desired. and in the Hall is turnished e. two chairs, and a pail. ed in this Institution, aime all the moral, intellectual, lent, in a manner to render lars prepared to meet the life. Our prime motto is, d the Morals of our Stu desirable ends, the following thout an unreserved compli-should think of entering the

MIC EXERCISES. ally excused, are, Chapel

the term; Recitations, from k, from Monday morning till and Declamations, one-half ary, Scientific, and Moral Leclic Worship, once in each Sunday, according as the stu-ceping the Sabbath, either on week.

students, must present testiter, or be known to possess willing to comply unreservions; and no one will be pern any class, until all academic be paid or satisfactorily ar

August 15, 1848, and Tuesday, December 5, 1848, esday, April 3, 1849, and end-

this Institution, laid out for tire term for its completion, it that students should continue less than a term, extraordina-

lasses already in operation the terms.

rday, nor will any other than g of the term, as on that and

from \$14 50 to \$18 00 II. 75 cents, winter, 1 50 from \$3 50 to 5 00

n Academic Year, including and tuition, except the extras ceed eighty-five dollars. tuition must be settled in ad

ed so as to avoid exchange AMUEL RUSSELL, ent of the Board of Trustees.

PSALMODY.

ns with this title, prepared nth-day Baptist General Con 10th day of Sept. last, and is f first lines, and a complete ne whole covering 576 pages. on fine paper, and bound in a binding is 75 cents per copy; 74 cents; ditto, gilt edges in morocco, full gilt, \$1 374 forward their orders, with send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9

DE THE RECORDER.

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ILLINOIS: Farmington—Sam'l Daysta. h Recorder.

WEEKLT AT LATER THE REET NEW YORK. To be designed in recipos

Jeff payronki is dealey of which time all selecting considered due be sold weeded in the pa which they reach.

A Control of the Cont Dense St., Now Job

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

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

VOL. V. -NO. 38.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 8, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 246. de la contraction de la contracti

The Sabbath Recorder.

CHINESE VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The following communication has been in possession the Board since last summer. It was not thought prudent to lay it before the public at that time, lest subsequent infor- tor of the world, thus furnishing mankind with mation might show that our missionaries had fallen into some mistake as to the subject upon which it treats. The time has now come, when we think it best to give it to the readers of the Recorder. Our readers need only bear in mind that some time in 1843 a convention of Protestant missionaries was held at Hong-Kong, to take measures to revise the Chinese version of the Scriptures. The committee of revisal subsequently met in Shanghai, when the communication of our missionaries was addressed to them, and elicited the subjoined reply from Dr. Bridgeman.

Letter of Br'n Carpenter and Wardner.

Messrs. Medhurst, Bridgeman, Boone, Stronach, and Milne, constituting the committee for revising the Chinese version of the sacred

DEAR BRETHREN, -Our desire to second every effort for extending through this Empire the pure word of life, and the consequent interest we feel in the result of your present labors, we beg you to accept as our only apology for addressing you at this time.

At a meeting of missionaries of various Protestant denominations, held at Hong-Kong, August 23d, 1843, it appears that the following resolution was adopted :--

"Resolved, That any translation of the sacred Scriptures into Chinese, issued with the approbation of the body of Protestant Missionaries, be in exact conformity to the Hebrew and Greek originals in sense; and, so far as the idiom of the Chinese language will allow, in style and manner not only a seventh day, but the seventh day—

concurrence in the above resolution, and our high regard for the principle it contains. The to remark, that God's blessing and sanctifying simple fact that "all Scripture is given by in- the seventh or last day of the week, and that spiration of God," is a commanding reason why for a specified reason, applicable to no other all translations of it should be made in strict day, is the very thing which constituted the inaccordance with the original. The only object stitution in question. In strict accordance with of this address, is to entreat you to carry out this view, we find the inspired writers of the the import of the above resolution to its full New Testament, invariably employing the term and legitimate extent.

appear to be gratuitous, it becomes us to specify. their example. Allow us, then, in Christian faithfulness, to express the deep sorrow we feel, on finding in terms which, in the way they are applied, we judge not to be in conformity to the original; and the fact that they are so used, we deem a sufficient reason for inviting your special attention to them in this early stage of your progress.

The first we will mention, are the terms lepai-nyi, (ceremony-worship-day,) and ur-se-nyi, (rest-day.) The former of these terms seems to have obtained some variety of usage. Generally, we believe, it is used to designate the first day of the week. But it has recently been printed, and widely circulated, as a translation The seventh day is not the first day, neither is blue by lime, when it became intensely red. of the Greek term Sabbaton, which, by general consent, refers to the seventh day of the week. Without knowing the intention of the Commit- the other. tee in reference to this term, we beg leave respectfully to object to its use altogether as constituting part of the Chinese Scriptures; and for the following reasons:

First, because we fail to find evidence in the Scriptures that the first day of the week, to which it is generally applied, was regarded as the worship day. A very limited number of meetings for worship are recorded in the New Testament as having been held on that day. holding of a number of religious meetings on understand this rule, we must know how many be entitled to this appellation, then certainly it In the Acts of the Apostles, there is barely one instance mentioned of a religious meeting having been held on the first day of the week, and that was a night meeting. But at Antioch, in Pisidia, the Apostle Paul preached on two successive Sabbaths, not only to the Jews, but also to the Gentiles. At Philippi, on the same day press the exact meaning of the Greek term of the week, he preached by the river side. At Thessalonica he preached on three Sabbath days; and at Corinth, it is said of him, that he preached every Sabbath, and that he continued there a year and six months. Here, then, are about eighty meetings for worship held on the seventh day of the week. Moreover, it is said that this was in accordance with the Apostle's custom.

But even upon the supposition that the majority of religious meetings were held on the first day of the week, then, before we could consistently give it the above-named title, in a translation of the Scriptures, the question would need to be raised, whether God has given it such a title. Our second objection, therefore, to the use of this term, as applied to the first day of the week, that there is no term in the original to which it conforms in sense.

Our third objection to this term, thus applied, ample, are continually pointing out another day, the day which God blessed in the beginning, and which had been held as sacred from the To Messrs. S. Carpenter and N. Wardner.

creation of the world—the enduring monument which God himself has reared, to keep in remembrance the great truth which all are prone to forget, and which the heathen especially need to be taught, namely, that He alone is the Creaan incontrovertible witness against all Atheism and all Idolatry. Did the Apostles assist to remove from the earth a monument so much needed? Let their example testify. We have already seen what that was. Did they do it by their instruction? Let their teachings, in which they distinctly enforced the whole Decalogue, testify. Again, let the silence of the envious and unbelieving Jews testify. They never failed to criminate the disciples for even the slightest departure from the ceremonial law, and even resorted to bribery that they might condemn them. And had they given any instruction, either by precept or example, that would tend in any way to impair the sacred character of the ancient Sabbath, a thousand voices would have been raised against them, and in its defense; but, instead thereof, there is perfect

We have just referred you to the Decalogue, which we believe you all hold to be binding We wish here to remark, that the law enjoins the same that was sanctified in the beginning. Allow us to express our entire and hearty To prove that the seventh day is essential to the institution, nothing more is necessary, than Sabbath to designate the seventh day of the But lest our solicitude on this subject should week. We hope the Committee will imitate

use among missionaries themselves, certain The Committee will see at once, that this is not in accordance with the original. If the original had been translated, instead of being transferred, our English term to designate the Sabbath would have been the rest-day, as you must be aware. We object, therefore, to the term lepai-nyi, as applied to the seventh day of the week-first, because it is not in exact accordfound things that ought to be kept distinct. the first day the seventh. And the law of God

attention is ur-se-nyi, or rest-day. This, we befor Sabbath. We are always grieved, when we We suppose it was lawful then, as now, to hold the Scriptures, will be guilty of so grave an name upon the institution of the weekly Sab-

With reference to the term ----, (washingsionaries to represent the ordinance of baptism it appears to us to be quite too indefinite to ex-, ersed. baptidzo. We hope you will be able to find sense of the original.

extending it to those who are perishing for lack liquid state, and ordered a retreat. of vision. Yours respectfully.

S. CARPENTER. 2d month, 16th, 1848. N. WARDNER.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16th, 1848. DEAR BRETHREN,—Your note of this date has formity to the Hebrew and Greek originals.

E. C. BRIDGEMAN, Rec. Sec.

THE FATHERLESS.

BY MRS. HENRY LYNCH.

Speak softly to the fatherless, And check the harsh reply That sends the crimson to the cheek, The tear-drop to the eye. They have a weight of lonelines In this rude world to bear; Then gently raise the fallen bud, The drooping floweret spare.

Speak kindly to the fatherless! The lowliest of their band, God keepeth as the waters, In the hollow of his hand; Tis sad to see life's evening sun Go down in sorrow's shroud, But sadder still when morning's dawn Is darkened by the cloud.

Look mildly on the fatherless! Ye may have power to wile Their hearts from saddened memory By the magic of a smile. Deal gently with those little ones; Be pitiful, and He, The friend and father of us all Shall gently deal with thee!

THRILLING ADVENTURE AND NARROW ESCAPE To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Below you have an abstract from the Journal of the Exploring Expedition by Capt. Charles Wilkes, relating to his visit, in June, 1841, to the celebrated volcano of Mauna Loa or Kilauca, Sandwich Islands, one of the most remarkable specimens of volcanic eruption in the known world. It has an elevation of near 16,-000 feet, with an immense crater, nearly two miles in length, one mile in breadth, and several hundred feet deep. In a constant state of ter- was red hot, he endeavored to stamp it with a not take so much pains almost every day to get rific ebullition, it may in truth be called a navy button, but the whole sunk by its own them. burning mountain." "The oldest native traditions record it to have been in a state of operation from the earliest periods of time, and that it never overflowed its banks."

After having spent several days on the summit, making a survey, obtaining specimens, and examining the exterior, they made preparations for descending to survey the crater, and procure The term le-pai-nyi has also been applied by some of the gases, etc., and likewise some of missionaries to the seventh day of the week the liquid lava by dipping it up from the boiling caldron; and having nothing suitable for this purpose, they were necessitated to make use of a frying-pan, with a pole lashed to the

In the morning, Dr. Judd, with a party, commenced his descent down the ravine into the he was found to be severely burned on each crater, and thence along the black ledge to its wrist, in spots of the size of a dollar and also western part, where he descended, and after reaching the bottom he found a convenient ed his skin. Kalumo's face was one blister, parsteam hole, whence a strong sulphurous gas ticularly that side which had been most exposed ance with the original in sense; and, secondly, issued, and there he arranged the apparatus for because, so long as the same term is used to collecting it. This was found to answer the designate another day, its tendency is to con- purpose, and was readily and completely absorbed by water. The gas was then collected in a vial, containing red cabbage water, turned

