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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 15, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 247.

The Sabbath Recorder.

LETTERS FROM ILLINOIS-NO. 10. PLEASANT HILL, near Farmington, Ill., 16th of 2d mo., 1849.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

thing respecting the routes to this part of Illinois is as well known as to myself; but, by letters received from different parts, I learn that information on that subject is desired by numformation I have gathered on that subject.

public routes, with several branches, and dif- deed, that class of boats will often arrive at St. ferent modes of conveyance—the Southern, Louis sooner than one of the other, which has through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and by the started two or three days before. As the boats way of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Illinois often stop to put off and take on freight at Rivers; and the Northern, through New York, and by way of the great Lakes to Chicago, supplies. then by the Michigan and Illinois Canal, and the Illinois River. The southern route is from found who make a business of trading and Philadelphia to Pittsburg, or from Baltimore to freighting to all parts of the Illinois River Pittsburg. From each of these cities, there is Peoria, was \$4; deck passage \$1.50; with a railroad conveyance, both for passengers and the same accommodations as on the Ohio River. freight. From Philadelphia it is through Lan- From Pittsburg to St. Louis is 1,180 miles, and caster, Harrisburg, and Hollidaysburg, 318 at high water the distance is sometimes run in miles. It is to be understood, however, that a single week's time. From St. Louis to Peoria the railroad on this route terminates at Harris- hours, according to the amount of way business burg, on one line, and at Chambersburg on the the boat has to do. To go to Lewiston, pasother; and the passenger has to travel the re- sengers land at Liverpool Landing; to Canton, mainder of the distance by stage, 212 miles; at Copperas Creek; to Farmington, at Reed's or, by stage 114 miles, and the remainder by is the same landing under two names. canal. The first-class fare is usually \$10-sometimes \$12. By Baltimore, the railroad runs to and from Buffalo to Chicago, is so well known, change a highway robber, about to perish, on the Laurel Ridge of the Cumberland mountain, 3,900 feet high; it is 70 miles to Brownsville, and has to be traveled either in a stage or a household goods, came from Troy to Chilicothe, the latter was absorbed—that he appeared not wagon; thence down the Monongehala River 20 miles above Peoria, for a cost of \$65. by steamboat, 36 miles, to Pittsburg. The expense is about the same; but I think the Baltimore route is the quickest and easiest. On each of these routes there is a freight train, those who are accustomed to it; but I found, 'I do,' said the prisoner, 'but I wish to live which carries emigrants for half price, and by experience, observation, and inquiry, that and repent, not to repent and die: and the freight at from forty-five to seventy-five cents for every 100 lbs. But when as many as fourteen or more emigrants club together, they can tic. The first symptom after a free draught of me for it. usually hire a passage for about \$3 per head. cold water, on board the boat, is increased 'But,' said the priest, 'even if I had the By the passenger trains, it should be observed, thirst, which is aggravated by every fresh power-which I have not-should I not be dothat at the railroad terminus every passenger's draught that is taken; in five or six hours, pains ing a wrong to mankind by setting you free, luggage is all weighed, and three cents per pound charged on all over 50 lbs. There is no of distilled liquor will prevent its running on possibility of evading this. The Pennsylvania for days, and frequently producing great pros- father, be entirely easy on that score. I have Canal route commences at Columbia, or Wrightsville. Columbia is on one side of the Susquehanna, and Wrightsville on the opposite. From Philadelphia to Columbia, is usually traveled sugar and milk, which will take place in two by railroad. From the lower part of the Dela- minutes after the mixture is made and set down. ware River, by the Chesapeak and Delaware Never drink the dregs of your cup. With a life. He appealed to a kind heart, and saw Canal, to the Chesapeak Bay, thence by the Susquehanna River to Wrightsville. The chief difference between a first-class passage and an emigrant, is that the first ride on a velvetcushioned seat, and the others on plain painted benches, and are a day or two longer on the road. No passenger from Philadelphia or Baltimore should ever pay his passage from those 16 miles from the Illinois River, no settlement points farther than to Pittsburg, until he has ar- in the west can be more easily reached than rived at the latter place. If he does, he will be at the mercy of agents for his accommoda-

tions the remainder of the journey. At Pittsburg, the traveler will find a number of steamboats, with large show-boards hung up, on which he will read, " To St. Louis and the Illinois River, to-morrow." If he consults the runners or the agents, they will tell him the be, never to believe them, farther than he can own eyes; and every device is resorted to, to deceive. He may be sure of this, it is of no use to engage his passage at Pittsburg for any place fifty, that takes its freight at Pittsburg, that ever comes up the Illinois River with it. As to the time of starting, I never could tell when that would be, until the boat was loaded down

gine in a factory. Of course they lie lengthwise on the lower deck of the boat. The cabin is built over the engine, the whole length of the boat, and has a long saloon, a lady's room at the stern end, and state-rooms for two persons to sleep in each, ranged on each side of the saloon, and a ladies' cabin. Over these is the promenade deck. The room for the deck To some of your readers, I doubt not, every passengers is astern of the engine, on the first deck; and in the first-class of boats, is well enclosed from the weather, with enclosed berths, and other necessary appurtenances. In the smaller class of boats, the room is so small as to crowd the passengers too near the engine for bers of others. I therefore propose, in this comfort, and the berths are only open racks. letter, to finish the series with a little of the in- So that, were I removing a family, and intending to take a deck passage, I would rather wait From the Atlantic States there are two great a day or two for a good boat, than to hurry off in one of inferior accommodations; and, inplaces along the river, there are usually ample opportunities for passengers to replenish their

> At St. Louis, there are always persons to be Their charge last fall, for a cabin passage to is 170 miles; and usually takes from 24 to 36

adult persons, and two children, with 30 cwt. of fences, in vain. He observed that the mind of

As health is a matter of much importance, es- at such an awful hour? pecially on a journey, I think it may be of some 'Do you reflect,' said the priest, 'that in use to others to say, that all the boats use the riv- two short hours you are to appear before your er water, which is considered very healthy by Maker? on almost all persons, men, women, and chil- thought has entered my brain-and I cannot dren, who cross the mountains and take a pas- for the soul of me drive it out that you are the sage on the river, it acts as a very violent cathar- | very man to save me from death, not to prepare who persist in the use of the water, no potations | guilt?' tration and debility. As soon as I discovered had too close a view of the scaffold, ever to exed, and a sediment deposited by an infusion of man. all advice, were sick for days.

I may add, that on the rivers the steamboats floor. will usually take any reasonable amount of luggage with passengers, without additional charge. | chair upon the altar, which we can place near to St. Louis, may be put down at 40 cents for and I will mount upon your shoulders, from every 100 lbs. As we are none of us more than which I can gain the window.'

PERSECUTION OF DR. THOLUCK.

A correspondent of the Edinburg Witness, writing from Halle, Germany, says :-

of years, been called on to endure, for the sake him. of that Gospel which he has so learnedly and | 'He must be an angel of light,' said the acter. It is not long since the zeal and devot- eyes. see the evidence of their statements with his edness of his students, by whom he is much besystematically attacked it. About a fortnight the executioner ran to warn the judges. tance on the west; that no regular bill were discovered in the shattered door, and in man into an angel. perpendicularly, the same as a stationary en- have adverted.

THE DYING GIRL.

I'm fading in my youth, mother, Death's dew is on my brow; His wings are hovering o'er me—
I hear them rustling now! For me the sun will rise no more, The stars no more will shine; My pleasant voyage of life is o'er, The mouldering grave is mine.

I'm gazing on the woods, mother, Where once I loved to stray, When health sat blushing on my cheek In joyous childhood's day. Yon setting sun, my resting place, The lonely church-yard, sees, As he looks through, with yellow face, The autumn's painted trees.

Farewell, farewell, my mother, dear! When I have gone to dwell In spirit-land, my voice you'll hear Upon the night-breeze swell.
When summer's flowery hours shall come, With all their joyous train, I'll hover from my starry home,

The DEAD are ever with thee, mother, Their forms thou canst not see; The DYING have a prophet eye-They are revealed to me. They hover round, on pinions fair, And fan the aching brow, While thou sitt'st weeping in thy chair,

I see them round thee now!

To visit thee again.

So grieve not, mother-I shall oft Revisit thee again, When summer airs come sweet and soft, Across the laughing main. I've chosen, mother, dear, the star In which my soul shall dwell-Look! look!-thou seest that gleam afar-Farewell-farewell!

[Auburn Daily Advertiser.

THE PRIEST AND THE ROBBER.

A TRUE STORY.

Forty years ago, the scenes here related occurred in the heart of France. A Roman Cath-The northern route, from Albany to Buffalo, olic priest was called on to prepare for his last that I need not particularize, farther than to the scaffold. The good father used all his elosay, that from Chicago to Peoria is 175 miles. quence, and made every effort, to induce the I will only add, that last fall a family of three | prisoner to repent of his many aggravated ofto heed him. What could engage his thoughts

in the abdomen; then diarrhea. In persons and thereby subjecting you to a further load of

'If that is the only obstacle in the way, holy what was the matter, I resolutely set myself pose myself to its terrors again. Never will I against tasting any water until it had been boil- rob or defraud more. I will become a changed

With imploring eyes, and bathed in tears, he knelt before the good father, and begged his little astringent medicine, I was well in twelve the impression he had made. The chapel they hours, while others, who obstinately rejected were in was lighted only by a window near the ceiling, and was more than fifteen feet from the

'You have but,' said the prisoner, 'to set the The average charge for freight from Pittsburg the wall; you will then ascend on the chair.

In an instant the criminal was beyond the reach of the law. The priest remained tranquilly seated in the chair, having restored the altar to its place. Some hours after the flight, the hangman, impatient at the long prayers of the priest, who, he thought, had been long enough to have put a dozen souls on the road The sufferings which this honored and devot- to heaven, knocked at the door. Not seeing ed servant of God, has, through a long course the prisoner, he demanded what had become of

unsparingly defended against the assaults of father, 'for, on the faith of a priest, he went out fairest tale possible; but his only safety will Rationalism, are deepening in their tragic char- by that window. I saw him do it with my own

