EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

ie Sabbath Recorder.

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The Sabbath Recorder!

From the Democratic Review. SABBATH LAWS IN PENNSYLVANIA. [Concluded.]

Leaving, however, these melancholy evidences that the law is not always " summa ratio," let us return to the point more particularly every unprejudiced mind, the proposition that the act of 1794 gives to the first-day Sabbath a implication from any doctrinal precept of the establishment. In support of it, we have at least high judicial authority, since Judge Coulter has given it his full and unhesitating assent. To his opinion let us now give a slight attention :---

"I concur cordially in the judgment of the Court, that the enactment can be repealed, except by a legisla-Act of Assembly of 1705, and the Act of 22d April, 1794, tion as authoritative, as public, as specific, and are constitutional. The question has been so often decided by every court in the Commonwealth, and so repeatedly by this court, that I feel astonished at its being now entertained as a debatable or open question. * * * I wish it to be of the commandment, is to destroy the entirety distinctly understood, that I believe the laws constitutional, because they guard the Christian Sabbath from profanation. and, in the language of the act of 1794, they prohibit work or worldly employment on the Lord's day.

"We are a Christian people and State; we are part and parcel of a great Christian nation. All over the length and preadth of this great nation, the Christian Sabbath is recognized and guarded by the law as a day of sacred rest. Our national Congress recognizes it. All the State Legislatures lishment of State or United States Constitutions, recognized and regarded it as a day of sacred rest. All our courts, national or State, so regard it William Penn, in the form of government and laws which he brought over to regulate the people of the new colony, so regarded it, and enacted that as such it should be observed as a day for worshiping

the Almighty, in imitation of the primitive disciples. "The Pilgrims in the Mayflower, after being long tempest-tost, when they reached the shores of this continent, and was so regarded by the people from whom we sprung,

establish the day he designates as "the Christ- retically. Nor has it any greater value practiian Sabbath ?"* Judge C. has here totally neg- cally. Nothing of "general Christianity," as lected his minor premiss. The sanctification of vaguely described by Judge Duncan, has been, Adams, was sung at her grave, August 21, 1848, by a few Sunday is not an essential of Christianity; it is or can be, enforced by legal authority. Neg- of her most intimate friends. only a part of the "mode of worship" of Lord's lecting the Sabbath law, which is here assumed day sectaries. Alas! we are here involved in to be clearly unconstitutional, (and which forms the very whirlwind of theologic controversy. no part of "general" Christianity-since it is On the one side, "a very large majority" as- only a "doctrine of worship of particular sects," sure us that the fourth commandment is by all and is violently opposed by other sects,) there means to be strictly observed-excepting so far is not one distinctive feature of the popular reunder consideration. Without enlarging fur- as relates to "the appointed day," which they ligion permitted to intrude itself into our instither on the argument of Judge Bell, enough very confidently assume to have been changed tutions. Let us hear Chief Justice Gibson in we think has been said fully to establish, with by a subsequent amendment ;--- not indeed by 1829 :---

any express statute-not even by an indirect tain historical passages therein contained, and warmly denounce this corruption of the Scripture regulations, and contend that no part of the

tion as authoritative, as public, as specific, and of the decalogue, which was plainly designed as a complete and immutable code of universal duty. And as an hypotenuse in this recto-trian-

"Christianity," says he, in Harvey vs. Boies, "has been legal preference over any other similar religious establishment. In support of it we have at ianity, as instruments to accomplish the purposes of justice But judicial oaths are not founded exclusively on the belief by the slightly vague and disputed "authority of the Christian's revelation-a Jew or a Gentoo being of the Church." Another class of believers allowed to swear in the form prescribed by his faith." Christianity is indeed recognized as the predominant religion of the country, and for that reason are not only its insti-tutions, but the feelings of its professors, guarded against insult from reviling or scoffing at its doctrines; so far it is the subject of special favor. But further the law does not proas unmistakeable as was the enunciation of the original law itself; and that to excent any part of temporal authority." (1 Pa. R. 13.)

of our political law-this "form of sound years the plague had raged in Holland, and rewords " without meaning, so common in judi- ports of that dire calamity had formed the stacial sermons-appears to be founded on the ple of many a conversation by the firesides of gular warfare, the Anti-Sabbatarians arise, and vague idea that a State, like an individual, declare that both are wrong; maintaining that | if without any religion, is but a mighty Infidel. | the Sabbath was a purely Jewish ceremonial, "We are a Christian people-and State," says commemorative of Israel's release from Egypt, Judge C., as though, by some kind of implica- it was believed, had frequently occurred at recognize it. Every convention of the people for the estab-) and typical of the Christian's release from tion, the former involved the latter. The notion Sinai;-that the whole institution was abrogat- is most mistaken. The righteousness of the continental pestilence might well fill them with ed by the new dispensation, as completely as citizen can no more be imputed to his govern- alarm. Two men sickened in Drury Lane, Decircumcision; (Acts 15: 20, 1, and 28, 9;)- ment, than can his stature or complexion. A cember, 1664. On inquiry, headache, fever, a and that its observance is discouraged in Rom. political "State" is but a mutually defensive burning sensation in the stomach, dimness of 14: 5-condemned in Gal. 4: 10-and ex- league. It is simply an associative machinery sight, and, above all, the livid spots upon the had lashed the ocean into foam; the ship was pressly forbidden in Col. 2:16. How shall the for the repression of violence and the protec- chest, indicated beyond all dispute, that the rolling fearfully, and all began to fear it was State decide between these conflicting claims, tion of its constituents. "To secure their rights, plague had reached London. The affecting in- her last voyage. declined to land on the Sabbath day. It comes to us as a in attempting to establish Christianity? Shall governments are instituted among men." Being telligence soon spread. The weekly bills of holy day, from the very dawn of our existence as a people, the question be settled by a popular vote? then so clearly the creature of worldly relations mortality for the next four months exhibited an mast head, and it was necessary to send some and was so regarded by the people from whom we sprung, the question be settled by a popular vote? Shall it be learnedly argued by attorney before and of worldly necessities, with the sanctions increase of deaths. The fears of the people one aloft to adjust it. Who could climb those institutions of Christianity, one on the existence of which its the Supreme Court? or shall the penal law of another life the State has, and legitimately rose to a higher pitch. The month of May ropes to such a giddy height in such a fearful summarily dispose of it, without an argument can have, no concern. These are as utterly showed that the dreaded disease was continuing storm ? On board was a Connecticut boy, the and without a hearing ? But first of all, where foreign to the true purposes of its establishment and extending its ravages; and in the last week is the State's authority for meddling with the as would be a vindication of the systems of of Junc, two hundred and seventy-six persons brave the storms, and bear the perils of life on Copernicus and Newton. Like every other fell victims to the destroyer. The plague had the ocean wave, for his mother's sake. But we organism, it will then most perfectly fulfil its indeed come, and was spreading its wings over functions, when most strictly circumscribed the great city. Men fied in terror; coaches scribe the scene:

CLOUD OR SUN.

This beautiful hymn, by the late Mrs. Sarah Flower

He sendeth sun, he sendeth shower, Alike they 're needful to the flower ; And joys and tears alike are sent To give the soul fit nourishment. As comes to me or cloud or sun, Father! thy will, not mine, he done.

Can loving children e'er reprove With murmurs whom they trust and love Creator, I would ever be A trusting, loving child to thee: As comes to me or cloud or sun, Father ! thy will, not mine, be done.

Oh, ne'er will I at life repine,-Enough that thou hast made it mine Where falls the shadow cold of death I yet will sing with parting breath-As comes to me or shade or sun. Father! thy will, not mine, be done.

From Chambers' Edinburg Miscellany. THE PLAGUE IN LONDON.

The year 1665 was an awful period-in the The assumption that Christianity forms part annals of London. During the two previous England. People had heard from their parents the days of King James. Cases of plague, too, home since then, and therefore the tidings of the

for the poor man, and for myself also, lest he should have been struck with the plague,"

In some cases the disease lurked for several days in the system without discovering itself, vet all the while contagious; and it was very sad to reflect how such a person had been a walking destroyer, perhaps for a week or a fortnight-how he had ruined those whom he would have hazarded his life to save, and had been breathing death upon them, even, perhaps, in his tender kissings and embracings of his own children. When the disease reached its crisis, it was often attended with delirium in the most appalling forms, and the pitiable sufferers would start from their beds-rave on the passer-by whom they saw from the casement-perhaps rush down stairs-burst into the street-screaming in the most terrific manner-then haste to the river, and there terminate their earthly agonies by suicide. Awful as were the real horrors of the plague year, they were augmented by excited imagination. Men saw in the heavens portentous forms, blazing stars, and angels with flaming swords; and on the earth they discerned spectres in significant and menacing attitudes. Some fancied themselves inspired; one of these persons made the silent streets ring with the deep cry, "Yet forty days, and London shall be destroyed." And another, with nothing but a girdle round his loins, and of a similar visitation in their own country, in bearing a vessel of burning coal upon his head, paced the city by night and by day, exclaiming, "Oh, the great and dreadful God!"

A CONNECTICUT SAILOR BOY.