Dr. Judd then sought for a place where he which enjoins the one cannot be made to enjoin | might dip up some of the recent and yet fluid lava, but found none sufficiently liquid for the The next term to which we would invite your purpose. Failing here, he proceeded towards the great fiery lake at the southern extremity of the crater. He found that the ascent tolieve, is the true title by which to designate the wards this was rapid, because the successive seventh day of the week, it being in exact ac- flowings of the lava had formed crusts which cordance with the Hebrew and Greek terms lapped over each other. This rock was so dark in color as to be almost black, and so hot as to act upon spittle just as iron heated near to redhear this term applied to the first day of the ness would have done. On breaking through week, because we believe it to be a misapplica- the outer crust, which was two or three inches tion of Scripture names. We are unwilling to thick, the mass beneath, although solid, was of believe that the Committee, in the translation of a cherry red. The pole with which the crust was pierced, took fire as it was withdrawn. It was evidently impossible to approach any nearer religious meetings on any day. But if the offense against the majesty of the divine law. in this direction; for although the heat might The consequences of giving things their right not be so intense as to prevent walking on the any particular day entitles that day to the high names, we hope you will not fear. God will crust, yet the crust itself might be too weak to designation of the worship day, then, in order to take care of them. When Jehovah put His bear the weight, and to break through would have been to meet death in its most appalling form. Dr. Judd, therefore, turned towards the such meetings would be required to endow it bath, it was in these words, "The seventh day west bank, on which he mounted to a higher with that title. And if the day which is honor- is the rest-day of the Lord thy God." We be- level, over stones too hot to be touched, but from ed with the greatest number of such meetings lieve that to this hour, this same seventh day which his feet were defended by stout woolen possesses all the sacredness which the name of stockings, and sandals of hide, worn over his the Lord our God can confer upon it. And in shoes. When he had proceeded as far as he belongs to the seventh, and not to the first day. the name and on the behalf of the Lord our could in this direction, he saw at the distance God, we beseech you to do justice to this in- of some thirty feet from him, a stream of lava stitution, in the work that is now growing under running down the declivity over which he and his companions had ascended. Even this distance was too great to be reached over, and the ceremony,) which is used by some of the mis- intervening rocks had become so heated by the continued stream, that they could not be trav-

At this time they were very near the great lake, but could not see its surface, which was some term that will more definitely express the about twenty feet higher than the spot where In conclusion, permit us to say, Give us a served rising about twenty-five feet and falling faithful translation of the inspired word, and back again into the lake. Dr. Judd despaired we shall be most happy to unite with you in of gratifying his wishes by obtaining lava in the

On his return, the party passed the small crater which has been spoken of, and which, by comparison with the larger one, appeared cool. Smoke, and a little ignious matter, were issuing from a small cone in its center; but with this exception, a crust of solid lava covered the bottom. On the sides of this crater, Dr. Judd saw been received by the Committee to which it some fine specimens of capillary glass, which was addressed, and I have been directed to ac- he was anxious to obtain for our collection. knowledge its receipt, and to assure you that He, therefore, by the aid of the hand of one of the Committee will endeavor to keep in mind the natives, descended, and began to collect the points to which you have drawn attention, specimens. When fairly down, he was in danand especially the rule requiring exact con | ger of falling, in consequence of the narrowness of the footing; but, in spite of this difficulty, The Committee feel that they are engaged his anxiety to collect the best specimens enticed in a very difficult work, and they trust all who him onwards. While thus advancing, he saw love the truth as it is revealed, will unceasingly and heard a slight movement in the lava about is that both the law of God, and apostolic ex pray that it may be faithfully translated into the fifty feet from him, which was twice repeated, language of the Chinese! and curiosity led him to turn to approach the aries. They also, assist other churches, raise In behalf of the Committee, yours sincerely, place where the motion occurred. In an in- annually three hundred dollars for the support stant the crust was broken assunder by a ter- of its poor, besides contributing to Tract, Bible, rific heave, and a jet of molten lava, full fifteen and other Societies.

feet in diameter, rose to the height of about forty-five feet, with a most appalling noise. He instantly turned, for the purpose of escaping; but found that he was now under a projecting ledge, which opposed his ascent, and the place called? He belongs to the Society of Friends. where he had descended was some feet distant. The heat was already too great to permit him to turn his face towards it, and was every moment increasing, while the violence of the augmented. Although he considered his life as old gentleman called at our office; and among lost, he did not pmit the means of preserving it; but offering a mental prayer for the divine aid, he strove, although in vain, to scale the projecting rock. While thus engaged he called in English upon his native attendants for had not abandoned his spiritual guide and friend, extended towards him. Ere he could grasp it, the fiery jet again rose above their heads, and Kalumo shrunk back, scorched and terrified, until, excited by a second appeal, he again stretched forth his hand, and seizing Dr. Judd, with a giant's grasp, their joint efforts placed him on the ledge. Another moment, and all aid would have been unavailing to save Dr. Judd from perishing in the fiery deluge.

In looking for the natives, they were seen some hundreds of yards distant, running as fast as their legs could carry them. On his calling to them, however, they returned with the frying-pan and pole. By this time, about ten or fifteen minutes had elapsed, the crater was full of lava, running over at the lower or northern side, when Dr. Judd was enabled to dip up a pan of it. It was, however, too cold to take an impression, and had a crust on its top. On a second trial, he was successful; and while it weight, being composed of a frothy lava, and became suddenly cold, leaving only the mark of the general shape of the button, without any distinct impression. The cake he thus obtained (for it resembled precisely a charred pound cake) was added to our collection, and is now in the hall where they are deposited. Dr. Judd now found that he had no time to lose, for the lava was flowing so rapidly to the north, that their retreat might be cut off, and the whole party be destroyed. They therefore at once took leave of the spot, and only effected their escape by running. When the danger was past, Dr. Judd began to feel some smarting at his wrists and elbows, and perceived that his shirt was a little scorched. By the time he reached the tents, and we had examined him. on his elbows, and wherever his shirt had touch-

The crater had been previously measured by Dr. Judd, and was found to be thirty-eight feet deep, by two hundred feet in diameter. The rapidity of its filling (in twelve minutes) will give some idea of the quantity of the fluid mass. The discharge from the large lake, during the night of the 17th, must have been equal to fifteen million cubic feet of melted rock. This, undoubtedly, found cavities to relieve it on the line of the eruption. It is impossible to calculate the discharge from the smaller lake; but supposing it had continued as rapid as it was at the first filling, it would have thrown out by the next day upwards of two hundred millions of cubic feet of lava.

After being at this volcano four days, says Capt. Wilkes, I was as little disposed to leave t as at first. It is one of those places that grow in interest, and excite all the energies, both of body and mind; the one to undergo the necessary fatigue, and the other to comprehend the various phenomena.

PRAYER AND CARE.

It is a beautiful observation of Olshausen, n his commentary on the closing verses of the 6th chapter of Matthew, that 'prayer is the opposite of care, because in prayer man commits the care to God.' The Christian has a Father in heaven who knows all his wants, and who is able and willing to supply them; and He who clothes the lilly, and feeds the ravens, who watches over the falling sparrow, and notes its resting-place, who bestows upon the frail and perishable flowers of the field beauties which body and endowed it with life, has promised to provide for his own children. The natural man cares, but does not pray. The heathen, having no idea of a superintending providence, believing only in a blind and inexorable fate are fillthey stood. Jets of lava were, however, obare burdened even with their riches. But the Christian is exhorted to Be careful for nothing; dividual who had been twenty years a drunk but in everything, by prayer and supplication, ard, came to his pastor, inquiring. Can you with thanksgiving, to let his requests be made tell me what such a sinner as I am must do I known to God.' When he has prayed then he be saved?' His pastor, filled with astonianshould cease to care, to fret, to worry about results. Thenceforth the care belongs to God. ed, 'Matter enough, I have not slept much for God's children should look to their Father in these three weeks.' 'But, how came you to heaven for present temporal good, even for the feel so? Why. I have been watching my ordinary comforts and necessaries of life. Will son, and a young woman, a member of my fam. any child of God, who truly prays, 'Father in ily, (both of whom had been converted,) to been heaven, give me this day my daily bread;' ever if there was any change in them, and, after a be left to perish with hunger? Christians, most careful examination, I am compelled troubled and perplexed, in poverty and want, believe that there is a real change in them. cease to be anxious about temporal things, and these young people, who are moral, must be look in faith to God, 'Casting all care upon born again, what will become of me, what will become of me, what will become of me?" The gospel directions were your antidote for care. [Independent. given to him, and he soon brought forth worthy of repentance. Some twenty

The Baptist church at Hamburg, Germany, to walk in newness of life. Is not this to walk in newness of life. Is not this a tries. They also assist other churches, raise

THE QUAKER AND THE LITTLE THIRK.

Children, have you ever heard of Isaac T Hopper, or 'Friend Isaac,' as he is familiarly

and should you ever happen to meet him, you would not need to be told that he was a yery good-natured man, not particularly averse to throes, which shook the rock beneath his feet, an occasional joke. Well, a few days ago, the the stories he told was the following:

While residing in Philadelphia, I had in my yard a pear tree, which bore most excellent fruit. Between my yard and that of one of my aid; and looking upwards, saw the friendly neighbors, was a very high fence, with sharp hand of Kalumo, who on this fearful occasion iron pickets upon it. Now I did not put these pickets there. I don't approve of such things. It was the work of the landlord. Wells one year, when the pear tree bore very abundantly, there happened to be a girl belonging to my neighbor's family, who was as fond of pears as was myself, and I saw her several times climb the high fence, and walk carefully along between the pickets, until she came opposites the pear tree. Then she would reach over, fill her basket with fruit, and carry it away.

One day I called upon my young friend with basket of the nicest pears I could find. 'Rebecca,' said I, 'here are some nice pears,

She did not know what I meant. I explained: Rebecca. I brought these pears on purpose for thee. I wish to make thee a present of them, as I perceive thou art over fond of

'I don't want them, sir.' Ah, but thou dost, Rebecca; or thou would

Still she would not take the pears, and I be came more eloquent.

'Rebecca,' I said, 'thou must go and get a basket for these pears, or I shall leave them on the carpet. I am sure thou must like them, or thou wouldst not climb such a high and dangerous fence to get them. Those pickets are very sharp, Rebecca; and if thy feet should slip as thou art walking on the fence, and I am much afraid they will, thou wouldst get hurt a great deal more than the pears are worth. Thou art welcome to the fruit; but I hope I shall not see thee expose thyself so foolishly again. But perhaps thou hast taken the pears so long, that they seem to belong to thee, as much as they do to me. So I do not wish to blame thee, any more than thy conscience does. But, pray look out for those pickets. They are dangerous. would have them removed, but I am afraid the landlord would not like it. Thou art welcome to the pears, though, and I will bring a basket full every day.'

The little girl did not steal any more pears; and I may venture to say that she was sufficienty rebuked before the end of the pear season, for I remembered my promise, and carried her a basket full of the pears every morning.

FEAR OF BAPTISTS.

We miss now from our public meetings Elds. Williams and Peak; also the venerable form: and the suppressed and earnest tones, of the late Secretary of the Foreign Mission. These men were fond of their anecdotes, Father Peak especially. I shall never forget the account he used to give of Rev. Hezekiah Smith's first visit it to Haverhill.

There were no Baptists there then, or none that dared show themselves. Smith made his first appearance in a convention of Congregational ministers, and was taken for one of their number. He was appointed to preach, and produced a great impression. He preached: again next day, and crowds assembled to hear? the new and popular 'Presbyterian minister.' Many were anxious to retain him in Haverhill; they had never heard preaching on this

It was whispered, at length, that he belonged o the Baptist persuasion, and the thermometer of public favor fell at once to the freezing oint. He must be got rid of at all hazarder The sheriff was sent to warn him out of the town. Smith was a tall and noble-looking man of a portly and commanding attitude, and the poor officer was frightened—his hand shook so that he was unable to read what was on the paper. 'I warn you,' said the man of the laws no human handiwork can imitate, and which no God's earth. Mr. Smith, who was agitated with neither fear nor anger, nor a conscional ness of being in the wrong, very pleasantly tori plied, 'My dear sir, where shall I go to ! " Go to! any where—to the Isle of Shoals, if yours [Neal's Address 1998

A REVIVAL INCIDENT.—In a town in Massa-

Plato often inculcates this great precept— 'Do thine own work, and know thyself.'