The hangman was amazed. Having closely loved, saved his house and invaluable library questioned the priest, he demanded if he was from the fury and ignorance of a mob which in earnest. On his replying in the affirmative, ago, a shot was fired into the sitting-room of hastened to the chapel, examined the chair, beyond St. Louis. There is not one boat in Madame Tholuck; providentially, she had a the window, the height from the floor, and saw few moments before quitted the room. And no other means of escape than that stated by the ensuing evening, the first of this month, a the priest. Their brains were sadly perplexsort of box, containing combustibles, was plac- ed. But they could not preserve their gravity ed at the house door, and so fastened to the at the perfect sang froid of the good father, that he has no leisure to laugh; the whole busi handle that it should explode on the door being while describing the flight of the angel, as he ness of his life is to get money, and more money. sign of all was to see the butcher and the green- occasion to go out, had actually turned the han- er he was tempted to make to him, as he dis- is still drudging on, and says that Solomon says, will soon be off. The different stages of water directions. She had scarcely retraced a step powerful in those days to admit the doubting in the power of riches to make a man happy; in the river makes such a wide difference in the or two, when the explosion took place. On of a priest's word, even though he assumed for it is wisely said, by a man of great observa

of fares can be estiblished; it is all left to the press of business, and the adventitious state of There is not a doubt that evil was intended to lost in the woods of Ardennes. The shades of that, having a competency, we may be content the weather and the seasons. I could only de- the amiable Tholuck himself, by some one who night had overtaken him; he was without food and thankful. Let us not repine, or so much as termine what I must pay, by inquiring of several hates him for his Master's sake, and who must or shelter. Wild beasts were prowling around. think the gifts of God unequally dealt, if we boats, and comparing their accommodations, have been aware that he came home at that Step by step, weary and desponding, he still see another abound with riches; when as God before I made any bargain. A cabin passage hour from the University; for the alarm had wandered deeper in the mazes of the woods. knows, the cares that are the keys that keep from Pittsburg to St. Louis, on an average be- not subsided in his household when he arrived. At length his exhausted frame sunk with ter- those riches, hang often so heavily at the rich tween high water and low water, ranges from A great revival has commenced among the stu- ror and fatigue. He commended his soul to man's girdle, that they clog him with weary \$10 to \$20: and a deck passage from \$2 50 to dents of Halle, mainly under the influence of the care of Heaven, and laid him down to die. days and restless nights, even when others sleep \$5. In the cabin, the passengers are boarded | Tholuck, and is spreading to other of the Uni- He had lain there several hours, when the light | quietly. We see but the outside of the rich at regular tables, and as well furnished as at versities of Germany. It is very possible that of a lantern shone upon his face. It was held man's happiness; few consider him to be like any city hotel. The deck passengers find their the faithfulness and overpowering eloquence of by a peasant, who examined his features attent the silk-worm, that, when she seems to play, is own bed and board; the deck room, however, the preacher, in his 'Sermons for the Times,' tively. He aided him to rise. With his sin- at the very same time spinning her own bowels, is furnished with berths for sleeping, and a large which he has for some time been delivering in ewy arm he bore the exhausted form of the and consuming herself. And this many rich stove, with fire, for cooking. All the steam- the academical divine service, as well as his priest to a neat farm-house, delightfully situat- men do; loading themselves with corroding on the low-pressure principle; their shafts, burghers and the poor, have been the inciting The priest was nursed with care, and on his us, therefore, be thankful for healthened combeams, and cranks, work horizontally instead of causes to those diabolical schemes to which we restoration, warmly thanked his benefactor. On petence, and above all for a quiet conscience. his recovering sufficiently to eat, the table was

prepared for the new guest. A fine capon was cooked and nicely dressed, and every delicacy the farm afforded set before him. A female, neatly attired, with eight little ones, surround-

ed the table.

and to you.

upbraided him for the fraud he had practiced tist church in that city, and has been the means on the magistrate, and the danger of letting a of accomplishing an untold amount of good. robber loose upon society, was set at ease. He embraced the peasant, and thanked God that he had been the means of saving a guilty soul from perdition, and raising a condemned felon to the dignity of an honest man.

JEWS IN EUROPE.

Amidst the convulsions of the old world, the changing spirit of the age is nowhere more distinctly perceptible than in the changing relations of the Jews. In some countries, they are protected by governments, from which the experience of centuries had taught them to expect persecution. On the 4th of December an attempt to burn the quarter where they reside in Rome, was prevented by the interference of the military, whose skill and strength, in former times, would have directed and aided the blind rage of the populace, instead of hinder- piety, and among others, one on the Evidences

The present position of the Jews was thus adverted to in extracts given by the Jewish Chronicle, from a speech delivered at Exeter Hall, on the 5th of last June, by the Hon. Wm. Cowper, Member of Parliament:

"In Germany we already see Jews occupyhave hitherto ground down the Jews into the dust, are fast dissipating. In France, we see every career opening to the Jews. We see them occupying the most distinguished stations. Even in Rome itself, the prejudices against the divinity of Christ, and the doctrine of atone-Jews, and the persecution of them, is passing ment. Mr. Haldane made himself acquainted away. Even in that stronghold of persecution, where alone the Inquisition still raises its School in Geneva, invited a number of them to Pope himself, there has been indulgence extended to the Jews. In our own land, there truth, and the nature of vital religion. At the passed last night, in the House of Commons, a through what has been held to be a sacred principle of the Constitution, that of not admit- quently pastor in the high Alps, and one of the ting any one into Parliament who does not profess the Christian Religion." The speaker alluded, in this instance, to the debate occasioned by the election of Baron Rothschild, the of the History of the Reformation, and Presigreat Jewish banker, of London.

The Emperor of Russia has lately issued a ukase, creating a Council of Rabbins, the members of which will be chosen by the Government from a list of candidates elected by the Grand Jewish Communes of the Empire. It will be the duty of this Council to decide all our office, who was indebted for the Journal questions relative to the laws and customs of from the beginning. The bill had run so long the Jewish worship, the functions of the Rab- as to be considerable. We might have expectbins, and the appeals which may be made from ed, according to frequent experience in aimsentences of divorce pronounced by the Syna- ilar cases, that his face would be clothed with gogue Councils. It will sit at St. Petersburgh, frowns, that his countenance would have been and will hold a yearly session of two months.

themselves in the kingdom.

changes of centuries. A striking instance of the and his words were uttered in a manly tone. as fulfilment of prophecy, that they shall possess the gate of their enemies, is seen in the present communicated were in full harmony with the England, on the ancient house of the redoubt- ing lost much of his property by knavery; he ed Knights Templars, once the unrelenting had struggled hard and long to recover himpersecutors of the Jews, but now themselves self, having a young family to support in the swept from the face of the earth.

THE RICH MAN'S HAPPINESS. I have a rich neighbor, that is always so busy

with freight and passengers; the last and surest opened. One of his servants, however, having styled him, through the window, and the pray- that he may still get more and more money; he grocer carrying on the "boat-stores." When dle, and was about to open the door, when she appeared, to take him along with him to the "The diligent hand maketh rich;" and it is you see that done, you may be sure the boat was hastily summoned back to receive further skies. Be this as it may, the Church was too true indeed; but he considers not that it is not cost of a boat's trigged by considerable dis- examination, fragments of the deadly contents to himself the merit of converting a highway- tion, "that there be as many miseries beyond riches as on this side of them;" and yet God boats on the western rivers, have their engines Wednesday evening prayer-meeting among the ed in a fertile plain on the skirts of the woods. cares to keep what they have already got. Let go with me. Izaak Walton.

THE CONVERSION OF D'AUBIGNE.

In Scotland were two brethren, James and Robert Haldane, the sons of a wealthy country gentleman, who lived, as too many are apt to 'Father,' exclaimed the peasant apart to live, without any distinct recognition of his relahim, after they had finished their repast, 'to tions to the unseen world, and wholly engrossyou I am indebted for all the blessings which ed with the engagements and pleasures of now surround me-wife, children, and plenty. time. Both had received a liberal education, You saved my life when I was condemned to and gave indication of high talent, and great die on the scaffold; I have, in turn, saved yours. energy of character. The youngest was cap-I have redeemed the pledge which I made to tain of an East Indiaman, but, on one occasion, you. A wandering mendicant, chance direct- while making preparations for a voyage to Ined me to this house, where, by industry and dia, was delayed longer than usual, and, as he honest dealing, I won the confidence of the had little to do, was induced to study the Scripfather of my wife, who, on his death, left us tures. The consequence was, that he found his this farm. I have prospered ever since in my heart engaged, before he was aware, in the affairs. My wife has proved a real blessing to great and thrilling truths of the Gospel. Other me, and my children, with their ruddy faces circumstances conspiring, he was induced to and sweet smiles, remind me each day, as I re- abandon his commission, and, instead of going turn from my honest toil, what I owe to Heaven to sea, gave himself to study and the presching of the Gospel in the suburbs of Edinburg. He The good father, whose conscience had often subsequently became the pastor of a large Bap-

> His conversion, of course, greatly affected the mind of his brother, who, it is said, was not altogether pleased with the change. But, skating one day upon a deep pond in his pleasuregrounds, the ice gave way, and he sank without the power of extricating himself. He continued in this way for some time, and would have been drowned, had not one of his servants rescued him. . This circumstance concurring with the impression received from his brother's conversion, gave a new current to his thoughts. He was induced to investigate the claims of Christianity, and at length yielded his heart. He sold a large portion of his property, and devoted it to benevolent purposes; and, what was better, he devoted his fine talents to the cause of Christ. He became the author of several religious works, which evince great talent and of Christianity, which is among the best eve written on that subject.

Subsequently Mr. Haldane made a journey to the continent of Europe, and resided for a short time at Geneva. He was much affected with the low spiritual condition of the Protestant churches there, which had become infected ing high public places. The prejudices that with the rationalistic and neological views prevalent in Germany. Indeed, the clergy themselves had so far departed from the faith of the Reformation as to reject nearly all the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, particularly the with the students attending the Theological gloomy head, and by the instrumentality of the his house, and, by free conversation, endeavored to teach them the principles of evangelical same time he formed them into an association bill, to which I will not allude in detail, but I for prayer, in which exercise they spent much quote it for the purpose of showing what a time at his residence. This course was contingreat, strong, and marked sign of the times it ued for some time, till a number of young men is, that the Representatives of the United King- abandoned their skepticism, and yielded their dom should, by a large majority, have broken hearts to the claims of a pure and elevated faith. Among these was Felix Neff, subsepurest and most devoted men that ever lived; Henry Pyt, another well known and truly plous man; and Henry Merle D'Aubigne, the author dent of the new Evangelical School of Theology in Geneva. Evan. Baptist Magazine.

A TRUE-HEARTED SUBSCRIBER.

A short time since, a subscriber called at anything but agreeable, that he would insist Intolerance is still triumphant in Norway. upon a large discount from our published The Storthing has rejected a proposal by its terms, and when he had begged and insisted own commission to grant liberty of worship to upon the utmost deduction, would pay the balall Christians, and permission to Jews to settle ance with many a groan, and discontinue the paper. How unlike our experience and an-The Jews, unchanged, have survived the ticipations! His face was covered with smiles. if he had a soul left, while the sentiments they erection of a new synagogue, in Canterbury, manly voice. He had been unfortunate havmeanwhile, out of the earnings of his daily toil. We offered to make him a discount, in consideration of his misfortunes. This he refused, insisting that the bill should be made out in full accordance with the printed terms, and would pay it, and, moreover, not only pay for the past, but continue for the future; for he well knew, hard as his own struggles were, those of publishers of religious papers in New Hampshire could not be less. Such men deserve a monument, and here we erect it, leaving the name to be inscribed in future time. Cong. Jour.

> POLITENESS.—The Rev. Mr. -- had trave eled far to preach to a congregation at After the sermon, he waited very patiently, expecting that some one of the brethren would invite him to dinner. In this he was disappointed. One after another departed. until the house was nearly as empty as the minister's stomach. Summoning resolution, how ever, he walked up to an elderly-looking gentleman, and said gravely:

Will you go home with me to dinner, brother ?

· Where do you live?' About twenty miles from this, sir. 'No.' said the man, coloring, 'but you mast

Thank you: I will, cheerfully, After that the minister was no more troubled about his dinner.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 15, 1849.

THE SABBATH IN CHINA.

Why was it that our denomination was guided to make choice of China, rather than any other country, as the most suitable place to begin its missionary operations among the heathen?—is a question not unfrequently asked by others, and one about which the doubts of some of our own people are not yet fully resolved. It were easy to give the reasons which governed the been directed, and to send their missionaries to the Celestial Empire; but it is not so easy to say what were the meaning and intent of Divine Providence in the matter. But

"God is his own interpreter, And he will make it plain."