A minister who had been on a sea voyage, relates a thrilling scene which took place on board the ship Cornelia in a storm. The winds

Some of the rigging became entangled at the son of a poor widow, who had left home to will let the minister, who was eye-witness, de-I was standing near the mate, and heard him and glanced at the swinging mast, the boiling, wrathful sea, and the steady, determined coun-Angel of Death as his certain prey; among ed down into the forecastle. Perhaps he was gone two minutes, when he returned, laid his hands on the ratlines, and went up with a will. My eye followed him till my head was dizzy, when I turned and remonstrated with the mate down alive! 'Why did you send him ? 'I did it,' replied the mate, ' to save life. We've. sometimes lost men overboard, but never a bov. See how he holds like a squirrel. ' He is more careful. He'll come down safe, I h-o-p-e.' Again I looked, till a tear dimmed my eye, and I was compelled to turn away, expecting every moment to catch a glimpse of his last fall. In about 15 or 20 minutes, having finished the job, he came down, and straitening himself up with the conscious pride of having performed a manly act, he walked aft with a smile on his countenance. In the course of the day I took occasion to speak with him and ask him why he hesitated when ordered aloft? Why he went down into the forecastle ? 'I went, sir,' said the boy, 'to pray.' 'Do pou pray ?' 'Yes, sir; I thought I might not come down alive, and I went to commit my soul to God.' 'Where did you learn to pray?, 'At home; my mother wanted me to go to Sunday School, and my teacher urged me to pray to God to keep me-and I do.' 'What was that in your jacket pocket ?' ' My Testament, which my teacher gave me. thought if I did perish, I would have the word of God close to my heart.' Christian Sec.

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continuance depends. General Christianity enters into the very frame of our social existence; it is part of the common law of the State. Law and order, springing from the same source-the bosom of the Almighty-lean upon it for support. Our memories of the past, our hopes of the future, are dependent upon it. Why then should the Supreme Court not regard it, as our forefathers regarded it, and as the statute declares it to be-the Lord's day?

"In many other statutes it is so denominated, and in my humble judgment ought to be so regarded by this court, according to precedent, and for the establishment of conservative authority. I do not recognize the right of legislation to make a day of secular cessation from labor, independent of offense at common law, (1 Strange, 702,) it has the Christian Sabbath. It never was attempted in any Ohristian country, except in France, when it formally abolished Christianity, and set up the Goddess of Reason, and established the tenth day as a day of rest. But the Goddess, the tenth day, and the government, have perished, or faded into the calmer lights of the mild philosophy of the Encyclopedists. Like water that flows, and the air we breathe the Sabbath of rest. when the bondman and the free, the master and the apprentice, and all men, meet in equality at the Christian altar-comes to us secured by the very organization of society, and the formation of the social compact. And it is therefore protected and guarded by our laws."

With all respect for the learned Judge, this dissertation is surely much more rhetorical than logical-much more appropriate to the pulpit than to the bench. It is not easy to seize the precise chain of reasoning, whereby Judge admitted by him to establish a religious precedence. "I believe the laws constitutional," says he, "because they guard the Christian Sabbath." This is at least not very cogent. The Constitution of the State no where enjoins that the laws shall guard the Christian Sabbathhow then can the fact of their doing so be a proof of conformity with that instrument? This declaration certainly exhibits great looseness and confusion of ideas in relation to the question at issue, - If the law is constitutional at all, it most assuredly cannot be for the reason assigned. The Judge's major is utterly unfounded.

We are told that the Pilgrims "declined to land on the Sabbath day." And what authority can this present? Why are we not as well told that the Catholics under Lord Baltimore were much more liberal in their views? or that the Quakers under William Penn were much less rigid in their sabbatism? The Puritans did not discover, neither did they settle this country; and if they had done both, it is not seen how this could affect our legislation, or help to interpret our Constitution. It is to be tablished religion, with universal liberty of conhoped that we have made some advancement in science! Law, (an authoritative rule of action,) republican institutions since the time when Sab- on a particular subject, with absolute personal bath-breaking was a capital crime, and it was held a civil offense for a mother to kiss her child. Why are we referred back to those times, in determining a simple question of con stitutional law in the year of grace 1848? in general. "By general Christianity is not in- tenuate or explain away.

The view taken by Judge C., so far as it can be collected from the opinion before us, appears to be, that although the act of 1794 was manifestly designed to give preference to a religious ordinance, it is not to be considered as coming within the intent of the constitutional prohibition, since Christianity "is part of the common by Judge C., we must protest against it. We utterly reprobate the principle that the Constitution can be modified by any human law whatever. It stands-as the express will of the sovereign people-above all laws, whether common or statute. It is law for the law-maker; it defines the appointed bounds by which his delegated powers are limited. It is that by which all other laws are measured and proportioned. It is a wretched fallacy, then, to say the Constitution cannot mean thus, for the "common law" is otherwise. Rather, the common law cannot be, if it is otherwise than the apparent meaning of the Constitution. Discarding, therefore, every thing but this naked charter, we have only to consider what is the plain purport ishment. of the terms there used; and we have the language-(too perspicuous for explanation)-no political preferment shall be given " to any religious establishment."

question at all?

Although the doctrine laid down by Judge C., that "Christianity is part of the common

law of the land," is wholly unconnected with the question under discussion, since it is clear that working at any trade on Sunday was no yet been so often asserted judicially, and extrajudicially, that it merits a slight examination. history. Considering that only so much of the common law, as well as the statute law of England, was extended to this country as was necessary to the exigencies of the colonies, (3 Bin., R. Jud..) it might naturally be supposed, that in rejecting the oppressive *political* Christianity of the engine or a Christian clock

the Church and State, and proudly standing on the broad ground that an unfettered worship, according to the dictates of conscience, was the natural and indefeasible right of all-that the young republic would sweep away every vestige Coulter defends the constitutionality of a law of the ecclesiastical "common law," as unsuited to its genius and its aspirations. How could it effectually secure itself in its boasted religious institutions, except by discarding every tenet of that spiritual despotism, which, through long centuries, had interwoven itself with the British code? Said Judge Brackenridge, in 1813,-The Church establishment in England has become a part of the common law. But was the common law in this particular, or any part of it, carried with us in our emigration and planting a colony in Pennsylvania ? Not a particle of it." (5 Bin. R. 562.)

In 1824, Judge Duncan, however, held that Christianity is, and always has been, a part of the common law of Pennsylvania." (Updergraph vs. the Commonwealth. H. S. & R. 400.) The worthy Judge was evidently considerably puzzled in attempting to attach a definite idea to his announcement, and adds in explanation, Not Christianity with an established church, and tithes, and spiritual courts, but Christianity cal right. with liberty of conscience to all men." An esimmunity on the same subject! It must be confessed that the definition is not remarkable oaths as expressly forbidden by it! How far judicial oaths either for precision or perspicuity. Judge D. are supported by primitive Christianity, may be seen in afterwards proceeds to explain that he does not Matt. 5: 33, 34; and in James 5: 12;-passages whose refer to any Christianity in particular, but only

tended the doctrine of worship of any particul lar church or sect." Christianity is not embodied in any particular sect! We opine that such Christianity would be rejected with wonderful unanimity by all sects, as a rank heresy. fidel so depraved and wicked, that no one could And shall that which all Christians look upon approach him on the subject of religion, al-

within its appropriate range of operation. It and other vehicles were seen hastening along is from inattention to this fundamental-vital the highways, filled with those whose means en- order that boy aloft to do it ! He lifted his cap element of republicanism, that the awakening abled them to change their residence. But world has so long suffered all the unnumbered multitudes remained, especially persons of the miseries of oppression and misrule. Such is poorer class, who, crowded together in narrow tenance of the mate. He hesitated in silence a the impressive lesson read to us by universal streets and alleys, seemed marked out by the moment, then, rushing across the deck, he pitch-

"A Christian State !" Why, it has only a them his ravages were most awful; they chiefly corporate existence. It has neither a soul to swelled the amount of deaths reported from be saved, nor even a body to be baptized. It week to week, rising from hundreds to thoucan neither join the " communion-table " of the sands, till during the month of September, the pious below, nor the chorus of departed saints terrific number of ten thousand, at least, was for sending that boy aloft. He could not come mother country, tearing assunder the chains above. A Christian State! How perfectly in- the weekly average of the bills of mortality. that had bound together in monstrous alliance congruous the conception. As well a Christian In one night, it is said, four thousand died-a night long to be remembered.

Here, then, we may safely leave the subject. One shop after another, one dwelling after If we have been successful in making apparent, another, was closed. The long red cross, with that a law giving preference to any Christian the words, "Lord, have mercy upon us," inor other religious establishment, is in direct scribed on the door, indicated that within Death derogation of the language and the genius of was doing his work. The watchmen appointed the State Constitution, since the act of 1794 has by the magistrates stood at the entrance, armed already been fully proved to do so, the conclu- with halberts, to prevent all communication be freedom, or hope to continue the purity of its sion is forced upon us beyond all possibility of tween the inmates and other persons; and thus confutation or escape, that it is unconstitutional. to limit, as far as possible, the spread of conta The very decisions indeed, which have been gion. Instead of the busy crowds that once under consideration, fully corroborate this posi- | lined the thoroughfares, a few persons might be tion. Says Judge Coulter, "I do not recognize seen walking cautiously along in the middle of the right of legislation to make a day of *secular* the path, fearful of each other's touch. "The cessation from labor-independent of the Christ-highways were forsaken, and the travelers walkian Sabbath." Says Judge Bell, "Such a re- ed in by-ways." A coach was rarely met, save quisition, [that of a 'recognition of the day as | when, with curtains closely drawn, it conveyed the true Sabbath,'] we agree with the plaintiff some plague-stricken mortal to the pest-house. in error, would be a palpable interference with The wain, laden with timber and other materials, the rights of conscience." The former denies had disappeared; for men had no heart to the right of Sabbath legislation except in re- build; and the half-finished structure was left cognition of the Christian Sabbath, and the in premature ruin. The cart bearing provisions latter considers it a palpable wrong to require came not within the city gate; the market was its recognition. Thus it is settled by the highest held in the outskirts, where the seller feared to judicial authority in the State, that whether the touch the money of the buyer till it had been Sunday act of Pennsylvania is regarded as a dropped in a vessel of vinegar. In many of the civil, or as a religious establishment, it is, in streets the grass sprung up, and a fearful silence either case, equally a flagrant violation of politibrooded every where, in harmony with the widespread desolation. The London cries, the sounds of music, the murmur of cheerful groups, * The Deist who may "conscientiously refuse to take an the din of business, had ceased. That deep solioath," cannot be required to swear at all. It is certainly tude, in a great city, must have been overwhelmsomewhat strange that any one could ever have pretended that judicial oaths were founded on the New Testament ing. And how must the lonely passenger, as Revelation, when a large number of Christians reprobate all

he walked along, have shuddered while now and then this portentous silence was broken, as there darted from an open window the shrieks