New York, March 8, 1849.

LETTERS FROM ILLINOIS-NO. 9.

PLEASANT HILL, near Farmington, Ill., 12th of 2d mo., 1849. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

In coming to this field of labor, and in writing this series of letters, I disclaim all intention of cherishing on my own part, or of fostering in others, a mere worldly speculation, in the common acceptation of that term. The end designed by the whole movement is the promo- needed here, and may benefit themselves and dent at Westerly." Congregationalist denies tion of the cause of truth and righteousness. For some reasons, I might have preferred a situation among the established churches at the East. But when I contemplated the interests of the cause with which I am conscientiously of acres of land can be obtained at very mod- means used to raise the funds. This doctrine identified, and the great and expanding prospects of the Western States, I feel fully satisfied that I could find no more important or promising field for Christian labor in the whole world. Then the beauty and luxuriance of artisans, and manufacturers of all wares com- "pious frauds" under the plea that "the end nature, and the unfettered freedom of society mon to an agricultural and commercial popula- sanctified the means." This doctrine crucified vival, and sixty-two additions to the Baptist "AT the WEST," are to me ample compensation for foregoing the refinements, luxuries, and cultivation of the East. I never indulge a wish nor a thought of ever returning to the East for there have been times when it was literally and managed should be made public, pro bono puba residence. Every thing in the resources and sadly true; but it is not so here at present. lico. If they are not, exposure is necessary to prospects of the western country gives vigor and buoyancy to the public mind. Their broad expanse, their boundless agricultural and minthoroughfares that present an ample market for 600, and took more than \$1,200 in cash for it; in the offering for sale of animals for sacrifice. that he published a Seventh-day Baptist Cateall their vast amount of productions, solemnly and certainly portend that they are destined soon to be the residence of such a population as must sway the hand of empire, and determine the destinies of a great nation. I believe, however, the word of Jehovah, which promises the empire to our Lord and his Christ, and that he will perform the word that he has spoken-"Every plant that my heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up,"-and am, therefore, never discouraged at the thought that we are a few people among the swelling multitudes friends can judge for themselves of the state of the "sale of such articles as had been made by of our fellow men. No! If I could, I would society, and the prospects they would have in them (the ladies) in their social assemblies." plant a Sabbath-keeping and gospel-witnessing immigrating to these parts. church on every highway, close by every great mart, and in the midst of every valuable agricultural district, in the nation. I would have them stand as conspicuous to the North American Union as the Alleghany Mountains, and

spread the influence of the institutions of

Jehovah and of Jesus over the broad surface of

society, like the wide-spreading prairies of the

In the present state of society, and the present apparent course of divine Providence, the most effective means of promoting the end proposed, is to plant church colonies in the most promising parts of the rising States of the western country. To do this, we need concert of action. Locations must be sought out, homes procured, and information diffused, that such as are able, and have a heart for the work, may join in the enterprise. Much praise is due to those brethren who, in other settlements, have led the way; and who, by their private correspondence, have drawn others after them, until they have raised up efficient societies and churches, bearing their testimony for the truth to the rising population around them. But much more may yet be done, and in many other places, by united denominational effort. All the western States offer great opportunities for lieve your readers of any impression that I have over mine, for I have never yet seen it, except such church colonies. I have written this series of letters respecting this beginning in Illinoisnot because I think there could be no other field of promise found in other parts, and in other States-but to show that here we have a new and inviting field; here we have a beginning, and a prospect as promising as any can be in a new country; and, as I propose to show in my next, facilities for reaching it equal to cealed gold rings. These loaves were cut into any part of the Union. We want, however, small pieces, and sold, with the understanding London Jews' Society, written in August last, good men and true to come-men not easily discouraged - men not easily offended - men who, in godly simplicity and sincerity, will manifest their love of the truth in their daily walk and conversation-men whose examples will speak aright. It is not the help of the worldly-minded and covetous man we seek; there are enough such men here already. It is not to build up a mere sect that we labor, but "a peculiar people, zealous of good works." Most men bring their religion with them as it is; "and every one will serve his own god." Nearly all denominations in this country have their representatives here; but society is as yet unformed; it is very much in a moulding state, and the morals and discipline of churches and societies quite lax, at least so it appears to me. Private property and personal rights are as much respected and as safe here as at the East; but unoccupied lands, surveyed and mapped by the officers of the United States Government, that are not occupied by actual settlers, and such patented lots as are not protected by near residents, are openly robbed of their wood and coal by all classes, the rich and the poor; and, in this respect, it is "like priest, like deacon, and like people!" There are honorable exceptions to this, and I devoutly hope, that if ever we form a church here, it will be on such mandments and ordinances of the Lord BLAME- attended by a young miss, which exhibition was Come on, brother, here is a field for you to munity; so say my informers,

1 Bo thine own work, and kipow threalf."

part of the world. We have formed no church statements," or been "misled or duped." organization at present, not because we have not the materials, but because we are expecting there any design to "cast reflections," but a number more to come in during the ensuing simply to expose what the writer believed to be season, and we not only covet the best gifts, but a growing evil in the church, viz. an approxiwe want as much concert and unity in our mating to a sinful conformity to the world. where ten persons were baptized the first week lished a chartered republic. The following movements as we can reasonably obtain. Our But in the case alluded to, Congregation in January; another at Manchester, N. H.; and meetings on the Sabbath day are regular and alist says, he "did believe the end justified comforting; and our intercourse with other the means." The end was the affording "aid Christian societies is free and pleasant. Every to the new meeting-house now in progress. devoted servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, male That this was the object of the fair, I offer as thought to have passed from death unto life. or female, who wishes to do good in the world, proof an article published in the Independent, The Western Christian Journal mentions a re-Great West. Well qualified school-teachers, the fifth number, on the third page, fifth column, of established Christian principles, are greatly top of the column, headed, "Melancholy Acciessentially aid the cause by coming into the this to have been the object of the fair. I freshing from the presence of the Lord, and neighborhood of any one of our settlements. affirmed that it was, and still affirm the same, summer or winter school to commence, and the truth. But to return; the end, viz. the they can readily find employment. Thousands finishing or furnishing of the house, justified the erate prices in the neighborhood of every one in religious ethics, I affirm to be unscriptural tized. The Baptist Banner says that at Maysand in many of the neighboring towns, the op- means, in religion, whless the means are accordportunities for other settlements are equally as ing to Christian morality. The rule of Christgood; and the opportunities for mechanics, ian action is the Bible. Papacy practiced her tion, are equally numerous and promising. I Jesus Christ. See John 11: 49, 50; also 18: had always understood, while at the East, that 14. If religious fairs are in accordance with there was but little money in circulation in the Christian principles, they ought to be encour-The miserable system of paying in store pay, reform. is rapidly going out of use. If any body wants it. A boss brick-layer told me a few days ago, ers in the temple. I have done so, and am still more yet." I have given the facts as they oc- his remarks.

the friends of home missions, and we ask of them such countenance and support as their sense of duty and their circumstances dictate.

ERRATA.—Two mistakes occurred in my letter upon the soil and surface formation of this part of Illinois, published in the 32d number of the Recorder, which should be corrected. In Letter No. 5, 43d line, instead of "the weak growth," read great growth; and in the next column, instead of "oak lumber at two dollars per thousand feet," read ten dollars.

The publication of the following article is due to Omicron," in view of the implication under which he has rested. But we think that if more is to be said upon this subject, (except in the way of explanation,) it should have reference to Religious Fairs in general, rather than to the Fair at Westerly in particular.

RELIGIOUS FAIRS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

" A Rhode Island Congregationalist," in your paper of Feb. 1st, has attempted to make out, that in my communication of January 11th, con- obtained." cerning Religious Fairs, I made false state tions? ments, that I had been duped by the prejudice of others, or misled by my own imagination, or was excited by jealousy on account of the inferiority of my own church. In order to re-"duped" them, or "made false statements," I will give the matters of fact in the case—such matters of fact as can be substantiated by eyewitnesses, and Rhode Island Baptists, if not by Rhode Island Congregationalists-men "not to be daunted."

At these fairs, (for there have now been two,) there were loaves of cake, in which were conthat some of the purchasers would come in describes a controversy between the "Sephar possession of one or more of the gold rings.

There were also two dolls, set up at ten dolars each, tickets for which were sold at 25 cents each, to the number of eighty. The lottery was then drawn or decided, in order to ascertain to whom the dolls belonged; which These latter established a separate synagogue done, the dolls were delivered to their lawful but those in the old synagogue refused to ac-

at the moderate price of six or eight dollars.

This box was called the "grab-box."

The whole postage amounted, I understand, one night, to about sixteen dollars. The folended in each party sending their own messenlowing is a verbatim et literatim copy of a letter gers. The new German congregation at Jerusold at said post-office:salem claim to be the Reformers; and they beg

" BLUE BOSTON. their brethren in America to assist them in "Missy, my Missy wants to borrow your Wimica Womaca No be Jelica beater Tom Thumica; and if she breaks your establishing proper schools, hospitals, manufac-Wimica Womaca No be Jelica beater Tom Thumica, when tories, and trades. she gets a new one, she will return it. Angelina Needful."

Relative to the mock marriage, the fact was this, as near as I can ascertain. Two dolls, principles, that it shall be said of them, They dressed so as to represent a young gentleman ing to the Board for a reinforcement of the all eschew these things, and walk in the com- and a young lady, were to have been exhibited, Chinese missions. To show the need of more LESS. My prayer is, that we may have a God- named a mock or mimic marriage. Who first honoring people, and not be of those who do christened it by such a name, may be uncertain; "every man that which is right in his own but, that such it was called by those who knew, L know we have belonging to us men need not be denied, as proof is abundant. And their duty and interest to emigrate, I would place, was on account of a death in the com-

ary; and here are as promising opportunities mony. I now request the reader to compare we dare not compare it, with the work to be lest they, by living as they ought, should escape

yourself and family, as can be found in any uary, and then judge who has made "false

Neither in this, nor my former article, was may find ample field for Christian effort in the a Congregational paper published in New York, vival at Pales Creek, O., in which "some thirty Only be here a little before the season for a if the correspondent of the Independent told from death unto life. The Western Christian of our settlements-woods, prairies, or glades; and pernicious. The end can never justify the lick a revival was in progress, and fifty-two perwestern country; and I have no doubt but that | aged, and a plain statement of how they are

Congregationalist wishes me to "examine work done, he expects he must pay money for more minutely" the case of the buyers and selland the rest in articles and trade that he wanted | That it might have proceeded beyond this, I for his immediate supplies in his family; and will not deny. But I have no doubt, that the that he has engagements for jobs to the amount | sellers and buyers claimed that the "end justiof \$1,800 for the ensuing year, and in every case | fied the means." Congregationalist maintains he expects his employers have the money by that the selling and buying in the temple was them to pay for it as soon as each job is done. to "promote worldly interest," while that of the One of our brethren went to a shoemaker last | fair was "truly spiritual and benevolent." Supweek to ask him to mend or make a pair of pose I admit it; does Congregationalist mainboots, and although he had the money with him, tain that we have a right to promote objects he was answered, "I have six weeks' work by "truly spiritual and benevolent," by hook or by me now, that I have already promised, and it | crook? I trust not; and yet such is the inferwould not be prudent for me to take in any ence one would naturally draw, I think, from

curred under my own observation, and then our | Congregationalist says that the fair was for would fain believe that Congregationalist has Our plans and our prospects are now before been "misled or duped" in that statement. I cannot think the ladies of that church or society have spent their time, at those "social assemblies," in preparing such letters as the one I have inserted. And yet, if sixteen dollars in postage was received, there must have been a great number or a very high postage. Reckoning the postage at ten cents, there must have been 160-at five cents, 320. I would hope, for the credit of the ladies concerned, that Congregationalist has made a "false statement' unwittingly. Neither can I think that at those 'social assemblies" the ladies for the past year have employed their time in manufacturing dolls, or cake with gold rings in it, or grabboxes. If they have been thus employed, even a part of their time, I shall go in for reform especially in the doll business, and the postoffice department. I therefore think myself entitled to the thanks of the ladies, in thus removing the obloquy which Congregationalist did undesignedly throw upon them. That other and more valuable articles were made and sold, I have no doubt. But he says that it was of such articles as had been made by the ladies, with such "additions as they had otherwise Query - Which were the addi-

My apology for the length of this article is the importance of the subject. If Congregationalist be a clergyman, (which I doubt,) he account of the superiority of the new house at the distance of more than one mile, I believe, nor did I ever hear any description of it. His remarks, therefore, hit no body. HOPKINTON, R. I., Feb. 21, 1849.

