



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.

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.

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!

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.

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.

day after ceremony-worship-day;" Wednesday, "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 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 Lord made heaven and earth, &c., and rested on the seventh day," which the Chinaman, of course, understands to be the Sunday, according to what the missionaries have already taught him concerning the days of the week and their names.

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.

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 much fear that Seventh-day Baptists are not half awake to the responsibilities which lie upon them. We entered upon the work of foreign missions without even suspecting that we should be called to grapple with such a form of corruption as that which now develops itself.

particular, have a work to do, which is attended with most unpleasant difficulties? And again we ask, Are we prepared for it? But suppose it should appear, that the same deceit has been palmed off upon the heathen at other mission stations. Suppose it should be found, that not only the Chinese, but the Hindus, the Persians, the Hottentots, the Ceylonese, have all been taught that Monday is the first day of the week, and Sunday the seventh,—what then? Ah! then we ought to take to ourselves shame and confusion of face, that we were so supine as never to get about the work of missions, until so great an error was fastened upon all nations.

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 continuance, 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 alleged 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."

Such is the substance of Mr. Clay's long letter—an outline of his plan for the gradual emancipation of the slaves of Kentucky. Very serious objections to the scheme will of course suggest themselves to the mind of every reader. In the first place, the delay of six or eleven years before any change can take place, gives

the slaveholder an opportunity, and presents him with strong inducements, to remove his slaves into States where there is no prospect of emancipation, and where they will be worse off than they now are in Kentucky. Then, if the slaves have not all been removed, the length of time before emancipation can actually begin, is enough to condemn the system; for, upon the supposition that 1855 is the period fixed for it to commence, thirty-four years must elapse before the first annual transportation of freed slaves. But supposing that these thirty-four long years of servitude have rolled round, and the time has come for the first company to start, how many fathers and mothers, twenty-eight years old, will consider it a blessing to be transported across the Atlantic into the wilds of Africa, leaving their children behind them to serve until they are twenty-four years old, with very little prospect of ever again seeing them? Not many, we think. Indeed, in our estimation, the appending to an act of emancipation the condition of expatriation, renders the whole act cruel in the extreme, and unworthy of the sanction of a civilized, not to say Christianized, 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 alas! how has the mighty fallen! The political papers now say that all of the night following Saturday, the third of March, Mr. Polk was in the Capitol, engaged in signing bills and transacting other public business; and that even at six o'clock on Sunday morning he appointed Senator Hannegan as Minister to Prussia! What will the trumpeters of Mr. Polk's sabbatic conscientiousness say to this?

A NEGRO IN CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Several years ago, a colored man named Alexander 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 to learn, from an Episcopal paper, that he is now capped and gowned in the University of Cambridge. He went to England to get funds in aid of his church, and some benevolent person or persons have put him in his present position, to enable him to better qualify himself for 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 gentlemen.

SUNDAY ON THE CANALS.—In the Senate of New York, on the 9th instant, "Mr. Clarke reported a resolution recommending a suspension of navigation on the Canals of the State on Sunday."

ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Analytical and Synactical; 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 author, instead of puzzling the student's brain at the outset with pages of incomprehensible definitions, commences with the first principles of Grammar, illustrates them till they are understood, and then proceeds step by step to unfold the deeper mysteries of the science. The plan of the work will commend itself to every one, and the manner in which it has been executed we think deserving of great praise.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:— I have recently met with a middle-aged man, named Joseph Morehouse, who says that he is from Repton, in Derbyshire, England, which is four miles from Burton-upon-Trent, and nine miles from Derby. At Repton, he says, there 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 their officers was William Patterson, whom he describes as a man venerable for years and character. Part of the church were farmers, and others of different employments. They own a good brick meeting-house, and are quite a respectable body of people; strictly observe, and meet for worship on, the seventh day; and pursue their usual occupations on the first day of every week. As we have never known this body of people, I think it would be well for some of your English correspondents to seek them out, and open a correspondence with them. S. D.

