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NEW JEERRY.

David Plawson PENNSY YANIA:

VIRGINAL ost Oreel—Bi Yanborn

notice, he says :- 1

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

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

PUBLISHED AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STEERT.

VOL. V.-NO. 37.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 1, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 245. hansa line halman hand

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE COSPEL EABLY PREACHED IN THE BAST

to China; but in Hindostan, and other parts of which remain in existence to this day-a good testimony of their fidelity to their mission, and in heathen countries.

Dr. Buchanan, while pursuing his Researches in India, visited the ancient Syrian churches. and has left a very interesting account of his interview with those churches and their bishops, asylum in the mountains of Malay-ala, where it to wait longer will really be impossible. I from which I have made the following extracts, was freely read by upwards of one hundred pray, imperial Heaven, to hasten and confer curtain was drawn. How calmly, how beautinot doubting that they will be acceptable to most of your readers, though somewhat lengthy. The Syrian Christians inhabit the interior of Travancove and Malabar, in the South of India. and have been settled there from the early ages of Christianity. The first notices of this ancient people, in recent times, are to be found in the Portuguese histories.

"When the Portuguese arrived in this country, in the year 1503, they were agreeably surprised to find upwards of a hundred Christian churches; but when they became acquainted with the purity and simplicity of their worship. they were offended. 'These churches,' said the Portuguese, 'belong to the Pope.' 'Who is they maintain the solemn observance of Christthe Pope ? said the natives; 'we never heard ian worship throughout the Empire on the sevof him.' The European priests were yet more enth day. alarmed, when they found that the Hindoo Christians maintained the order and discipline of a regular church under Episcopal jurisdiction; and that for 1300 years past they had enjoyed a succession of bishops, appointed by the Patriarch of Antioch. We, said they, are of the true faith, whatever you from the West may be; for we came from the place where the followers of Christ were first called Christians.

"The first view of the Christian churches in this sequestered region of Hindostan, connected with the idea of their tranquil duration for so many ages, cannot fail to excite pleasing emotions in the mind of the beholder. The form of the oldest buildings is not unlike that of some of the oldest parish churches in Eng | China, in 1832, on occasion of a severe drought land; the style of building of both being of

Saracenic origin. few in number, but pure, and agree in essential by ordering all suspected and accused persons points with those of the Church of England; in the prisons of the metropolis to be tried, so that, although the body of the church appears to be ignorant and formal, there are individuals who are alive to righteousness, who are distinguished from the rest by their purity rigid a piety.'

and was well received. His second visit is thus the people that he was mindful of their suffer-

"When we were approaching the church of presenting the following memorial:-Chinganoor, we were met by one of the Syrian clergy. He was dressed in a white loose vest- world afflicted by extraordinary changes, I ment, with a cap of red silk hanging down be- would not dare to present extraordinary services. of Jean Paul Frederick Richter, a German hind. Being informed who he was, I said to But this year the drought is most unusual. him, in the Syrian language, Peace be unto you. Summer is past, and no rain has fallen. Not by his nephew, Otto Spazier, and published in He was surprised at this salutation, and im- only do agriculture and human beings feel the mediately answered, The God of peace be with dire calamity, but also beasts and insects, herbs language of one wishing to know who I was, of Heaven, am placed over mankind, and am re- lative, "filled me with delight. The reverend of the United States, John Quincy Adams, was After some ceremony, and conversation with my | have been obtained. attendants, they received me with confidence and affection; and the people of the neighbor- sacrifices on the altars of the gods of the land dom. The windows of his room looked to- over seventy years of age, who has been for waiting to know what will befall their mighty and the Mohammedan women, and in short all love. The sole cause is the daily deeper the fancy to southern climes, to beautiful blue saying with great seriousness, and he thought the Judge. by the men an inferior race; and in general are devotion. Hence I have been unable to move sofa, on which he usually read, in a reclining confined to the house for life, like irrational Heaven's heart, and bring down abundant bless- posture, was opposite the window, and before

pleased, for I had now ascertained that there grandfather, the high, honorable, and pure Em- a small piano, and near that a smaller table. were upwards of 200,000 Christians in the South | peror, reverently performed a great snow ser- | Depending from the cage of his birds was a of India, beside the Syrians, who speak the vice. I feel impelled, by ten thousand con- small ladder, that led to his own work table, of that city, related the following interesting tinguished success, have scarcely reached the Malabar language." After an absence of some weeks he thus writes:-

Christians then conducted me to their ancient in attending to the affairs of government, and unobserved, Richter could descend the steps in- gy, to battle with the obstacles of life. Years its station, only to remark the rapidity of the spectacle; a Jewish synagogue and a Christian ought? Whether I have uttered irreverent and a rosewood staff, hung near. All three had had died; the cormorants that prey upon the hind, and religion would sink, with its teachers, church, standing over against each other; exhibiting, as it were, during many revolving ages. the Law and Gospel to the view of the heathen

Speaking of the manuscripts offered to his

In my last communication on the early intro- impress of the pen, or from the partial corro- applied, or the people were left to die in the me to the heart to hear him speak of himself. duction of Christianity in the East, I confined sion of the ink. I scarcely expected that the ditches? Whether the efforts to exterminate It was late, and soon his wife, ever watchful, for the Jews—that was almost all. But now, myself principally to such testimony as related Syrian church would have parted with this or pacify the rebellious mountaineers of Hanan called me away, to return to him in the morn-India, I find testimony, not only circumstantial, hands than our own, (alluding to the revolutions pled on as mire and ashes? To all these topics, revision of his works. The nephew read aloud, but next to positive, that the Apostles them in Hindostan.) And yet, said he, we have kept to which my anxieties have been directed, I and Paul inserted the alterations. When Spaselves planted churches in that extensive field, it, as some think, for near a thousand years. I ought to lay the plumb-line, and strenuously en- zier thought one necessary, he indicated it by wish, said I, that England may be able to keep deavor to correct what is wrong, still recollect- stopping, to draw his attention. With great pacopies of the Scriptures, and the churches occurred to me during my meditations. of the truth and value of the Christian religion which contain them, still continues to excite a "Prostrate, I beg imperial Heaven to pardon and blamed. He thus reconsidered and overchurches.'

> Christianity in the early ages in the East, is furnished by the Armenian Christians:-

city in Asia. Their general character is that and frightened. of a wealthy, industrious, and enterprising people. They are settled in all the principal places of India, where they arrived many centuries before the English. Wherever they colonize, they build churches, and observe the solemnities of the Christian religion in a decorous manner. They have preserved the Bible in its purity; and their doctrines are, so far as the author knows, the doctrines of the Bible. Besides.

language under very auspicious circumstances, the history of which has come down to us. This Bible has ever remained in the possession of the Armenian people; and many illustrious instances of genuine and enlightened piety occur in their history."

Agreeable to my promise, I send you a copy of another of those remarkable Chinese prayers, which I think bears the impress of something beyond what is to be found in heathen worship or pagan temples.

One of the most remarkable of these prayers is for rain, issued by Taukwang, Emperor of at the Capital. Before issuing this paper, he "The doctrines of the Syrian Christians are had endeavored to modify the anger of Heaven and their guilt or innocence established, in order that the course of justice might not be delayed, and witnesses be released from conof life, though sometimes censured for too finement. But these vicarious corrections did not avail; and the drought continuing, he was Dr. Buchanan visited many of their churches, obliged, as high-priest of the Empire, to show ings, and would relieve them, if possible, by

"Oh, alas! imperial Heaven, were not the

women who are not Christians, are accounted atrocity of my sins; but little sincerity and little June days, or to the vintage on the Rhine. A with sincerity,

er, in raising mausolea, and laying out gardens, wenzel cottage.

and the words in every book are numbered, to listen to their affairs? Whether, in the suc- chastens me with a double rod, and one is a But the volume has suffered from time or neglect. cessive military operations on the western fron- very stout cudgel (meaning his blindness): but In certain places, the ink has been totally ob- tiers, there may not have been the horrors of I shall soon be well again. Ah, we have so literated from the page, and left the parchment human slaughter, for the sake of imperial remuch to say and to do. But we shall have a in its state of natural whiteness; but the letters | wards? Whether the largesses bestowed on thousand hours—at least minutes.' His voice can, in general, be distinctly traced from the the afflicted southern provinces were properly was weaker, his words slower, and it wounded manuscript. But the Bishop was pleased to and Kwangtaung, were properly conducted; or ing." present it to me, saying, It will be safer in your whether they led to the inhabitants being tram- Early in the morning he began a complete it a thousand years more. The view of these ing that there may be faults which have not tience and mildness, Paul listened to every ob-

pleasing astonishment in my mind. How won- my ignorance and stupidity, and to grant me lived his whole spiritual life in his works. In derful it is, that, during the dark ages of self-renovation; for myriads of innocent people the comparisons scattered throughout his sixty-Europe, whilst ignorance and superstition in are involved by a single man. My sins are so four volumes, with which, indeed, every page a manner denied the Scriptures to the rest of numerous, that it is difficult to escape from abounds, he found that only two or three were the world, the Bible should have found an them. Summer is past, and autumn is arrived; repeated. gracious deliverance,—a speedy and divinely fully! Another evidence of the introduction of beneficial rain; to save the people's lives; and in some degree redeem my iniquities. Oh, alas! imperial Heaven, observe these things. Oh, alas! imperial Heaven, be gracious to "They are to be found in every principal them. I am inexpressibly grieved, alarmed,

"Reverently this memorial is presented."

THE STREAM OF DEATH.

THERE is a stream, whose narrow tide The krown and unknown worlds divide-Where all must go; Its waveless waters, dark and deep. 'Mid sullen silence downward sweep, With moanless flow.

I saw, where at that dreary flood, Untaught of ill, it neared the tide, Sunk, as to cradled rest, and died Like going home.

Followed, with languid eye, anon. A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan; He gazed upon the leaden stream, And feared to plunge--I heard a scream. And he was gone.

And then a form, in manhood's strength, Came bustling on, till there, at length, He shrunk, and raised the bitter prayer-Too late!-his shriek of wild despair, The waters drowned.

Next stood upon that surgeless shore

A being bowed with many a score

Of toilsome years.

Earth-bound and sad he left the bank. Back turned his dimming eye, and sank-How bitter must thy waters be, O Death! How hard a thing, ah me It is to die!-

I mused-when to that stream again

Another child of mortal men

With smiles drew nigh. "T is the last pang," he calmly said;
"To me, O Death, thou hast no dread; Saviour, I come! Spread but thine arms on yonder shore-I see!—ye waters, bear me o'er!

THE DEATH SCENE OF RICHTER.

There is my home!"