THE JEWS AT JERUSALEM.—There is a division

among the Jews at Jerusalem, which excites

great deal of ill feeling, and operates against both parties. A letter from Mr. Ewald, of the dim," or ancient Jews, who have been planted in Jerusalem ever since it came under Mohammedan rule, and the "Ashkenasim," or German Jews, who have settled there in modern times. knowledge them. Of late, both sections have A bedstead, measuring from one to two feet, been reduced to great distress, by the falling more or less, was disposed of in a similar way, off in the usual contributions from Europe for the poor Jews at Jerusalem. The "Ashken- to walk to the church, a distance of a quarter A box, containing numerous articles, of little asim" made a proposition that they would send of a mile, and take part in the services. He is value, was exhibited. By paying six pence, a deputation to collect funds in America, where more or less, the person could thrust in his large numbers of German Jews have settled, hand, and take out one article, and only one. and they had no doubt this would bring them relief. But they would only lend their name A Post-Office (so called) was opened, where under condition of being recognized. The

> BAPTIST MISSIONS IN CHINA.—Rev. Mr. Dean, of the Baptist mission at Hong-Kong, is appeallaborers, he says :-

refused; and after weeks of dispute, the affair

REVIVALS.—Notices of revivals are becoming more plenty in our exchanges than they have been for a while past. The Morning Star, a Free-Will Baptist paper, mentions several a third at Williamstown, Mass., where eleven have been baptized, and twice that number are have found peace in believing." The Baptist Church at Woodstown, N. J., has enjoyed a reabout twenty persons profess to have passed speaks of a work of grace at Rockford, in connection with which about sixty have been bapsons had recently been received into the Church. The N. Y. Baptist Register publishes a letter from North Hebren, giving an account of a re-Church. The same paper has notices of revivals at Ogdensburg, and Solon, N. Y.

AN OLD BOOK.—It is doubtless remembered by some of the readers of the Recorder, that in the short biography of Eld. Jonathan Dunham, formerly Pastor of the Piscataway Seventh-day Baptist Church, who died in 1782, chism, but that we supposed it to be out of print, as none of them could be found. I have since succeeded in finding a copy, in the possession of one of his descendants in New Brunswick, N. J. I would be happy to place it in the Library of the Sabbath Tract Society, but the owners are unwilling to part with it. The following is its title page:-

A Brief Instruction in the Principles of the Christian Religion, by way of Questions and Answers, for the general use of all persons, both young and old. By Jonathan DUNHAM. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Prov. 22: 6. Printed by James Parker, 1761.

UNITARIAN COLPORTAGE. — The Christian Register publishes the Report of a volunteer colporteur, for the sale of the cheap edition of Channing's Works. The Unitarian Association appropriated two hundred dollars, and individuals in the Rev. Dr. Peabody's Society contributed fifty-five dollars more, with which the colporteur subscribed for three hundred sets, and thus aided to secure the publication of the cheap edition. He has sold four hundred and thirty-six sets of the works, one hundred and twenty of the Memoirs, and seventy-two miscellaneous volumes. His aim was to give them the widest circulation, by visiting Saratoga Springs, State Legislatures, &c., and he thinks that at least one-half of the books went into the hands of professional men, in all parts of the country, and also into Canada and the West In-

Colleges in the United States .- There are now in the United States one hundred and nineteen colleges; thirteen of which are under the direction of the Baptists; nine under the direction of the Episcopalians; thirteen under the direction of the Methodists; fourteen under liquidating the debt of the Board, amounting, may rest easy at my supposed "jealousy" on the direction of the Roman Catholics; nine un- at the late annual meeting, to nearly \$60,000) der the direction of the Congregationalists; and sixty-one mostly under the direction of the Presbyterians.

> Honor to Ministerial Faithfulness.—Rev Gordon Winslow, rector of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Staten Island, has received from several friends a present of a horse and carriage, as expressive of their admiration of his conduct, in remaining at his post and giving his daily attention to the sick and dying during the entire continuance of the yellow fever at Quar-

THE OLDEST PASTOR. The Rev. Dr. Nott, of Franklin, Conn., reached his ninety-sixth birth-day on the 23d ult., when his church and congregation paid him an annual visit. Dr. N. has exercised the pastoral office during a period of nearly sixty-seven years, and is still able probably the oldest officiating clergyman in the

A "PHENOMENON." — The following story letters, previously written, were offered for sale. proposal was accepted, but the condition was comes to us in a Catholic paper, the editor of largest alice was accepted, but the condition was which evidently endorses the spirit of the thing. Perhaps his Bible is minus that passage which says, By their fruits ye shall know the Brooklyn Female Academy receives \$800 them:'—

Catholics. He was greatly struck at the sight at their prayers, living modestly, never blaspheming nor reviling their neighbors; while the Astoria Institute \$143.59. Catholics cursed and abused each other, misbehaved in church, and in many ways scandalized the simple-hearted Priest: in short, he found the revenue of the Literature and United States "I am unequal to any considerable mental or the heretics outwardly Catholics, and the Cathphysical effort. Mr. Goddard's health is en- olics outwardly heretics. After much consider- apparatus, those Academies having raised an feebled, and his lungs forbid much effort in ation of these phenomens, he says, that he found equal amount for the same purpose from sources of these principles; and to all such as find it the reason why said exhibition did not take preaching. The brethren at Ningpo are labor out from St. Bernard and St. Anselm the true ing zealously, and encouragingly, but they are cause, which was this: The Devil did not tempt but two; and when we come to add together the heretics to sin, because he was sure of them, later in your example and influence are want. The above are the facts in the case, if relithe various items of available strength for misthrough their abandonment of the Faith; but
ed as really as the public labors of the missionance can be placed upon Rhode Island testi; sionary work, the sum total is exceedingly small. Catholics, retaining the Faith, must be tempted.

INDIAN REVOLUTION.

On the 5th of last December, the Seneca Indians met in convention at the Cattaraugus Reservation in Erie County, and abolished their statement of the reasons which induced this revolution, is worthy any people, however re-

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We, the people of the Seneca Nation of Indians, by virtue of the right inherent in every people, trusting in the justice and necessity of our undertaking, and humbly invoking the blessing of the God of Nations upon our efforts to mprove our civil condition, and to secure to our nation the administration of equitable and wholesome laws, do hereby abolish, abrogate, and annul our form of government by chiefs, because it has failed to answer the purposes for which all governments should be created.

It affords no security in the enjoyment of

It provides no laws regulating the institution of marriage, but tolerates polygamy. It makes no provision for the poor, but leaves the destitute to perish.

It leaves the people dependent on foreign aid for the means of education.

It has no Judiciary, nor Executive Departments; it is an irresponsible, self-constituted

Its powers are absolute and unlimited in assighing away the people's rights, but indefinite and not exercised, in making municipal regulations for their benefit or protection.

The Constitution is elaborate. The Judiciary is composed of three "Peace-Makers;" the eral resources, and the great commercial that last year he did work to the amount of \$1,- of the opinion, that their custom had its origin (printed in the fourth volume,) it was stated council is chosen at large, and possesses the treaty-making power; but every treaty must be ratified by three-fourths of the voters, and by three-fourths of all the mothers of the nation. Suffrage is universal. This Government has been officially recognized by the War Department, as regularly established by a majority of the people; and we do not doubt that it will contribute efficiently to rekindle the ambition of the disheartened Senecas, as well as to protect them from the many wrongs and evils of which they have so often and justly complained

> FINANCES OF THE AMERICAN BOARD .- Rev. Wm. Clarke, one of the agents of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has published a circular to the churches, dated Jan. 15, on the financial condition of the

> The Board has under its care 29 missions, 99 stations, 154 ordained missionaries, 9 of whom are also physicians, and 244 assistants, making 398 laborers who have been sent from this country-besides 28 native preachers, and 145 other native helpers, being in total 9572 persons There are 76 churches, which have reported during the last year the reception of more than 1800 converts-making the present number of communicants upwards of 26,000. There are 12 seminaries for training native preachers and teachers, having 586 scholars; 18 other boarding schools, with 541 pupils; 302 free schools, having 10,718 children. The common schools at the Sandwich Islands, having more than 16,-000 children, are not included, as they are supperted by the Hawaiian Government. There are 11 printing establishments, 7 which have type foundries, and cast fonts of type for printing in nearly 30 languages. To sustain these operations, the Prudential

Committee have appropriated \$262,000 for the current year, for which the average monthly receipts must be \$22,000. But from August 1st to November 30th—four months—the whole amount of receipts (deducting \$19,604 02, which were contributed for the express purpose of were only \$72,642 88, making the average monthly receipts but a fraction over \$18,000, and causing an average monthly deficiency of nearly \$4,000; or \$16,000 deficiency in the four months of the year gone by. At this rate there will be a deficit, at the close of the year, in the amount of receipts necessary to meet the appropriations for the year, of nearly \$48,000.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO AID AFRICA.—A letter from the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Mobile, published in the New Orleans Presbyterian, says that there is a colored missionary Society in Mobile, the object of which is to spread the Gospel, particularly in Africa. The members of it pay fifty cents on admission, and afterward ten cents monthly. In the course of the year they have raised fifty-nine dollars. At the last meeting they voted ten dollars each to the Presbyterian mission in Africa, the Methodist mission in Liberia, and the American Colonization Society. Dr. Hamilton states that this Society is formed from the more serious and reflecting portion of our slave population here, and that the influence of it on its members has been perceptibly good.

INCOME OF THE LITERATURE FUND.—The apportionment of the Literature Fund among the several Academies of the State of New York was made by the Regents of the University on comes next, receiving \$908 34; the Geneva Wesleyan Seminary next, receiving \$872 16; 36; the Grammar School of Columbia College has \$529 15; the Oneida Conference Seminary "John Gregory a Jesu Maria was a Mission- \$646 14; the Rutgers Female Institute \$638 16; ary Priest, and preached both to heretics and the Cortland Academy \$534 46; the Deaf and Dumb Institution in New York \$584 98; the he observed; he found the heretics frequently Fredonia Academy \$531 80; the Grammar School of the University of New York \$252 61;

The Regents, on the same day, distributed to 17 different Schools the sum of \$1,374 60 from Deposit Funds, for the purchase of books and independent of their corporate funds.