Suddenly did the disease smite the patient. ence. In vain he waited. Not a soul appearas heresy, be held to be the religious law of the though he had been long confined to his bed Sometimes they suddenly dropped in the streets; ed. He gave out a hymn, which he sung himlaw of the State." If such be the ground taken land? Now if this "general Christianity" is by severe sickness. On this account I deferred others, perhaps, had time to go to the next stall self. He prayed, but there was no response. truly the established law, since the Constitution visiting him, until I had passed through the set- or porch, "and just sit down and die." He sang again, when, ever and anon an urchin's of the State-the supreme law-prohibits "any tlement. When I called, I was received coldly man who drove the death-cart expired on his head would be seen at a window, or at the door, religious establishment," it inevitably follows but respectfully. I found him intelligent and way to the huge pit dug for the reception of curiously spying out what could be going on. that "general" Christianity is no religion at all! communicative. I showed him my books, with thousands, or fell down dead upon the heap of He took his text and preached his sermon. To which brings us back to the conclusion afore- the appearance of which he was highly pleased. corpses that he was tumbling into that rude the very conclusion no soul appeared. Uninsaid, entertained by all good Christians. Be He purchased two copies each of the Primer place of burial. A person went home, hale and vited and dinnerless, he went his way. It was the "common law" ever so sacred, not one and Almanac, remarking that the circulation of strong; "at even-tide there was trouble, and a monthly appointment. When next he was particle of it can be enforced beyond what the these books ought to be encouraged, because before the morning he was not." As the moseen tying his horse to the old place, off trooped sovereign Constitution may tolerate. In other they were finished in a style so much superior ther nursed the babe, the purple spot appeared all the boys from the play-ground, and soon inwords, just so much of Christianity as is no re- to any books ever offered for sale in that part of on her breast; and in a short time the helpless gathered a curious, eager crowd. No further ligion, may be constitutionally established by the country. I gradually introduced the sub- little one would be clinging to its lifeless parent hindrance was presented to the gathering of a law-not one whit more can be. If no politi- ject of personal religion, our duty and account- -to follow her, in a few brief movents, to ansmall but flourishing society of Methodists. cal precedence can be given to any religious ability, and also spoke of death and the judg- other world. Every man who was affected with establishment, it needs no argument to prove ment. He listened apparantly with interest. sickness naturally thought his hour was come : MEMORY OF A MOTHER.-John Randolbh. that none can be given to any Christian estab- As I left, I gave him James' Anxious Inquirer. and who but must be deeply affected with the some years ago, addressed himself to a friend He took my hand, said that he would read them | following passage in Pepys' Diary : "June 17. as follows :----So much, then, for this vaunted dictum theo- carefully, and warmly invited me to call again. -It struck me very deep this afternoon, going "I used to be called a Frenchman. because whom all must give account of duty discharged most blind; he could not see. So I alighted hands in hers, and cause me on my knees to re-Am. Mess. and went into another coach, with a sad heart peat, ' Our Father which art in Heaven.' and of duty omitted."

J

A PREACHER WITHOUT ONE HEARER.

In a cotemporary print of recent date, I have read with pleasure, a notice of sermons preached to one hearer! What heroism is that, compared with preaching without a single hearer? Of such a case I have had a very graphic account from the preacher himself. He was then a Methodist circuit rider, in a district where stern Puritanism still kept the people carefully from all preachers except those of the right

comprehensive and unqualified language, not all the in- of some miserable being, in the agony of dis-His appointment was of a Saturday, at a genuity of juratory commentators has ever been able to exease or bereavement! In some cases no huschool-house, a short distance from a small villman sounds, even of terror, broke the awful age. A few boys had repaired, for sport, from tranquillity of the scene. Whole streets were instinct or from habit, to their old play ground. ~CHBISTIAN TIMIDITY REBUKED. desolate-the doors left open-the windows The preacher tied his horse, entered the shattering with the wind-the houses empty-"On going to a settlement, I was told of an inschool-house, placed his Bible and hymn book the inmates gone. upon the teacher's desk, and waited for an audi-My conscience smote me. Had I called as I with a hackney-coach down Holborn, from the I took the French side in politics; and though ought, at first, I might have had other opportu- Lord Treasurer's; the coachman I found to this was unjust, yet the truth is, I should have "It might not have been improper in the learned Judge, ought, at nrst, I might have had other opporter light at least stood still, been a French Atheist, if it had not been for while laying down ex-cathedra the religious law, to give nities for conversing with him. Now I may drive easily and easily and easily and at last stood still, one recollection, and that was the time when some authority for his " Christian Sabbath." So far as the see him no more until the throne is set, and fill- and came down, hardly able to stand, and told one recollection, and that was the time when New Testament is concerned, there is but one Sabbath, either ed by Him whose eyes are as a flame of fire, to me he was suddenly struck very sick, and al- my departed mother used to take, my little

But granting for a moment that this provision might properly be relaxed in favor of the Christian religion, how far would this admission help the Judge's argument ? How far would it "the seventh day." and is and scalible of which

spoken of, referred to, or in the most distant manner hinted at; and that is the Sabbath of the fourth commandment166 The Sabbath Recorder. New York, April 5, 1849.

CHOOSING AND CALLING MINISTERS.

In former times, it was customary to precede the choice of a minister by seasons of fasting and prayer; and when, after such preparation, the minds of the people were directed to a person who seemed suited to their circumstances, he was called to the pastoral office with the un derstanding that he should continue in it until some good reason was discovered for a change The natural consequence was, that the pastor regarded his relation to the people as permanent and responsible, the people felt a deep and lively interest in whatever concerned the welfare and reputation of their pastor, and the intercourse betweeen the two was both pleasant and profitable. The history of the older churches in New England furnishes many illustrations of this custom; and to it, no doubt, those churches are greatly indebted for the intelligence and stability by which they are now characterized

How different from this is the course pursued by many of the churches now-a-days in the set tlement of their ministers. Instead of preceding their choice by fasting and prayer, the choice is not unfrequently made at a business meeting, with little or no reflection, and perhaps under electioneering influences. And then, instead of selecting the candidate with a view to his permanent settlement, he is chosen only for a year, with the expectation that at the close of his term of service the whole question will be again brought under review. It is hardly necessary to say, that such a course of proceeding is as impolitic as it is unscriptural. The minister who is chosen for so short a period, sees that it will be impossible for him to carry out any enlarged plans for the improvement of the people. and is therefore compelled to content himself with discharging the duties of a *preacher* in the most common-place way possible. The people, knowing that another election day will come round in a twelve-month, are always tempted to be on the look-out for a successor of the present junction. incumbent, instead of endeavoring to make the most of the advantages they now enjoy. Indeed, preacher and people, all, are liable to be kept in a state of constant excitement, prejudicial enjoyments. The remedy for these evils is to a certain extent in the hands of the ministers. They know that "rolling stones gather no moss." Let them, then, as they regard their influence and usefulness, set themselves against such frequent changes. And, as the first step, let them, when called to take for a few months at a time the oversight of churches which need permanent pastors, make known their views of propriety in the case, and act accordingly. If all ministers were to adopt this course, attention would be effectully called to the evil, and it would rapidly diminish, and soon disappear. -Since writing the above, our eye has fallen upon the following paragraph in one of our Bapful perusal. The editor, in answer to an inquiry as to the expediency of annually electing pastors, says :---"Our churches, instead of electing pastors, hire by the month, or year, as they do plantation overseers. The only difference is, the overseer is paid what is promised him, and the minister seldom is. It is, we say it fearlessly, an abomination of no common magitude. The working of the unscriptural system is, like that of every other departure from the teachings of the Bible, deleterious and ruinous to the cause of Christ. There is perhaps no one practice that tends more directly to depreciate the character and lessen the influence of our ministers, or to retard the prosperity of our churches, than these yearly hirings. The evils springing from these are LEGION."

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

"WHO IS ON THE LORD'S SIDE ?"

This question is a trite one. It was originally word, but in practice. It is now often asked that we are great sinners, &c., while, if our culated to suggest serious reflections :-

brethren or our consciences accuse us of any one sin, we readily deny or excuse it. We con-Regarding conflict with arms as unbecoming fess that we love God, yet continue in practice the Christian profession, still they were ever the to deny his authority-to disobey him. Many are on the Lord's side to speak for him; but side to commend his precepts; but who to obey boast. During the French War, (the war of 1756,) the doors of their whole establishment at them? Many there are to eulogize his meek Ephrata, then their only settlement, were thrown ness, love, benevolence, self-denial, and charity; heart, and taketh cognizance of all thy ways. the infants 165. Society, without charge, during all the period of He says unto thee, "If thou love me, keep my commandments." And again, "If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me." GORDON.