The following description of the dying scene poet, from a notice given of his life, is related Blackwood's Magazine:—

formerly, when, at the twilight hour, I had lis- boy. it his writing table, upon which appeared a "Having searched the records. I find, that, profusion of books, pens, paper, of all colors, Of their next meeting he says, "I was much in the 24th year of Kienlung, my imperial glasses and flowers. At the other window was siderations, to look up and imitate the usage, where the birds were permitted to roam among anecdote:and with trembling anxiety rashly assail Heaven, the confusion, sprinkling with water from the examine myself, and consider my errors, look- flower-glasses the sheet upon which the poet "I have penetrated once more inland to visit ing up and hoping that I may obtain pardon. I was writing. Often was Paul seen to stop in head, no paternal or maternal guardian to pro- What was knowledge, in the thirteenth centhe Syrian churches. At the town of Conotta, ask myself, whether of sacrificial services I his most excited passages, to let his little cana- tect and guide him on his way, reached at I was surprised to meet with Jews and Christ- have been disrespectful? Whether or not ry, with her young, travel, undisturbed, over nightfall the house of a rich planter, who took ians in the same street. The Jews led me first pride and prodigality have had a place in my the page, where the water she scattered from him in fed, lodged, and sent him on his way, to their synagogue, and allowed me to take heart, springing up there unobserved? Whether, her feathers, mingled with the ink from his pen, with his blessing. These kind attentions cheeraway some manuscripts for money. The Syrian from the length of time, I have become remiss In the corner of the room was a door, by which, ed his heart, and inspired him with fresh enerchurch. I afterwards sat down on an eminence have been unable to attend to them with that to the garden, and on a cushion near it rested passed; Providence was his guide; he had enabove the town, to contemplate this interesting serious diligence and strenuous effort which I his white, silky-haired poodle. A hunting bag, tered the legal profession; his kind benefactor words, and have deserved reprehension? Wheth- often been the companions of his wanderings, substance of man, had formed a conspiracy to into insignificance. Ignorance cannot a wield er perfect equity has been attained in confer- when, on beautiful days, he was wont to pass despoil the widow of her estates. She commitring rewards or inflicting punishments? Wheth- through the chesnut avenue, to the little Rol- ted her cause to the nearest counsel, who prov-I have distressed the people and wasted pro- All in the room retained its usual position, ed and entertained by her and her deceased

perty? Whether, in the appointment of offi- but the ruling hand appeared to have been ab- husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacers, I have failed to obtain proper persons, and sent. The light was shaded, and the windows cious gratitude was now added to the ordinary tains the Old and New Testaments, engrossed have found no means of appeal? Whether, in long hours, with uncovered breast, in the open cured to her in perpetuity; and, Mr. Stephen's on strong vellum, in large folio, having three persecuting heterodox sects, the innocent have air, lay supported with cushions, and shrouded added with an emphasis of emotion that sent ful accuracy—the character Estrangilo Syriac, gistrates have insulted the people, and refused his eyes forever closed. 'Heaven,' said he, 'that orphan boy stands before you !

jection, and himself related, explained, praised.

On the 14th of November, the same year, the

Noon had by this time arrived. Richter, supposing it was night, said it was time to go to rest, and wished to retire. He was wheeled into his sleeping aparment, and all was arranged as if for repose; a small table near his bed, with a glass of water, and his watches; a com-My beautiful flowers, my lovely flowers.'

Although his friends sat around the bed, as he imagined it was night, they conversed no longer; he arranged his arms as if for repose, and Ireland, there being no employment in the which was to prove the repose of death, and world so desirable, in my eyes, as to labor for

Deep silence pervaded the apartment. Caroline sat at the head of the bed, with her eyes immovably fixed upon the face of her beloved husband. Otto had retired, and the nephewsat with Plato's Pheadon in his hand, open at the death of Socrates. At that moment a tall and beautiful form entered the chamber; and, at the foot of the bed, with hands raised to heaven, and, deeply moved, he repeated aloud the pray er of his Mosaic faith. It was Emanuel, and next to Otto, the most beloved of Richter's

About six o'clock the physician entered. Richter still appeared to sleep; his features became every moment holier, his brow more heavenly, but it was cold as marble to the touch; critical villain. He hates the Liturgy. He and as the tears of his wife fell upon it. it remained immovable. At length his respiration became less regular, but his features always eyes, clasping his hands, and began to sing calmer, more heavenly. A slight convulsion passed over his face; the physician cried out, That is death! and all was quiet. The spirit had departed. All sank upon their knees in prayer.

"NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP."

There are probably no four lines in the English language, that are repeated so many times daily, as the following:

> "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; I pray the Lord my soul to take.

And it is not only children and youth that repeat them. Many whose heads are "silvered over with age," have been accustomed to re-"Such a call from the immortal old man, as their eyes in sleep, every night since they were mean by bishops—rascals like yourself, Kidder you. He accosted the Rajah's servants in the and trees, almost cease to live. I, the minister | it entered my solitary apartment," says his re- taught them in infancy. The late ex-President | minister | bishops, factious, sniveling | Presbyand immediately returned to the village to an- sponsible for keeping the world in order, and image of his beautiful old age, the just reward among that number. A bishop of the Methodnounce our approach. When we arrived, I was tranquilizing the people. Although it is impost of a holy life, rose before me, and with joyful ist Church, in addressing a Sabbath School, received at the door of the Church. I was re-sible for me to sleep or eat with composure; haste I traveled through the wet days of Octo-told the children that he had been accustomed Court? Richard, thou art an old knave. Thou ceived by three presbyters or priests, who were although I am scorched with grief, and tremble ber, and entered his study on the 24th of that to say that little prayer every night since his hast written books enough to load a cart, and habited in like manner, in white vestments. with anxiety; still, after all, no genial showers month. The same joyful tremor affected me as mother taught it to him when he was a little every book as full of sedition as an egg is full

"Now I lay me down to sleep."

TOUCHING STORY.

Hon, A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School "A poor little orphan boy, on a cold night in

ed to be the orphan boy, years before welcom-

RICHARD BAXTER'S ZEAL. My soul, says Mr. Baxter, is much more affect-

ed with thoughts for the miserable world, and more drawn out in desire of their conversion, than heretofore. I was wont to look little further in my prayers, as not considering the state of the rest of the world; only I prayed as I better understand the case of the world, and the method of the Lord's prayer, so there is nothing that lies so heavy upon my heart as the thought of the miserable nations of the earth. It being the most astonishing part of God's providence to me, that he so far forsakes almost all the world, and confines his special favor to so few, that so small a portion of the world has the profession of Christianity in comparison of heathers, Mohammedans, and infidels! and, that among professed Christians, there are so few that are saved from gross delusions, and have any competent knowledge and, that among these there are so few that are seriously religious, and truly set their hearts on heaven—I cannot be affected so much with the calamities of my own prelations, or the land of my nativity, as with the case of the heathen, Mohammedan, and ignorant nations of the earth. No part of my prayers is so deeply serious as for the conversion of the infidel and ungodly world—that God's name may be sanctified, and his kingdom come, and his will be done in earth as it is done in heaven. Nor was I ever before mon one, and a repeater. His wife now brought so sensible what a plague a division of lanhim a wreath of flowers that a lady had sent to guages was, which hinders our speaking to him, for every one wished to add some charm them, for their conversion; nor what a great to his last days. As he touched them carefully, sin tyranny is, which excludes the gospel from for he could neither see nor smell them, he ap- most of the nations. Could we but go among peared to rejoice in the images of flowers in the Tartars, Turks, and other heathers, and his mind, for he said repeatedly to Caroline, speak their language, I should be but little troubled for the silencing of eighteen hundred ministers at once in England, nor for all the rest that were cast out here, and in Scotland, the winning of such miserable souls; which makes me greatly honor Mr. John Elliott, the Apostle of the Indians in New England, and all who have so labored.

THE TRIAL OF BAXTER.

When the trial came on, a crowd of those who loved and honored Baxter, filled the court. Two Whig barristers of great note, Pollexfen and Wallop, appeared for the defendant. Pollexfen had scarce begun his address to the Jury. when the Chief Justice broke forth: "Pollexfen, I know you well. I will set a mark upon you. You are the patron of the faction. This is an old rogue, a schismatical knave, a hypowould have nothing but long-winded cant without book;" and then his lordship turned up his through his nose, in imitation of what he supposed to be Baxter's style of praying Lord, we are thy people, thy peculiar people, thy dear people." Pollexfen gently reminded the Court that his late Majesty had thought Baxter deserving of a bishopric. "And what ailed the old blockhead then," cried Jeffries, "that he did not take it?" His fury now rose to madness. He called Baxter a dog, and swore that it would be no more than justice to whip such a villain through the whole city. such a villain through the whole city. Baxter himself attempted to put in a word, but the Chief Justice drowned all expostulation in a torrent of ribaldry and invective, mingled with scraps of Hudibras. "My lord," said the old man, "I have been much blamed by Dissenters for speaking respectfully of bishops." "Baxter for bishops!" cried the Judge, "that's peat them as their last prayer before closing a merry conceit, indeed. I know what you terians." Again Baxter essayed to speak, and again Jeffries bellowed, "Richard, Richard, dost thou think we will let thee poison the of meat. By the grace of God, I'll look after "Some days ago I fasted, and offered rich tened here, with his family, to the voice of wis- In conversing recently with a ship-master, thee. I see a great many of your brotherhood ing villages came round, women as well as and the grain; and had to be thankful for wards the rising sun, and far over the garden, many years a deacon in the Church, he said don. But, by the grace of God Almighty, I men. The sight of women assured me that I gathering clouds and slight showers, but not and over scattered trees and houses, towards that when he followed the seas, and even before will crush you all." * * The noise of was once more (after a long absence from Eng- enough to cause gladness. Looking up, I con- the Fitchtelgebirge, that bounded the horizon. he indulged a hope that he was a Christian, he weeping was heard from some of those who land) in a Christian country. For the Hindoo sider that Heaven's heart is benevolence and A mingled perfume of flowers and grapes led never lay down in his berth at night without surrounded Baxter. "Sniveling calves!" said [Macauley's History of England.

A PREMATURE MINISTRY.

Facts are full of instruction on this subject. Not a few young men of bright promise, who might have become champions of the truth, have become so impatient to enter into the ministry, that they have fatally blighted their own prospects; and instead of attaining to dispoint of mediocrity. The minister now, whose maxim is to expect little things, and attempt January, with no home or roof to shelter his little things, mistakes the day in which he lives. tury, is agnorance now. What w then, is imbecility and stupidity now. As was said in another case, it becomes not our sacred profession, in this period of intellectual progress, to remain like the ship that is moored to current that is sweeping by. Let the intelli-gence of the age outstrip us, and leave us bethis intelligence. Give to the Church, & feeble ministry, and the world breaks from your hold. and your main-spring of moral influence is gone.

COLLEGE IN CALCUTTA -A college for the There is a volume which was deposited in thereby the acts of government have been petty one of the remote churches, near the mountains, and vexatious to the people? Whether punish- in former years, even before the snow-drop had cause with a zeal not easy to be resisted; he tablished in Calcutta, under the auspices of which metits a particular description. It con- ments have been unjustly inflicted or not? loosened the icy crust of winter, had worked succeeded; the estates of the widow were se- the Congregationalist churches in the loosened the icy crust of winter, had worked succeeded; The missionaries of the London Missionary Se-columns in a page, and is written with beauti. not been involved? Whether or not the ma- in furs, upon the sofa; his body contracted, and an electric thrill to the hearts of the audience, principal object is the education of a mative ministry.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 1, 1849.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND "THE SABBATH."