Had our missionaries gone to Abyssinia, they would have been isolated, and shut out from all opportunity of collision with the missionaries of other denominations—a thing which, in the minds of many first-day people whom we consulted, was very desirable; and even with many, if not with the most, of our own people, it was thought expedient to occupy some spot of earth, where we might propagate our peculiar tenets without disturbance. We will not say but what the Board itself was prepossessed in favor of this view. For we were not blind to the fact, that if we should undertake to cultivate a field partly occupied by other sects, there would unavoidably arise such a clashing of interests as would be very uncomfortable both to our selves and to our missionaries. But God seeth not as man seeth; and, in his providence, often makes it necessary that there should be division rather than peace. Luke 12: 51. Abyssinia was closed against us; and it had been a want of wisdom little short of madness, with our feeble resources, to attempt the planting of a mission there. But China was open; and to her three hundred millions of population, the few mis sionaries already there were but as "a drop in the bucket."

Two years have not passed since our missionaries first saw the shores of that benighted land, and yet "they bring certain strange things to our ears;" not that other missionaries have been teaching the heathen to observe the first day of the week, rather than the Sabbath of the Bible -of that we were well enough aware-but that they have so "darkened counsel" as to make the Chinese converts to Christianity believe that they are actually observing the very day of the week enjoined in the fourth commandment! The doctrine of a change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, as taught in this country and in Great Britain, is carefully concealed. It would seem that their translations of the Scriptures are so managed, that when taken in connection with all the preparatory instruction given to the Chinese relative to the hebdomadal cycle, it does not appear but what "the ceremony-worship-day" is identically of other denominations, as would leave them the same which God sanctified at the close of creation. In short, it seems that both their translations, and their teachings, have been so adjusted to one another as to make the Chinese think, that the day commonly called Monday is the first day of the week, yea, the very day upon which God began his creative work; and that the day commonly called Sunday by other nations, is the seventh day of the week! As the Chinese are said to know nothing of the computation of time by weeks, except as introduced among them by foreigners, it was easy to practice this imposition upon them.

When this information was first sent us, we felt rather inclined to say nothing about it. We suspected there must be some mistake about the matter. Our brethren had been there but a short season; and it might be that, owing to their knowing almost nothing of that most difficult of languages, they had received a wrong impression. Surely, we thought, men professing to have the fear of God before their eyes would not be guilty of such a flagrant outrage upon the truth. But after waiting a good while, and receiving more full details, we begin much fear that Seventh-day Baptists are not to suspect that the first impressions of our missionaries were more than half correct. At all events, we know that they have taken every method in their power to arrive at certainty in the matter; we know that they have held correspondence respecting it with the other missionaries; and we know that when they urged the consideration of the matter upon the attention of those missionaries, it was tacitly admitted that the thing was true of which our missionaries complained. Had it not been true, doubtless some attempt would have been made

We wish our readers to have perfect understanding of this matter; we will, therefore, explain more fully. It seems that when the missionaries of other orders went to China, they did as they had always done at home; that is, they set apart the Sunday as a day of rest and worship. They gave to this day, in the language of the Chinese, the name of le-pai-nyi, (ceremony-worship-day.) Sometimes they called it ur-se-nyi, (rest-day.) These two terms were used interchangeably to designate the Sunday. Next, they set about naming the other days of the week, as follows: Monday, which is every where else known as the second day of the week, they called "the first day after ceremony-worship-day;" Tuesday was called "second

'third day after ceremony-worship-day." And thus Saturday became "the sixth day after ceremony-worship-day." By this means, the Sunday became the seventh day! All this being deceit has been palmed off upon the heathen at done, the next business was to translate the Scriptures. Accordingly, the fourth commandment is made to read somewhat after this manner: "You must remember the ceremony-worship-day, to keep it holy; for in six days the first day of the week, and Sunday the seventh Lord made heaven and earth, &c., and rested on the seventh day," which the Chinaman, of ourselves shame and confusion of face, that we course, understands to be the Sunday, accord- were so supine as never to get about the work ing to what the missionaries have already taught of missions, until so great an error was fasten-Missionary Board, when they decided to give him concerning the days of the week and their up Abyssinia, to which their minds had all along names. Thus the fourth commandment is made to enjoin, positively and specifically, the Sunday, in contradistinction from any and every prepared for our work, and do it "in meekother day! A beautiful specimen of faithfulness, this! Would such men dare to preach from the text, " We can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth?" But the thing could not stop here. When they came to translate the history of our Lord's resurrection, they seem to have found themselves in rather an awkward dilemma. They must, to be consist ent with what they had already done, make the visit of the disciples to the tomb, and the consequently supposed time of Christ's resur rection, to have taken place, not on Sunday, a Christians generally hold, but on Monday The Evangelist must be made to say, "In the end of the ceremony-worship-day," or, "in the end of the rest-day "-(it matters not which, for in the mind of the Chinaman the two terms are convertible,)—" as it began to dawn toward the first day after ceremony-worship-day, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre." What give up the dogma of a Christian Sabbath, for which they always contended so strenuously when at home! Renounce the idea of a transfer of the institution from the seventh to the first day of the week! Throw out of the question all consideration of the resurrection of Christ as having no bearing upon the subject at all Throw to the winds the stereotyped sentiment of Christendom, that the work of redemption i so much greater than that of creation, that i needs to be commemorated by a new Sabbath. Yes, all these are given up entirely; there no help for it. In the Old Testament the commandment was made to enjoin the keeping of the Sunday, and, of course, there could be no change brought about under the New Testa ment without making the "ceremony-worshipday" to come on Monday.

We are not advised whether the same trick has been practiced by missionaries elsewhere We wish we had certain information. How is it in Burmah? In Hindostan? In Africa? In the islands of the sea? Can any one tell us? But upon the presumption that this deceit has obtained nowhere but in China, we begin to see the reason why God directed us to that field rather than to any other. It was that we might, at least, bear such a testimony against this perversion of His law by the missionaries without excuse. It may be, ("charity hopeth all things,") that they did not consider the pernicious consequences of the course they were pursuing. It may be that the idea of its being a matter of indifference what particular day is observed as the Sabbath, had taken such hold of their minds, that they never so much as suspected there was any thing wrong in making Monday the first day of the week. It may be, that overlooking the great design of the sabbatic institution, as a testimony against Atheism and Idolatry, and regarding it only as a season for devotional exercises and for bodily rest, they did not suppose that the least evil could ensue from changing the order of reckoning. But if such were their views, it is high time they were undeceived; and God, in his wise providence, appears to have called us, the Seventh-day Baptists of America, to the work of undeceiving

In view of this state of things, it becomes a solemn question, Are we prepared for the work which Providence has thrown into our hands? We very much fear that we are not. We very half awake to the responsibilities which lie upon them. We entered upon the work of we should be called to grapple with such a form of corruption as that which now develops itcollision with the missions of other persuasions, except in such form as we were brought into posed that this collision, being witnessed by the which we were laid. But never did it enter our minds, that the instruction of the Chinese in regard to the method of computing time by weeks was such, that the word of God, even though faithfully translated, could not convey truth to the mind. Of this we were quite ignorant. And it now seems, that our missionaries, and those of other orders, stand before the heathen, not as controversialists, drawing no indemnity. different conclusions and opinions from given premises, but as conflicting witnesses in regard to a matter of fact. In short, the controversy becomes a mere question of veracity, the most painful, distressing, and pernicious form which it could possibly assume. Who does not see that we, as a people, and our missionaries in

ed with most unpleasant difficulties? again we ask, Are we prepared for it?

But suppose it should appear, that the same other mission stations. Suppose it should be found, that not only the Chinese, but the Hindoos, the Persians, the Hottentots, the Ceylonese, have all been taught that Monday is the -what then? Ah! then we ought to take to ed upon all nations. Yes, shame upon us! Let us up, and do what in us lies to recover ness of wisdom."

HENRY CLAY ON EMANCIPATION.

The Lexington Observer publishes a letter

from Hon. Henry Clay upon the question

whether African slavery, as it now exists in

Kentucky, shall be left to a perpetual continu-

ance, or some provision shall be made in the

new Constitution for its gradual and ultimate

extinction?" The letter commences with some general observations upon the subject of slavery In relation to the opinion entertained by a few, that the institution of slavery is a blessing, and ought to exist in every well organized society Mr. Clay remarks, that, "if slavery be fraught with these alledged benefits, the principle on which it is maintained would require that one portion of the white race should be reduced to bondage to serve another portion of the same race, when black subjects of slavery could not be obtained; and that in Africa, where they may entertain as great a preference for their color as we do for ours, they would be justified in reducing the whites to slavery, in order to secure the blessings which that state is said to diffuse." The argument in favor of reducing the African race to slavery, sometimes derived from their supposed intellectual inferiority to the white races, Mr. Clay thinks, proves entirely too much; for, "it would prove that every white nation, which had made greater advances in civilization, knowledge and wisdom, than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage; nay, farther, if the principle of subjugation founded upon intellectual superiority be true, and be applicable to races and to nations, what is to prevent its being applied to individuals ?-and then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind!" Having thus disposed of the usual arguments for the perpetual continuance of slavery, Mr. Clay sets forth his system of gradual emancipation. Three principles, he thinks, should regulate the establishment of such a system. "The first is, that it should be slow in its operation, cautious, and gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion, nor any rash or sudden disturbance in the existing habits of society. Second, that, as an indispensable condition, the emancipated now capped and gowned in the University of of miracles is not yet past, at least in the opinslaves should be removed from the State to some Colony. And, thirdly, that the expenses in aid of his church, and some benevolent perof their transportation to such colony, including an outfit for six months after their arrival, should be defrayed by a fund to be raised from the labor of each freed slave." In accordance with these principles, he recommends that a period should be fixed, say 1855 or 1860, and that all born before that period should remain slaves for life, while all born after it should be free at the age of twenty-five years, but be liable afterward to be hired out, under the authority of the State; for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of their transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months after their arrival there. The offspring of those who are to be free at twenty-five, he would make free from their birth, but upon the condition that they should be apprenticed until they were twenty-one, and be also afterward liable to be hired out, for a period not exceeding three years, for the purpose of raising money to transport them to the colony, and support them there the first six months. The colonization of the blacks, as they successively arrive at the age entitling them to freedom, Mr. foreign missions without even suspecting that Clay regards as an indispensable condition, without which he would be "utterly opposed to any scheme of emancipation," and he looks self. We never dreamed of any controversial to the Western Coast of Africa as the best location for the colony. In conclusion, Mr. Clay enumerates several considerations which unite collision with them at home. It is true, we sup- in recommending to the State of Kentucky s system for the gradual abolition of slavery. heathen, would, to a certain extent, operate One is the exposed condition of the State, as upon them somewhat unfavorably; and, on that affording great facilities to the escape of slaves account, we rather lamented the necessity under into the Free States and Canada—a difficulty which is likely to grow each year with the increase of anti-slavery feeling. Another consideration is, that in the event of a civil war, or "in the more direful event of the dissolution of the Union in consequence of the existence of slavery, Kentucky would become the theater and bear the brunt of the war," involving expenses and injuries for which she could obtain

day after ceremony-worship-day;" Wednesday, particular, have a work to do, which is attend- the slaveholder an opportunity, and presents To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-And him with strong inducements, to remove his than they now are in Kentucky. Then, if the enough to condemn the system; for, upon the supposition that 1855 is the period fixed for it fore the first annual transportation of freed slaves. But supposing that these thirty-four the time has come for the first company to start. years old, will consider it a blessing to be transvery little prospect of ever again seeing them? Not many, we think. Indeed, in our estimation, the appending to an act of emancipation them the condition of expatriation, renders the whole act cruel in the extreme, and unworthy of the sanction of a civilized, not to say Christ ianized, community.