MYSTIC VALE, March 29th, 1849.

MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—The Mission ary Journal publishes the report of a Commitrecommending the organization of a mission in | their power to resist the encroachment." Central Africa. Two persons have offered themselves for the mission, and there seems a good prospect that the enterprise will be undertaken. Should the Board determine to establish the mission, the Committee recommend that the missionaries, whom they may appoint, should sail to some port on the coast of Africa; and there decide, whether to take an overland route to the Niger, or proceed down the coast to the mouth of the River, and ascend it until they

EMIGRANT CHRISTIANS AT THE WEST.—Under the head of "A Painful Subject," the Puritan County, at the capital, is a University, which speaks of "the apostacy of emigrant professors has just been opened. A railroad route to con-

reach a suitable place for location.

DECLINE OF INFANT SPBINKLING.

The inconsistency of denying the doctrine of the last century; but suffering from the rigor of proposed in seriousness, to be answered, not in baptismal regeneration, and yet advocating the practice of infant sprinkling, is the subject of a from the pulpit, and in our social religious meet- long article in the high-church Episcopal paper ings; and the response expected, is a short published in this city. In that part of the article public speech-a repetition of some matter-of- which treats of the consequences of this inconpenetrated the wilds beyond the Schuylkill. course confessions, which mean everything in sistency, we find the following statement relative general, but nothing in particular-a confession to the decline of infant sprinkling, which is cal-

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"It is demonstrable from facts and figures, that, if infant baptism grow as rapidly into disuse among Presbyterians for the time to come as it has done for fifty years past, one hundred years hence the Presbyterian Church as a pædobaptist society will exist no more. It is who to act for him? Many are on the Lord's already, as we have called it, a semi-Baptist denomination. In the Presbytery of St. Louis the number of adults baptized the last year wanted but eight, to be equal to that of baptized infants; that of Cincinnati wanted but twentybut who to imitate them? Reader! be not de- two : that of New Brunswick, including Princeceived; the Lord knoweth all that is in thine | ton, wanted but twelve; the adults being 153,

"The Baptists see distinctly that infant baptism cannot be maintained, and is not worth maintaining, on the popular grounds adduced by Presbyterians in its defense. In fact, they see that, separated from regeneration, it ceases to be a sacrament; and not knowing "a more excellent way," and laying themselves the stress which Holy Scripture lays upon the ordinance, they will stand firm, and must necessarily increase by continual accessions from the Presbytee of the Southern Baptist Missionary Board, terians, who will find it more and more out of

> DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN .- A correspondent of the Morning Star gives the following account of the physical and religious condition of the County in which the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Albion is located. We copy it for the benefit of any who may be looking to the west as a place of residence :---

"Dane County contains 35 townships, each ix miles square, and a population of some 15,-000 inhabitants. The soil is very fertile. There are thousands of acres of entered land, of the choicest quality, unoccupied, as yet. In this County are the four lakes. In the center of the nect with the Chicago railroad has been laid

out, and the grading is to be commonced in the

spring. There are great inducements for emi-

grants, but more particularly for ministers.

The right kind of ministers are very scarce. I

ing was opened by singing and prayer; after which Lord Ashley addressed the thieves for a considerable time upon the subject of emigration and changing their modes of life. The impression made by the conference, is said to have been very favorable, and it is hoped that many may be induced to forsake thieving and seek an honest livelihood in some new and disant country.

scrutiny was to give those assembled, who na-

turally would feel considerable fear, a fuller

confidence in opening their minds. The meet-

We copy the following article from the Pennsylvania elegraph, published at Harrisburg. The Bill passed by the Senate remains to be acted upon by the House We can hardly believe that body will allow it to lie over, much less reject it.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

As a bill for the relief of the Seventh-day Baptists has passed the Senate Pennsylvania, and will be up before the House of Representatives in the course of a few days, permit me, through the medium of your paper, to address a few remarks to the Guardians of the People's Rights in behalf of these oppressed Christians.

Conscientiously regarding the requirement of of the Lord, to hallow the seventh day as the Sabbath, and finding no repeal of the obligation it imposes, nor any transfer of the day to be sanctified, in the Scriptures, they are constrained to honor that day, and that day alone, unto the Lord. This service does not arise from any capriciousness in them, but from an abiding obligation, imposed by the Majesty of Heaven; which they can not throw aside at any sacrifice short of incurring his displeasure and indignation. This service is not of their own election; neither is the day a matter of their choice. The institution -the specific day-is imposed by the Most High; and until he abrogates it, or absolves them from the service, they must regard it as their solemn, imperative duty, strictly to adhere to, and conscientiously to obey. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no work," is the sacred and awful inalike to their religious interests and their social and has but one name-"" the Sabbath of the Lord | powers that be," and strive "to obey those in

open, as a refuge to the scattered inhabitants of Paxton and Tulpehocka, the extreme frontiers, from the incursions of the hostile Indians-all of whom were received and entertained by the danger and alarm; upon hearing of which, the Royal Government sent a company of Infantry

them were present; and ano her object of this mighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences," there "being none to make them afraid;" and arrivad at Boston, early in the Puritan dynasty, they, on assurances of perfect religious freedom, removed, in 1720, to Pennsylvania, then commonly called Quaker Valley. They settled in the interior of the Province, and were among the first pioneers who As a quiet and industrious people, they improved the country, and made "the wilderness blossom as the rose;" and from the earliest period of their occupation of the soil, they have rendered important services to the country.

advocates of equal rights, and succored the strug-

gle for "Liberty and Independence," to an extent

no other denomination, as a denomination, can

from Philadelphia, to protect that retreat. A

this seat of learning and piety, the Declaration

of Independence was translated into seven differ-

ent languages, by Peter Miller, to whom it was

sent for that purpose, at the suggestion of

Charles Thompson, the distinguished Secretary

of the Continental Congress, to be forwarded

to the different Courts of Europe. After the

battle of Brandywine, in the year 1777, the

whole establishment was again thrown open to

receive the wounded American soldiers, sent

thither by Washington, himself; great numbers

of whom (400 to 500) were taken to that place,

on wagons, a distance of 60 or 70 miles; were

nursed, fed, and comforted under their sufferings,

and one hundred and fifty to two hundred of

whom, who sunk under their wounds and camp

fever, had their dying eyes closed by the pious

hands of the brethren and sisters, and were in-

terred in Mount Zion Cemetery, where their

These are some of the services and sacrifices

which the German Seventh-day Baptists made for

the cause of civil and religious liberty. Their

only reward has been persecution. They have

never received-they never asked-any thing at

mouldering bodies still repose.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THIEVES.

The English papers give the particulars of an interview between Lord Ashley and a congregation of London Thieves. It seems that a city missionary, named Jackson, had attempted | day-as the Sabbath, but affirmed it, solely, on to hold religious meetings among the thieves, and had thus obtained their confidence. In his intercourse with them, he found some who professed to be desirous of abandoning their former mode of life, if they could see a way of obtaining a livelihood and rising in society. Mr. Jackson questioned them in regard to emigration, and found that they would jump at the chauce. He then proposed to assemble such of them as were inclined to emigrate, and invite they never asked for aught but exemption from fessed thieves were assembled, each of whom expressed his earnest desire to renounce his dishonest course, if it were possible. Lord Ashley and five or six gentlemen met with them. Several of the best and most experienced thieves were stationed at the door, to prevent the admission of any but thieves. Some four or five individuals, who were not at first known, were subjected to examination, and only allowed to remain on stating that they were, and being recognized as, members of the dishonest fraternity; and before the proceedings of the evening commenced, the question was very carefully put, and repeated several times, the Commonwealth deserve any particular conwhether any one was in the room of whom others entertained doubts as to who he was. The object of this care was, as so many of them were in danger of "getting into trouble," or, homes and their kindred, to seek an asylum in in other words, of being taken up for their the wilds of America, where they might "sit uncrimes, to ascertain if any who might betray | der their own vine and fig-tree, and worship Al- |

or his inspired apostles, have transferred the them. Sabbath, from the seventh to the first day of the week, the advocates for the sanctification of the | Pennsylvania, in this enlightened day-whether seventh day, one and all, will cheerfully recog- the present Legislature, will endorse and continue nize the validity of the change, and yield im- the bigoted intolerance which the Act of April plicit obedieuce to the requirement, when that | 22d, 1794, inflicts on that people, and persevere

s shown, in the clear, explicit language of Holy Writ-not based on vague, strained inferences, tist exchanges, for which we bespeak a thought- | they will protest as in duty bound, against such a perversion of the Word of God, and will adhere, despite of all coërcive penalties to drive them from their profession, firmly, immoveably, to the express injunction of the Lord, to hallow the seventh day—the only heaven-appointed

weekly Sabbath. Until quite recently the German Seventh-day Baptists of Pennsylvania, enjoyed the privileges secured to all the citizens of the State by their republican Constitution; but within a few years past they have been wantonly and maliciously persecuted and mulcted in fines, time after time, these persecuted brethren, as you would others for not yielding two-sevenths of their time to should do anto you in like circumstances. holy rest, whilst but one-seventh is required of their neighbors. In 'these circumstances, and when forbearance was no longer a virtue, they appealed to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, to test the constitutionality of the law imposing this grievious burden on them. The Court, in sustaining the law, abandoned, entirely, the ground of the first day of the week possessing any sacredness, save what it acquires

from the civil law; repudiated the motives of the makers of the law, in claiming for it a sacred character, and declined to recognize it as a holy | and raffling. But if the facts justify such a rethe ground of its being a "civil regulation"-a political rest-day, which the Legislature is competent to impose, and change to any day of the week, or abolish, at pleasure; at the same time intimating the propriety of providing, for these people, exemption from the operation of the