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. The members of the Cabinet have entered upon their duties, and are thronged with applicants for office. General Taylor and his family are comfortably quartered in the White House. The Ex-President has left Washington for his own residence. There have been several changes in the Cabinet, from what were 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 Department. GEO. W. CRAWFORD of Georgia, Secretary of War. WM. B. PRESTON of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy. JACOB COLLAMER of Vermont, Postmaster General. REVERDY JOHNSON of Maryland, Attorney General.

A CATHOLIC MIRACLE.—The following paragraph of a letter from Rome, published in the Catholic journal of this city, shows that the day of miracles is not yet past, at least in the opinion of Romanists:—

"Public prayers were made in all the churches, according to the order of the Holy Father, to supplicate the divine mercy for the Pontifical States. On this occasion they exposed at St. Peter's the wood of the true cross, and the sarcophagus of St. Veronica. On this sturium it is well known that the features of Our Blessed Lord are scarcely distinguishable. But on the third day of the exposure, the sturium 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 prodigy."

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 in the year, 1,939; (very few excluded); 70 branches, 156 elders, 180 priests, 147 teachers, 67 deacons—in all 550 officers. The Swansea Herald, which reports the meeting, adds: 'The thousands of Mormons in Wales appear to have great affection for, and confidence in, Captain 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 dwelling-houses, one chapel, a floating-house, dispensary, a small hospital, and a book-binding and type-foundry, with all their fixtures and appurtenances, presses, type, &c.



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.

THE FLIGHT OF THE POPE.

The following account of the Pope's flight from his Palace is given by a person now in Rome, and may no doubt be relied on as strictly true:—

After the assassination of M. Rossi, the Pope remained a close prisoner in the Quirinal; and the Duke d'Harcourt, the French representative, was compelled to reside in the Palace, for the purpose of affording the protection of his person and flag to the Sovereign Pontiff.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The amount of gold and silver in the world is estimated at ten thousand million dollars, whilst the annual consumption, or demand, is supposed to be one-half of one per cent of this sum—that is, fifty million dollars.

There is unquestionably a scarcity of gold among the nations of the world for a currency. The coins of one government are constantly being re-coined at the mints of another.

Gold is the only metal of a yellow color, and affords a resplendent polish; it is the most malleable of all metals, but of great tenacity; its hardness is almost equal to lead and tin, but inferior to iron, copper, platinum, and 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.

The heaviest coin of modern times is the golden five Moldore piece of Portugal, which weights 828 grains, and is worth \$32 70; the smallest is the Turkish Para, weighing 1.2 grains, partly silver, and worth one-third of a cent.

ENGLISH RESPECT FOR AMERICAN CHARACTER.

The English, and other European governments, have long been accustomed to enforce their negotiations with foreign powers, by a display of military and naval force.

"At the time of the Oregon difficulty, when there was serious apprehension felt in England of a war with this country; Admiral Napier, who is a notoriously hot-headed officer, went to Sir Robert Peel, and told him that he could settle the dispute."

MORMONISM IN MISSOURI.

Zion's Harbinger and Bansemy's Organ is the title of a new Mormon paper published in St. Louis, Mo. The first number contains Bansemy's Proclamation to the Latter Day Saints, in which this new Mormon Prophet predicts many wonderful things—among others, that 'the Lord is about to restore the Kingdom 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 become the proprietors of the soil.'

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THE TOOLS OF AN EDITOR.—The tools of an editor are immense, onerous, endless, the stone of Sisyphus—a constant weight upon the mind and spirits, demanding all the exertion of his faculties.

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.

SPLITTING PAPER.—We mentioned several weeks ago an invention of recent date, by which a sheet of paper could be split. The following account, from the London Globe, shows that this operation has been performed in a manner quite alarming to those whose wealth consists of bank notes:—

The governor and directors of the Bank of England having been informed of the extraordinary ingenuity of Mr. Baldwin, and that he was able to split not only a newspaper, but a bank note, sent for him in order to test his skill.