Several of the religious papers are out upon General Taylor for what they call a "gross violation of the Sabbath." It seems that on his way to Washington, he reached Louisville on Sunday morning, Feb. 11, accompanied by two boats crowded with people. He went first to New Albany, where he stopped a few hours, then crossed over, and was received by the Mayor, who heartily welcomed him to the hospitalities of the city. The streets were one mass of human beings throughout the whole in the different neighborhoods. About the first ligence and enterprise. length and breadth, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The windows and roofs were also crammed with spectators, who cheered, waved handkerchiefs, flags, &c. "For this gross viola- terest, more than usual, was felt in attending idea. Fulton and Peoria counties have eleven tion of the Sabbath," says one of the papers, "the President elect must be held mainly responsible. With a steamboat chartered for his accommodation, and subject to his control, there was no necessity for his reaching Louisville on the Lord's day, much less for his landing there But this arrival was a part of the programme of his journey; arrangements were made for it beforehand, and the Sabbath was openly and deliberately violated by him who is soon to sit in the chair of the nation. Will he suffer himself to be inaugurated on the Sabbath the fourth day of March next? Let it be re membered, to the honor of President Polk, that he has never been guilty of a public breach of ruary, I baptized seven; and on the third Sab. thing for exaggeration. And the Christian the Fourth Commandment."

If this were the first instance of the "violation of the Sabbath" by the President elect, we should not be surprised at the indignation which it excites. But when we consider that this act is in with the Church, are all young people, and the perfect keeping with his former acts, we confess largest proportion of them young men. Surely ters, the annual Message of the Governor of that such violent expressions of indignation do somewhat surprise us. The fact is notorious, that Sunday has always been a lucky day with while the fleece was wet, it was dry all around; show :- "Over \$3,000,000 in original indebted-General Taylor. Several of his most successful | while the showers of God's grace have thus de- | ness has been taken up and canceled." "The battles—the battles which have given him popu- scended upon us, it is dearth and barrenness all Illinois and Michigan Canal, which for so long larity, and raised him to the Presidential Chair is marvelous in our eyes." "Not unto us, not was the cause of so many fruitless struggles, is -were fought on Sunday. It need not surprise unto us. but unto the name be all the praise." at length completed; and from the success atany body, therefore, that when, on the strength of the popularity these battles have secured, the people call him to take the helm of Government he should start from home on a Sunday, and so arrange matters as to be publicly received at Louisville on a Sunday. Nor need they be astonished if he should even go so far as to take the oath of office on a Sunday; for, with the experience he has had, it would not be surprising if he should regard such a circumstance as indicative of the same success in his civil career which has attended him in his military career.

The facts in this case suggest at least one inthan to work on Sunday—that those who deseend, while those who keep the Sunday almost always succeed in their plans. But here is never been guilty of a public breach of the can be explained, consistently with the theory Polk and General Taylor are both "guilty of violating the Fourth Commandment" every piety even in breaking the Fourth Commandment, while Gen. Taylor has made no such pretherefore the General is prospered, while the President is confounded. Without staking our reputation upon the correctness of this theory, we commend it to the attention of those accustomed to investigate such subjects.

BEVIVAL IN PISCATAWAY, N. J.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

From a business letter I wrote you in January, you published an extract, giving to your was in progress in this place. Believing that profitable returns, and is generally so well rethere may be an anxiety among the readers of warded, that every one who can, conducts busiyour paper to hear more from us, I embrace few particulars for publication.

For nearly three years, our additions have been but few, although, as a church, we have enjoyed uninterrupted peace and Christian fellowship. Those who have been reported as excluded, have gone from us, and left the church and country; a number have been removed by death, and some have moved to other parts; so that the number of communicants was decreasing, while our congregation was filling up with a class of young people, the children that God had given us, who were the stated hearers of the word, but yet unconverted. The condition of the rising generation became a subject of thought and conversation among our brethren. Deep anxiety was felt for them; and often, at our prayer meetings, they were made subjects of special prayer. The first week in September, we commenced our evening prayer meet country. A fertile soil, and a congenial climate, some years since.

secret prayer; third, on social or congrega- parts. Any person acquainted with the characprayer. We were happily encouraged to find conjecture from these statistics what kind of an increase in our meetings every week, both people we have in this part of Illinois. We in numbers and interest, as they were attended | are not behind any part of the Union in intel of November, it was apparent that God was quire what they must do to be saved; the im- | glance at the pocket map I have before recomtrust will yet follow their Lord and Master in his holy ordinance. Those who have united for years to come. we have been abundantly blessed, and we are often led to inquire, Why hath the Lord thus distinguished us? We are like Gideon's fleece;

W. B. GILLETT. NEW MARKET, N. J., Feb. 22, 1849.

LETTERS FROM ILLINOIS—NO. 8. PLEASANT HILL, near Farmington, Ill., 24th of 1st mo., 1849.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—

From several letters that have come to hand from the East, it appears that there is some incredulity among our friends respecting what is said of Illinois. To some, it is a strange land, and they can scarcely believe that a land so far off, and so lately the abode of savages, can now abound with cultivated and fruitful fields! teresting inquiry. For a few years past, this Whatever may be the incredulity of some, this country has been flooded with publications de- part of the country enjoys a prosperity beyond signed to show how much better it is to rest the most sanguine expectations of those who have not seen it. What I have written respectcrate the Sunday are peculiarly exposed to ing it, is rather under than over the truth, as calamities, and almost always come to some bad | can be made to appear by real facts in the history of the people. It is possible that slight topographical errors may have occurred in General Taylor, a man who has whipped the my remarks upon places where I have had so Mexicans over and again on Sunday, just ready | short an acquaintance; but respecting the gento take the Presidential Chair; while Mr. Polk, eral features of the country, I am confident that the man who set the General on, and who "has I have made no mistake. As it respects the statistics of commerce which I have given, I Fourth Commandment," is compelled reluct- had them from the most reliable sources; I antly to retire. How this state of things made no guess upon them. I have given them as they were given to me, by persons concerned of the publications alluded to, is more than we in the establishments referred to. As it respects can tell. A theory occurs to us, however, which the fertility of the soil, I have no hesitation in is consistent with the facts of the case, and quite affirming, that as a whole it is without exception likely to be true. Our theory would be, that Mr. the richest tract of land I have seen in any part of the world. Potatoes, turnips, beets, onions, cabbages, and all other horticultural producweek; but Mr. Polk has been guilty of the tions common to this latitude, grow as large, as inconsistency of making great pretensions to abundant, and as richly flavored, as they can be found in any part of the world. The fruit season was over when I arrived, but I am intensions, and has only acted as he has talked; formed that it was very abundant; and so I should judge by the quantities which housekeepers still have by them, the very thrifty appearance of the orchards, and the prices at which fruit is now sold. Apples are yet for sale at 50c. per bushel; dried apples \$1 25; dried peaches \$2 per bushel.

Persons who immigrate to these parts must calculate to rely chiefly on their own industry for prosperity; for labor is scarce, and generally commands high prices. The reason for this is readers an intimation that a revival of religion obvious; labor, judiciously laid out, produces ness on his own account; so that, although the present favorable opportunity to sketch a many persons immigrate here empty handed, they so soon acquire the means of buying themselves farms, or of setting up some other business on their own account, that the number of persons who hire out is as constantly diminished by this means, as it is increased by annual immigrations. I have become acquainted with dated Sept. 1, 1808. It was a small folio, each several Irishmen, and others, who had nothing but their own industry when they arrived a few years ago, but who are now considerable land owners. The opportunities for doing this are doubtless now somewhat diminished, but there are still far greater opportunities for industry and economy to acquire independence than in any of the States east of the mountains. At least this is so with respect to acquiring landed

> estates. A very little reasoning upon the statements I have made respecting the natural advantages of this tract of country, may lead any one to see adequate cause for the agricultural and commercial prosperity which I have represented as attending and awaiting this part of the

ings. At that meeting our low estate in spirit are the natural basis for making agricultural ual things was deeply impressed upon the mind, wealth. To develop this, we have as industriwhen it was unanimously agreed, that each one ous and enterprising a population as can be To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder should make it a subject of prayer, and each found in any part of our country. According one resolved to do what he could to make the to a series of statistics of immigrants kept by a meetings interesting. To do this, it was deem- gentleman in Peoria city, the population that ed necessary that we would not only attend the have come in through that port, are reckoned meetings with our families, but that family and from their several States and countries in the closet prayer should be closely attended to, and following proportions, viz: New York 158, that all, when they came to the meeting, be | Pennsylvania 144, Germany 106, Ohio 89, Mascareful to possess the fullness of the Spirit's in- sachusetts 66, Virginia 42, Ireland 61, England fluence in their own souls. About this time I 57, Maryland 30, Kentucky 26, Connecticut 26, happy to add, that there is a good prospect of its had preached four sermons on the subject of New Hampshire 19, Indiana 13, New Jersey prayer - first, on family prayer; second, on 11, and so on in a descending ratio from other tional prayer; and fourth, on the subjects of teristics of our people, as a nation, may easily

Many persons at the East think that so far to about to visit us in mercy. Some began to in- the West we can have no market; but a single is entertaining, and may serve to turn the attenpenitent were often seen weeping; and an in- | mended, is sufficient to show the fallacy of this the preached word. The last Sabbath in De- townships lying on the Illinois River, stretching cember we commenced holding a series of eve- a distance of nearly seventy miles upon a stream ning meetings, and continued them the most of as well adapted to steamboat navigation as the liberal estimate of the subject. I shall take the time for five weeks. They were attended | Hudson River. Last year the Illinois and from the beginning with signal displays of God's | Michigan Canal was opened, which connects favor. The most of the members of the Church | the waters of the great northern lakes with the were in a good state of religious enjoyment | Mississippi River; and as these counties lie at from the commencement, and were ready to about an equal distance between Chicago and engage with becoming ardor and zeal in the St. Louis, those channels give us a ready outlet vineyard of the Lord. Brother Crandall, of to the greatest commercial routes in the world. Plainfield, was with us, except when he was Thousands of bushels of wheat were carried obliged to be with his own people; and his faith- from these two counties to the Oswego mills ful labors among us were blessed of the Lord. | last summer, and floured and put into the New May he be rewarded an hundred fold. On the York market before that which grew in westsixth day of the week before the third Sabbath ern New York was ready. Whoever looks at in January, it being our preparatory season, I | these facts, may easily see the cause of our baptized nine; and on the first Sabbath in Feb. | commercial prosperity, without allowing any bath four; making in all twenty, that have been | philanthropist may easily see the importance of baptized. Some have united by letter, and laboring to plant the holy institutions of Jehovah others, who have obtained a hope in Christ, we and of Jesus in the midst of such a rapidly growing population as this now is, and must be

> Since I wrote the most of my foregoing let Illinois has been published, from which it appears that the whole State is in a condition of financial prosperity, as the following items will to realize the hopes of its warmest friends. The amount derived from tolls the past season approaches very nearly the sum of \$88,000, while its capacity for business, comparatively has scarcely been taxed at all." "The total amount of the State debt is \$16,612,795 37, and it is believed, that ample provision is made by law to liquidate the same in a reasonable amount of time. The taxes upon the inhabitants of the State are no more burdensome here than in many of the older States of the Union, as the following tax bill, paid by one of our brethren, for the year 1848 will show: "Number of acres 80; value \$280; State \$1 04; county \$1 12; total land tax \$2 58. Value of personal property \$70; tax 70c.; total \$3 28." It will easily be seen by this bill, that the assessor's estimate of the property of the citizens is considerably below real value; and that then the tax is in no particular rated very high.