> "Reverend Doctors."-We learn from the Cleveland (O.) Herald, that at the recent Annual Commencement of the Cleveland Medical College, the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, pastor of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, N. Y. Hereafter, therefore, it will be proper (if such a thing is ever proper) to address him as the Rev. Dr. Maxson. Eld. Eli S. Bailey, pastor of the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, is also an M. D. and of course equally entitled to the appellation of Rev. Dr. With two "Reverend Doctors" among them, our churches in the town of Brookfield ought to prosper, if there is any virtue in titles.

Mr. Polk and the Sabbath.—It is not many weeks since one of the religious papers, in speaking of General Taylor's Sunday doings, and contrasting him with Mr. Polk, said that the latter had "never been guilty of a public breach of the Fourth Commandment," by which we suppose was meant, that he had never done any public business on Sunday. But | The members of the Cabinet have entered upalas! how has the mighty fallen! The polit- on their duties, and are thronged with appliing Saturday, the third of March, Mr. Polk was lily are comfortably quartered in the White in the Capitol, engaged in signing bills and House. The Ex-President has left Washingsia! What will the trumpeters of Mr. Polk's sabbatic conscientiousness say to this?

A Negro in Cambridge University.—Sev eral years ago, a colored man named Alexan der Crummell, was refused admission to the Episcopal Theological Seminary of this city, except on conditions which he considered degrading, and would not accept. We are happy Cambridge. He went to England to get funds ion of Romanists:son or persons have put him in his present pofor the work of the ministry.

REVIVAL.—A letter from Rev. C. Wardner, pastor of the Baptist Church at Covert; Seneca county, N. Y., says: "We are enjoying a deeply interesting revival, which has been in progress for four weeks. I have preached continually during that time. We have witnessed the most solemn exhibitions of the power of God, that have ever characterized revivals in this place. It still continues. I have baptized ten, and expect to baptize ten or fifteen more very soon. Not only is the stream of salvation flowing here, but the stream of death, carrying many to the grave and eternity, some prepared and some unprepared!"

REVIVAL.—A letter from North Brookfield, Madison county, New York, informs us that the Baptist Church in that place has enjoyed a revival of religion in the course of the past winter. The members generally have been awakened, backsliders reclaimed, and about thirty persons hopefully converted.

ALFRED ACADEMY. - We have received a Catalogue of Alfred Academy and Teachers' Seminary for the year ending March 15, 1849. from which we learn that the whole number of students in the institution during the year has been 450, of whom 187 were ladies, and 263 in the year, 1,939; (very few excluded;) 70 gentlemen.

New York, on the 9th instant, "Mr. Clarke re- thousands of Mormons in Wales appear to have ported a resolution recommending a suspension | great affection for, and confidence in, Captain of navigation on the Canals of the State on Sun-

ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Analytical and Synthet ical; arranged in Progressive Exercises. By Wm. C. Kenyon, Principal of Alfred Academy and Teachers' Seminary. New York—1849.

Here is an attempt to combine practice with theory in teaching English Grammar. The au. thor, instead of puzzling the student's brain at the outset with pages of incomprehensible defi-Such is the substance of Mr. Clay's long nitions, commences with the first principles of letter-an outline of his plan for the gradual Grammar, illustrates them till they are underemancipation of the slaves of Kentucky. Very stood, and then proceeds step by step to unserious objections to the scheme will of course | fold the deeper mysteries of the science. The suggest themselves to the mind of every reader. | plan of the work will commend itself to every In the first place, the delay of six or eleven one, and the manner in which it has been exyears before any change can take place, gives ecuted we think deserving of great praise.

I have recently met with a middle-aged man, slaves into States where there is no prospect of named Joseph Morehouse, who says that he is emancipation, and where they will be worse off from Repton, in Derbyshire, England, which is four miles from Burton-upon-Trent, and nine slaves have not all been removed, the length of miles from Derby. At Repton, he says, there time before emancipation can actually begin, is is a Seventh-day Baptist church. At the time he left there, in 1831, their pastor's name was Witt, who was also a shop-keeper. Another of to commence, thirty-four years must elapse be- their officers was William Patterson, whom he describes as a man venerable for years and character. Part of the church were farmers, long years of servitude have rolled round, and and others of different employments. They own a good brick meeting-house, and are quite how many fathers and mothers, twenty-eight a respectable body of people; strictly observe and meet for worship on, the seventh day; and lost ground. Heaven grant that we may be ported across the Atlantic into the wilds of pursue their usual occupations on the first day Africa, leaving their children behind them to of every week. As we have never known this serve until they are twenty-four years old, with body of people, I think it would be well for some of your English correspondents to seek them out, and open a correspondence with

THE JEWS. - The steamer brings intelligence that the Senate of Hamburg is about to convene an Assembly of the citizens, for the sole purpose of introducing a bill for the emancipation of the Jews, in compliance with Section 16 of the fundamental law of the German people. In the English House of Commons, on the night of February 23d, the oath bill, by which the Jews will be enabled to sit in that assembly, was agreed to. The following is the oath to be taken by Jews:-

I, A. B. do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and that I will maintain the succession of the crown as established by an act, entitled 'An act for the farther limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the people; and that I do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, authority, or power, within this realm; and that I will defend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property within this realm, as established by the laws. And I do make this recognition, declaration, and promise, heartily, willingly, and truly, so help me God,

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.—The Senate held several short sessions last week, principally to consider nominations made by the Executive. ical papers now say that all of the night follow- cants for office. General Taylor and his famtransacting other public business; and that ton for his own residence. There have been even at six o'clock on Sunday morning he ap- several changes in the Cabinet, from what were pointed Senator Hannegan as Minister to Prus- announced last week, and we therefore re-print the names of its members, as follows:-JOHN M. CLAYTON of Delaware, Secretary of State.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH of Penn., Sec. of the Treas. THOMAS EWING of Ohio, Sec. of the Home Departm't. GEO. W. CRAWFORD of Georgia, Secretary of War. W.M. B. PRESTON of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy. JACOB COLLAMER of Vertiont, Postmaster General. REVERDY JOHNSON of Maryland, Attorney General.

A CATHOLIC MIRACLE.—The following paragraph of a letter from Rome, published in the to learn, from an Episcopal paper, that he is Catholic journal of this city, shows that the day

"Public prayers were made in all the churches, according to the order of the Holy sition, to enable him to better qualify himself Father, to supplicate the divine mercy for the Pontificial States. On this occasion they exposed at St. Peter's the wood of the true cross, and the suarium of St. Veronica. On this sparium it is well known that the features of Our Blessed Lord are scarcely distinguishable. But on the third day of the exposure, the sparium became deeply colored, and the face of Our Lord shone vividly in the midst of a soft light. The canons who were in keeping of the sacred relic called immediately the clergy of the basilica, they sounded the bells, the people came together, saw the prodigy, wept, and were astonished. A Notary Apostolical was called, and a relation was drawn up from the lips of the canons and others in attendance. A copy of this was sent to the Holy Father at Gaeta. Rome is filled with the reports of this

Mormonism in Wales.—It is stated in the London Patriot, that on December 31st and New Year's Day, the 'Latter Day Saints' held their half-yearly association in the hall of the White Lion, Merthyr. It was soon found that the hall, then containing one thousand five hundred persons, was inadequate for many who were outside seeking admittance; officers were, therefore, sent to meet those who were not able to get in, at the Alfred's Arms hall, Georgetown. The platform contained from sixty to one hundred 'officers.' The chair was taken by 'Captain Dan Jones,' when the following particulars relative to the Society in Wales were stated: Ten Conferences; baptized during the last six months, 1,001; total baptized branches, 156 elders, 180 priests, 147 teachers, 67 deacons—in all 550 officers. The Swansea SUNDAY ON THE CANALS.—In the Senate of Herald, which reports the meeting, adds: 'The Dan Jones, who intends returning in February to the Valley of the Salt Lake in California. About 350 Saints intend emigrating with him. It appears that 300 large ships could scarcely carry the hosts of saints who are now anxiously desiring to emigrate from this island to (as they say) their future homes.

TRANSFER OF MISSION PROPERTY.—The Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association have purchased of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, all the property belonging to the Board's mission in Siam, except the library and school apparatus. The transferred property consists of two dwellinghouses, one chapel, a floating-house, dispensary, small hospital, and a book-bindery and typefoundry, with all their fixtures and appurtenances, presses, type, &c.

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will be faithful and Her Majesty Queen maintain the succesdished by an act, enther limitation of the ng the rights and liberhat I do not believe or any other foreign tale, or potentate, hath poral or civil jurisdicwithin this realm; and utmost of my power within this realm, as And I do make this and promise, heartily, help me God.

FON.—The Senate held tweek, principally to de by the Executive inet have entered upthronged with applil Taylor and his famartered in the White ent has left Washinga. There have been abinet, from what were d we therefore re-print s. as follows :ware, Secretary of State. if Penn., Sec. of the Treas.

ec. of the Home Departm't rgia, Secretary of War. Secretary of the Navy. ont, Postmaster General. Fyland, Attorney General.

E.—The following para-Rome, published in the city, shows that the day ast, at least in the opin-

ere made in all the the order of the Holy s divine mercy for the this occasion they ex-wood of the true cross, St. Veronica. On this wn that the features of carcely distinguishable. of the exposure, the colored, and the face dly in the midst of a soft were in keeping of the mediately the clergy of led the bells, the people he prodigy, wept, and Notary Apostolical was was drawn up from the thers in attendance. A to the Holy Father at with the reports of this

Es.-It is stated in the in December 31st and **Eatter Day Saints' held** ation in the hall of the It was soon found that one thousand five hunidequate for many who dmittance; officers were, those who were not able d's Arms ball, Georgecontained from sixty to The chair was taken when the following the Society in Wales iferences; baptized dur-1,001; total baptized very few excluded;) 70 80 priests, 147 teachers, officers. The Swansea the meeting, adds: 'The in Wales appear to have l confidence in, Gaptain s returning in February alt Lake in California. od emigrating with him. ge ships could scarcely Who are now anxiousfrom this island to (as

Property The Ex-American Missionary rest of the Prudential can Board of Commisission in Siam, exol apparatus. The Ging louse dispensary, cool-bindery and type-ir fixtures, and appur-

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General Intelligence.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM BUROPE.

The steamer America, which left Liverpool February 24, arrived at Halifax on the 8th inst., whence her news was telegraphed to N. York.

In England, cholera seems to be increasing. The returns have now swelled to 12,495, of which 5,546 have died, 3,788 have recovered, and 3.164 continue under treatment, on which the result is not stated.

ly voted its own dissolution, and the new Assembly will meet about the 1st of May. Louis Napoleon seems to be daily acquiring strength I have no doubt that the whole military force received but £50 a year. and popularity, and politicians who have hith erto from apprehension of instability or other motives withheld their support, now come forward to declare themselves Bonapartists, and accordingly very great progress has been made in re-establishing public confidence.