The Seventh-day Baptists have never asked any protection for the Sabbath they honor; have they cannot refrain from presenting it. We never desired to force it upon others; have never attempted to interfere with the law at large-Lord Ashley to meet them, and consult upon the penalties of an unjust and invidious law-a religious societies of our city, has come to be the subject. On the day appointed, 207 pro- law destructive of their equal rights and the free indulged in by the respectable merchants, for opinion, that there are no legal obstacles to preexercise of religious conscience; and this only in the disposition of their costly goods-artists, for vent the removal of Madison University to the virtue of being Sabbath-keepers-having claimed the disposition of their works-booksellers, of no more than most of the other States of the expensive and elegant books-jewellers, of their Union have cheerfully acceded—nay, spontaneously provided for them in advance of their ask- shops, in the disposition of different and cheaper ing for it; which a reference to the statutes of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York. New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, and Arkansas, fully attest. Other States may have been equally liberal, but I have not within my reach the statutes from preferring bills against any. It might be of the remainder-to examine them. Louisiana has passed no Sunday law; consequently has no any individuals from the great number engaged restriction whatever. Without making any pretensions to any special favors, if any denomination of Christians in sideration from the Government of Pennsylvania, or indeed from the Federal Government, it is these "harmless" German Seventh-day Baptists. Persecuted in their "Vaterland," they left their statutes against them. . H. H. BUCKBEE, Foreman. PROVOST VETAZIE, Secretary.

the hands of Government, but *liberty of con*-This is the source of their conscientious scru- science and equality of civil rights. They ask for ples on this subject. It does not satisfy them to no exclusive privileges. They disclaim all right be told, that that is the "Jewish Sabbath." The of human government to exercise authority over, Scriptures no where speak of a "Jewish" or a | or fetter in the least, the religious rights of any " Christian" Sabbath. The Sabbath is but one, being. While, in civil affairs, they respect " the thy God;" which the Scriptures declare, is the | authority," yet, they contend for the indefeasible seventh day; instituted more than two thousand right of observing the laws of God, as declared years before there was a Jew in the world; and in His Word, without abridgement therefrom, consequently could not have been a "Jewish in their civil rights. They recognize the laws Sabbath." "The Sabbath," Christ, who is of the land in secular matters, and honor the Lord of the Sabbath, asserts, "was made for laws of God, and God alone, in religious faith man"-the whole race of man-not a particular and practice. These are the inalienable rights race or people, but for mankind at large. I of all the members of the Republic. There shall only add on this point, that if it can be are rights reserved, by the people, to themselves, shown, by a single passage in the New Testa- in the formation of the Government; which they ment, that Jesus Christ, our Lord and Master, consider no power can legitimately wrest from

It remains to be seen, whether the State of requirement is adduced; but until that transfer in their stringent efforts to crush an humble and harmless band of disciples of the lowly Jesus, who conscientiously endeavor to do the will of God their Maker. We do hope that the present Legislature will not rise, without displaying a magnanimity, commensurate with the enlarged policy of her sister States, above alluded to, in reference to this matter, and wipe out, the injustice inflicted on the seventh-day people, and at the same time remove the disgrace of intoler. ance from our institutions.

Commending this important matter, in this brief manner, to the members of the Legislature, and trusting to their patriotism, I close by the earnest, yet respectful admonition : Do unto

W. M. F.

- A GRAVE PRESENTMENT.

The following extract from the report of the Grand Jury of the city of Albany, N. Y. rather mortifying, we confess, to have a com- greatly in numbers. mon method of raising money for benevolent purposes represented as "originating" lotteries presentation, it is time the matter were understood, and the evil reformed.

GRAND JURY ROOM, Jan. 12, 1849.

The Grand Jury of the city of Albany re spectfully submit, That a practice exists in this city, which, while those who are engaged in it statute, as other States have done. may not be aware of it, is a violation of the law, and in its tendency is so manifestly evil that refer to the disposition of property by private lotteries. The practice, originating in the fairs connected with the charitable objects of the various wares-and extending downward to small grogarticles, fitted to the tastes and fancies of those who resort there. While the Grand Jury regard this practice as a palpable violation of the law, yet the benevolent motives from which many engage in it, have induced them to refrain unwise, without previous admonition, to select in it for punishment. It is therefore deemed just that the evil be brought publicly to the notice of all, before setting in motion the ma chinery of the law for its suppression, that the good may be admonished to refrain from it, and those who pursue it for personal gain may be warned that to continue it would call down upon them the penalties denounced by the

as the common complaint of Western missionaries," and says that " in many cases the missionaries avow that their work would be comparatively easy, if the ungodly lives of back-sliding professors were not in their way." So great is the evil at the present moment, that the Home to have no topic of greater importance to occupy their discussions and their prayers."

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND ROMAN CARDINALS.-The English Bishops, says the N. Y. Observer, receive much larger salaries than the Roman Cardinals. Some years ago Parliament reduc. ed their salaries. The Archbishop of Canterbury now receives $\pounds 15,000$, equal to \$75,000; the Archbishop of York £10,000; the Bishop of London £10,000; the Bishop of Durham £8,-000, &c. The lowest salary of a Bishop was time, 2,000 clergymen of the Church of Engsome as low as £50, and even £20. The Cardinals at Rome receive each \$4,000 a year.

believe there are only 22 in the County, and only about 20 evangelical churches-11 Baptist and 9 Pedo-Baptist. But it may be said, Missionary "affectionately and earnestly calls There is not room for more ministers. And upon Presbyteries and Associations at the East there is not for the aristocratic and opulent, but to bring up the subject in their deliberative plenty of room for those who really care for meetings," and remarks that "they are likely souls. Dane County really needs 10 or 12 humble and devoted ministers. The people need to be visited and looked after. Many ministers here do not care for the flock. They preach perhaps twice on the Sabbath, and the rest of the week are about the secular concerns of life. "I NEVER READ A NEWSPATER."-A gentle-

man in London, in conversation with a Christian minister, found him ignorant of the great events that were transpiring on the Continent, and upon expressing his surprise, the minister an. swered, "I never read a newspaper," seeming to think this a thing quite beneath his profession. fixed at £4,000, equal to \$20,000. At the same He was one of those who, because he must preach the Gospel, thought he must have noland have incomes under £100 a year; and thing to do with the revolutions, reforms, and stirring scenes of this world. And so he sunk into an ignorance that unfitted him to preach the Gospel. Such a living above the world is a poor qualification for any duty. Better come down and dwell amid the realities and activities of life, and gather motives and materials therefrom for doing the Lord's work.

· All ministers and people in this country read a newspaper, but should some Christians be questioned by their minister about the moral changes of our own and other countries, they might be driven to the confession, "I do not read a religious paper." It is a shame to any Christian to be ignorant of the progress and triumphs of Chiristianity in this age of the world. And yet he will be ignorant if he does not read a religious newspaper. [Bost. Rep.~

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.—The editor of the N Y. Tribune, who has recently returned from a tour in Maine, says : "We were surprised and delighted at the general prevalence and onward march of Temperance in that State. We saw no man even partially intoxicated during ten days' constant intercourse with the people of of the members have been quickened and com- her largest towns and most traveled thoroughforted. We also hope that several have passed fares. In no tavern was any liquor displayed, while many of the best are thoroughly purified from the poison. Nearly every where what grog-selling is still prosecuted is under the ban are some others of whom we have hope, that of the law, and the enforcement of that law is becoming more and more strenuous,"

> AN UNKNOWN CITY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.-The Courier des Etats Unis states that an ancient city has been accidentally discovered in Asia Minor, situated on the borders of the old king-

DENOMINATIONS IN ENGLAND.-Some of the most prominent, aside from the national establishment, are, according to a correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector, Independents, with chapels, 1920; Baptists, 1450; Wesleyans, 3,000; Primitive Methodists, 1420; Papists, 534. In Scotland, Free Church, 847; Presbyterians, various, 579; Congregationalists, 141; Baptists, 120; Papists, 80. Neither in England nor Scotland do Papists hold any comparison with the prominent dissenters as a may suggest profitable reflections. It is body, and either of them singly exceed them

FIRST CHURCH IN GENESEE.—From a letter

of Eld. James Bailey, dated Little Genesee

March 24, we copy the following : "For a num-

ber of weeks past, the Church in this place has

been enjoying a season of revival, in which most

from death unto life. Seven have been baptized,

and become members of the Church. There

they have been born of God."