Most kinds of farming stock may generally be purchased in these counties 25 per cent. lower than on the eastern side of the mountains; but in the southern and eastern parts of the State it may often be purchased 50 per cent. lower. Merchants' goods, and mechanics' wares, are not generally more than 25 per cent. higher, and in some cases they can be bought at nearly the same prices as in the eastern

the above statements. Our mechanics and most part the same modes of doing business, | thought with them to this day. the same manners in society, and the same domestic habits, obtain here as in those States. In some districts families from almost all the above-named localities are intermingled in one neighborhood, so that it will take a whole generation to melt them down into one perfectly homogeneous mass. Still there is a general harmony and good feeling, arising from their good sense, and general sympathy with each other's loss of early associations, and newly acquired circumstances. In some localities, the greater part of the settlers are from one particular State, so that they have their own original habits and manners, with but little foreign admixture. As a general thing, the morals of the people are here what they are in the States from which they came; frequently with a relaxation of religious feeling proportioned to their removal from local restraints, and the religious associations to which they have been accustomed. Agricultural and commercial wealth, especially among a people of cultivated domestic habits, must always open a profitable market for artisans and manufacturers; hence any one may judge, with the prices above noted, shall compel them to violate their religious faith and our exceedingly cheap living, what the prospects would be in coming here as a settler, in any useful occupation of life. S. D.

FIRST RELIGIOUS PAPER.—The Exeter News Letter says that the first religious paper was commenced at Portsmouth, N. H., and was page being 9 1-4 inches by 8 3-4. It was published once in two weeks, at \$1 a year. Elias Smith was the editor and proprietor. The next religious paper was the Boston Recorder, and was commenced in 1816.

Making a Virtue of Necessity.—A clergyman in Easthampton, having ineffectually sought to prevent a ball, obtained leave to open it with prayer. The festivities proceeded with spirit after this devotional preface. The Springfield Republican, in noticing the fact, observes that a similar occurrence took place in Longmeadow PENNSYLVANIA SUNDAY LAW. BORDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 22, 1849.

Yesterday I received the gratifying intelligence, that the Senate of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 13 to 11, had passed the Bill exempting the Seventh-day Baptists from the penalties of the Act of 1794, under which they have suffered so much persecution of late; and, I am final passage through the House of Representa-

tives. So mote it be.

This morning the "Spirit of the Times," spirited penny daily, published he Philadelphia, contains a letter from its facetious correspondent at Harrisburg, abounding with good, random hits, and some miserable misses; still, his mess tion of those who have never looked into this matter, or who have always treated those who differ from them, as in error, and not to be tolerated, into a proper channel, and to a more care that he, "John of York," be better posted up in reference to the history of the seventhday Sabbath, and the seventh day people.

W. M. F. House of Representatives, ?

I AM SITTING HERE, in the House, listening to the second and third reading of local bills, that our excellent Speaker is putting through at the rate of forty per hour. I am almost at a loss to find something on which to write a letter. It can't be done out of private bills; you might as well attempt to squeeze blood out of a brick Stop! here's something. The Senate, in stigated by Mr. King, of Bedford, and not having the fear of Sabbath Associations before its Seventh-day Baptists from the operation of the act of 1794, relative to the observance of the first day of the week. The matter is about this

About eighteen hundred and forty-nine years ago last twenty-fifth December, there was a great reformer born, none less than the Son of God, who established upon earth a new era in religion; preaching the most noble, liberal, and holy doctrines; forgiving injuries and persecutending its operations thus far, seems destined there have been a good many lateral congregations of worshipers in the Christian faith, some of them retaining something of the original principles proclaimed by the Saviour, and many new paths, and rather narrower paths, too, than that trodden by the Son of the Virgin. Well, among these latter-day saints were a Pennsylvania Legislature—the descendants of men and women who left the old world for conscience sake—who passed a law in 1794, as aforesaid, making it a misdemeanor, or something worse, for people to work on the first day of the week. Time passed on, and among the branches

continually starting out from the decaying stump of the simple original religion of Christ, came a sect, who, after a figuring that would puzzle the immense Deshong, discovered that the seventh and not the first day of the week was the bona fide Sabbath. In all else they worshiped, and still worship, the same God, with all the devotion and bigotry necessary to establish themselves as a worthy worldly sect; and it may be that they are as good as any of the associations called churches. I can't tell, nor can you, reader, whether they are right or wrong in regard to the day. They think they are right, and have a right to their opinions and their worship. I cannot confine myself to their views, but I don't care to quarrel with them about it. The only being who has a right to judge them is the Other circumstances, respecting which some God they worship, and it strikes me that all of balances on the Great Book without interfering tradesmen are like our farmers, chiefly from with the conscientious ideas of others. But our own States east of the mountains, mostly the framers of the law in question thought difnorth of Mason and Dixon's line; and for the ferently, and, it seems, their successors have

the Almighty of the care of watching over his numerous flock, have persecuted this little sect of Seventh-day Baptists; fining them for alledged transgressions, and often imprisoning them in default of payment of such fines. Many a stern, roundheaded old seventh-day disciple, has paid the penalty in prison, and, doubtless, considered himself a martyr almost equal to St. Peter. I am liberal enough to believe, that if the seventh-day people had as large a majority as the first-day folks have, they would be just as unreasonable. But is the thing right now, or would it be then ?—that is the question. Whose business is it whether a man worships on Sunday or Saturday, or not at all? The Hebrews observe Saturday, and out of respect to the first-day worshipers, in Philadelphia, at least, do not work on Sunday. That, too, is because they are few in number. The Seventh-day a free people, and do n't choose to do it. Who perate wherever the gospel zeal has spread." -these descendants of the Pilgrims, these children of freedom and this free land? They hold day of the week. "Ah!" say you, "but that was for food, it was an act of necessity." "Indeed," responds the seventh-day man. "was it? Christ fed a multitude upon five loaves and two fishes, and they were all content and had twelve baskets full left. He could have satisfied his own hunger and the cravings of the stomachs of those who were with him by his will, alone, but he plucked the corn that his followers might and we worship on different days; one of us is wrong, though each believe he is right. Let us

meet on mutual ground, treat each other as brothers traveling for the same goal, and leave the matter of day to God." That would be Christian-like. There is a place some where upon the globe, that readers of geography and travels have doubtless heard of, called Smyrna, where there

are five different days observed as the Sabbath

Christians, the Greek Christians, the Hebrews the Armenians, and the Turks. Now how would it do for the Protestant or Roman Catholic Christians there, or any other, or every other sect, to compel all other sects to observe their particular day? There would be but two workng days in the week, and a man who happened to have a family of a dozen persons would not be able to feed them. They get along very well there, however, each worshiping as he thinks right, and leaving the others to do the same. In our own country, in the Crescent City, the same liberty of conscience is allowed, and, bad as we call her, New Orleans is, under the circumstances, as moral and law-respecting as Philadelphia. In truth, as far as riots and hidden crime go, Philadelphia is the worst city

I am glad this bill has passed the Senate. It will pass the House also, and should be amended so as to include the Hebrews and all other sects who worship on other than the first day of the week. We do not suspend business on THEIR Sabbath; why should they be compelled to do it Religiously thine.

John of York.

FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED .- Ex-Governor Slade, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of National Popular Education, has published a Circular, inviting applications from ladies who desire to go to the West as teachers under the patronage of the Board. Four classes of teachers have already been collected and sent out, who are located principally in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. It is proposed to collect a fifth class at Hartford, Ct., on the 23d of March, give them six weeks' instruction on subjects calculated to fit them for teaching, and send them out on the 3d of May. Those selected from the applicants will be expected to pay their expenses to Hartford, and legislative eyes, passed a bill exempting the their board there at \$1 50 per week. Their instruction will be gratuitous, and the Board will defray their traveling expenses from Hartford to their places of destination, with the understanding that these traveling expenses are to be refunded if the teachers should hereafter be able to refund. Those sent out are expected to continue teaching two years, if health should permit. Applications should be addressed to tions; and baptizing with his own blood all who " The Committee for Selecting Teachers," Hartwere willing to follow his righteous example. ford, Ct. Each application should state the age. residence, and religious denomination of the applicant, and the branches in which she feels qualified to instruct; and should be accompanied by testimonials, from some reliable chalking out, by the light of religious progress, source, in regard to her education, natural peculiarities, and moral and religious character.

> FINANCES OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION. -The "Macedonian" represents the financial condition of the Baptist Missionary Union as rather unpromising. The expenditures this year are necessarily larger than those of the preceding year, yet the amount of donations and legacies received in the first nine months, was less by nearly four thousand dollars than in the corresponding months of last year. Forty thousand dollars must be received from churches and individuals in the months of January, February, and March, to meet the expenses of the year which ends then, to say nothing of reducing the debt of the Union. The Macedonian says that if this amount is not received, the debt must be increased or the missions curtailed.

A GOOD "HABIT."—The Dayspring gives some instructive statistics of the benevolent contributions of a small parish in the State of have made inquiry, are equally obvious from us have enough to do if we settle our individual Massachusetts. It says that the town contains a population of 976 souls, and a valuation of property of \$263,420. The church numbers 217 members, and pays its minister \$700. In 1845, this town gave to the American Board The consequences of this law have been, that \$625 00, and in 1847, \$650 00—in addition to fanatical people, who appear to think that they \$1,449 35 given to other benevolent objects. have been selected for the purpose of relieving This was done without the visit of an agent, or any extraordinary means. It is the religious habit of the people.

> REFORMATION IN LAPLAND.—An English paper says that there are accounts from Norway of an extensive religious movement among the supine and vice sunken Laplanders. The revival commenced on the Swedish frontier, with the labors of Swedish missionaries, and had already extended far into the interior of Norway, working wondrous changes. The writer says:-

"Not only has more than one Laplander been roused to become a preacher of righteousness and salvation by the Cross of Chrst, but the reality of the divine work is evidenced by the fruits of a moral reformation—the proverbially Baptists might do the same thing, but they are drunken Laplander becoming sober and tem-

SURGICAL OPERATION. - Some three weeks you up the example of Christ, and tell you that ago, Mr. Albert Rogers, of Brooklyn, fell from he and his companions plucked corn on the first the Fulton Market, and received a wound in the arm. After various unsuccessful attempts to heal it, the physicians decided that an artery had been injured, and that it would be necessary to cut into the neck and tie the artery. This severe and dangerous operation was performed on Friday last, by Dr. Parker of N. Y. assisted by Drs. Mason, Marvin, and others of see that while he was rigid in the enforcement Brooklyn. It occupied nearly half an hour, of his laws, he was liberal and generous. You and caused a great effusion of blood; but it is thought the patient will recover.