The course of events in Continental Europe en refuge at Port San Stefano. A Provisional people, as part of Italy.

In the Roman States, the republican feeling has reached the highest point of excitement, and the Executive Committee has usurped the Papal authority, which is altogether set aside. The Pope is deposed, and a Republic is established. This event took place at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 9th of February. It has been voted that he shall enjoy all the guaranties necessary for the independence of his spiritual power.

In Austria and Hungary affairs have taken an unfavorable turn. The Imperialists have been beaten in several encounters with the Hungarians, and Bem is likely to give them a great deal of trouble. It is impossible to read the accounts of this fratricidal war without being shocked at the frightful vindictiveness and barbarity with which hostilities are being carried

In Spain, at the session of Congress held at Madrid, January 31, a call was made for the correspondence said to have passed respecting the annexation of the island of Cuba. The reply was, that no proposition had been made, and that no Ministry composed of Spaniards would ever listen to such a proposal if made, and that they should never cede the island of Cuba. In their camp-ground early next morning, and the Newhope, Delaware Bridge the Senate, General Narvaez confirmed the bodies of the unfortunate Pomeroy and friend above, and added that the rumors of a cession were entirely unfounded, and that the island of weltering in blood. The assassins had fled, Erie Bank, Pa. Cuba would always remain as now, part of the taking with them the animals of the two mur-Monarchy of Spain.

The excitement has now extended to all classes. The French Government has dispatched an engineer to California with the object of surveying the new discoveries.

There has been some hard fighting in India. been battered and bombarded for an entire on record. On the 27th, the columns moved to lady purchased twenty-five cents' worth of morthe attack, and established themselves within five hundred yards of the walls. Here batteries were erected, and on the 28th a terrific tion of liquorice which the old lady was in the The devastation was horrible.

Evening Packet, states that hundreds of individuals are dying of starvation around him. He

his parish, and says: were halcyon years when contrasted with the never awoke. Just after the funeral of the dismal year of 1849. The sandbanks about me | child, she dissolved a quantity in tea, prepared are studded with the bodies of the dead! Often have I given aid to the poor to buy coffins; with the small sums they received from me they bought some food, and then buried their dead in the sandbanks. The very graves in the ful, and immediately spit it out, and other tea of July last, since which time nothing has been churchyard have, in my presence, been assailed by starving dogs. From morning till night | ing while at the table-Mr. B. started for the | years of age, dark complexion, light blue eyes, I am hourly beset with crawling skeletons beg- Doctor, who lived but a short distance off, and large of his age. Any information concernging for food!"

AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN A THEATER.—The Dunlop-street Theater, Glasgow, has been the scene of a most disastrous catastrophe. Shortly after the performance on Saturday, Feb. 17, had commenced, an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in the gallery, and the numerous charged with the crime, which she stoutly de auditory there became much excited. The fire brigade were soon at the theater, and commenced operations, which increased the fears of the people, and a rush was made to the door, in people would be out, and the result was the She denies having had any motive in adminisdeath of 64 individuals, beside four more or tering the poison; but it is pretty evident that less injured. The authorities were soon at the she expected the property of the family might spot, and, while assistance was being procured, revert to her after their death. the gallery stair was ascended, when at one of the landing-places was discovered a most horrifying spectacle-men, women, and children were huddled together, trodden under foot, dead or dying. All exertions to restore the poor creatures were successful only in a few instances. Sixty-one were dead, and three sent ty Bank; tens on the Middletown Bank, Ct.; to the Royal Infirmary; two died upon the way, and one shortly after. Eleven persons, slightly bruised, were removed to their homes. On Sunday morning, the relatives of the sufferers, by order of the authorities, were admitted to identify them. And when each relative, father, mother, wife, or other friends were recognized, their shrieks rent the air. One woman claimed three as her own. The sufferers chiefly belong to the laboring classes, and are for the most part lads between 14 and 17 years old; the only female was one girl three years of age. One poor lad in Dunlop-street in No., in the genuine it does not-paper light, was the picture of woe. He had taken his sweetheart to the theater. She was carried away from him in the rush; and in his attempt to save her he had only been able to grasp her bonnet and shawl. With these still in his pos-

her, and tell them of this ?"

Condition of California .- The Albany Argus publishes a letter from Colonel Stevenson, dated Monterey, October 23, 1848, from which we take the following:-

The National Assembly of France has final- twenty remain, and they are divided into two the children were fed with a sort of paste, that of the country will in a short time consist of the officers of the Artillery and Dragoon Company, and even they have strong inducements to deplace where a common round jacket may be purchased for something less than fifty dollars, and where very indifferent board will not cost continues to be marked by the flight and fall of four dollars per day. In short, I regret to say, Princes. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has that there is neither law, order, or any kind of fled from Florence with his family, and has tak- government, civil or military, in the country. It is simple anarchy, and the power of the strong-Government has been declared by the excited est. The wild Indians infest even the most public highways, and shoot down with their arrows the unarmed traveler, merely for his garments. They enter the ranches, and compel have, and then drive off their horses. How long this lawless condition of things is to continue,

> Murder in California.—The California Star of December 2, gives the following accoun

of another inhuman murder in that region :-A Mr. Pomeroy, late from Oregon, and person whose name we have not yet learned, eft Fort Sacramento on or about the 20th ult., taking the route leading through the country and across the San Joaquin River into Pueblo Valley. They were accompanied by two fellows with whom, it is said, they were partially acquainted-Joseph Lynch and a 'Bill Jones' -the one a recent deserter from the Navy, the other formerly in the Army service, a deserter. A short distance from the Fort the party overtook and passed a wagon, a few miles beyond which they encamped for the night. It is | banks are now sold in New York: supposed that Lynch and Jones arose upon Bank of Norwalk, Ohio their companions during the night, plundered Bank of Sandusky, Ohio them of a large amount of gold, and murdered Canal Bank, Albany them upon the spot. The wagon arrived at Bank of Wooster, Ohio were found at a short distance from a camp-fire dered men. Information was conveyed to the Throughout Europe, reports from California | Fort, and parties dispatched in different direccontinue to excite the most intense interest. tions to apprehend Lynch and Jones. There can be no doubt but that these are the mur-

Boston Daily Mail, under date of March 5, says appears to have been one of the most obstinate a young child. An adopted daughter of the old phine from an apothecary in the town of Manchester, part of which she put into a preparabombardment commenced. On the 30th, a fort habit of taking. The dose proved fatal, and in containing eight hundred thousand pounds of a few hours she was found dead in her chair. powder was blown up by well-directed mortars. Previous to this, however, the girl had tried its effects upon a dog, which were such as to lead STATE OF IRELAND—FAMINE IN MAYO.—Rev. the family to suppose that it was running mad, and it was killed. She returned to Manchester, Mr. Calahan, incumbent of Louisburgh, in the without exciting their suspicion of the act she county of Mayo, in a letter to the editor of the had committed. In fact, she had always been considered an honest, trusty girl, and had been treated by the family as a child and sister. In gives the particulars of several most heart-rend- three weeks she returned to Boston, gave a ing cases of destitution among Protestants in dose to the child in tea, which proved fatal in twelve hours—it fell immediately into a comat-"The famine years of 1846, 1847, and 1848, ose state, or profound slumber, from which it for the rest of the family, of which Mr. and Mrs. Blaisdell partook sparingly—remarking that it had an odd taste, and requesting her opinion of it, as she sat at the table. She took a mouthbefore returning was seized with dumbness, and other symptoms, peculiar to this poisonboth of them recovered, as the character of the poison was suspected, and prompt measures resorted to. Research was then made for the poison-the girl betrayed considerable trepidation, and was, after considerable reflection, nied, yet giving evidence of her guilt by her manner. She was suffered to return to her employment in Manchester; but came to New Boston voluntarily on Saturday last, and for the order to escape. Despite all remonstrance, the | sole purpose, as she says, of confessing the act.

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS .- The Bank Note Reporters give the following list of recent counterfeits: Twos on the Connecticut River hire them out for a term of service not exceed-Banking Co.; fives on the Susquehanna Counfives on the Luther Wright Bank-the bill we threes on the Centreville Bank R. I.; fives on city. the Somerset County Bank, N. J.; one hundreds on the North Western Bank of Va.; twenties on the Bank of South Carolina; threes on the Mechanic's Bank of Balamore; twos on the Stamford Bank, Ct.; fives on the Fairfield Co. Bank, Ct.; ones on the Seneca County Bank, N. Y.—the beak of the eagle touches the c and bill shorter than genuine; ones on the Commercial Bank, Troy, are said to be in circulation; fives on the Agricultural Bank. Pittsfield, Mass.—vignette, a female sitting on a bale of goods, barrels, &c.—a female on each session, he often exclaimed to the by-standers, end-appearance light, and paper flimsy; twos be in circulation.

MORTALITY AT THE TOOTING ASYLUM.—At the Tooting Asylum, near London, where different parishes sent their pauper children, from Lodge of that State, and called 'Masonic Colthree to sixteen years of age, farming them out lege.' Thirty-two thousand dollars were subfor food and clothing, at about a dollar a head scribed to obtain its location at Lexington. "This country is in a deplorable condition, per week, a dreadful mortality broke out about Rev. Adiel Sherwood, formerly of Shurtleff without either civil or military law or govern- the 1st of January, which carried off over one College, is President. ment. At this moment there is not in this town | hundred and fifty out of one thousand three -the late capital-either Governor, Alcade, hundred and seventy which inhabited the Asy-Adjutant General, or any other person clothed | lum. It was at first supposed to be the cholwith authority, except Captain Burton, late era; but, a farther investigation brought to Lieutenant Colonel, and some twenty soldiers. light such testimony as to lead to a Coroner's All the others have deserted. Of the Company | inquest, which returned a verdict of manof Dragoons, C of the 1st Regiment, but about slaughter against the manager. It appears that detachments, five hundred miles apart. All the brought on dysentery. There was but one recruits that lately came out have deserted, and | medical attendant to the establishment, and he

Wholesale Immigration.—A letter dated London, Feb. 8th, received in New York, says: sert—if not to dig for gold, at least to find a "The average number of daily emigrants arriving in Dublin, from various parts of Ireland, and setting out from the port of Liverpool on and about seventy emigrants. their way to the United States, is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. They all take out with them feather beds, articles of furniture, and some small capital. It is a fact which will hardly be credited, but which nevertheless is unquestionably true, that such is now the destitution among the upper classes in the west of Ireland, that three magistrates in the county of Mayo, are receiving out-door relief for themthe inmates to entertain them with the best they selves and their families from three different

> THE POSTAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND.—The President's Proclamation, announcing the ratification of the Postal Treaty by the English Government, is published. It is now the law in both countries. The treaty comprises twentythree articles. The rate of a single letter from for office, having established the rule, after a New York to London will, in future, be 24

cents, made up as follows :--United States inland postage 5 cents. Sea postage 16 cents. British inland postage 3 cents.

24 cents. Total Newspapers 2 cents each, in advance.

Broken-Bank Money.—The following are the rates at which the bills of several broken

50 cts. 20 cts. 25 cts. Atlas Bank { Real Estate Notes N. York Stock Notes 95 cts.

SUMMARY.