REMOVAL OF MADISON UNIVERSITY .--- It is said that Chancellor Walworth has given it as his

doms of Pontus, Cappadocia, and Galatia. city of Rochester. He also gives it as his opin-Seven temples and about two hundred houses have been found, although in a partially ruined ion, that the Baptist Education Society of the condition. Dr. Brenner, who has visited these State of New York are equally free to remove structures, has not, as yet, been able to find any to that city with their property. His opinions inscription, or bas-relief, that could furnish the are said to be supported by an elaborate and least trace to the name or history of this city, exceedingly able argument. situated in the midst of extensive excavations, which no traveler has been known ere now to

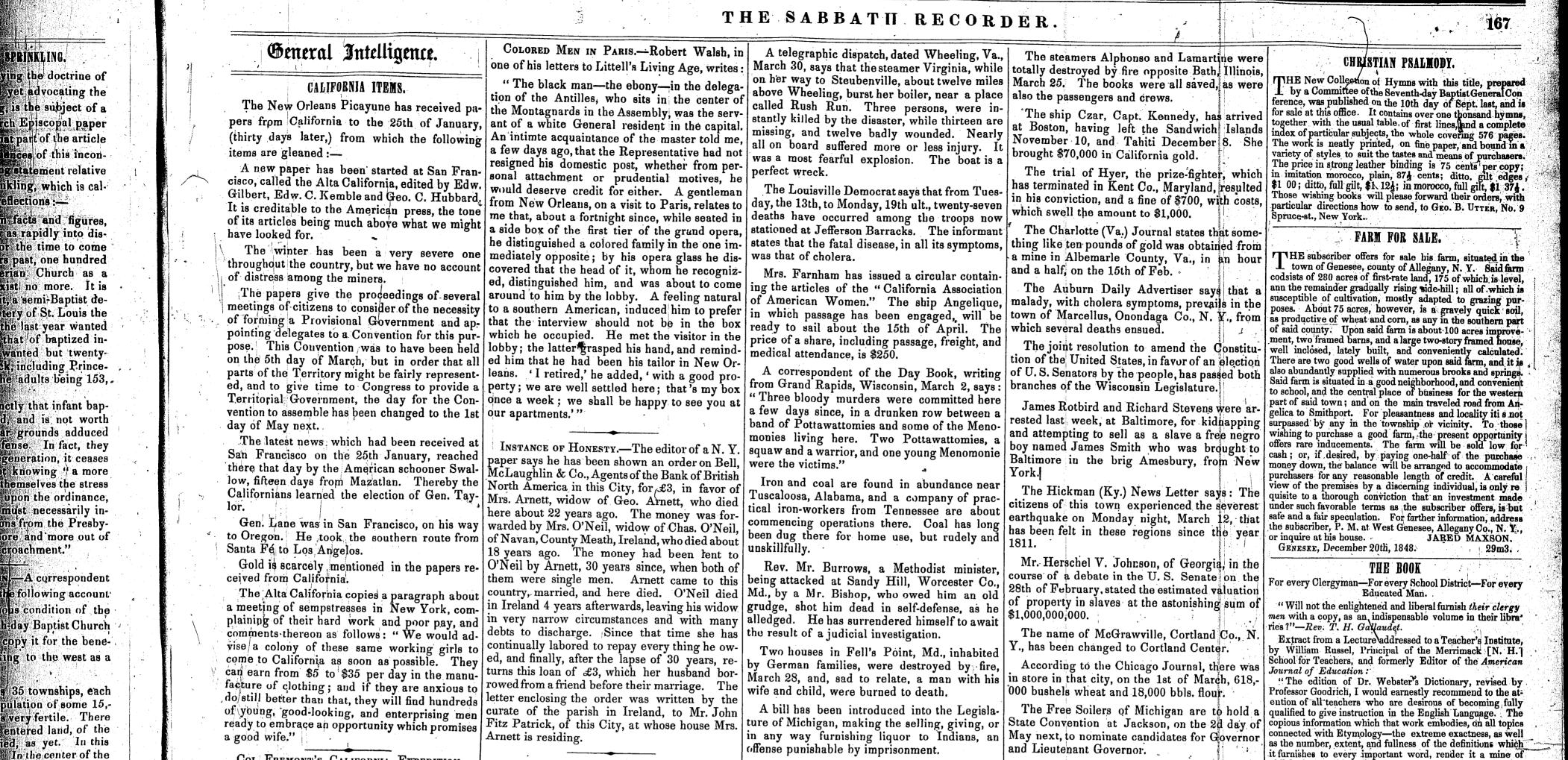
MUNIFICENCE.—The Boston Atlas states that visit.

the Rev. Charles Avery, of Alleghany City, has A work on the Geology and Natural History given a lot of ground on Library street, in that of New York, authorized by the Legislature, city, worth \$2,000, and has put under contract has, it is said, already cost the State four hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, and is likely a building worth \$10,000, for the benefit of the to cost much more before it is finished. colored Wesleyan Methodists. The building is

The property question in dispute between the intended to be used for a church, college, and northern and southern branches of the Methodprimary school. It is the intention of the donor ist Church will probably be submitted to arbitrathat the highest branches of education shall be taught.

ELD. ALFRED B. BURDICK requests his correspondents to address him at Westerly, R. I. phans.

The Girard College is said to be in a most flourishing condition. It now contains 208 or-



ied, as yet. In this

ing to the west as a 35 townships, each ulation of some 15,svery fertile. There entered land, of the

a University, which railroad route to con-

COL. FREMONT'S CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION .---Col. FREMONT'S CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.— Last fall Col. Fremont, a son in-law of Senator Benton, left the State of Missouri, with thirty with thirty Benton, left the State of Missouri, with thirty odd men, for California, intending to cross the American pork, to the extent of 200 pigs. The Rocky Mountains at some point among the head way this has been accomplished was by packsprings of the Rio del Norte, and ascertain by ing the carcases in ice, no salt having been used. surveys whether there is a pass thence over The Niagara left Boston on the 28th ultimo., the mountains to the waters of the Colorado, and was about eleven days in making her passand a practicable route in that direction for a age. To show the extent of the supply of great national highway to the Pacific. On ar- American provisions, we may state that at one riving at Caligornia, on the Pacific, it was the intention of Col. Fremont and his party to establish themselves in a permanent settlement 65 tons of cheese were disposed of. some where on the Sacramento. Mrs. Fremont, with her brother-in-law, Mr. Jacobs, left New York in the last steamer for Chagres, en route for San Francisco, with the expectation of meeting Col. Fremont at that point, in April. But last week a telegraphic dispatch was received at New York, stating, that letters had been received at Independence (Mo.) from Taos, New Mexico, giving information that the winter on the mountains has been unusually severe ; that Col. Fremont, while passing through one mountain gorge lost 130 mules in one night that he was then left to make his way on foot and, determining it was impossible to proceed farther, finally dispatched three men to seek some settlement. Succor not arriving in 20 days, Fremont started for Taos, distant 350 cotton factory in Allegany City, Pa., exploded miles, where he arrived in nine days. Major Beale immediately dispatched a party of dra- throwing the boilers 40 feet. Five bodies were goons, with mules and provisions to relieve Fre- dug out of the ruins, but there were others mont's party. Fremont was much emaciated, badly injured. Such was the terrible force of but accompanied the expedition. The suffer- the explosion, that five dwellings situated near ings of the party are represented as having been very great, having even been forced to the extremity of feeding upon one another. Later reports assert that all of Fremont's party perished except the Colonel, who is badly frost-bitten. The friends of Col. Fremont do not fully be lieve this report. They think that the animals were lost, and that the men suffered much, per haps some of them were lost, but that they were too well provisioned to have occasion for feeding upon each other. FROM THE RIO GRANDE.--- A telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. papers, dated at New Or leans, March 30, says that the steamer Globe intoxication of a driver. He was precipitated has arrived from Brazos Santiago, bringing into the water, which resulted in the loss of his later dates from the Rio Grande. The most important advice received by her is the intelli gence of the breaking up of Col. Webb's Cali fornia expedition, and that eight of their number have been swept off by the cholera, on the Rio the number of marriages in the county at 295; Grande, four of whom were from New York The Globe brought eighteen of the company to New Orleans. Audibon, a son of the eminent American Naturalist, whose company embarked from this city in January, had been robbed of to raise the sum of \$500, to purchase a female \$12,000 in gold, \$4,000 being subsequently recovered from the robbers. Messrs. Webb and She is the daughter of a colored printer at Audibon remained behind in order to recover Springfield, who has not the means to procure the residue of the money. There is much sick- her freedom. ness reported along the Brazos.

property of every district school, the effect, as regards the improvement of instruction, would be deeply and extensively felt, in the increased skill of the teacher, and the higher attainments of his pupils, in the most important part of educa-tion—the acquisition of an adequate knowledge and proper use of our own language." "It has come to be a necessity to every educated man." Lord Brougham

coad has been laid e commenced in the ducements for emiarly for ministers. are very scarce.] n the County, and churches-11 Baput it may be said, re ministers. And itic and opulent, but ho really care for ly needs 10 or 12 iters. The people oked after. Many or the flock. They e Sabbath, and the he secular concerns

PAPER."-A gentletion with a Christian t of the great events the Continent, and ise, the minister an-ewspaper," seeming neath his profession. because he hust he must have noutions, reforms, and And so he sunk itted him to preach above the world is a duty. Better come alities and activities and materials thererork.

in this country read some Christians be er about the moral other countries, they nfession, "I do not It is a shame to any of the progness and in this age of the ignorant if he does aper. [Bost. Rep.

The editor of the N. nely returned from a were surprised and evalence and onward that State. We saw oxicated during ten with the people of at traveled thoroughiny liquor displayed, thoroughly purified every where what ited is under the ban ement of that law is trenuous."

GHT TO LIGHT.-The ates that an ancient discovered in Asia ders of the old

Loss of A WHOLE FAMILY BY A FLOOD.-The widow in that town has received a letter post-Keokuk (Iowa) papers contain accounts of the marked at Boston, enclosing \$200, which the loss of a whole family by the breaking up of the writer says was due to her husband on an old -ice in the Des Moines River, which formed a unsettled account. She has not the remotest

among other goods, an importation of fresh sale last week, and that not a very important one, 200 tons of butter, 179 tons of lard, and

SUMMARY.