ACCIDENT AT WESTERLY, R. I.—On the 19th of February, while Mr. Thomas Hall, of Westerly, R. I., was preparing to blast a rock in a well which he was digging, the charge unexpectedly exploded, blowing out one of his eyes, breaking his skull, and otherwise injuring him, by the English, French, Spanish, and American so that he is not expected to live.

In the S House in ernment Narrative was twice on Finance certain cit the Isthmu ing \$12,000 presented i ture of his Southern w Bill was to tinued till t In the H ing the Cal ness in ord disposing of Report of ceived and

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MTED.—Ex-Governor cretary of the Board

cation, has published ations from ladies who s teachers under the lour classes of teachlected and sent out, in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. It th class at Hartford, ive them six weeks' lated to fit them for it on the 3d of May. plicants will be exes to Hartford, and per week. Their tous, and the Board expenses from Hartnation, with the unveling expenses are ers should hereafter ent out are expected ears, if health should uld be addressed to ing Teachers," Harton should state the jus denomination of inches in which she

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General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

February 19.

In the Senate, the joint resolution from the House in favor of supplying the Russian Government with a copy of Commodore Wilkes' Narrative of the late Exploring Expedition, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Finance. A memorial was presented from certain citizens proposing to carry the Mails and Military Stores of the United States across the Isthmus of Panama for a sum not exceeding \$12,000 per annum. Mr. Yulee, of Florida, presented a resolution passed by the Legislature of his State on the subject of Slavery and rived at New York, Feb. 24th, with fourteen Southern wrongs. The General Appropriation days later intelligence from Europe. Bill was taken up, and its consideration continued till the hour of adjournment.

ing the California Territorial Bill the first busi- indicate that a liberal policy is to be pursued ness in order in Committee of the Whole, after by the present administration. The free trade disposing of the Mexican Indemnity Bill. The policy will doubtless be carried out. Report of the Smithsonian Institute was received and ordered printed. The Senate Bill said to be active. providing for the payment of the expenses of the delegation from the Chippewa Indians, was passed. The bill to indemnify Mexico for her claims against the United States was taken up and passed.

February 20.

designed to carry into effect the 12th Article of to have checked all movements of the kind, if the late Treaty with Mexico. A Committee of any were contemplated. seven was appointed to inquire into the merits of an invention for applying Electro Magnetism to the purposes of navigation and locomotion. will pursue, or the course which the different Mr. Hale submitted a large number of abolition petitions, which were laid on the table. The Naval Appropriation Bill was reported with amendments. The General Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and a long discussion arose upon an amendment proposing to extend the Revenue Laws of the United States over California and New Mexico; also to extend the Constitution of the United States, and all general laws which are applicable over the same; likewise that the President appoint the officers, and make the necessary regulations to carry these provisions into effect—the object being to preserve order, and administer justice in those territories.

In the House, the bill authorizing the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles was passed. The bill making certain alterations in the Mileage Law was then taken up, but not acted upon. In the course of the discussion, it was stated that the sum annually paid to members and officers of Government for mileage, was nearly five hundred thousand dollars. The bill to increase the efficiency of the Army was considered for a while, and then laid on the

February 21.

The SENATE passed the House Bill making provision for a new land district in Missouri; the Chippewa Land District. The General a Public School in Philadelphia. It appears Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and the that some mischievous boys amused themselves question of extending the Revenue Laws over by putting burning paper in the flue, and the

The House took up the bill regulating the mileage of members, and providing that the distance for which mileage shall be allowed be computed by the shortest continuous route, and likewise restricting the amount to be appropriated to the purchase of books for members After some debate, the bill was passed by a vote of 157 to 16. A bill was passed relative to school lands in Alabama. The bill to abolish the Franking Privilege, and Reduce Postage, was taken up and debated till the hour of ad journment.

February 22.

The SENATE passed the joint resolution in favor of furnishing emigrants to California with arms and ammunition from the Public Stores, on certain terms. The General Appropriation Bill was then taken up, when Mr. Webster sub- Hempstead, L. I., was set on fire, and Mrs. Milmitted a few remarks, principally with refer- ler, her daughter, and two sons, who slept in ence to the Territorial question. He conclud- the upper part of the house, were smothered, ed by exhibiting a paper, which he proposed to as was at first supposed. But on examining their offer hereafter, as an amendment to the General | remains, after the fire, the coroner's jury decid-Appropriation Bill, authorizing the President ed that they had all been murdered, and the to maintain possession of New Mexico and Cal- house fired to conceal the deed. Mr. Miller ifornia, and, for the purpose of preserving authority and order in those territories, directing hour, with a load of articles for the market. him to employ such force as may be necessary | Suspicion has since fixed upon him as the murof the Army and Navy. The existing laws to | derer, and he has been arrested, but the case is appropriation to be made for this object. The the perpetrators of the bloody deed. Secretary having read the paper, it was ordered printed. Mr. Dayton then offered a paper of a similar purport, which was also read and ordered printed.

was taken up. An amendment was adopted, March, but the bill was not finally acted upon, very language of Mr. Gott's resolution. In the The bill to extend the Revenue Laws of the Senate, the resolutions, as amended, were adopt-United States over the territories acquired from | ed by a vote of 14 ayes to 2 noes. A resolution Mexico, was passed.

February 23.

Revenue Laws for New Mexico and California, of indemnity to all who liberate their slaves was referred to the Committee on Commerce. and send them to the Colony. A joint resolution for the establishment of a Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, was referred to the Committee on Finance. A joint resolution was passed in favor of giving a cer tain portion of bounty land to those persons who served as substitutes during the late war with Mexico. A bill was passed allowing payment for certain horses lost during the late The General Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and the expediency of providing a temporary Government for New Mexico and California was considered. Speeches were made by Mr. Dayton and Mr. Webster, but no action was taken on the bill.

In the House, the bill for the support of the Post Office Department furnished the principal subject of discussion, but no action was taken St. Johns. The distance is upwards of 750 upon it.

February 24.

In the SENATE, Mr. Dickinson, of New York, presented the credentials of Wm. H. Seward, elected Senator for six years from the 4th of recently killed in Waterford, Vt.

THE WAY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

March, in place of John A. Dix. A joint resolution was presented, but not acted upon, proposing to confer upon Major General Scott the title of "Brevet Lieutenant General" in consideration of his services during the late campaign in Mexico. The General Appropriation Bill was taken up, and gave rise to a long discussion relative to the temporary government of the new territories.

The House took up and passed the bill for draining certain swamp lands in Louisiana. The Post Office Bill was then taken up, and its consideration continued through the session.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Parliament of England was opened by the Queen in person. Her speech, and sub-In the House, a resolution was passed, mak- sequent remarks made by Lord John Russell,

Every department of trade and commerce is

The cholera continues, but is of a very mild

Charles Gavan Duffy, one of the Irish State Prisoners, is about to have a new trial.

There is considerable said in the papers about another Revolution threatened in France. The Senate passed the bill from the House But the prompt measures of Government seem

The Pope is still at Gaeta, and there is a great deal of speculation as to the course he governments will pursue in relation to him.

Several small engagements have taken place between the Austrians and Hungarians, in which the former were generally victorious; it | is thought the latter will not again endeavor to \$300,000. make head against their opponents.

A skirmish took place on the 25th of Jan., on the frontiers of Schleswig, between a body of Danish volunteers, who had crossed the border from Jutland, and some of the troops of the Holstein Provisional Government. The Danes, who are said to have been 500 or 600 strong, were defeated at Brons, with the loss of three or four men killed, and a few wounded and prisoners. The Holsteiners lost one or two men in the skirmish.

The excitement created in Europe by the reort of the boundless riches found in California had somewhat subsided, when the news by the last packet once more aroused the spirit of en-California hills now leave no doubt but that an immense tide of emigration will float toward that quarter.

ACCIDENT TO SCHOOL-CHILDREN.—A serious also to change the location of the land office in accident occurred on the 20th of February, at California, &c., was considered till adjourn- | blaze ascending with a waving wind, the girls in the room above, supposing that the building was on fire, became frightened, and some two or three hundred of them ran screaming toward the staircase. As they were pressing down the stairs, the bannisters gave way, and precipitated the mass of humanity into the entry below, a distance of several feet. Those behind still continued to press frantically on, and of course | bans of matrimony to one time, instead of three, pushed those in front off the stairs, until they and that one notice may be given at the time of were literally piled upon each other to the the ceremony. depth of several feet. Citizens who heard the noise rushed to the rescue, and the poor children were released as soon as human exertions to induce our Government to send the Eastern could do it. It was then found that at least a Mail through Canada. By such an arrange-

MURDER AND FIRE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—On the morning of the 15th of February, the dwelling house of Jonathan Miller, in the town of started for N. York, that morning at an early see that they are properly executed—(martial New York has offered a reward of five hunlaw not to be proclaimed at any time)—and an dred dollars for the detection and conviction of General Taylor.

FREE SOIL IN WISCONSIN.—On the 25th of January, the Wisconsin Assembly passed the Wilmot Proviso Instructions, by a vote of 57 In the House, the Minesota Territory Bill to 1. On the 29th, additional resolutions were passed in the Assembly, by a vote of 45 to 15, making the bill take effect on the 10th of against the Slave Trade in the District, in the was also carried, in one of the Houses, recommending that Mexican territory be set apart for a Colony of Free Blacks, and a portion of the In the Senate, the House bill, in relation to public domain be appropriated to furnish a fund

On Monday last the ship Levant sailed from Philadelphia for San Francisco. She takes 49 passengers. On board the ship will be the frames of ten houses, all ready for being put together, two steamboats and eight sail boats, intended to ply on the Sacramento river. Her manifest is upwards of seventeen feet long, and the cargo is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

On the evening of February 21st, the wires between New York and St. Johns. New Brunswick, were connected, and Mr. Foss, the skillful operator at this end of the line, held a conversation with the operator in the office at miles. On the following day the news of the arrival of the Europa at St. Johns was sent on

SUMMARY.

The Boston Transcript says that one of the passengers by the Duxbury, which sailed last week for California, finding that an officer was on the wharf, on the watch for him, got a friend to put him in a sugar box, which was nailed up and marked-" Medicine, this side up with he was received with great enthusiasm, care," and was in this way conveyed on board, in the face and eyes of the half-frozen officer.

A man by the name of Peter Miller recently died at Easton, Pa., leaving property, it is said, to the amount of about \$300,000, to be loaned to farmers and mechanics forever. If there should ever be a surplus, it was to be employed The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, ar- in building a hospital. The Court of Northampton, however, has decided against the validity of the will, in favor of a nephew of the

> Thirty or forty policemen were on duty at Boston on a recent Sunday, to stop racing with sleighs on Washington street. They were provided with ropes for this purpose. Their presence prevented the racing, yet there was some very fast driving, and occasionally a noisy party were seen to pass.