The Committee appointed to collect money and retain counsel for the defense of persons Case of Poisoning.—A correspondent of the nounce that they have received in all \$1,560, and paid out \$1,277. The Committee expect The City of Moolraj was captured, after having that four persons were poisoned in the family of that the second trial of the parties will result B. F. Blaisdell, Esq., of New Boston, N. H., by in their entire acquittal, and the establishment week; but the Citadel held out. The defense morphine, two of whom died—an old lady and of an important legal principle, favorable to human freedom. For this purpose four hundred dollars additional is wanted, and the Committee appeal to the benevolent to furnish it.

> On the last night of the session of Congress, thirty thousand dollars were appropriated to an additional purchase from the inventor of Colt's improved repeating pistols, and a joint resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of War to furnish these arms to emigrants going to California, at the Government cost prices. They are thus advantageously supplied on a written application to the War Depart-

> We are gratified to learn, says the Bordentown (N. J.) Reporter, of the 10th ult., that our townsman, Dr. William M. Fahnestock, in addition to the receipt of the most generous cash fees for professional services at the time rendered, has been remembered in the will of an old patient in Philadelphia, who died last week, in the handsome sum of three thousand doll ars.

Joseph Hazard Perry, a son of R. T. Perry, of Chili, Monroe Co., left his home on the 4th was prepared. Mrs. B. was taken with vomit- heard of him by his friends. He is about 16 ing him will be gladly received by mail by his father at Scottsville, Monroe Co., N. Y.

> A female slave of Dr. J. James, in Wentworth, N. C., having lately committed some trifling misdemeanor, her master threatened to sell her. Prompted by revenge, she took her master's only daughter and a little slave boy into the woods and murdered them. She escaped, but was taken and imprisoned.

> Plank roads are rapidly gaining ground in the West. Nearly \$12,000 has been subscribed to the stock of a company in Ohio, for a road of this kind from Milan through Norwalk, and thence southwardly. \$10,000 of the amount was subscribed by the citizens of Norwalk.

> The Free Negro bill has passed the Legislature of Delaware. It empowers the magistrates of the State to arrest all free negroes who have no apparent occupation or means of living, and

saw was altered from a one dollar note, by on Monday evening, March 5th, after an animatpasting the figure 5 over the 1, and Five over ed discussion, decided that no licenses for the the One-every bank is liable to such frauds; sale of intoxicating drinks shall be issued in that

> so great, that the chancery docket of the Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, is mainly made up of this business. Twenty couple were unvoked last week, and about a hundred are waiting their turns.

> A German woman started from Chicago on the 17th ult., with two children, to visit her husband, who was at work in the vicinity. They were overtaken by a snow-storm, and all frozen to death.

In the distribution of the Literature Fund of the State of New York, on the 28th ult., three "How can I go home to her parents without on the Utica City Bank, N. Y., are said to hundred and forty-three dollars went to the De Ruyter Institute.

A college has been established at Lexington, Missouri, under the patronage of the Grand

Wm. Van Rensselaer's mansion, near Albany, now advertised for sale, is said to be one of the most extensive ever erected in the United States. Its whole cost was one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The walls and ceilings are painted in piece by Bragaldi, and the whole house is heated by Perkins' hot water pipes.

Milo Cass, of Utica, N. Y., has invented a gun that discharges twenty-six times from one loading, which it does in two minutes or lessthe charges being attached to an endless chain.

The Colonization Society's bark Liberia Packet, sailed at Baltimore for Liberia recently, with the Rev. Messrs. G. Rambo and C. C. Hoffman, Protestant Episcopal missionaries,

Rev. Dr. Packard, of Shelburne Falls, Mass. preached his Fiftieth Anniversary sermon on the 20th ult. A hymn was written for the occasion by William C. Bryant, who was brought up within a few rods of the early residence of Dr. Packard. Platinum having been discovered in the Alps

by M. Gueymard, the Consiel-General des Mines of France has authorized researches into that part of the Alps on the frontiers of the Department of the Isère. From the nature of the soil, it is expected that deposits of the precious metal will be found in several localities.

A Washington letter-writer says that it is un derstood, upon sufficient authority, that the President will not entertain personal appeals conference with his Cabinet, that all applications for office must be submitted through the department to which they appropriately belong.

The number of paupers in Great Britain is about 4,000,000, or a seventh of the population of the whole Empire. In Ireland, 2,300,000 England, 1,500,000; Scotland, 200,000, Since 1816, the people of England have paid £200, 000,000 for the relief of the poor.

The number of applications for patents received during the last four years exceeds the number received during the next preceding four years, by 2,205; the number of caveats by 670; the number of patents granted by \$77,-284 45; the balances paid into the treasury to the credit of the patent fund \$21,389 \$5.

A family of seven brothers, named Wood, lately met at Concord, N.H., who had not been together for fifty years; indeed, no one of them could remember that they were ever before all together. Their united ages amount to 453

At the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas at Portsmouth, N. H., the case of Mary Hoit vs. Peter H. Moulton, for breach of promise of marriage, came on for trial. The damages were laid at \$2,000. The jury gave the Pleas at Portsmouth, N. H., the case of Mary charged with carrying away slaves from the Hoit vs. Peter H. Moulton, for breach of prom-District of Columbia, in the schooner Pearl, an- ise of marriage, came on for trial. The damplaintiff a verdict of \$1,000.

Mr. Marshall, the first man who discovered gold in California, while constructing Capt. Sutter's mill-dam, is a New Bedford man, havng formerly been a whaleman from that port. The editor of the Alliance and Visitor says

that one of the principal objections made against the coinage of gold dollars is, that on account of their small size they might be dropped by mistake into the contribution box!

The total number of Baptist churches in the United States is 10,264; ordained and licensed ministers, 7,241; members, 737,078; the grand total number in the United States is 982,101 the grand total number in the world is 1,201,

In England, not a member of Parliament, nor the Lord Chancellor, nor even her ladyship the Queen, is allowed the franking privilege; and it is owing to this single fact, in a great degree, that the cheap postage laws of England yield

The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives have reported a bill abolishing all penalty for Usury, except 10 per cent. of the excess above 6 per cent. taken by the lender. This 10 per cent. goes into the State Treasury. If no particular rate is agreed on, the law establishes 6 per cent. as

The Saturday Evening Post says that newspapers are carried free by the mails in Great Britain, and also in Brazil, South America. He thinks it discreditable to this country, that those monarchial countries should be in advance of

A horse and cart broke the ice on the Hudson River, at Greenbush Ferry, Albany, on Wednesday, March 7, and the horse was drowned. The driver escaped. This august a breaking up of the ice, and the opening of naviga-

Four barrels of green-corn and peas were received in N. Y. last week, from Chagres. They sold for eighty dollars, and were sent direct to Washington.

As the railroad train from Dedham, Mass., to

The Boston Common Council, at its meeting Mr. Robert Fowler, of Batavia, N. Y., was slaughtered on the 3d inst., her gross weight this a few times will be furnished with the Salve free, and being 2,280 lbs.

James Jordon, of Cranberry Township, Pa., aged 79, was put in prison on the 21st ult., on The hurry to sever the matrimonial bonds is the charge of having poisoned his wife the day all complaints," but only intended for external applications in the following:—Burns, Scalds, Frosted parts, Children in the following:—Burns, Children in the followi

> with five thousand ladies after returning to the Mumps, Sore Throat, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, Salt White House on Inauguration Day.

the Ottawa tribe, was recently frozen to death at Fisher's Mills, in Allegan Co. Liquor was the cause.

Several persons were fined at Milwaukie the

Several persons were fined at Milwaukie the other day, for refusing to assist at a fire. Serv-

A pleasant word is a gleam of sunshine to the saddened heart.

Eld. Joshua Clark, having taken up his re sidence in De Ruyter, N. Y., requests his correspondents to address him accordingly.

The Chronotype, which was burnt out or drowned out at the recent fire in Boston, comes to us again after a fortnight's intermission.

New York Market, Monday, March 12.

ASHES-Pots \$6 50; Pearls 7 00.-FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, good lots of State and Western 5 50; Genesee is held at 6 00. Rye Flour 3 44. Jersey Meal 2 62.
—GRAIN—Long Island Wheat 1 05 a 1 10; Genesee 36. Corn is heavy; Southern White 54c.; South Jersey 60c.; Northern 63c. Rye 63c. Barley 65c. Oats dull at 42c. for Northern, and 36c. for Jersey.—PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is held at 10 75 a 11 50; Prime 9 60. Beef 7 50 a 8 50, and 10 50 a 12 00. Butter and Cheese as last week; that is 10 a 12c. for Ohio, and 13 a 20c. for State Butter, and 61 a 71c. for Cheese.

MARRIED,

In Westerly, R. I., March 4th, by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr WM. E. MAXSON and Miss SARAH M. FENNER, all of Wes

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 5th of March, by the same Mr. NICHOLAS GRINNEL, of South Kingston, and Miss MARIA

In Georgetown, N. Y., March 4th, of pulmonary consump tion, Mrs. CELINA AUSTIN, aged 31 years. The deceased became a subject of converting grace in early life, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Lincklaen, of which she remained a devoted and worthy member until death. During her suffering, she was submissive and patient; in death, resigned and happy; and she has doubtless gone to join the church triumphant. She has left a husband, two children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn her loss. Sermon on the occasion by the writer, from Job

In Sangerfield, N. Y., on the first inst., of dropsy in the read, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Clark T. and Nancy Rogers, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

In Westerly, R. I., March 6th, after a short illness, Mr. GEO. W. Noves, aged 49 years. He was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Pawcatuck, by whom, in common with the community around, his death will be

In Westerly, R. I., Feb. 27, of consumption, Mrs. FANNY SAUNDEES, wife of Samuel Saunders, and daughter of the ate Daniel Bliven, Esq., in the 67th year of her age.

LETTERS.

N. V. Hull, J. H. Cochran, I. Moore, R. I. S. Rogers, E. Burdick, S. P. Stillman, C. Wardner, John Ogden, J. Clark, C. M. Lewis, Wm. G. Quibell, O. Snowberger, S. B. Crandall, J. Green, L. Crandall, D. Coon, E. P. Larkin (sent the parcel by Express.)

RECEIPTS.

J. R. Smith, Alfred,	\$ 2	00	pays to vo	l. 4	No
S. C. Maxson, "		00		5	"
David Wells, Watson,	2	00	, a	6	46
T. A. Maxson, "	1	00		5	is
P. W. Green, "	1	00	- 11	3	
Z. T. Burdick, "	1	00		3	. 76
S. Whitford, Leonardsville,	2	00	iı	4	4.6
K. Bennett, Westerlo,	1	00	1 1 4	5	"
C. Wardner, Covert,	1	00		6	
E. P. Stout, Pratt, O.	2	00	44	6	- 16
Joshua Hill, "—	. 2	00	A G	6	
Eli Forsyth, "	2	00		. 6	j 69
R. I. S. Rogers, LeRaysville,	Pa. 2	00		6	
M. Breece, Newark, N. J.		00		5	

OUR Accounts.—The fifth volume of the Sabbath Recorder will close on the 14th day of June next. As the accounts of the establish-

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared L by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Con ference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 87½ cents; ditto. gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; iu morocco, full gilt, \$1 37½. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the town of Genesee, county of Allegany, N. Y. Said farm ann the remainder gradually rising side-hill; all of which is susceptible of cultivation, mostly adapted to grazing purposes. About 75 acres, however, is a gravely quick soil, as productive of wheat and corn, as any in the southern part of said county. Upon said farm is about 100 acres 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 convenient to school, and the central place of business for the western part of said town; and on the main traveled road from Angelica to Smithport. For pleasantness and locality it snot surpassed by any in the township or vicinity. To those wishing to purchase a good farm, the present opportunity offers rare inducements. The farm will be sold low for cash; or, if desired, by paying one-half of the purchase purchasers for any reasonable length of credit. A careful view of the premises by a discerning individual, is only requisite to a thorough conviction that an investment made under such favorable terms as the subscriber offers, is but safe and a fair speculation. For farther information, address the subscriber, P. M. at West Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., JARED MAXSON. or inquire at his house. GENESEE, December 20th, 1848.

