the shore, he are connected together by a peculiar-shaped went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the said nothing to her, but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps she might never be happy again. He turned to the servant and said, 'Go and tell them to bring my trunk back.' His mother, struck with his decision, said to him, 'George, God has promised to bless the children who honor their parents, and I believe He will bless you, my

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE .- The Pottaville (Pa.) Emporium, gives a table showing the increase of the Coal Trade since 1828-in which year 365 tons were brought to market from Mauch Chunk, valued at \$1,500. The return each room having had a drain connected with for the last two years gives a total of 2,975,593 son, pussesses a capacity, which, well-directed; the main sewer. The buildings are found to tons in 1847; and 3,083,473 for the year just have been made of sun-dried bricks, the rooms passed, 1848 worth about \$15,000,000 at marlined with slabs of marble, covered with bas-re- ket; and this without including the large liefs. The earliest buildings, constructed per- quantity of Bituminous which reached the Susmany be said to be carried to the length of a on them, was used as a cemetery seven hun-ker at Pittsburg, cc., amounting in value to about \$10,000,000 more.

VARIETY.

According to tatistics furnished recently by an eminent English author, we find that a single gambling-house in the city of London, cost, not long since, with its furniture, one hundred thousand dollers; and that the receipts of the proprietor, in one year, amounted to about a the gambling houses of that city, exceeds thirtyfive million collars. In one house alone, it is

The Lordon Morning Chronicle mentions unique locemotive carriage, which has recently been placed on the Bristol and Exeter Railroad. It is thought that it will very generally supersede the usual heavy locomotive. The carriage, with fifty passengers, including the motive power, fuel, and water, weighed only 14 tons, and consumed about eight pounds of coke an hour; and yet ran at the rate of 25 miles

The rue wealth of a community is labor—its productive labor. A man is not richer for the aries affirm, that in Ceylon, when they first vis- houses which he cannot occupy; lands which he cannot use; money, that he cannot spend. lation of two hundred thousand could read; and He might own a continent in the moon, but what would that avail him? He might die of [Henry Coleman. instrument of wealth.

The Pittsburg and Boston Mining Company have published a statement of their mining operations in the Copper District. It seems that with a total expenditure of \$289,456 87, they have sold copper ore to the value of \$209,623 87, and have on hand refined and rough miner al estimated to be worth \$106,944 46, making a total of \$316,568 45.

Mr. John Soule, of Errol, Coos county, N. H., was killed a few days ago by two catamounts, while visiting his traps near Umbagog Lake. His body was found torn to pieces. He had not discharged his rifle at them, but retreated backward several rods, when he fell over a log, and the animals immediately dispatched him.

It is seriously proposed to lay down electrotelegraph wires between Folkstone and Port Grimes, on the coast of France, a distance of twenty miles. The depth of water is about At one season, when they were making exseventeen fathoms, and the bottom smooth. Mr. is of the utmost importance that students should continue
the seventeen fathoms, and the bottom smooth. Mr. is of the utmost importance that students should continue
the recordingry preparations for transporting the Foster, the contractor, is to make the trial for through the term, and accordingly, no student will be adraordinary preparations for transporting the Foster, the contractor, is to make the trial for precious metals, the Indians attacked them; £5,000. The wires are coated with gutta per-

A steam plough has been tried on a farm in Stratford, England, by stationary engines at the extremities of the field, and the experiment is said to have proved satisfactory. The engine is ten feet by six in bulk, portable with a pair of horses, and may be used for ploughing and threshing, or other purpose where power of the kind is required.

A noble triumph of philanthropy has been recently exemplified by a city missionary of London, who succeeded in assembling upward of two hundred thieves, from time to time, who have given him their confidence, and through acqueduct, about ten miles in length, to the him have conveyed to Government a desire for

The Minister of the Interior has recently issued a statistical report on the number of horses used in the Russian Cavalry. From this document it appears that there are now more than fifteen million horses in Russia. The provinces where they are in greatest proportion, are those of Oremburg and Wonoresch, which contain, the first, four hundred and seven thousand, and the second, two hundred and thirty-one thou-

Punch says: 'It may be proper to state, that the distinguished personage known among the ancients by the name of Cupid, has recently changed his name to cupidity; and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money, as well as love affairs.'

Of Prescotts's History of the Conquest of eighteen thousand copies. The author receives one dollar and fifty cents for every copy sold.

The first church bell which has ever been heard in Egypt since the occupation of that country by the Moslem conquerors, has recently been suspended in the tower of a Roman Catholic Church, built by the Jesuits of Alexan-

The Niagara, in her last trip from Boston, took out to Liverpool one hundred carcases of fresh pork, packed in ice. They arrived in excellent condition, and were sold at from 32s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per 120 pounds. This is the first im- DeRuyter B. G. Stillman. portation of the kind.

In 1843, the number of lunatics in England and Wales was computed at twenty thousand. The number at present is estimated at thirty George Washington, George Washington, thousand. About five thousand of these belong

It is said that one hundred and six thousand dollars have been subscribed in Western New York, to endow the Madison University, in Richburgh—John B. Cottrell case of its removal to Rochester. It is resolved Richland—Elias Burdick: York, to endow the Madison University, in to remove it.

We see by the Cincinnati Times, of the 3d ult, that a great religious revival prevailed at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. The members of a theatrical company had joined the church, and destroyed all their curtains, scenery, and other Mystic Br. Geo. Greenman appurtenances.

A homestead exemption bill has been introduced into the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, and there seems to be a disposition to

Miss Ellen Stetson, a missionary and teacher NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. among the Cherokees, died at Dwight, in the Cherokee Nation, on the 29th ult.

The State of Missouri is about to construct a \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. lovee along the west bank of the Missistippi; from New Madison to the State line of Arkansas-54 miles.

In Charleston, the Board of Health have called the attention of the Mayor and Common Council to the importance of planting shade trees in the streets—the oak, the elm, and the

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

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

As isted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in the Male Department, and four in the Female Depart

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

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 buil ings under the immediate care of their teachers. They will hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in private families, if particularly desired. Each room for those who board in the Hall is turnished

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

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

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

ADMISSION.

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

ACADEMIC TERMS. .

The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms s 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, 1842 and ending July 12, 1849. As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it

mitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordina-Students prepared to enter classes already in operation,

can be admitted at any time in the terms.

N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special accommodation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than eachers 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

EXPENSES.

Board, per term Room-rent. Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Tuition, Lights, Incidental Expenses, EXTRAS-Music on the Piano Forte.

The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, except the extras above mentioned, need not exceed eighty-five dollars. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment, or satisfactory arrangement.

Every student wishing to have washing done in the Hall, should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchange SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trustees.

ALFRED, June 20, 1848.

CHRISTIAN 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 Mexico, the publishers have sold very nearly 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 cent per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 873 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 374. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. ULTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEELY AT

TERMS:

\$2.50 per year will be charged when sayment is delay

ad more than the market, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach.

The paper discontinued until missings are paid, expected the discretion of the publisher.

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