An officer of the army writes to St. Louis, from Los Angelos, California, that the number of regulars in the service in that country is not more than seventy-five. The remainder of the force have deserted and gone to the mines, carrying with them their horses. He says that by spring there will not be twenty regular soldiers in perfect safety; among them were several

The steamship United States was sold last to Mr. Augustus Belmont, Austrian Consul, for the German Empire, and is to form a part of others were slightly injured. the new German Navy. The price received for her, according to the best information, is \$250,000. This is a considerable sacrifice to the owners, as she has run herself in debt upwards of \$50,000, and cost originally about

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Tribune has been publishing able papers in favor of gradual emancipation and colonization, and it urges a Convention for that purpose. With this, says that journal, as our principle of action, we may, with the blessing of God, open the way for the full and final redemption of the State.

The Lafayette Live Oak of the 4th says that the sheriff of Jefferson, La., was recently di-California, and went on board for the purpose year, for home consumption and exportation. of serving the writ on the Captain; the boat left | The inhabitants of a portion of Kentucky the wharf with the officer on board.

Mr. Asa Bacon, one of the proprietors of the terprise, and the newspapers again teemed with Marble Buildings in New Haven, lately denotices of all kinds of shipping adventures in stroyed by fire, has presented one thousand connection with this auriferous region. The dollars to the widow of Mr. Hall, one of his confirmed statements of mineral wealth in the tenants, who was killed by the falling of one of

> The Senate of Indiana, on the 19th ult., passed a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so altering the civil and ecclesiastical laws of the State as to render the marriage covenant void at the option of the parties.

> The British ship Cambria, 13 weeks from Londonderry, for New York, put into the Delaware breakwater, February 21, in distress, being almost entirely destitute of provisions and water. Fifty-five passengers had died on the voyage, and seven more were buried on her ar-

The General Assembly of Rhode Island has passed a law changing the publication of the

Movements are making throughout the West, at Chicago, Milwaukie, and in northern Indiana, dozen were injured, and half a dozen seriously. ment, from four to six days would be gained over the ordinary mail route around the lakes.

> The Memphis Eagle tells of an amateur returned Volunteer, who has recently been doing a prosperous business in that region by selling forged land-warrants.

> Three boys were tried at the late term of the Court in Dover, N. H., for maltreating their teacher, who attempted to correct a lad for misbehavior. Two of them interfered, and dragged the master into the street. The jury awarded the teacher a verdict of damages to the amount of \$60 and costs.

The Bible on which the first inauguration oath was taken by Washington, is still preservremain in force there, and officers appointed to not yet decided. Meanwhile the Governor of ed in New York, and will be taken to Washington City, to be used at the inauguration of

There have left the United States for California, within the last ten weeks, about 9,000 persons, viz: from New York 5,000, from Boston 1.300. from Philadelphia 166, from Baltimore 361, from New Orleans 500, from other parts about 1,500.

Warren county, N. J., on the 26th ultimo, had resided there on his paternal farm for eighty-

The Ohio House of Representatives has, by decided vote, instructed a Committee to report a bill repealing all laws granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

unable to read.

Boston for Canton with a cargo of 1,999 bales and eight cases of Domestics, valued at \$67,-A communication from Wm. H. Seward, ac-

cepting the appointment as a United States Senator, from the State of New York, was laid before both Houses of the Legislature on the The Savannah Republican says of the late

snow-storm in that region, that it is the first since March, 1837. The Homestead Exemption Bill has been de-

feated in the Illinois House of Representatives by a close vote.

Hon. Washington Hunt has taken the of-A lynx measuring five and a half feet was ficial oath as Controller of the State of New

The British brig Standard, from Demarara, bound to England, was lost at Martinique, on the night of December 30, and eight of the

crew, including the master, his brother, and two passengers, perished. General Taylor, the President elect, arrived

at Washington on the 23d of February where ter. Butter is dull at 10 a 12 for Ohio, and 14 a 20 for State

The printing office of the Chronotype, at Boston, was burned on the 19th of February, together with other property to the value of about \$20,000, most of which was insured.

The Yellow Fever has appeared at St. Ann's Garrison, Barbadoes. In five months ninetytwo persons have fallen victims to the disease. Fifteen sergeants of the 72d Regiment have died since that Regiment left Gibralter a year

to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars, was stolen from a tayern at Durhamville, N. Y., on

The notes of the broken bank of Norwalk, at 75 to 80 cents on the dollar.

The Otsego Democrat announces the marriage of Henry F. Phinney to Caroline Martha, Two hundred head of cattle crossed the Suspension Bridge below Niagara Falls on the 18th

A stage with hine passengers was upset near week by C. H. Marshall & Co., of New York, Albany on Wednesday, and one of the passengers, a lady, was seriously injured. Several

very heavy oxen.

A whale measuring about 35 feet in length, was captured apposite Bridgehampton, Long Island, recently, which will vield, it is supposed, from thirty to forty barrels of oil.

A bill has been reported in the Virginia House of Delegates, doing away with public executions, and directing them to be conducted privately, as in several other States of the Third,

A petition from Stark and Portland counties for a dissolution of the Union on account of Legislature on the 11th inst.

Three hundred thousand tons of ice have select pieces, at stated intervals. rected to attach the steamer McKim, bound for | been cut in Massachusetts during the present

have applied to be annexed to Virginia, and those of Norfolk county, Virginia, with to attach themselves to North Carolina.

The National Intelligencer says that there are forty-five thousand volumes in the Congressional Library.

The salary of the President of France is one hundred and ten thousand dollars, with a furnished palace.

Over two hundred copper life-boats have recently been made at the Novelty Works for California emigrants.

Seventy dogs were killed in Boston on the day on which the dog law first went into ef-

Ninety-two thousand letters passed through the Baltimore post-office on St. Valentine's

In North Stonington, Ct., Feb. 5th, by Rev. Mr. Miller Mr. NATHANIEL S. WILBUR, of Richmond, to Miss ELIZA T. HAZARD, of South Kingston. In Hopkinton, R. I., Feb. 11th, by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr.

STEPHEN C. BURDICK, of Alfred, Allegany Co. N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Peckham, of Westerly, R. I. In Hopkinton, R. I., Feb. 18th, by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr. ASAHEL G. Boss to Miss MARAND BURDICK. At the same time and place, Mr. EDWIN O. KENYON to Miss CORDELIA

Burdick, all of Hopkinton. At New Market, N. J., Feb. 14, by Rev. W. B. Gillett, Mr. W. M. Tappan, of Metuchin, to Miss Phebe A. Tingly,

Feb. 17, by the same, Mr. George VANSICALE to Miss BEULAH F. RANDOLPH, all of Metuchin, N. J. In Hopkinton, R.I., by Eld. S. S. Griswold, Mr. Edwin

the former place. In Sangerfield, N. Y., Feb. 8th, 1849, by Rev. Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Albon A. Lewis to Miss Mary Ann Green, all

In the Baptist Chapel, at DeRuyter, N. Y., on first-day, Feb. 18th, by Eld. J. R. Irish, Mr. Henry C. Coon to Miss N. Maria Maxson, daughter of Thomas Maxson, all of De-

At North Brookfield, N. Y., Feb. 11th, by A. M. Covey, Esq., Mr. Jonathan Jaquay, Jr., to Miss Catharine

In Beloit, Wis., on the 22d of October last, by C. Town send, Esq., Mr. Geo. R. CLARKE to Miss ADELAIDE

In Hopkinton, R. I., Feb. 13th, John G., son of Moses B. and Mary Lewis, in the 7th year of his age.

In Hopkinton, R. I., Feb. 19, MARY E. DAVIS, wife of Stephen S. Davis, and daughter of Moses B and Mary Lewis, aged 21 years and 1 month. Sister Davis was a member of the 3d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton. In the early stages of her decline, there were at times some dark mists that intercepted her spiritual vision, and Col. Howell, who died at Frelinghuysen, prevented that exhibition of heavenly-mindedness and holy ov that characterized her last days. Although in youth, and having before her the fairest prospects of a happy life, yet, when the hollow cough and decaying strength proclaimed to her the will of God in respect to her recovery, she manifested most convincingly the strength of the Christian hope.

> In Lincklaen, N. Y., Jan. 13th, Mrs. NANCY E. BURDICK. wife of Joshua D. Burdick, of Truxton, in the 22d year of

At the residence of her son-in-law, Jonathan Edwards, at England and Wales, with sixteen millions of people, contain nearly eight million unable to write their names, and not less than five million.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Jonathan Edwards, at pawcatuck Bridge, R. I., about the 5th of February, of billious cholic, after a sickness of twenty hours, Mrs. Lydia debates might be spared to heated partizans, were these books at hand for spread. We shall have frequent occasion.

The colored woman, whose death at Charlestown, R. The ship Thomas W. Sears recently cleared at stead of 20.

I., we published several weeks since, was 120 years old, instead of 20. LETTERS.

Daniel Coon, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Burdick, S. P. Stillman, H. F. Lewis, C. B. Vickery, G. R. Clarke, A. M. Covey, D. Brown (right—have written,) G. R. Irish (received and credited in December,) E. D. Randolph (both letters received) ed Feb. 25,) W. C. Kenyon (the books to-day, and the pamphlets next week.)

RECEIPTS. Edwin Johnson, Lippitt, R. I. \$2 00 pays to vol. 6 No. 26

2 00

Wanton Whitford,

6 "26 Wm. Cook. 2 00 Elias Saunders, Westerly, R. I. 2 75 Isaac Moore, 2 00 5 " 52 2 00 Weeden Clarke, G. W. Wilcox, 2 00 5 " 52 Wm. Langworthy, Elisha Saunders, Hopk'n, R. I. 2 00 R. Drake, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 Nicholas Rogers, Williamsburg. 2 00 A. M. Covey, North Brookfield, 2 00 Dan'l Brown, Brookfield, 2 00

ASHES-Pots \$5 50; Pearls a trifle less. -FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour is steady at 5 56 a 5 75 for common to good brands Western and State, and 6 00 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 44 a 3 50. Meal 2 87 a 3 00.—GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 35. Corn as last week. Rye 66c. Oats, Northern 40 a 42c, Jersey 32 a 35c.—PROVISIONS—Mess Pork 10 87 a 11 00. Beef is dull at previous rates. Smoked Beef 11c. Lard 64. Cheese is doing a little bet-

New York Market, Monday, Feb. 26.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the L town of Genesee, county of Allegany, N. Y. Said farm codsists of 280 acres of first-rate land, 175 of which is level; 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, of said county. Upon said farm is about 100 acres improve ment, two framed barns, and a large two-story framed house well inclosed; lately built, and conveniently calculated. A pedlar's box, containing jewelry and cash There are two good wells of water upon said farm, and it is also abundantly supplied with numerous brooks and springs 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 Ohio, are taken at Sandusky for merchandize, wishing to purchase a good farm, the present opportunity at par. The notes of the Sandusky Bank pass offers rare inducements. The farm will be sold low for cash; or, if desired, by paying one-half of the purchase money down, the balance will be arranged to accommodate purchasers for any reasonable length of credit. A careful view of the premises by a discerning individual, is only re quisite to a thorough conviction that an investment made daughter of J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. under such favorable terms as the subscriber offers, is but safe and a fair speculation. For farther information, address the subscriber, P. M. at West Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., JARED MAXSON. or inquire at his house. 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 First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29

" July 11.