Eld. C. M. Lewis having changed his ocation from Newport to the 3d Hopkinton Church, requests his correspondents to address him at Hopkinton, R. Presid hop dendw you and odd mort heres as bled need bed deriw but To Messis. S. Carpenser and IV. Wardner.

true heave, and a jet of maiten lava, full fifteen and other Societies.

and resources for the comfort and prosperity of this with my communication of the 11th of Jan-done, lest it should be lost in the comparison." him and be saved."

eneca Nation of Inbt inherent in every stice and necessity of ly invoking the blessupon our efforts to and to secure to ion of equitable and by abolish, abrogate, vernment by chiefs, wer the purposes for buld be created. in the enjoyment of

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ye, and possesses the every treaty must be of the voters, and bymothers of the nation. This Government has by the War Departshed by a majority of not doubt that it will rekindle the ambition scas, as well as to proy wrongs and evils of and justly complained

ERICAN BOARD.—Rev. agents of the Amerioners for Foreign Misrcular to the churches incial condition of the

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rations, the Prudential riated \$262,000 for the ne average monthly re-But from August 1st ut months—the whole cting \$19,604 02, which ie express purpose of the Board, amounting, ing, to nearly \$60,000) making the average fraction over \$18,000, monthly deficiency of 000 deficiency in the gone by. At this rate it the close of the year, ta necessary to meet the year, of nearly \$48,000.

ro aid Africa.—A letmilton, of Mobile, pubans Presbyterian, says missionary Society in which is to spread the Africa. The members mission, and afterward the course of the year ne dollars. At the last in dollars each to the Africa, the Methodist the American Coloni_iii mitton states that this the more serious and alave population here;" hit on its members has Physical participation of the participation of the

ATURE FUND The sp-01 le State of New Yor us of the University on ny Académy gets the the Alfred Academy \$908.34; the Geneva; 37, receiving \$872.16; cademy receives \$800 dizof Columbia College Conference Seminery male Institute school Site 584 (6) the Delivera (4 Voit 1581 Vie the 51 Et 16 Examples

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General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. - February 26.

a member of the Standing Committee on Finance, in place of Mr. Clayton, resigned. A posing to extend the Constitution and Revenue of Conference. Laws over the Territory acquired from Mexico; it was adopted.

In the House, the bill allowing subsistence pay to certain Volunteers enrolled for the Mexican War, was passed. A resolution was submitted allowing the customary sum of two hundred dollars extra pay to each of the officers of the House, including the pages. On motion, it was laid on the table. A series of resolutions, passed by the Legislature of Virginia, respecting the rights of the South, were submitted, and laid on the table. The California Bill was taken up, and discussed till adjournment.

February 27.

The SENATE, after hearing a report from the Committee appointed to notify Messrs. Taylor and Fillmore of their election, appointed a Committee to make arrangements for their reception in the Senate Chamber, on the 5th of March. The bill to regulate the allowance of Pensions to officers, soldiers, and seamen, who have been disabled in the public service, was passed. The General Appropriation Bill was then taken up. Several amendments were adopted, among which was one appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of George Washington's papers, and a like sum for these of James Monroe. A proposition to increase the salaries of Ministers to England, France, and Russia, was laid over till next session, when the whole system will be considered.

In the House, sundry bills were reported by Committees, among which was one giving a vote of 105 to 70; the District Slave Trade of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting extravagant stories of the mines seem to be interested and to perpetuate that Union. small portion of land to each actual settler. was shoved by with scarce a recognition; the interests and tend to perpetuate that Union, in Committee of the Whole, and the debate on tion bill was disagreed to, 110 to 104; concur- hopes and affections. it continued till 12 o'clock, at which hour it ring with Senate to establish a Board for Mexclosed, agreeably to a previous resolution. Several amendments were then proposed, and fiveminute speeches made upon them; but no essential amendment was agreed to. The bill got up between Messrs. Root, Giddings, Meade, was reported to the House, and finally passed by a vote of 126 to 86. The bill making provision for the Government of New Mexico, was taken up and considered till adjournment.

February 28.

In the SENATE, the bill from the House for the Territorial Government of California, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on for light-houses, was passed. A Select Com- o'clock, to the Senate and Members of the mittee reported in favor of appropriating \$20,- House of Representatives, and thousands of 000 to test Professor Page's recent Electro Magnetic Invention. The consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was resumed, and after some discussion, all the amendments to highest office known to our laws, I appear which no special objection was made, were here to take the oath prescribed by the Conconcurred in. The amendment for the estab- stitution, and, in compliance with a time-honorlishment of a temporary Government in Califor- ed custom, to address those who are now asnia, led to a long discussion. The bill was sembled. passed at a late hour in the evening, by a vote of 25 to 18.

In the House, Mr. Goggin, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to take any action, at the present session, relative to the stopping of Sunday Mails—which of the office which their partiality has bestowwas considered and agreed to. A resolution was passed, to pay the delegate from Wisconsin the customary rates of mileage, and per diem allowances. The Committee on Ways and Means reported the draft of a Tariff, which was ordered to lie on the table. Sundry bills from the Senate were taken up and passed, among them one providing a Territorial Government for Minesota. The bill to abolish the Franking Privilege was taken up, and after some discussion it was laid on the table.

March 1.

The SENATE agreed to the amendment of the House to the bill for the increase of the Medical Staff of the Army. Several private bills ample guarantees for the faithful and honorwere considered and passed. Resolutions from able performance of the trusts about to be the Legislature of South Carolina, on the sub- committed to their charge. ject of Slavery, also resolutions from the Legislature of Rhode Island, on the same subject, were read and ordered printed. A resolution in favor of distributing copies of certain American Archives among the various Literary Infor the settlement of the claims of the State of New Hampshire against the United States, was passed. Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of a great Central National Road from St. Louis to the Pacific. The Fortification and Naval Pension Bills were passed. The Army Appropriation Bill was under consideration at the hour of adjournment.

In the House, the principal subject under discussion was the Indian Appropriation Bill. in connection with which several rambling political speeches were made.

March 2.

In the SENATE, the Vice President, George M. Dallas, after an impressive valedictory, retired from the Chair as President of the Senate; Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, was chosen his successor; and the thanks of the House were tendered to Mr. Dallas for the impartial manner in which he had discharged his official duties. A bill was passed, making Port Covington, in the State of New York, a port of delivery. The Naval Appropriation Bill was passed, after several amendments. The bill making Appropriations for the support of the Post-Office Department was passed, after several ineffectual attempts to engraft upon it an amendment for the reduction of the rates of postage. A Committee of Conference on the General Appropriation Bill was agreed to.

In the House, a lengthy discussion grew

out of a bill providing for the liquidation of the

George B. Dryge, No. 2 Sprude St., New Yer

claims of American citizens, against Mexico; ice, care shall be taken to ensure the highest had been inflicted. She refused to say who proposed, a part of which were adopted. An ceive the speceal attention of the Executive. unsuccessful attempt was made to engraft up- As American freemen, we can not but sym-In the Senate, Mr. Webster was appointed on it the substance of the Wilmot Proviso. pathise with all efforts to extend the blessings Amendments were adopted limiting the contin- of civil and political liberty; but at the same uance of the new government in the Territories | time we are warned by the admonitions of hisbill was submitted, and laid over, for taking the to six months after the sitting of the next Con- tory and the voice of our own beloved Washlations respecting the Pay Department of the abolishing Slavery in said Territories, shall re- foreign nations. In all disputes between con-Army, was passed; also a bill allowing com- main in full force till repealed by an Act of flicting Governments, it is our interest not less pensation to the Registers and Receivers em- Congress. The bill, as amended, was sent than our duty to remain strictly neutral, while ployed in locating Bounty Land Warrants. back to the Senate. The House then proceed our geographical position, the genius of our in-The General Appropriation Bill then came up, ed to other business, and before adjournment stitutions and our people, the advancing spirit afternoon and evening. The principal discus- to the amendments of the Appropriation Bill, ligion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful sion was upon Mr. Walker's amendment, pro- whereupon the House appointed a Committee and friendly relations with all other powers.

March 3.

The proceedings in Congress during the last day and night of the session, come to us quite confused, but the following summary will be found to contain every thing important :-

In the SENATE, the bill passed for the Coinage of Gold Dollars and Double Eagles; the defeat of the House amendment to confine the appointment of Surveyors of the Line between the United States and Mexico to the Topographical Corps; the passage of a bill providing for the translation and publication of the Spanish and Mexican Laws of California in effect at the time of the Treaty; passing the House bill providing for taking next Census; the passage of the Home Department bill, after a very animated opposition, by 31 to 25; the killing of the Branch Mint in New York; the passage of the General Appropriation bill, after a long contest with the House to fix and finally taking back Mr. Walker's amendment; and last of all, the scandalous exhibition of a personal rencontre between Mr. Cameron, of Penn., and Foote, of Miss., -a family quarrel, indeed, but one which must inflict deep humiliation upon the whole people.

ican Claims; Extra Compensation to Clerks, &c., went through with a rush; a hundred conflicting motions were made, a sort of fight was and others, and finally, at 6 3-4 Sunday morning, the XXXth Congress came to a stormy end.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

General Zachary Taylor, the twelfth Presi-Monday, March 5th. The following is his adassembled citizens:-

Elected by the American people to the

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen, in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic, holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude,; but when I reflect that the acceptance ed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, involves the most weighty obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments, and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance, in the Executive Departments, individuals, whose talents. integrity, and purity of character, will furnish

swear to preserve, protect, and defend.

father of his country.

trol me in their execution.

policy, those great republican doctrines which Mrs. Wells coming down stairs at the same

tion can now arise which a Government confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect | As soon as possible, the owner, Mr. Joseph its own just rights, may not settle by wise ne- Lawrence, of New London, dispatched a pilotgotiation, and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms.

In the conduct of our Foreign relations, shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, any fidelity indispensable requisites to the disposal of office, and absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, to improve our rivers and harbors, to provide for the speedy extinguishing of the public debt, to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers In the House, the New York Mint bill was of the Government, and the utmost economy in passed, to no purpose, however; the Naval Ap- all public expenditures. But it is for the wispropriation bill went through slightly amended; dom of Congress itself, in which all legislative the amendment to fix the 10th of March for the powers are vested by the Constitution, to regu day of effect of the Minesota bill was receded late these and other matters of domestic policy. Walker amendment to the General Appropria- which should be the paramount object of our

> In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the coordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, fellowcitizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country.

Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day ocdent of the United States, was inaugurated on cupy; and let us seek to deserve that, by prudence and moderation in our councils, by Territories. A bill making an appropriation dress, delivered in front of the Capitol, at 12 well-directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks differences in opinion by the promulgation and pactice of just and liberal principles, and by enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide Republic.

> On the conclusion of the address, which was received with prolonged cheering by the assembled multitude, the following oath was administered to President Taylor by Chief Justice says that several of the most respectable and Taney of the Supreme Court:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of negroes who are of idle and dissolute habits, the United States."

The President returned into the Capitol amid prolonged and vociferous cheering.

THE NEW CABINET.

nounced, but it will probably stand as follows JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, Secretary of State. JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Treasury WM. M. MEREDITH, of Penn., Home Department. W. BAILARD PRESTON, of Va., Secretary of the Navy. GEO. W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, Secretary of War. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Postmaster General.

REVERDY JOHNSTON, of Maryland, Attorney General.