TO CLERGYMEN AND THEIR PEOPLE.

ALL CLERGYMEN who will send their address to Mesers Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland-st., New York, shall be furnished gratuitously, for their family use, with a Salve of most extraordinary merit for external sores or inflammations. of long or short standing. In burns, or pains and swellings of nearly all descriptions, its effects are charming, and almost 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 written to the proprietors to express their delight at its action. As the railroad train from Dedham, Mass., to
Boston, was passing down Jamaica Plain on
Tuesday evening, a musket-ball was fired into a
window in one car, breaking the glass, but
doing no farther injury.

The proprietors have their names used in making known its
virtues. The proprietors having realized a handsome sum
by its sale, feel called upon by a sense of duty to their fellow-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of
such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to The famous fat cow "Rose," belonging to NEL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by Messrs, C. & Co. All rel they may also thereby relieve many suffering poor brethren from agonizing pain, and save them much expense. The names of nearly fifty clergymen recommending it, are to be seen at the office of C. & Co.

You will please observe, it is, no "sovereign remedy for Chafe or Galls, Chaps, Tetter, Pimple, Blotch, Felon, Ulcer, It is asserted that Gen. Taylor shook hands Sprains, Erysipelas, Cuts, Bruises, Ear and Toothache Rheum, Barber's Itch, Carbuncle, Eruption, Sore Eyes and The celebrated Indian Chief, Macksuba, of Fever Pains, Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Tic

> Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that this article is the only one we can recom-

> mend; but must caution against some imitation by like name. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it.

Miscellaneous.

AN ADMIRABLE PICTURE.

The farmer sat in his easy chair Smoking his pipe of clay, And his hale old wife, with busy care, Was clearing the dinner away; A sweet little girl, with fine blue eyes, On her grandfather's knee was catching flies

The old man laid his hand on her head, With a tear on his wrinkled face; He thought how often her mother dead Had sat in the self-same place; As the tear stole down from his half shut eye, 'Don'tsmoke,' said the child, 'how it makes you cry

The house-dog lay stretched out on the floor, Where the shade afternoon used to steal; The busy old wife, by the open deor, Was turning the spinning-wheel; And the old brass clock on the mantel-tree Had plodded along to almost three.

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair, While close to his heaving breast The moistened brow and the cheek so fair Of his sweet grandchild were pressed; His head, bent down, on her soft hair lay, Fast asleep were they both, that summer day.

THE FLIGHT OF THE POPE.

The following account of the Pope's flight from his Palace is given by a person now in their negotiations with foreign powers, by a dis-Rome, and may no doubt be relied on as strictly play of military and naval force. This will do true':-

remained a close prisoner in the Quirinal; and men are aware that it will not do in the case of happened. I felt pleased that I might now the Duke d'Harcourt, the French representa- the Americans. The following anecdote was tive, was compelled to reside in the Palace, for communicated by a distinguished American, period not exceeding three years had elapsed, the purpose of affording the protection of his who has long held an important official station my portfolio was again filled. person and flag to the Sovereign Pontiff. The abroad: business of the Government went on in the . "At the time of the Oregon difficulty, when Pope's name, but without his sanction—and so there was serious apprehension felt in Eng- weeks ago an invention of recent date, by which far did he carry his resolution not to be dictated land of a war with this country; Admiral Na. a sheet of paper could be split. The following to, that he refused even to receive the reports, pier, who is a notoriously hot-headed officer, account, from the London Globe, shows that according to invariable custom, of the officer of went to Sir Robert Peel, and told him that he this operation has been performed in a manner the guard. Such a state of things could not could settle the dispute. 'Let me take,' said quite alarming to those whose wealth consists long continue; and the members of the Diplo- he, 'ten ships of the line, and go to Halifax or of bank notes:matic Corps, it is said, arranged a plan for the St. John, and the matter will soon be ended. The governor and directors of the Bank of liberation of His Holiness, of which the im- The Yankees won't like to have their cities England having been informed of the extraormediate execution was entrusted to the Count burned.' At the same time he referred the dinary ingenuity of Mr. Baldwin, and that he de Spaur, the Minister of Bavaria. At an hour Prime Minister to another officer in the Brit- was able to split not only a newspaper, but a previously agreed on, (24th of November,) the ish Navy, better acquainted than himself with bank note, sent for him in order to test his Pope retired into a private room, for the pur- American affairs. The Minister accordingly skill. That his task might be as difficult as pose, apparently, of conferring secretly with sent a note to this officer, requesting an inter- possible, they gave him one of the old £1 notes, the gentleman just named; and there he dis- view. The officer came, and Sir Robert pro- which are composed of paper much thinner guised himself in the livery of the Bavarian posed the matter. 'Why,' said the officer, 'if than the notes of the present day, and told him Legation. In a few minutes the carriage of the you want a war, that is the best thing you can to split it if he could. Mr. Baldwin took the Minister was called, and the Count de Spaur, do.' 'No, no,' interrupted the Minister, 'we note home with him, and returned it the next followed by the Pope disguised as his servant, | don't want a war.' 'Then,' said the officer, | day in the state he had promised. The paper descended the grand staircase, entered his car- | 'you had better let it alone. For you cannot | was not in the slightest degree torn, and lookriage, the Pope mounting on the box alongside more surely put a stop to all negotiations with ed as if it had but just come from the manufacthe coachman. The artifice succeeded; no the Americans then by an appearance of threat- tory, so little was its appearance affected by the suspicion arose, either in the Quirinal or the ening them.' At the same time he placed in operation. The directors remunerated Mr. outward Guards; and the good old man was the hands of the Minister a number of letters Baldwin for his trouble, but could not elicit the enabled to breathe the air of liberty. Immedi- which he had received from distinguished means he had used. The discovery is considately on arriving at the residence of the Bava- Americans, all concurring that a war between ered of much importance in connection with rian Minister, another metamorphosis was made. | England and the United States was monstrous, The Pope took off the livery suit, and dressed and not to be thought of for a moment. 'I himself in the usual costume of the Minister's thought,' rejoined Sir Robert, 'that this was a already given notice of his intention of going inform the Privy Council to-day what you have to Naples, and received passports from the Gov- said.' There the matter dropped-well, as it ernment, post-horses were soon procured; the has proved, for both countries." Count and his supposed chaplain took their places in the carriage, and thus happily cleared the gates of Rome. It was some time before the escape was discovered, as of course due care was used by those in the secret to say that the title of a new Mormon paper published in the Pontiff was engaged in his devotions, and | St. Louis, Mo. The first number contains could not be disturbed. When the flight became known, the Ministry was thunderstruck; Saints, in which this new Mormon Prophet and at once dragoons were dispatched to bring | predicts many wonderful things-among others, back the fugitive. But either these measures that 'the Lord is about to restore the Kingfailed, or the new Government hesitated in arresting the person of an ambassador; and the Count de Spaur, with his reverend charge, crossed the frontier in safety, and arrived at Gaeta, a large town, the first in the Neapolitan territory, not far from Terracina.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The amount of gold and silver in the world is estimated at ten thousand million dollars, Saints, they shall be cursed, cut off, and cast whilst the annual consumption, or demand, is into outer darkness. He predicts, also, a dissupposed to be one-half of one per cent of this solution of the Union, as a consequence of the F. Smith, Commander of the Pacific Division of sum—that is, fifty million dollars. There seems rejection of these commandments, and, that the to be no accurate data as to the annual produc- State of South Carolina will first break out intion of these metals; the whole is a subject of rebellion-afterward the whole South, in a speculation. From the best sources of inform- fierce and bloody war with the North. So ination that are open to us, the yearly production tent will the South be, he says, to conquer their of silver may be set down at twenty-five mil- Northern brethren, that they will marshal their lion, and gold at fifteen to twenty million. slaves for war, who will, in many instances, Starting from this point, which may be consid- turn their arms against their own masters. ered as approaching accuracy, the expected Then the South, perceiving their weakness, yield of the California mines, will only keep will call on Great Britain for aid; the effect of the stock in the world going. No perceptible | the response will be a general European war; change in the value of gold has ever been pro- and finally, if the people shall neglect and disduced by the large quantities which have been obey, the war will be continued—pestilence, hitherto acquired, amounting to one hundred | famine, and desolation, will prevail—until few and twenty-five million dollars from Russia of the refractory Gentiles will be left in the alone, within a quarter of a century. Whatev- land. The remnant of Jacob will then go into with the penalties provided by the law, those er may be the amount raised from California, the land, and tear the remainder of the Gentiles the result will be to enlarge the consumption in pieces. After a very terrible tirade against for purposes of art and luxury, whilst its value the nations of the earth, Baneemy winds up his for commercial purposes will remain unchang- long pronunciamento by modestly requesting lific Pomegranate, surpassing any of the gossy-

among the nations of the world for a currency. course, this restoration of the Saints, destructops and side branches are all thickly studded The coins of one government are constantly be- tion of the disobedient Gentiles, and the re-con- with bolls. The stalk does not usually attain a ing re-coined at the mints of another. A large struction of the Temple, cannot be accomplish- height of more than four or five feet, but every amount in new sovereigns, which came out to ed without money and workmen; therefore he in- portion of the plant is literally covered with this country a few years ago, to adjust the bal- serts a proviso in his proclamation, requesting bolls, which are sustained in an upright posilance in our favor, were recoined at Philadel- workmen to come, and the people to contribute tion by the strength and vigor of the stem and phis, so that soon after, when the state of trade | gold, silver, precious-stones, brass, iron, copper, | branches. The chief peculiarity of this plant is changed the account in favor of England, and and zinc. it became necessary to export specie, sovereigns commanded a premium of nearly one per cent, although the number so recently imported greatly exceeded that required for the export, to say nothing of those on hand formerly inited States, as well as foreign coins, are faculties. constantly melted down by our manufacturers for the want of bullion.

Gold is the only metal of a yellow color, and leable of all metals, but of great tenacity; its inclined to write? Is he sick, diseased in body pound of lint. hardness is almost equal to lead and tin, but in or mind, oppressed with afflictions, or pecuniary ferior to iron, copper, platinum, and silver. It embarrassments? No matter, the day is fixed, mext to platinum, the heaviest known substance; his ears are made to tingle. gold is worth sixteen times as much as silver,

The degree of alloy in gold and silver in currency is various. A prevalent proportion is one-twelfth; but the decimal proportion of one part of alloy in ten, is gaining favor, and is the present standard of all Spanish coins, and coins of various parts of Germany, France, Belgium, and the United States. Copper and silver are the alloys of gold in the United States—the proportion is 900 parts gold, 25 silver, 75 copper, a fraction over 21 carats fine. The weight of an eagle 258 grains, of which 232 grains

must be fine gold. The heaviest coin of modern times is the golden five Moidore piece of Portugal, which weights 828 grains, and is worth \$32 70; the smallest is the Turkish Para, weighing 1 1-2 grains, partly silver, and worth one-third of a cent. Russia is the only nation where platinum is used in the currency. They use three denominations, 12, 6, and 3 roubles. The objections to platinum for coin are, its scarcity, unsteady price, and the inability to melt it by furnace heat. It can only be wrought by welding. Its value is rated at \$6 70 the troy ounce. The annual product is \$400,000.