A telegraphic dispatch dated Louisville, March 25, says : "A number of steamers have arrived at this port from New Orleans, with the cholera on board, which is said to be again quite prevalent in that city. Fourteen deaths had occurred on board the steamer Bride, and many more were still sick. The George Washington lost 15 of her passengers previous to her arrival at Memphis. On board the Creole 3 deaths had occurred."

On the 26th of March the boilers in Fife's carrying away the roof of the building, and the factory were destroyed !

The Gloucester News says that over 80 vessels engaged in the fishing business have commenced their voyages from that port this season, and there remain about 70 more to be fitted out. The fleet will employ about 1,500 men and boys. At Annisquam, from 35 to 40 vessels will be engaged in the business, and probably about 60 vessels from Rockport.

At Montreal on the 24th a verdict of \$18,000 damages was given against the proprietors of the North Upper Canada stages, for injuries sustained by Mr. Russell, in consequence of the feet and hands.

The recent Report of the Clerk of Otsego county in this State, for the year 1848, gives births 686; (males 391; females 395;) deaths 436-of which 40 males and 54 females died of consumption, or 94 in all, from this one disease.

The different churches in Springfield propose slave with her two children at Richmond, Va.

The Newport (R. I.) News says that a worthy

libel, announces that the establishment is ruined, and that the property belonging to it will be sold at public auction on the 28th of April next.

The Boston Bee says that the quantity of rain which fell during the 2 1-2 hours ending at sunrise on Thursday, March 22, was 2 1-2 inches, or very nearly as much as had previously fallen (including melted snow) in the year 1849.

In two days, recently, three thousand seven hundred and seventy loads of dirt were carted from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, and 20th Wards in New York, and from the whole city ten thousand two hundred and twenty-three loads.

A paper called the "Panama Star" has been started at Panama. The first number bears the celebration of Washington's birth-day by the citizens of the United States congregated at that place.

The Wayne County Democrat publishes ong letter from the Rev. W. Kenney, protestng against Gen. Taylor's violation of the Sabbath on his way to Washington. The letter is couched in strong denunciatory terms.

The Edenton (N. C.) Sentinel says that Mr. James Norcom caught at one haul, at his fishery, boy sixteen years of age. pward of six thousand shad. The same paper states, that three negro men, two slaves and one free, were drowned at a fishery in attempting to get the seine in, the boat in which they were having filled and sunk.

A joint resolution was offered in Congress, the last night of the session, by Mr. Greeley, of New York, in favor of officially designating the United States by the name of Columbia. The resolution was read twice and went over among salt-kettle. unfinished business.

The steamer Marshal Ney arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans, March 11, with 360 French emigrants on board. They belong to what is styled the Society of Communists, and are bound for Fort Madison, Iowa.

The peach buds have nearly all been destroyed in Massachusetts—and apprehension is also expressed for the cherry trees. Either the severe winter or the warm weather of December is the cause.

The Cincinnati Atlas says that the Ohio Legislature did not pass the law for a Homestead Exemption. The bill passed both Houses, but was amended in each, and fell through from a disagreement between the two Houses.

The body of a young woman having been stolen from the burying-ground in Foxboro', the selectmen of that town have offered a reward the outrage

A writer in the Providence Journal says that Miss PHEBE A CRANDALL, of the former place. all the gold mined since Columbus, in America, would not fill a large room in one of our common houses.

A Californian writing from Vera Cruz says it the cleanest place he over saw. The side

Property," which passed the Senate of Wisconsin, was killed in the Assembly.

The New Orleans Picayune says that a woman of color, named Felicitie Maxan, died in that city on the 8th of February last, at the extreme advanced age of 131 years, without having been sick a day in her life.

The bark Warsaw, of Stonington, Ct., which recently sailed from New York for San Francisco, was burnt at sea on the 22d of March, in lat. 39, lon. 73. The captain and crew escaped in the boats.

One hundred and eighty passengers arrived at St. Louis on the steamer Niagara, on the 13th, en route for California. The People's Organ date of Feb. 24th, and contains an account of says :--- "Our hotels are now teeming with Calfornia boys.'

> The loss of property at Chicago, by the great flood, is estimated at \$200,000.

The Lowell Advertiser asserts that there are four hundred and twenty-five places in that city where grog is sold contrary to the law.

A clergyman, named Russell, has been arrested and fined, in Illinois, for marrying a

The Worcester Spy chronicles the death of two of its old subscribers, one of whom had taken the Spy for more than seventy years.

A young lady, 20 years old, was killed on the 23d, at Quincy, Mass., by being run over by a railroad train.

Mr. Fogger, salt-boiler at Liverpool, N.Y. was killed on the 21st by falling into a boiling

A Free Soil State Convention is to be held at Lewistown, Me., on the 6th of June.

Two steamboats were recently burned near Augusta, Ga., consuming 1,200 bales of cotton. Loss about \$25,000.

The cholera is increasing again in New Or

New York Market, Monday, April 2.

ASHES-Pots \$6 69; Pearls 7 00.-FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, common and good brands 5 12 a 5 25; pure Genesee 5 75 a 6 00; New Orleans from 4 87 to 5 06. Meal 2 56. Rve 2 75 a 2 87 ---- GRAIN-Wheat, Genesee 1 23; Ohio 1 08. Corn 52 a 53c. for white and mixed; 58c. for yellow. Rye 60c. Barley 65c. Oats 33 a 36c. PROVISIONS -- Pork, Prime 8 87; Mess 10 62. Beef Prime 6 50; Mess 11 25. Butter is in good demand, and good State sells for 16 a 17c. Cheese 7 a 8c.

MARRIED,

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 30th of November, 1848, by selectmen of that town have offered a reward Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. WASHINGTON DANIELS, of East of \$100 for the detection of the perpetrators of Lyme, Ct., to Miss ELIZABETH GREEN, of Hopkinton, R I. In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 23d of March, by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. ARCHIBALD G. COON, of Brookfield, N. Y., and

DIED.

In South Kingston, R. I., Mrs. SARAH T. HOLLAND, widow of Mr. Henry H. Holland, in the 77th year of her age. subjects. The deceased was the mother of ten children, and leaves "He has boldly and faithfully acted on the principle that

Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature.

TO CLERGYMEN AND OTHER STUDENTS OF THE L BIBLE.-The undersigned beg leave to ask your attention to the following Work, which they now offer for sale. Cyclopedia_of Biblical Literature, in two thick volumes of 1,878 pages royal octavo, beautifully and substantially bound, by JOHN KITTO. D. D., F. S. A., &c., published by MARK H. NEWMAN & Co., 199 Broadway, New York.

This Work contains such information as is indispensable for the right understanding of the Bible and its historical interpretation. It comprehends Criticism, Geography, Natural History, and Antiquities, in all their branches, religious, political, social, and domestic.

The Works of Horne, Calmet, and others, are now found to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the student. Theoogical science is progressive, as well as every other, and the old learning" of the "Bible Dictionaries" which have for so long a time been in use, is felt to be unequal to the advancement of mankind at the present time.

The efforts of the German Rationalists, of the Strauss school, to resolve all the facts of Bible History into myths and fables, has awakened a corresponding spirit of research among sound and Christian scholars; a determination to place the Scriptures upon a basis of indisputable evidence. couple of children-the girl fourteen, and the The result has been, the discovery and accumulation of a mass of information from every portion of the field of biblical learning. A multitude of new, striking, and most useful

facts have thus been placed at the disposal of the editor of this work. He has accordingly availed himself of all the

latest discoveries down to the very year of its publication. Nor is the Cyclopedia compiled by one man alone. Dr. Kitto distributed the subjects discussed to more than forty lifferent individuals, of the first eminence in those departnents. Their names are attached to their articles, and they are thus individually responsible for them. The Natural History of the Bible was written expressly for this work, by two distinguished Naturalists. The Botany of Scripture, by Dr. Royle, of King's College, London. The articles on Scriptural Zoology, by Hamilton Smith, President of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. The articles in the department of Criticism, by Dr. Davidson, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Lancashire Independent Colege. Those on the Books of the Old and New Testament, by Havernich, Hengstenberg, Dr. Wright, of Dublin, and

The articles on the New Testament were furnished by Dr Tholuck, Dr. Alexander, and others.

Various subjects are discussed, by Dr. John Pye Smith Dr. Woods, of Andover, and others.

The Scriptural Geography exhibits the results of Dr. Rob nson's biblical researches in Palestine.

It will be seen, therefore, that the work is a compilation of biblical learning, by the ablest biblical scholars of the age. The undersigned ask the attention of students of the Bible to the Cyclopedia, in full confidence that no one acquainted with its character will cuffer himself to be without a copy. The low price at which it is offered, (less than half the price of the English edition,) places it within the reach of all. MARK H. NEWMAN & Co.

NOTICES OF THE CYCLOPEDIA.

From Horne, Author of "Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures," last edition.

"This Cyclopedia surpasses every Biblical Dictionary which has preceded it, and leaves nothing to be desired in such a work which can throw light on the criticism, interpretation, history, geography, archeology, and physical science of the Bible."