The new Cabinet has not been positively an-

A Woman Shot by HER HUSBAND .- A fatal tragedy was enacted at No. 46 Lexington Avenue, N. Y., one day last week, in which Mr. With such aids, and an honest purpose to Thomas A. Walker shot his wife, Martha Eliza do whatever is right, I hope to execute dili- Walker, with a six-barrel revolving pistol. gently, impartially, and for the best interests The ball entered at her right shoulder, descendof the country, the manifold duties devolved ed in an oblique direction, and passed out at upon me. In the discharge of these duties, the left side of her waist. It appears that the stitutions of the country, was passed. The bill my guide shall be the Constitution I this day lady in question is the Mrs. Miller, whose abduction from Stamford, Conn., by her husband, For the interpretation of that Instrument, I some years since, created such a great sensation shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tri- in the public mind. Her maiden name was bunals established by its authority, and to the Blackwell, and she inherited a considerable practice of Government under the earliest Pres- amount of property from an uncle of the same ident, who had so large a share in its formation. name. Subsequent to the uncle's death a paper To the example of those illustrious patriots I | made its appearance, purporting to have been shall always refer with reverence, and especially given by Mrs. Miller, which she pronounced to shall always refer with reverence, and especially given by Mrs. Miller, which she pronounced to sons were committed to the Albany Henitento his example who was by so many titles the be a forgery. Some time after her marriage, tiary, and one thousand nine hundred and sixtyand a desire to have their names used in making known its failing to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, one to the jail of the same city. Of the latter, virtues. The proprietors having realized a handson To command the army and navy of the United she left him, and went to Stamford, Conn. Mr. five hundred and eighteen were for assault and by its sale, feel called upon by a sense of duty to their fall States-with the advice and consent of the Sen- Miller, on discovering her whereabouts, went ate to make treaties and to appoint embassadors to Stamford, forcibly conveyed her from that and other officers-to give to Congress inform. place in a carriage, and took her to Norfolk ation of the state of the Union, and recommend Va., with an intention of embarking for France. such measures as he shall judge to be necessary, From some circumstances that occurred at the and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully time, they were prevented from doing so, and executed these are the most important func- Mr. Miller came to this city with his wife, where tions entrusted to the President by the Constitute continued to live together for some time. tution; and it may be expected that I shall but finally separated and were divorced. Mrs. briefly indicate the principles which will con- Miller subsequently became acquainted with Mr. Walker, and was married to him. She has Chosen by the body of the people, under the resided in Lexington Avenue since September assurance that my administration would be de- last, in fashionable style, where he has occasionvoted to the welfare of the whole country, and ally visited her. On the day of the tragedy he not to the support of any particular section or was at the house, and the servant girl residing merely local interests, I this day renew the de- in the family, hearing the report of a pistol, claration I have heretofore made, and proclaim immediately suspecting something wrong, callmy fixed determination to maintain to the ex- ed down Mrs. Wells, the aunt of Mrs. Walker, tent of my ability the Government in its original who was residing with her, and ran to the front purity, and to adopt, as the basis of my public door to see if she could make any discovery.

after some amendment, the bill was passed. condition of efficiency, and in furtherance of shot her, declaring simply that she did not shoot The General Appropriation Bill, from the Sen- that object the military and naval schools, sus- herself, and that she would not criminate any ate, was taken up, and several amendments tained by the liberality of Congress, shall re- one. She died about 28 hours after receiving the wound, and Walker is now in prison.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The schooner Conway or Conrad, Capt. Baker, sailed in a gale from New London Ct., for New York, on Monday, Feb. 26, Seventh Census. A bill making certain regu- gress, and requiring that the law of Mexico, ington, to abstain from entangling alliances with bor, in jibbing, the boom struck Capt. Baker and one of the men, and knocked them overboard. The boat was immediately lowered with two men to rescue them, but before they could reach them they had sunk. The weather and occupied the remainder of the session, received notice that the Senate did not agree of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of re- to return to New London instead of to the vessel. In the meantime the mate, who was alone on board the schooner, had thrown over an au It is to be hoped that no international ques- chor, which dragging, he slipped the cable, and the vessel went up the Sound before the gale

> WOMEN OF CHARACTER FOR CALIFORNIA. for the embarkation of some one hundred and tain Smith, mate, and eight others perished. California, noticed in a recent number, is a cued. Mrs. Eliza W. Farnham, whose husband died in California in September last. Salisfactory testimonials of character, education, and capacity, must be furnished by all those who apply, and \$250 will also be required to defray the ex-penses of the voyage. The party is also to include six or eight respectable married men and their families. Doing good is said to be the

boat in pursuit of the schooner.

SUMMARY.

The steamship Crescent City from Chagres rrived at N. Y. on the 3d. She took out a arge number of passengers for California, three of whom returned in her on account of ill Island 1 10. Corn, 58c for New Orleans, 54 a 55 for White nama for the Gold Region within a few days 9 50 for Prime, and 10 50 for Mess. Beef 8 00 a 13 00. 350 by steamer California, over 200 by ship Hams 7c. Shoulders, 54c. Smoked Beef 11c. Beef Philadelphia, 120 by bark John Riston, and the Hams 15 00 a 16 00. Butter, 10 a 12c. for Ohio; 13 20c. remainder by such craft as they could find.

confirmed here; but the expense of living must cause dreadful suffering to multitudes." An ordinary dinner at San Francisco costs \$10, and everything else in the same proportion

The Silver Creek Mail notices the sudden and violent death of Mr. J. Rose, of Irving, Chautauque county, N. Y., on the 14th ultimo, He was drawing logs, and while loading a large log, his foot slipped and he fell, the log rolling back upon him, striking him about the middle and passing over his chest and head. He lived but a few moments.

The N. O. Picayune says the weather there has been unusually cold. Orange and other fruit trees have been injured by the frost. On the 20th of February, a fire occurred which destroyed seventy thousand dollars worth of pro-

Mr. Jonathan Miller, of Hempstead, L. I. who was taken up on suspicion of having murdered his family, and set fire to his house, has been discharged by the Court, there being no sixteen days. positive testimony against him.

The Hagarstown (Md.) Herald of Freedom staunch farmers in that neighborhood, have disposed of their property, and are about to emi-

grate to Southern Virginia. The Legislature of Delaware has passed an act directing the magistrates to arrest all free and hire them out to service for a term not ex

ceeding one year. Dr. Robbins, Librarian of the Hartford Atheneum, (Conn.,) now over 80 years of age, has kept a record of the weather from his youth up, and acknowledges that the present winter beats all former ones within his recollection, for the extent of its coldness, as measured by

the thermometer. It is said that our Minister at England, Mr. Bancroft, on a recent visit to Paris, succeeded in negotiating a postal treaty with the French

A colored woman, named Antionette Mexen, died in Louisiana recently, at the extraordinary age of 131 years. She was a native of Louis-

Recently some gold was found in the Valley of Chaudiere, Canada. A ton of gravel produced, when washed, \$4 of gold.

There was a shock of an earthquake at Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on the 13th ult. Charles W. Seeley shot at his wife, in Sharptown, Cumberland county, N. J., on the 17th

of February, but missed her. and hit their son, two years of age, wounding him severely in the throat. He was arrested. Cause of the crime Last year three hundred and sixty-three per-

battery, and four hundred and eighty for breach of the peace. The Miramichi (N. B.) Gleaner, of February

13. says that the small pox has broken dut in a large encampment of Indians at the mouth of they may also thereby relieve many suffering poor brate the Napan River. Twelve had already died of from agonizing pain, and save them much expense. To names of nearly fifty clergymen recommending it, are to be seen at the office of C. & Co. Cornelius Stilwell, of Aurora, Erie county,

N. Y., was killed on the 22d of February, by being entangled in the machinery of a saw-mill. He was 38 years old, and had a small family. On Monday morning the Scotch Presbyterian

meeting-house in Barnet, Vt., was destroyed by fire. The cause is unknown. There was no insurance. The Senate of New Jersey have passed a re-

Among the list of interments in the cemeconstitute the strength of our national existence, moment, entered the front room, and there dist teries of New Orleans, for the week ending In reference to the army and navy, lately em- covered her niece lying prostrate upon the February 24th, were reported sixty-two cases ployed with so much distinction on active serv- floor, bleeding profusely from the wound which of Cholera. in and substrea more.

Scott.

Speaking of a recent snow atorm in that region, a Halifax paper of February 21 says: Some of our old friends, long residents in Nova Scotia, and who are now fast verging on three score and ten, have informed us, that we have not since 1798 had such a snow-storm as that of the past week. Fifty-one years ago the drifts were so high that a tunnel was cut through a snow-bank at Fort Needham, sufficiently large to admit the passage of sleighs and wagons.

According to official notice, the Miami Canal will be ready for navigation from Cincinnati to the Wabash Valley, and to the Maumee Bay. by the 25th of March. The Wabash and Erie Canal, in Indiana, will also be opened before the 10th of March at farthest, down to La-

Mr. John C. Green, Jr., and two others, while water-bound near White River, Arkansas, recently, found a den of rattlesnakes, and forthwith amused themselves by dispatching seventyseven of them, each measuring over four feet.

Ship Franklin, from London, bound to Boston, was totally lost, off Wellfleet. Cape Cod. The name of the lady who has issued proposals | She went ashore at 9 A. M., March 1st. Capthirty females, not under 25 years of age, for Twenty of the passengers and crew were rea-

Teams cross over from the city of Detroit to the Canada shore, on the ice, with safety. It has not been done before for a number of

Governor Bissel, of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, the 6th day of April, as a day of

fasting and prayer. The Pennsylvania Canals are to be opened

New York Market, Monday, March 5.

on the 10th of March.

for State. Cheese 61 a 71.

ASHES-Pots \$6 50: Pearls 7 00.-FLOUR AND MEAL-Flour, common brands, range from 5 56 to 5 69; pure Genesee 6 00. Rye Flour 3 44. Meal 2 69 a 2 75. -GRAIN-Wheat, Genesee 1 40; Illinois 1 09; Long lealth. About 800 adventurers had left Pa- 62 for old Northern. Rye 65c. Barley 63 a 64c. Oats, 41c. for Northern, 34c. for Jersey.—PROVISIONS—Pork,

In Westerly, R. I., Feb. 11th, by Eld. I. Moore, John A. PECKHAM, of Preston, Ct., to EMELINE E. CRANDALL, of

In Westerly, R. I., Feb. 28, ELIZABETH HALL, aged 15 years. She had been a worthy member of the Pawcatuck Church for three or four years, and left a good testimony. In Alfred, N. Y., Feb. 10, STILLMAN Rose, in the 18th year of his age. He was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, and died in the triumphe o

In Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., of dropsy, Mrs. HAMMAN Sмітн, wife of Deacon Stephen R. Smith, in the 49th year of her age. The subject of this notice embraced religion in her youth, and was a member of the first-day Baptist Church n New Lebanon; after she moved into this place, she united with the first Seventh-day Baptist Church; and when the second Church was organized here, she was one of the number who were dismissed for that purpose. Her life was a practical demonstration of the power of the gospel to save from sin, and to sustain its subjects under all the trials and afflictions to which they are exposed whilst passing on ward to the haven of rest. Her death was calm and peaceful; and no one who knew her doubts but that an abundant entrance was administered unto her into the kingdom of God her Saviour. She sleeps in Jesus.

In Plainfield, N. J., March 1st, Emma Bristot, daughter of Rudolph M. and Ann Eliza Titsworth, aged one year and

As vernal flowers that scent the morn, But wither in the rising day, Thus lovely was this infaut's dawn, Thus swiftly fled her life away.