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scien-Slavery, caused some excitement in the Ohio tific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age. Each member of the school will be required to write compositions, and read or speak

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\$3, \$4, or \$5 0 Turtion, according to studies, Extras-Drawing, Painting, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments.

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

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

Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Comprising the Lives, Addresses, and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington, to Taylor's 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 EDWIN WIL-

LIAMS, Esq. llustrated 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

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, &C. From the President of the United States. "To Mr. E. Walker-Dear Sir:-I have found your Statesnan's Manual a valuable work, and exceedingly useful and

From the Hon. Henry Clay.

"My Dear Sir:-Your Statesman's Manual is a very value State of New York:

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

diffusion of useful knowledge. 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 nited 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. "The whole forms a most complete library in itself, of all that concerns the politics of the country. No individual books at hand for appeal. We shall have frequent occasion

to refer to them." From the N. Y. Express of August 21, 1846. "This is emphatically a national work, and as such cani-

nently deserving of a national support." From the Commercial Advertiser. "Such a work is invaluable, and is offered at a company

tively low price, in expectation of a large sale." From the Luzern Democrat. "The Statesman's Manual is a very valuable work, comit prising a complete condensed political history of our country.

from the formation of our government until the present From the Washingtonian, Ohio.

"It is but scanty praise to say, that no work of equal value to the American Statesman, Politician, Journalist, Historian, &c., &c., has ever before appeared."

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Argus, August 26, 1846. No politician, no man who desires to understand the history of the several administrations of the General Government, should be without a copy of it. As a book of refer 5 "52 ment, should be without 5 "52 ence, it is invaluable."

in the concern.

THE SEAMSTRESS.

The following lines are from the pen of James R. Lowel ad possess as much undeniable truth as eloquent poetry:-

Hark, the rustle of the dress, Stiff with lavish costliness; Here comes one whose cheeks would flush But to have her garments brush 'Gainst the girl whose fingers thin Wove the weary broidery in; And in midnights chill and murk. Stitched her life into the work-Bendingsbackward from her toil. Lest the ears her silk might soil; Shaping from her bitter thought Heart's-ease and forget-me-not; Satirizing her despair With the emblems woven there!

The night is mother of the day, The winter of the spring; And ever upon old decay The greenest mosses cling Behind the cloud the starlight lurks, Through showerrs the sunbeams fall; For God, who loveth all his works. Has left his hope with all.

A STRANGE CASE.

A singular case has occurred in Bangor, Me. which shows absolute and entire deception of whole family, neighbors, and schoolmates, respecting the identity of a person after a few year's absence. A young man named Luther Hause, twenty years of age, imposed himself upon the family of James Hause, Esq., of Corinna, by claiming to be their long-lost son, and in that character obtained money and goods to the amount of about one hundred dollars. The case is reported at length in the Bangor Whig, but the main facts of interest we have abridged in the following notice: The son of James Hause was named Rowland, and he had been absent on a whaling voyage, when some neighbors of Mr. Hause saw Luther Hause in Bangor, and accosted him for Rowland. But the young man informed them of their mistake, and avowed his real name. They did not believe him, and informed Mr. Hause that they had seen his son.

Mr. Hause went immediately to Bangor to find him, was unsuccessful in his search, and left a neighbor authorized to bring him home. The latter found Luther, and on inviting him to go home, Luther accepted the invitation. When he reached the house, he addressed Mr. and Mrs. Hause as father and mother. Mr. Hause had some doubts at first, as the eyes and is, what is to be done to prevent it? It is a New Orleans now cost \$2 50 each. The averone on his breast, one on his neck, and an over- step, without which nothing can be done, and messages. lapping toe, all of which Rowland had.

and the longer he remained, the more they were satisfied that he was their son. Mr. H. stated that he believed him to be his son just as | Union, and our system (of government, to their certain as he believed in the identity of his wife. present perilous condition. Many domestic circumstances were related by the young man, which they supposed could on- in earnest, the North will be brought to a pause, purpose. They say, that, from explorations, ly have been known to their son, but which the and that may lead to a change of measures, and they are satisfied that a series of shoals, producimposter had probably derived from themselves the adoption of a course of policy that may ed from sub-marine volcanic action, extend in the relation of family matters, and afterward quietly and peaceably terminate this land con- from the banks of Newfoundland to the mouth fork. Incredible as this may appear, it is nev-Several of the neighbors of Mr. Hause believed nothing would remain but for you to stand up in many instances, do not lie more than one this young man to be Rowland Hause. Young immoveably in defense of rights which involve hundred and twenty feet below the surface of men, who had been schoolmates with Rowland, our property, prosperity, equality, liberty, and the ocean. They propose to traverse the At-

Luther, and said that he knew the young man; quences, and to resort to all means necessary to be enclosed in some substance impervious to that his name was Luther Hause, and no mis- for that purpose. Your assailants, and not you, | water, as India-rubber or gutta-percha. take, and that he belonged in Troy. Another | would be responsible for consequences. person recognized him as Luther Hause, and said that he resided with him seventeen years, entreat you to be united, and for that purpose James Hause then began to doubt the fact that to adopt all necessary measures. Beyond this Luther Hause was his son; and, in order to set- we think it would not be proper to go at pretle the dispute existing in his family and the sent. We hope, if you should unite with anycommunity, respecting his identity, a warrant thing like unanimity, it may of itself apply a was issued against the young man, for obtaining | remedy to this deep-seated and dangerous disgoods under false pretences, as he had got a lease. But if such should not be the case, the watch and several other articles, while remain- time will then have come for you to decide ing at the house of Mr. Hause. He was arrest- what course to adopt." ed and examined. Mr. Seth Hause, of Troy, was summoned, and appeared at the trial, and there declared the prisoner at the bar to be his

During the trial there was great excitement, and about four hundred persons were present, apparently, the mass of them, in favor of Luther, believing him to be Rowland. The Justice sustained the warrant. Upon the trial, the counsel for the prisoner contended that Hause and his family had deceived the young man, instead of his having deceived them-that when he was first seen in Bangor, he stated distinctly that his name was Luther Hause—that they dragged him to Corinna, and forced him to say that his name was Rowland Hause—there was no pretence that he was any one else than Luther Hause—and that James Hause, if he had opened his eyes to the light around him, might have known that he was Luther Hause. The Judge charged very strongly against the prisoner. The Jury, after an absence of several minutes, returned a verdict of guilty.

This is probably the most singular case of the kind on record. Mr. James Hause is represented to be an intelligent man, a Justice of the Peace, and a man of property. It appears strange that such a glaring imposition could be practiced upon a family of the intelligence they are said to possess.

in the concern.

MR. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH.

The following synopsis of John C. Calhoun's Address to the people of the Southern States, on the subject of Slavery, gives a good idea of the spirit and tenor of that extraordinary document. It might alarm somebody, if the same threats had not been made thousands of times in the last ten years.

The Address opens with a history of the wrongs the South has sustained in the obstacles thrown in the way of reclaiming fugitive slaves, by State legislation, in defiance of the explicit guaranty of the Constitution.

Then follows a history of the so-called aggressions attempted upon the Southern institutions at the time of the Missouri Compromise.

The address proceeds to describe the alledged inequality and injury effected by the Wilmot Proviso, and calls the attention of the people to other unwarrantable measures which have been agitated during the present session of Congress.

The address also sets forth another dangerthat the North, after accomplishing the emancipation of the blacks, will then elevate them to a political equality with the slaveholder himself -that the blacks, thus favored by the North, will become the political allies of that section of the country-that to reward their devotion to the North, that portion of the Union will assist the blacks in domineering over the whites of

Mr. Calhoun says the exclusion of slavery from the territories and other points over which the general government has control, together with the increasing difficulty of recapturing slaves, will be followed by the overthrow of Slavery. If not, the North, united in sentiment against it will not regard any constitutional barrier, but proceeding to abolish the internal Slave Trade, would open the way for the abolition of Slavery in the States.

What Mr. Calhoun calls "monopolizing al the Territories" by the North, he says will give us three-fourths of the States, and thus put us in a position to amend the Constitution so as to abolish the guaranty for slave property as it now exists. Hence the necessity of prompt and decided action on the part of the South, and the vital importance of the territorial question. The following is the conclusion of the address:

"With such a prospect before us, the gravest and most solemn that ever claimed the attention of a people, the question for us to consider with which everything can be done, is union He remained at their house some five months, among ourselves, on this great and most vital question. The want of union and concert in reference to that has brought the South, the

"If you become united, and prove yourselves At length, a Mr. Dow came to Corinna, saw a dangerous blow without looking to conse-

"Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Napoleon Bonaparte was born at Ajacco, in Corsica, on the 15th of August, 1769; he received his education in France, in the Royal Military College; he was appointed lieutenant, lo. The poor brute was discovered by the pi-1794; lieutenant-general of the army of the upon which he stood, was, by the action of the interior, on the 16th of October, 1795; steamer's paddles, so broken, that the quadrufield marshal, the 27th of the same October; ped navigator was plunged into the water; but commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, the by getting slings under him, he was finally 23d of February, 1796; and was married in the rescued. same year to Josephine de a Pragerie, widow of Beauharnois; sailed with the expedition to Egypt, the 19th of May, 1798; arrived at Aled first consul, the 10th of January, 1802; conwas consecrated and crowned in Paris, by Pope Pius VII., the December following; proclaimly, 1806; mediator of the Swiss confederation, AMERICAN LINEN.—A very liberal charter Josephine was declared null, the 16th of De- Lewis,) for her lost husband." was recently granted by the Kentucky Legis - cember, 1809; on the 2d of April, 1810, he was lature, for the manufacture of linen at Mays- married to Maria Louisa, archduchess of Ausville, with a capital of two hundred thousand tria, who was born the 10th of December, 1791; An immediate and extra session of the Legislat dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, of this marriage there was born, on the 20th of ture of Mississippi is demanded by the citizens payable in calls of ten dollars, not oftener than | March, 1811, Napoleon Francisco Carlos Jose, of Hancock county, in that State, for the puronce in thirty days. The intention is to man- king of Rome; he made his entry into Mos- pose of enacting laws, prohibiting further inifacture lines of hemp, though flax may be used. cow, the 14th of September, 1812; this was the gress of slaves from the border States of the Mason county, in which Maysville is situated, apogee of his glory, from which his adverse for- South. In their petition to the Governor, they is the first hemp-growing county in the State, tune and decadence began. All those nations represent that the States of Maryland, Virginia. last accounts. having produced in some seasons three thou- which had already declared war against him, Kentucky, and Missouri, where slavery has besand tons. The soil near Maysville, both in made the greatest efforts to precipitate his ruin, come unprofitable, from the uncertain tenure Ohio and Kentucky, is admirably adapted to and consummate his end. The allies entered the by which slaves are held, are now throwing an the culture of flax, and if a demand for it ex- city of Paris on the 30th of March, 1814; abdi- immense black population on the extreme isted, any quantity could be produced. The cated, April 11; embarked for Elba, 20th of Southern States, which is destined to increase farmers in that section often grow flax for the the same month, and arrived on the 14th of the with great rapidity. To avoid this result, they seed only, cutting the straw with a scythe, following; there he remained until February, propose to compel the more Northern of the and throwing it away after it has been thresh. 1815, which month he sailed for France, where slaveholding States to retain their slaves within ed. One provision in the charter of the Mays- he arrived the 1st of March, and landed at their own borders. ville Linen Manufacturing Company is new, Canes. in the Gulf of St. John; he entered Paand we think will work well. It is that one ris the 20th day after his disembarkment; lost quarter of the capital stock is reserved for such | the battle of Waterloo, the 18th of June, 1815; store of Mr. Steward, of Gardner, Me., and let