ENGLISH RESPECT FOR AMERICAN CHARACTER.

The English, and other European governments, have long been accustomed to enforce in ordinary cases, but in dealing with a high- the strength of my constitution, I took up my spirited people, it will produce the very reverse gun, my note-book, and my pencils, and went After the assassination of M. Rossi, the Pope of the desired effect. Sagacious English States-

chaplain, or aumonier; and M. de Spaur having foolish scheme of Napier's. And I will go and

MORMONISM IN MISSOURI.

Zion's Harbinger and Baneemy's Organ is Baneemy's Proclamation to the Latter Day dom of Israel, and commands a Temple to be built in Independence, Jackson county, Mo., in which he will establish schools for the instruction of the remnant of Joseph, (whose land the Gentiles inhabit,) who are soon again to besays that if the President elect, the Governors of the several States, and other subordinate rulers, will not compel the State of Missouri to restore the lands wrongfully wrested from the There is unquestionably a scarcity of gold to give it an insertion in their columns. Of General Mitchell, of Warren county.

[Tribune.

monthly dues. Golden Rule. facts.

PERSEVERANCE OF AUDUBON.

An accident which happened to two hundred of my original drawings, nearly put a stop to my researches in ornithology. I shall relate it, merely to show how far enthusiasm-for by no other name can I call my perseverance-may enable the observer of nature to surmount the most disheartening difficulties. I left the village of Henderson, in Kentucky, situated on the banks of the Ohio, where I resided for several years, to proceed to Philadelphia on business. l looked to all my drawings before my departure, placed them carefully in a wooden box, and placed them in charge of a relative, with injunctions to see that no injury should happen to them. My absence was of several months; and when I returned, after having enjoyed the pleasures of home for a few days, I inquired after my box, and what I was pleased to call my treasure. The box was produced and opened; but, reader, feel for me—a pair of and had reared a young family among the gnawed bits of paper, which, but a month previous, represented nearly a thousand inhabitants of air! The burning heat which instantly rushed through my brain, was too great to be endured, without affecting my whole nervous system. I slept not for several nights, and the days passed like days of oblivion—until the an imal powers being recalled into action, through forth to the woods as gaily as if nothing had make better drawings than before. And, ere a

Splitting Paper.— We mentioned several

the paper currency of this country.

MANUFACTURING BY SLAVE LABOR.—South Carolina has already several flourishing cotton manufactories in operation. Among those recently completed is the Graniteville Mill, on the South Carolina Railroad, about eleven miles from Augusta, one of the largest interior cotton markets in the United States. This mill contains 9,250 spindles, and 300 looms, and is said to be one of the most perfect mills in the country. The factory buildings are of granite, the dwelling-houses of wood, put up in good taste, the streets and grounds laid out and ornamented, and nothing spared which will add to the beauty of the scene, and inspire a feeling of cheerfulness and pride in the operatives. It is said that there is scacely a town in New England which will compare with it for neatness and beauty; and the old politicians who visit it, admit that it is indeed one of the brightest spots in South Carolina, and that, if it proves to that road by the collision last November, to come the proprietors of the soil.' Baneemy be successful, it will revolutionize public senti- bring in "sealed proposals," setting a price on ment. Failure is considered out of the ques- their lives. The Legislature has passed a law tion; they have Rhode Island men to manage that not over \$5,000 shall be recovered by the the concern, and the most efficient that can be relatives of any person killed on any railroad

Foreign Gold-Diggers.—General Persifer the United States Army, and now on his way to San Francisco, has addressed a letter to Mr. Nelson, United States Consul at Panama, in which he says: 'The laws of the United States inflict the penalty of fine and imprisonment on trespassers on the public lands, and, as nothing can be more unreasonble and unjust than the conduct pursued by persons not citizens of the United States, who are flocking from all parts to search for, and carry off, gold from the lands two belligerents, commissioners, who are now belonging to the United States in California; and, as such conduct is in direct violation of the law, it will become my duty, immediately upon my arrival there, to put these laws in force, and to prevent their future infraction, by punishing who offend.'

A New Species of Cotton, called the Proand requiring all political and religious editors pium family, has been grown in Mississippi, by that the stem and branches have no joints, as in other kinds; and although the bolls are very THE TOILS OF AN EDITOR.—The toils of an numerous, there can be no inconvenience in editor are immense, onerous, endless, the stone picking. The staple is beautiful, and far more of Sisyphus—a constant weight upon the mind silky than the best Petit Gulf. From one-third season, two thousand one hundred and fortycopy is wanting; hand in your editorials—your and a half pounds of lint, and by an accurate affords a resplendent polish; it is the most mal- leading articles; more copy—quick!' Is he not test he found that sixty-five bolls yielded one

NEW THEORY ABOUT THE CHOLERA. -Dr. may be exposed to the stmosphere for any the hour, the moment; write he must, hot or Dickson, of London, author of the Chronolength of time, without suffering change; it is cold, sick or well, money or no money, soul or Thermal System of Medicine, has written an innearly twenty times heavier than water, and no soul; his paper must be forthcoming, else teresting letter on the subject of Cholera, in which he says that paralysis of the pneumogas-Reader, dear, were you ever tied to a chain- tric, or eighth pair of nerves, will account for and nearly three times as much as platinum. It gang, confined in the pillory, even for a little all the urgent symptoms of Cholera. His treatin wrought and stamped, or melted, time were you? Well, then pity the poor ed ment proposes to wake up the energies of this and does not waste by the operation and when iter; pray for him, comfort his important branch of the nervous system of the cently received by a school master of Montrose alloyed, its proportions can be readily ascer- soul—and be sure to send him his weekly and human body, and is based on a multiplicity of

Suspension Bridge on the Ohio River. -It is proposed to bridge the Ohio River, between Cincinnati and Covington. Mr. Charles Ellett, Jr., the distinguished Engineer, has declared the practicability of spanning the whole breadth of the river with a single arch, which will not impair the navigation in the least, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. This gigantic arch is to be one hundred and twenty feet above the centre of the river, at low water —the towers for the suspension of the wire cables two hundred and thirty feet high-twenty cables, four inches in diameter, capable of sustaining a weight of seven thousand tons. The bridge at Wheeling is to be 92 feet above low water mark, or fifty feet above the great flood

DISTILLERY.—The Pittsburg Commercial Journal, of February 26th, says: 'An order from a wealthy company about to embark in distilling whiskey, was received by one of our Norway rats had taken possession of the whole, steam engine manufacturers, to supply the necessary apparatus. They refused to fill the order for such a purpose, when an application use of our own language. was made to others engaged in the copper and sheet-iron business, but with no better success -all refused to be instrumental in the manufacture of ardent spirits. This speaks well for the temperance of those engaged in this branch of the Pittsburg trade.

> RECOVERY FROM INSANITY. The Boston Traveler says that a man who has for the last twenty years been confined as a raving maniac in the poor-house at Newton, has been suddenly restored to his reason. He has been regarded as incurable, and the greater part of the time during his confinement he has been so violent as to render it necessary to chain him. He appears like one awakened for a long sleep, and remembering distinctly events which occurred previous to the loss of his reason, but nothing that has transpired during the long mands of this educating age. Each member of the school years of his confinement.

STEAM CANAL-BOAT .- The Rochester Daily American notices the model of a steam canalboat, recently invented by Mr. James Palmer, of that city. The boat is designed to be 100 feet long and 12 feet wide, with a 4-foot hull. It will have two cabins, one 35 feet and the other 18 feet long, and of the width of the boat. The boat is to be propelled by an engine of 25 horse power. The paddles, on the propeller principle, extend two-thirds of the length of the boat, along the bottom from the bow, and occupying a space of 3'1-2 feet wide.

VARİETY.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald tells of a German boy, seventeen years old, who arrived at that place on the 17th ult., from New York, en by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon route for California. He walked from N. York Evans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. to New Orleans, and thence to Fort Smith, intending to find employment there to work his passage with the company about to start from that place for San Francisco. The Herald adds that the young man traveled the whole distance without a dime, working his way as best he

The Cincinnati Chronicle-the packing sea son being closed—gives the aggregate of the hog-slaughtering business in Cincinnati and Covington for the season. The whole number slaughtered and cut in those two places was 410,000—a falling off of 90,000, as compared with last year. In other places in Ohio, the number is stated at 120,000; in Indiana, 300,. 000; and in Kentucky, about 200,000. Total

The Marblehead (Mass.) Mercury states that the Eastern Railroad Corporation have asked from the relatives of those who were killed on in that State.

A very successful effort is making in the city of Charleston, S. C., to obtain good water by boring. At last accounts, the augur had penetrated to the depth of four hundred and twentyeight feet, and the water in the tube had risen to within a foot and a half of the surface of the diffusion of useful knowledge.

There has long been a serious dispute between Turkey and Persia, in reference to their respective boundaries. To settle it, England and Russia have appointed, by consent of the on their way to Mosul, to make an award that is to be binding.

Several members of the First Baptist Church n New London, have purchased the Universalist meeting-house in that city, with a view of forming a third Baptist church. The house is a large, handsome brick edifice, built about five years since, at an expense of \$15,000-it was purchased for \$12.000.

The Rev. Ira M. Allen, formerly general agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, in company with a number of young men, principally members of the Oliver Street Church, N. Y., have started for California. Mr. Allen goes out as geologist to the company.

Rev. Frederick Monod, an eloquent and decidedly evangelical preacher, has withdrawn from the National Reform Church of France. It is said that this movement is creating a simi- value to the American Statesman, Politician, Journalist, His lar sensation in France to that of the Rev. Bar tist Noel in England.

A writer in the Evangelist has been showing and spirits, demanding all the exertion of his of an acre he gathered and weighed, the past that popery can never gain ascendancy in the West, and as a proof he says that a hundred Is one sheet corrected and sent to press? two pounds of superior cotton. One hundred Catholics are converted to God, and become -another is called forthwith. 'More copy! pounds of the seed cotton yielded thirty-two consistent members of Protestant churches, where one goes in the opposite direction.

> The ship Franklin, from London for Boston, went ashore near Wellfleet, Cape Cod, on the NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. 1st of March, and eight persons were drowned in an attempt to land.

What the United States began to do fifty years ago, Great Britain has just thought of doing, namely, numbering the people. A census of the whole British Empire is to be taken in

The following is a true copy of a letter re-'Cur, as you are a man of nolegs, I intend to directed, post paid, to inter my son into your skull.' Grozer B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

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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 Professor Goodrich, I would earnestly recommend to the atention of all teachers who are desirous of becoming fully unlified to give instruction in the English Language. The copious 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

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"It has come to be a necessity to every educated man."-Lord Brougham

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State of New York: Secretary's Office,

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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