She died before her infant soul Had ever burnt with wrong desires-Had ever spurned at Heaven's control, Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the 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 perposes. About 75 acres, however, is a gravely quick soil, as productive of wheat and corn, as any in the southern part of said county. Upon said farm is about 100 acres improve ment, two framed barns, and a large two-story framed house well inclosed, lately built, and conveniently calculated There are two good wells of water upon said farm, and it is also abundantly supplied with numerous brooks and springs Said farm is situated in a good neighborhood, and conver to school, and the central place of business for the week part of said town; and on the main traveled road from Angelica to Smithport. For pleasantness and locality it is not surpassed by any in the township or vicinity. To those wishing to purchase a good farm, the present opportunit cash; or, if desired, by paying one half of the purchase money down, the balance will be arranged to acc purchasers for any reasonable length of credit. A control view of the premises by a discerning individual, is only to quisite to a thorough conviction that an investment 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., or inquire at his house.

JARED MAXSON GENESEE, December 20th, 1848.

Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland-st., New York, shall be far nished gratuitously, for their family use, with a Salve of most extraordinary merit for external sores or infi of long or short standing. In burns, or pains and swelli of nearly all descriptions, its effects are charming and most beyond belief. This Salve has already been used by quite a number of the clergy, for themselves or sufferers to whom they have given it; and they have called on or write low-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called CONNEL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned to be the control of Messrs. C. & Co. All religious papers that will put this a few times will be furnished with the Salve free,

TO CLERGYMEN AND THEIR PEOPLE.

You will please observe, it is no "sovereign remarks all complaints," but only intended for external application the following:—Burns, Scalds, Frosted parts, Chilb. Chafe or Galls, Chaps, Tetter, Pimple, Blotch, Felon, U.S. Sprains, Erysipelas, Cuts, Bruises, Ear and Tootback Mumps, Sore Throat, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, & Rheum, Barber's Itch, Carbuncle, Eruption, Sore Eyes, Lids, Weak Sight, Sore Lips, Punctures, Biles and War Fever Pains, Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rhounetter, Tile?

Doloureux, Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Born, Chill Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Broken, Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Design for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds, Sore Carelland, General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c. 2013 11 11 110 110 110 110

solution to present a sword to Major General Though we have named numerous affections, example has taught us that they are not too many. It will be say to know that this article is the only one we can recommend; but must caution against some imitation by the says. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of activations

such is the effect of cheap postege that 8. on .. 86.

Miscellaneons.

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

Upon the shutting flowers—like souls at rest; The stars shine gloriously—and all, Save me, is blest

Mother—I love thy grave! The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild, Waves o'er thy head-when shall it wave Above thy child?

> 'Tis a sweet flower yet must Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow-Dear mother—'tis thine emblem—dust Is on thy brow!

And I could love to die-To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams-By thee, as erst in chilhood, lie, And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here,

To stain the plumage of my sinless years, And mourn the hopes to childhood dear With bitter tears! Ay-must I linger here,

A lonely branch upon a blasted tree, Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere, Went down with thee! Oft from life's withered shore, In still communion with the past, I turn, And muse on thee, the only flower

In memory's urn. And when the evening pale Bows like a mourner on the dim, blue wave, I stay to hear the night-winds wail Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?—
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there— I listen—and thy gentle tone

Oh come-whilst here I press My brow upon thy grave-and in those mild And thrilling tones of tenderness, Bless, bless thy child

Yes, bless thy weeping child And o'er thine urn-religion's holiest shrine---Oh give his spirit undefiled To blend with thine

From the Independent. POSTAGE FACTS.

The cost of the British Post-office in 1839, the last year of the old postage, was £686,768. to walk. He commenced creeping on his The number of letters was 86,000,000, making hands and knees towards his dwelling, which the cost per letter within a very small fraction was but a few rods distant; but nature, palsied county. of two pence. In 1840, the first year of the with liquor, and overcome with the intense 000.000. or double, while the cost was only in the icy arms of Death! His wife, poor £702,301, an increase of but 10 per cent., re- woman, sat up till a late hour; but as he had ducing the average cost per letter to a small frequently remained from home all night, she fraction less than one penny (3. 96 qrs.) In retired with her infant to rest, and thought dur-1846, when the letters were 322,000,000, or aling the night that she heard strange sounds, but most four-fold their original number, the cost | concluded it was only the moaning winds piercwas but £1,138,745, an increase of but 65 per | ing through the crevices of the drunkard's negcent.; and nearly the whole of this increased lected habitation. In the morning she arose expenditure was incurred for increased facili- and proceeded to the habitation of a neighbor, ties; while the average cost per letter is still to learn, if possible, the whereabouts of her less, being but 3. 39 qrs. Had the cost kept husband. She had passed but a few steps from pace with the increase of business, it would the door, when she came directly upon the lifehave been, in 1847, nearly three millions ster- less remains of her companion. She uttered a ling. Every additional letter now mailed, pay- fearful shriek, and fainted, but was heard by ing one penny, adds less than one farthing to man at some distance, who came to her aid. A the cost, and hence yields a net revenue of man was there murdered in the prime of lifethree farthings.

gage is about 230 pounds, which is equal to the weight of 7,360 letters at half an ounce each. The postage on those letters, at two cents, would be \$147,20. Now, the cost of a journey from Boston to New Orleans is about \$50, including feed, hack-hire, porterage, and boot-black. As letters do not eat dinners, nor ride in coaches, it would seem that 230 lbs. of letters might be carried as cheaply as a passenger of the same weight. If so, the cost of transportation would be but two-thirds of a

But Harnden's Express would take the same weight, in the shape of parcels, from Boston to ploring the country of the Sierra Madre, near New Orleans, for \$15, and send a man along all San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and excavated from the way to take care of them. At this rate the cost per letter would be precisely two millsleaving one cent and eight mills for contingen- itants, either by tradition or history. They concies and net profits.

er for \$120, living as sumptuously as a Lord- are now in the most perfect state of preserva-Mayor on the way. The cost of carrying let- tion. The removal of these heavy pieces of teriat that rate would be one cent and two- statuary from the mountains, was accomplished thirds per half ounce. But if sent in parcels by means of wooden sleds, transported by boats through Harnden's Express, the cost per letter to the mouth of the Panuco, and thence shipped would be one mill.

States, in the year previous to July 1st, 1847, most important. It is of the life size, and the was 52,000,000. Allowing nearly ten per cent. only complete specimen of the kind that has evfor increase, the number in the last financial er been discovered and brought away from the year should be 57,000,000. The average country-several attempts having been made weight of letters in this country is a little less by former explorers, who were either thwarted than one third of an ounce. The average num- by the natives, or encountered difficulties deember mailed each day (Sundays excepted) in the ed insurmountable. The anatomical proporwhich would be 3,541 pounds, a fair load for a at the present day, but the elaborate work up single mail coach. Spread this load over all on its entire surface, attracts at once the adthe mail-routes in the United States. The av- miration and scrutiny of the observer. It is

the distance over which the mail is carried, not reversed—the symbol of eternity, which enters this account almost incredible.

railroad in this country averages about 12 cents work described. per mile; in England, mostly by special trains. in the night, and traveling twice as fast as ours, it is ave and one-fourth pence, per mile, The average price of passenger-fares in first-class | One thing is certain, says Dugald Stewart,

169 letters are sent in a year. Even in poor Ireland, where the people die of hunger by the thousand, where there are millions of people who never taste bread, and where the majority of the people are said to be unable to read or write, with a population of 8,175,124, about one-third of the population of the United States, there are 28,587,996 letters mailed under the influence of penny postage. The population of Scotland and Ireland together is 10,804,081, not half the present population of the United States; the number of letters in a year is 57, 257,165, being more than all that are sent in the United States, franks included.

The number of letters passing through our mails during the current year, ending June 30, 1849, will be about sixty million, yielding \$3,750,000. It took Great Britain four years with cheap postage to increase the number of letters three-fold; but the go-ahead Yankees would almost infallibly do it in two years. Let us have cheap postage on the 1st of July, 1849, and the number of letters mailed in the year beginning July 1st, 1852, will be at least 180, 000,000, which, at two cents, will yield \$3,600, 000. A reform in newspaper postage and in franking will easily make up the income to the present estimate.

THE VENDER INNOCENT.

1841, two men entered the village of C-York county, Maine, sober. The village then contained four grog-shops. During the day, they drank freely, and at night purchased a quart of the essence of death, and started for their homes, some two miles distant. Within half a mile of their homes they separated, their routes being different. Before parting they exhausted the supply which they had obtained at the village. The road leading to Mr. B.'s residence lay through a rocky woodland, through which meandered a small stream. He passed on with great difficulty, as his traces on the snow indicated, until he reached the brook, over which was a small bridge; upon the bridge he lost his balance and fell into the current, from which, however, after a long struggle, he succeeded in extricating himself; but so fatigued and stiffened that he was not able postage, the letters were increased to 170,- cold, gave up the struggle, and he was locked and who was responsible? A committee of re-The average weight of passengers with bag- spectable men waited upon the rumsellers. Mr C. was first asked if he sold B. the poison which produced his death. His answer was, 'He only had a glass or two here, and that would not get a person drunk.' And so with all the rest. 'He might have drank a glass in my store, but that could not hurt him.' And so, in their own estimation, they were all innocent.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Several specimens of American antiquities recently arrived at New Orleans. They were discovered by an American traveler, while exthe ruins of an ancient city, the existence of which is entirely unknown to the present inhabsist of two idols and a sacrificial basin, hewn A passenger goes to Liverpool in the steam- from solid blocks of concrete sandstone, and to this port. The largest of the idols was un-The number of letters mailed in the United doubtedly the God of Sacrifice, and one of the the weight of the contents, which causes ex- largely into the mythology of the ancient Egyptians. The Egyptian Gallery of the Brit-Egyptians. The Egyptian Gallery of the Brit-

THE SUBERT MEANS OF SUCCESS.

Picayune.

care in this country, is but three cents per mile that the greatest of all obstacles to the improvein England it is ten. The mails are carried ment of the world, is that prevailing belief of the world, is that prevailing belief of the removed by a lancet or pen knife. This composite per mule its improbability, which damps the exertions of tains virus or poison—and sometimes becomes the world to burst, and that in proportion as swollen to that extent which causes it to burst, knowledge of a cotton which fills the mouth, and the bite at such times very good, but not ed the usily weight of all the mails in this country. izes the event which it leads us to anticipate.

Surely, if any thing can have a tendency to call son is communicated to the flesh where the duction in the price of carrying mails by our forth into public service the exertions of indihave left New York for California since Development that the times to which they reach.

The solution of the magnitude of the

OLD SLAVE LAWS.

Among the curiosities in the Library of Congress may be found some of the old statutes of Maryland and Virginia in relation to Slavery of which the following are specimens:-

Persons harboring runaway slaves, are subject to a fine of one hundred pounds of tobacco, per hour, for the time that they harbor them; and should they be unable to pay such a fine, then the offender is to receive stripes upon the back, not exceeding the number mentioned in scripture.

Slaves guilty of rambling in the night, or running away without permission, are subject to whipping, ear cropping, or branding in the cheek the letter R, or otherwise, not extending

The issue of a white man and black woman r white woman and black man, is a slave for thirty years; and the progenitor, if free, is compelled to endure servitude for seven years.