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.

FOREIGN GOLD-DIGGERS.—General Persifer F. Smith, Commander of the Pacific Division of 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 unreasonable 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 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 with the penalties provided by the law those who offend.'

A NEW SPECIES OF COTTON, called the Proflic Pomegranate, surpassing any of the gossypium family, has been grown in Mississippi, by General Mitchell, of Warren county. The tops and side branches are all thickly studded with bolls. The stalk does not usually attain a height of more than four or five feet, but every portion of the plant is literally covered with bolls, which are sustained in an upright position by the strength and vigor of the stem and branches.

NEW THEORY ABOUT THE CHOLERA.—Dr. Dickson, of London, author of the Chrono-Thermal System of Medicine, has written an interesting letter on the subject of Cholera, in which he says that paralysis of the pneumogastric, or eighth pair of nerves, will account for all the urgent symptoms of Cholera. His treatment proposes to 'wake up the energies' of this important branch of the nervous system of the human body, and is based on a multiplicity of facts.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE ON THE OHIO RIVER.

It is proposed to bridge the Ohio River, between Cincinnati and Covington. Mr. Charles Ellet, 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.

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 steam engine manufacturers, to supply the necessary apparatus. They refused to fill the order for such a purpose, when an application 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 from a long sleep, and remembering distinctly events which occurred previous to the loss of his reason, but nothing that has transpired during the long years of his confinement.

STEAM CANAL-BOAT.—The Rochester Daily American notices the model of a steam canal-boat, 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.

VARIETY.

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 route for California. He walked from N. York 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 could.

The Cincinnati Chronicle—the packing season 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, 1,600,000.

The Marblehead (Mass.) Mercury states that the Eastern Railroad Corporation have asked from the relatives of those who were killed on that road by the collision last November, to bring in 'sealed proposals,' setting a price on their lives. The Legislature has passed a law that not over \$5,000 shall be recovered by the relatives of any person killed on any railroad 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 twenty-eight feet, and the water in the tube had risen to within a foot and a half of the surface of the rock.

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 two belligerents, commissioners, who are now on their way to Mosul, to make an award that is to be binding.

Several members of the First Baptist Church in 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 similar sensation in France to that of the Rev. Baptist Noel in England.

A writer in the Evangelist has been showing that popery can never gain ascendancy in the West, and as a proof he says that a hundred Catholics are converted to God, and become 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 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 1851.

THE BOOK.

For every Clergyman—For every School District—For every Educated Man.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY, Unabridged. Price \$6.—Published by G. and C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by Booksellers generally.

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 attention of all teachers who are desirous of becoming fully qualified to give instruction in the English Language.'

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants.

The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Second, " " Dec. 13, " March 21. Third, " " April 4, " July 11.

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

Table with columns for Tuition, Extras, and Expenses. Tuition, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5. Extras—Drawing, \$1.00; Painting, \$2.00 or 4.00; Tuition on Piano, 4.00; Use of Piano, 2.00; Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1.50; Writing, including Stationery, 50c; Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1.50; Board in private families, per week, \$1.00 to 1.50.

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

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

STATESMAN'S MANUAL.

Comprising the Lives, Addresses, and Messages of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington, to Taylor's Inaugural Message, March, 1849; with a History of their Administrations, and of each Session of Congress. Also, various Historical, Statistical, and other important Public Documents, and a complete Index, or Analytical Table of Contents to the whole work. Edited by EDWIN WILLIAMS, Esq.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, &c. From the President of the United States. 'To Mr. E. Walker—Dear Sir:—I have found your Statesman's Manual a valuable work, and exceedingly useful and convenient. Yours, J. K. Polk.'

From the Hon. Henry Clay. 'My Dear Sir:—Your Statesman's Manual is a very valuable work for reference.'

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