in the Bellerophon, the 15th of July ensuing, and was subsequently carried to the island of St. Helena, where he disembarked the 13th of October, and died, without it being known of what particular malady, the 5th of May, 1821, at seven o'clock in the morning.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

and reporter of the New York Press, and is undoubtedly silver, but the body of the piece coast of North America to the Asiatic coast oppossite, by means of a sub-marine wire, published another long exhibit of his plan in the Journal of Commerce. Dr. Jones mentions various routes to put America in telegraphic communi cation with the principal cities of the Old World, either by a sub-marine communication across Behring's Strait, or the establishment of telegraph stations at each side, carried across on the ice in the winter, and in the summer by steamers, with as little delay as possible. He estimates the distance between New York and London, via Behring's Strait and St. Peters burgh, at fifteen thousand miles, and the average cost of the proposed line at seven million five hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of expenditures for stations, instruments, interest on money, &c.

As to the utility and profit of the undertaking, he remarks :

In the face of this heavy expenditure, we yet believe that such a line would yield a large amount of revenue, and pay all its expenses.

I. It would have the patronage of the entire commercial world.

II. It would have the official patronage of all Governments.

III. It would have the patronage of the press of both hemispheres.

IV. It would derive a large income from private messages other than commercial, passing between the citizens of populous States on either side.

If we set down the probable annual number of messages transmitted at 400,000, (they would more likely amount to a million per annum,) or about 1,100 daily, or 550 sent each way per reply, 'I will take a glass of water.' 'But, sir,' day-and estimate the average cost of disfor profit, exclusive of interest and expenses.

Messages of ten words from New York to hair of Luther were entirely different from that | question belonging to you to decide. All we | age receipt of messages both ways between of his son. He referred to several scars his propose is to give you our opinion. We, then, New York and Boston, probably do not amount son had. Luther showed a scar on his knee, are of opinion that the first and indispensable to less than two hundred, exclusive of way

> New York, propose to connect the two continents by telegraph.

They ask that Government will appropriate the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in the survey of the proposed route, and also place at their disposal a vessel for the same brought forward in confirmation of his identity. flict between the two sections; if it should not, of the English Channel, and, that these shoals, conversed with Luther about past times, and safety. As the assailed, you would stand justillantic by means of buoys, submerged to the became convinced that he was Rowland Hause. fied by all laws, human and divine, in repelling depth of twenty feet, and confined by anchors resting upon these ledges or shoals, the wires

> A Horse at Sea .- A singular instance of embarking upon the deep occurred on Friday evening. A horse went to the lake to drink, some distance north of the north pier, and, stepping upon a cake of ice, the wind, which blew which he has been connected for a third of a strongly from the shore at the time, drove the century, because liquors are sold at a house brittle bark and the poor beast into the lake. which that Society owns, but has leased for ten The captain of the schooner Oneida witnessed | years without any prohibition or restriction. the occurrence, and says that when last seen, the horse was vanishing from sight in the distance. Nothing has been heard of him since. We hope he will bring up at some friendly port on the other side of the lake.

[Chicago paper. The above horse has arrived safely at Buffa-Military College; he was appointed lieutenant, lo. The poor brute was discovered by the pilot of the lake steamers, when nearly seventy- 4,737,526 bushels of salt, being an increase of \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 124; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 374. mandant of artillery, Toullon, in December of five miles from his port of departure, and was, 785,774 bushels upon the quantity produced the Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with the same year; brigadier, the 9th of February, | with much difficulty, hoisted on board. The ice | previous year. [N. Y. Globe.

CONGRESS ASSESSED FOR A RUNAWAY HUS-BAND.—The Washington correspondent of the exandria, the 1st of July; embarked to return | Baltimore Patriot says: 'Mr. Giddings is in to France, the 22d of August; arrived at Rap- high feather just now, on account of a petition han, near Fregus, the 9th of October; was nam- to Congress from a Mrs. Mary Johnson, somewhere in the State of New York. She represul for life, the 10th of August, of the same sents that her husband was in our army in Mexyear; and emperor, the 18th of May, 1804; he | ico-that he deserted to the enemy-that he was captured and brought back-that General Taylor would not allow him to remain, but sent him ed king of Italy, the 17th of March, 1805; and off—that he is lost to her, in consequence, if not crowned at Milan, the 26th of May; he was to the world—and, that as Congress is paying proclaimed and acknowledged as protector of for negoes in a similar way, as in the Pacheco the confederation of the Rhine, the 12th of Ju- Case, and she considers one white man worth two negroes, she prays to be paid two thousand the 19th of September, 1807; his marriage with | dollars, (double the sum paid for Pacheco's

Prohibition of Slaves as Merchandize.

The other day some persons broke into the of the hands as choose to purchase, making abdicated a second time in favor of his son, the out of his casks, by boring holes in them, liquors them, so far as their purchase extends, partners 22d of the same month; he submitted himself to the amount of from one thousand dollars upto the protection of the English, and embarked wards.

VARIETY.

The Louisville Courier says that great quantities of counterfeit half dollars, of the American coin, are in circulation in that quarter, of which it says:—

"Those we saw were dated 1843 and 45, and the entire imprint and stamp were exact copies Dr. Alexander Jones, the telegraphic agent of the original. The outer surface of the coin originator of the project for a line of telegraph is composed of some other substance, of a gravfrom some practical point on the north-western ity less than silver, and thus by the weight it is readily detected. The counterfeits are also somewhat thicker than the genuine, and do not possess the clear ringing sound of silver."

There is on exhibition in this city a curious invention in the way of a churn. The milk is churned by a process of suction exercised by revolving buckets, which are turned by a handle to which they are attached. By this operation, the frothy substance of the milk is forced by the chemical action of the air into a massthus forming the butter. The great advantages which this method possesses over the ordinary churn, are said to be in the time and labor saved, and an increase in the quantity of butter. The time occupied is not more than three or four minutes, and milk can be churned at any degree of temperature, from forty to sixty-five

Within four years from the 1st of January, 1849, the charters of nineteen banks in the State of New York will expire, having, in the aggregate, about nine million six hundred and seventy thousand dollars capital; and within two years thereafter, the charter of sixteen more will expire, making five million seven hundred thousand dollars capital; in all, fifteen the seventh or first day of the week. million four hundred thousand dollars. The question is becoming a very serious one to the banks and the community, whether they shall close up their business, or organize under the general banking law.

A clergyman was asked to drink wine at a wedding, but, very properly, refused. 'What, Mr. M-, said one of the guests, 'don't you drink wine at a wedding?' No, sir,' was the said the officious guest, 'you recollect the adpatches at five dollars each, the total amount of vice of Paul to Timothy, to take a little wine receipts would be \$2,000,000, leaving \$550,000 for his infirmity.' 'I have no infirmity,' was the reverend gentleman's reply.

A gentleman reading a paper in an Albany Hotel, on Wednesday morning, was accosted is of the utmost importance that students should continue by a little half-naked girl, who asked him for a penny. He handed her a half-dollar piece by ries excepted. mistake. The girl went out, was absent a few moments, and returned with forty-nine cents, Another Plan.—Messrs. Hubbard & Co., of | which she handed to the astonished gentleman He immediately took measures to have the little innocent provided for.

> The Watertown (Wis.) Chronicle says that the fishing at Beaver Dam continues as good as ever. Tons of the finest pickerel have this Winter been taken there. At an air-hole in the ice, about two miles above the village, fish are taken in large quantities with a common pitchertheless true. One man caught a cord of fish in this way, in the course of several hours.

The Pecan Crop, once in three years, is a great affair in Texas. It is considered equal to he cotton crop, for one hand can gather from one to three bushels a day, and the picking season lasts from three to eight weeks. It is estimated that this year, fifty thousand bushels of Pecans would be exported from Guadalupe alone, which bring more than one dollar a bushel on the spot.

Francis Jackson, of Boston, has withdrawn from the Charitable Mechanic Association, with

The Senate of Ohio has passed an act, by a very large majority, in favor of taking the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of that

The Onondaga (N. Y.) Salt Spring, on the State Reservation, yielded during the last year,

A. C. Dodge, of Ohio, is the son of Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. They are both members of the United States Senate, or will be at the next session. Father and Son in the Senate at Adams-Charles Potter. the same time, seems strange enough, and is believed not to have happened before.

A meeting has been held, and resolutions adopted, by the people of Texas, claiming all the territory to the Rio Grande; and repudiating the Wilmot Proviso, declaring that Congress has no right to pass such a law bearing Triendship-R. W. Utter. upon territories.

Mr. Thompson, a member of the lower branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died while de- Leonardsville-W B. Maxson livering a speech on Thursday.

Philip Duffy has been sentenced to 14 years mprisonment in the State Prison for the murler of his sister, in August last, at La Fayette, Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick.

before the Pennsylvania Legislature for the Scio-Rowse Babcock.

Scott-Luke P. Babcock. erection of new counties in that State The Judiciary Committee of the State of

Michigan have reported a bill to restore Capital Punishment for murder in that State. The cholera prevailed to a considerable ex-

tent at Caddo, in the State of Louisiana, at the A dog supposed to be rabid bit six persons

and eight or nine dogs in Roxbury, Mass., the other day. He was killed, with several of the dogs he had bitten.

The Arkansas Democrat learns that discov- \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. eries of lead have been made ten miles west \$2.50 per year will be charged when payment is delay of Little Rock. of Little Rock.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania has reported a bill abolishing capital punishment, and substituting imprisonment for life.

Iowa is estimated to have a population of

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 buillings,

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 furnished with a bed and bedding, a table, two chairs, and a pail. The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, aime 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 Stu dents." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

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

ADMISSION.

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

ACADEMIC TERMS. The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1848. The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 5, 1848, and ending Thursday, March 15, 1849.

The Third, commencing Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and 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 through the term, and accordingly, no student will be ad-

for any length of time less Students prepared to enter classes already in operation.

can be admitted at any time in the terms.

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

Farther, it is of the utmost importance that the student be present at the day of the opening of the term, as on that and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and

EXPENSES.

Board, per term, Room-rent, Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Tuition; Incidental Expenses, EXTRAS-Music on the Piano Forte, 10 00 7 00

The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including poard, 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.

2 00

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 Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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TERMS.

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