Duties on the importation of negroes ranged from 10s. to £5. Any negro striking a white man is subject to the loss of one of his ears. Owners suffering their slaves to raise any kind of cattle, as their exclusive right, are compelled to pay a penalty of five hundred pounds of tobacco for all and every offense. Runaway or outlying slaves refusing to surrender themselves On a cold morning, in the month of January, on the instant, are allowed to be shot, killed, or destroyed, as any other species of animal property. Chapter IV., section 1., of the act of 1729, declares 'That any negroes. or other slaves, convicted of petit treason, murder, or river. burning of buildings, shall have judgment to have the right hand cut off, to be hanged, quars convicted.' The theft of a slave is death; the rape of a black man upon a white woman. and the same penalty for sundry minor offenses. One slave giving false testimony against a fellow slave, is subject to the loss of an ear, and including the loss of the second ear, to be inflicted the ensuing day.

out a pass or permit, are subject to thirty-nine dead. lashes, to be inflicted by any constable in the

FACTS FOR ROYS.

Not a great many years ago, there lived in our land, three little boys, about whom much has been said. They appeared very much like other boys, had no better ancestors, nor did they enjoy greater advantages than many of you. Indeed, their advantages may not have been so great as yours. For then, excellent schools were not so common as they are now. One of these lads became the post-boy between Quincy and Boston. Another was a mill-boy in a distant part of the country. And the third was a lawyer's errand-boy. Their names were John Quincy, Henry, and Andrew. They were all good scholars-faithful and obedient personal property in the State of Ohio, for the to their parents. They prized their privileges, and improved them accordingly, so that they made rapid improvement. They were always the first of their classes. Year after year they continued to improve, and at a very early age became quite distinguished. Soon, the first became so wise and learned, that he was appointed to fill public offices, and finally became the great John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. The other two were also great men with him, and have been long known as Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. You have all heard and sead of these distinguished men. And yet they were once boys like yourselves. The first was known among his companions as the little John Quincy, and he worked, and studied, and played, and coasted, just like the boys of these days. But how did he and the other two become so famed? It was by improving privileges, as all good boys improve them. And, do you inquire, 'Can I make such distinguished progress? Doubtless you may, by diligence and perseverance. It is certain. that all who will be the honored men of our country, fifty years from the present time, are now but little boys. They are playing in the streets, and studying in the schools. Some of them must take the places of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Andrew Jackson. Who shall it be? Try, and see. Bos. Reporter.

Wonderful Sagacity of a Dog.—An officer of the army, accompanied by his dog, started from West Point on a visit to the city of Burlington, New Jersey, and while there, becoming sick, wrote to his wife and family at West Point, in relation to his indisposition. Shortly whole United States, is 170,000, the weight of tions and beauty of this statue, are not admired after the reception of the letter, the family were aroused by a whining, barking, and scratching at the door of the house, and when opened to ascertain the cause, in rushed the erage transportation of the mail is 131,450 principally ornamental, interspersed with sym- faithful dog. After being caressed, and every miles, which would make 2,630 routes of fifty bols of mythology, and occasional hieroglyphics. attempt made to quiet him, the dog, in despair miles each, and the average weight of the let- It has two faces, representing Youth and Age; at not being understood, seized a shawl in his termail to each would be one pound five and signifying that none are exempt from offering teeth, and placing his paws on the lady's shalf ounces. This shows that it is the run- life as a sacrifice. The right hand forms an shoulders, deposited there the shawl. He ning of the mails, not the weight of the letters, aperture, in which a light was burned during a then placed himself before her, and fixed his sacrifice. The smaller idol is the God of Sor- gaze intently upon her, to attract her attention, the average weight of all the newspapers row, to whom worshipers came to offer up their and began to drag her toward the door. The mailed in a day is not above 20,000 pounds, devotions for the tears it had shed, and the re- lady then became alarmed, and sent for a relatwhich could be carried by railroad from Albany lief afforded them in their griefs. The statue ive, who endeavored to allay her fears, but she to Boston, at the rate of passenger's fare, for is diminutive, the carving plain, and the whole prevailed upon him to accompany her at once ulation of the United states, in 1850, will be from the formation of our government until the present If packed, and carried as barrels of simply devised. The Sacrificial Basin meas to her husband, and on arriving found him danfloan it would cost \$40. If sent by Express, ures two feet in diameter, and displays much in gerously ill in Burlington. He is yet indispos-\$176 The daily cost of railroad service in the genuity and truth in the workmanship. It is ed. The distance traveled by the faithful ani-United States is \$1637, which shows that it is held by two serpents entwined, with their heads mal. and the difficulties encountered, render

> Hydrophobia.—A correspondent of the Bris tol County Democrat says that the madness of dogs is caused by a whitish nerve-gland on the under side of the tongue of every dog, of an oblong form, commencing at the tip of the tongue, where it is the largest, running down towards the roots about two inches, which may be easiacts in the same way as inoculation. The poigravogeth van olege bings sag

A Cure for Drunkards. Dr. Schreiber, of Stockholm, has succeeded in curing drunkards of their bad habits. He isolates the patient, gives him brandy and water to drink, prepares all his food with brandy and water, and mixes these with his tea and coffee. At the end of a few weeks, the regimen produces an uncontrollable disgust and repugnance. A physician should, however, watch the operation for fear of apoplexy and cerebral congestion. One hundred and thirty-nine soldiers were so treated, with perfect success.

Schools in Illinois.—Returns from sixty counties of Illinois show a result, in educational affairs, as follows: School Districts, 2,002; Schools, 2,317—1,565 of which are taught by males; total number of School-houses, 1,937. The wages of male teachers range from twelve dollars to twenty dollars per month; females from six dollars to twenty dollars. The number of persons in the State under twenty years of age is stated at 209.639.

VARIETY.

A western freshet on some of the rivers of the great valley, presents a strange aspect. For instance, the Mississippi at Memphis was said to be forty-nine miles broad. This seems incredible, but it is perfectly true-meaning nothing more but that the father of waters, swelling beyond his banks, has submerged the broad and Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistan low bottom lands on the Arkansas side of the

Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, commutered, and the head and quarters to be set up in nicates to the Scientific American a plan for Second, the most public places of the county wherein he generating light-not from cucumbers,-but, by mechanical action, from water and lime. He says, that from an apparatus occupying four death; a slave accessory to the burning of a feet square of room, he is able to produce as building containing grain, is liable to death; much light as is given by four thousand gasburners of the largest pattern.

A woman living with her third husband at Hartford, Conn., has recently had a call from thirty-nine lashes; and the same punishment, her first spouse, who left her twenty-one years ago for South America, and whom she supposed to be dead. During his absence she has Slaves caught away from their homes with- been twice married, her second husband being

Within a few months, New York, Maine, N. Hampshire, and Massachusetts, have each lost their wealthiest men. To the names of Astor, Clapp, and Upham, has been added that of P. C. Brooks, of Boston. They all sprung from and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks, humble life—were the architects of their own with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties fortunes, and lived to that old age which those view of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50. who are born to fortunes very rarely attain.

An officer who has recently returned from California, relates a story of one of the Yankee gold-diggers who was the fortunate possessor of three jack-knives, and, as a matter of course, could not use but one himself; so he hired out the other two at the rate of a dollar and fifty cents an hour each.

The assessed cash value of real estate and year 1848, was four hundred and twenty-one million sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars. This valuation gives two hundred dollars to each living soul, and one Comprising the Lives, Addresses, and Messages of the Presithousand dollars to each family.

The New York Sun says that eight stages are building in this city, to run between Vera Cruz and Mazatlan. Steamers on both oceans are to connect with the line, so that passengers can go from New Orleans to San Francisco in eighteen days! or from New York in twentyseven days.

New York has a population of about 400,-000. The deaths during 1848 were 14,618, more than one to thirty; a great increase in the per centage of mortality since 1810, when the proportion was one in forty-six: 794 more males died than females during 1848.

The number of missionaries laboring under the direction of evangelical societies, in different parts of the world, is estimated at 1,452: assistant missionaries, 151; native assistants, 2,028. Number of church members, 190,623. Scholars in missionary schools, 146,706.

A gold and silver mine has been discovered near Wyatt's Mills, in Benton county, Tenn. The ore is unusually rich, and yields some seventy-five or eighty per cent. A second California excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and the owner of the land has it guarded con-

Hon. Timothy Farrar, who was the oldest surviving graduate of Harvard, died at his residence in Hollis, N. H., February 14. He was born on the 11th of July, 1747, and graduated in the year 1767. He was consequently one hundred and one years, and seven months

The Controller of New York city estimates the expenses of the police the coming year at \$479,000. The alms-house expenses are named at \$400,000. Education has only \$250,000 assigned it, as necessary for 400,000 people.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the Rev. Dr. Francis Weber has been sent to the workhouse in Washington city, for twenty days, in default of security for good behavior.

twenty-two million and a half, and some even carry their estimate as high as twenty-five mil-

There are forty-one savings-banks in Massachusetts. During the last year there were upwards of seventy thousand depositors. Over history of the several administrations of the General Governtwelve million dollars were deposited, and ment, should be without a copy of it. As a book of referfour hundred and sixty thousand dollars inter- ence, it is invaluable."

A young Roman Catholic priest, who was clandestinely married in Buenos Ayres, last summer, to a lady of his own church, was arrested in August, and both shot, by order of the

An old toper, on being questioned as to his knowledge of a cotton gin replied that it was \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. very good, but not equal, in his estimation, to \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay the pure Holland gin. It is said that fifty thousand barrels of bread

have left New York for California since De-

THE BOOK

For every Clergyman—For every School District—For every Educated Man. WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY, Unabridged. Price \$6.—Published by G. and C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by Booksellers generally.

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Extract from a Lecture addressed to a Teacher's Institute by William Russel, Principal of the Merrimack [N. H.] School for Teachers, and formerly Editor of the American Journal of Education: "The edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, revised by

Professer Goodrich, I would earnestly recommend to the atention of all teachers who are desirous of becoming fully cualified to give instruction in the English Language. The opious information which that work embodies, on all topics connected with Etymology—the extreme exactness, as well as the number, extent, and fullness of the definitions which it furnishes to every important word, render it a mine of philological wealth to instructors. The volume is, in fact, the teacher's encyclopedia, as well as lexicon, for daily reference. Could a copy of it be provided, as the permanent property of every district school, the effect, as regards the improvement of instruction, would be deeply and extensively felt, in the increased skill of the teacher, and the higher attainments of his pupils, in the most important part of educa-tion—the acquisition of an adequate knowledge and proper use of our own language. "It has come to be a necessity to every educated man."-

Lord Brougham

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TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each.

First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. " July 11. April 4,

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

Turtion, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5 0 ExTRAS-Drawing, \$2 00 or 4 00 Painting, Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, 50
Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50 Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1.50

TEACHERS' CLASSES. rill be formed at the opening of the First Term

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instructious in this Department, will be equal to any that

can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M. IRA SPENCER, M. D.,

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

STATESMAN'S MANUAL,

dents 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-

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

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

State of New York: Secretary's Office.

epartment of Common Schools, & Albany, Sept. 18, 1846. I have examined the "Statesman's Manual," in two volumes octavo, compiled by Edwin Williams, and am of opinion that it is a proper work for school district libraries. and deserving of a place in these institutions, designed for the diffusion of useful knowledge. J. S. RANDALL, Signed,

Dep. State Sup't Com. Schools. From the Journal of Commerce.

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

oditical history ever published."

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

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> "No politician, no man who desires to understand the

E. WALKER, 114 Fulton-st., New York.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS.

ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be asknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach.

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