From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

"Dr. Kitto comes recommended even to, those not acjuainted with his other writings, by the well-known general facts of his experience and success as a book-maker, and of his long familiarity, in this capacity at least, with Biblical

leans.

ders of the old king-	Š (teo in the Des Moines Itiver, which formed a			seventy-seven grand-children. She was a member of the	such a plan can be worthily executed, in the present state of
		gorge and caused the water to back up at a	idea from whom it came.	walks are swept daily. The Mexicans are hos-	Baptist Church, was faithful unto death, and we trust has	learning, only by distributing its parts among many hands,
adocia, and Galatia.		great distance and overflow farms and houses.	The Pope designs nominating a Bishop for	pitable and kind.	gone to receive a crown of life. "Blessed are the dead	and such hands too as have been fitted by anterior experi-
t two hundred houses		Two families named Frederick and Cross find-	I le l'ope designs nominating a Disnop for		who die in the Lord."	ence to perform them most successfully."
nin a partially ruined	<u> </u>	ing themselves and lealer another lad her motor	San Francisco, says the Journal du Havre. The	A plan is in agitation at Boston to establish a	In the town of Lima, Wis., on the 16th of Feb., 1849, of	From the Biblical Repository.
who has visited these			dignity will be carford upon a French Foola	chamitable institution under the common of	a lingering disease, ALBERT H. TRUMAN, second son of John	
been able to find any		ulare their escape in a cance to	I gigging who will be seen up ind by governal	"Retreat for Indigent Females." It is thought	and Maria Truman, aged 20 years. Also, on the same day,	"The limits of a notice like the present forbid such a de-
		mo mondade, put as the canoe was too shall,	missionaries	the Legislature will grant the petitions for land	an infant daughter of said John and Maria Truman.	scription of this learned work as its merits deserve, or suffi- cient to give the reader a just ides of its plan. We regard
that could furnish the		it was determined that Frederick and his family			In with Allegany Oo, N. I., March 12th, of Sciolula,	it as a most important and practically useful contribution to the
history of this city;	1	should go on first while Cross his wife and	The steamers Dr. Franklin and Atharanth		WILLIAM CLARK, son of Squire P. and Mary Ann Witter, in	'cause of sound Biblical learning, and have no doubt that it
excevations,	•	two children-one four and the other one and a	came in collision near the mouth of the Illinois,	The custom revenue at all the ports of the	the 16th year of his age.	will soon take the place, in the estimate of scholars, of every
an known ere now to	. \.	half years old-remained on a log. Frederick	March 26, by which the latter was sunk. The	United States for the months of January and	Thou art not here—no more to me	compilation of the kind.
and the second	_1	and family reached the shore nearly frozen. A	loss is put down at \$30,000, on which there was	February, is only a fraction under five millions	Shall life its former aspect wear;	"The enlistment of so many scholars in the production of
				three hundred thousand dollars.	How dark and dim all things will be,	a single work, each one presenting in a brief compass the
and Natural History		man named Colvin then took the canoe and			Which once appeared so bright and fair ! While Mirth's gay laugh falls on the ear,	results of a life-time of research, in precisely the matters
Legislature,		went to the relief of Cross and family. After	The New Orleans Bulletin of the 19th of	Gold dust to the amount of half a sillion of	We only feel, Thou art not here.	where he is most at home, could not fail of enriching it with an amount of learning and scholarship to which, of course,
the State four hun-		taking them into the canoe he set out for the	March announces the arrival at Panama of a	dollars, has been melted into bars at Valparaiso.		the work of no single mind, however great, could pretend."
ollars, and is likely		subre. The cance upset, and Colvin took the	brig from San Francisco, which reports \$5,000.	destined for the United States via Panama	Thou art not here—and memory dwells	
		culturell, and by holding on to the branches	000 of gold at that nort to be shinned on heard		On each long-treasured look and tone; And sadly in our bosoms swells	From the Methodist Quarterly Review.
inished		with their feet in the water, all kept afloat. Al-	the starmon California	Inc omonination of gain and motopoongot bajb	The bitter sigh o'er joys long flown;	"This work was not compiled in the method hitherto
dispute between the		though the shore was within hailing distance,		that a member of a Division of the Sons of	And when Hope whispers words of cheer.	usual with works of similar character, namely, on the basis
inches, of the Method-		and their situation was within halling distance,	There were 13 cases of cholera and 9 deaths	Temperance of that city, was recently expelled	We but reply, Thou art not here.	of Calmet and the old learning of his day, with a few shreds
esubmitted to arbitra-	ſ,	and their situation was made known to the peo-	at St. Louis, during the week ending 12th of	for marrying his mother-in-law	F ,	of modern discovery interwoven. All the more important articles are written expressly for their present use, not by
		Construction to save them were unavailing.	at St. Louis, during the week ending 12th of March. At Clarksville, Tenn., up to the 20th,		LETTERS.	one individual, but by an arrangement between not less than
	,	Cross and wife, after remaining an hour and a	17 cases and 4 deaths had occurred.			forty different scholars in Europe and America, all of whom
na lo be in a most		Hall III LUIS SILUALION. SUNK The children from		of the Territory of Minesota, was formerly a		stand high in their several departments."
the second state that it was a state of the second state of		W death in Colvin's arms. He may relieved by	The Jefferson Medical College, in Philadel.	printer, and worked in the office of the Ken-	Fahnestock, D. E. Lewis, S. P. Stillman, A. B. Burdick, J. Goodrich, J. Hill, Wm. Tew, M. Green, Daniel Pierce	
contains 208 or-		a float constructed of two cabin doors.	phia, graduated 188 young doctors last week,		(right,) Oran Vincent (extend till end vol.)	The Cyclopedia can be ordered through the local Book sellers in every part of the country.
			Lund Drangenon you Joan Province 1996 MGEV	Trance (wres) a carrage	I (right) oran I moone (origin min and Ant)	Bettern we ader't hart or the contract.
	•					

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

ALL IS ACTION - ALL IS MOTION.

BY J. HAGEN.

All is action, all is motion. In this mighty world of ours! Like the current of the ocean, Man is urged by unseen powers!

Steadily, but strongly moving, Life is onward evermore; Still the present is improving On_the age that went before.

Duty points, with out-stretched fingers. Every soul to actions high; Woe betide the soul that lingers-Onward! onward! is the cry.

Though man's foes may seem victorious, War may waste and famine blight Still from out the conflict glorious, Mind comes forth with added light.

O'er the darkest night of sorrow, From the deadliest field of strife, Dawns a clearer, brighter morrow, Springs a truer, nobler life.

Onward, onward, onward ever! Human progress none may stay; All who make the vain endeavor. Shall like chaff be swept away.

SHIPWRECK-TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The following are the details of the shipwreck on Long Sands, Essex Coast, Eng., of which a their travel-worn appearance, that they had brief account was given in our foreign news last week :—

tons burden, Captain E. D., Whitmore master, was a slave mother, and her five young children. from Antwerp. She was the property of Mr. After being sold herself, she stood holding her E. D. Hurlbut, of New York, and had been master's horse in the crowd, and with all a mochartered by a German company for the convey- ther's anguish depicted in her countenance, she ance of emigrants to the United States. She | was watching the sale of her children, as one sailed from Antwerp on the previous Sunday, by one they found an owner and were taken when she left that port and proceeded down the from her, to go she knew not whither. I could river. She did not, however, finally take her not repress the tear of sympathy as I looked departure from the coast until Tuesday. The upon her, and remembered, too, that this scene number of emigrants that had taken passage by | was one of every day occurrence in this fair land. her at Antwerp, and had come on board before | I may possibly be laughed at for my sensibility, her weighing anchor, is stated to have been by those who think the slave almost destitute of from 170 to 200. They comprised German ag- | humanity; but I saw enough in the hour I stood ricultural laborers with their wives and families, there to show that they are not the soulless beand many mechanics; among the number on ings they are sometimes represented. Would board were from 50 to 60 women, and between to Heaven they were, for then they would not 20 and 30 children. The ship was worked by feel the wrongs which are so cruelly heaped a crew of nearly 20, part of whom were Eng- upon them. I fancied many in the crowd looklishmen, a surgeon being on board. It ed ashamed of the transaction in which they was late on Tuesday evening when the Florid- | were engaged. ian put out to sea, at which time the weather was fine. The course taken after clearing the Flemish banks was westward for the Straits of Dover. At midnight the wind shifted round to the S. W., blowing very hard, with a fall of hail fatal consequences were attributed to the inhaland snow, and so heavy was the fall that it became impossible to see the length of the vessel. They tacked ship and bore to the N. W. until four on Wednesday morning, and then altered prive of sensation parts intended to be operated soul, ordered his tomb to be erected, and every her course. Daybreak brought fearful weather; upon. A very interesting experiment of this preparation to be made, and Charles was cloththe wind had sprung up terrifically, with a great givings as to the course they were then pursuing, it being their intention to make for the South officer, requested him to take charge of the watch while he went below to look to his directory. Scarcely had he quited his post before the ship struck with such force that her planks and false keel immediately rushed up alongside. The emigrants hastened on deck in frantic dis- and a few turns of a roller were made around may. Within a few moments of the vessel striking, the sea broke into her hull, driving up the hatchways, and sweeping many of the poor creatures overboard, while others were drowned in their berths, being unable to rise from sea sickness. Capt. Whitmore gave orders to his men to launch the boats, which were carried out with dispatch, but they were utterly inefficient for the purpose of saving all on board; they were not capable of containing even one-third of the emigrants. The first boat broke adrift the moment she was launched, and it is said capsized immediately with two men who were in her. The moment the second boat was lowered, the Captain jumped into it with Mrs. rush towards the craft. Some 20 or 30 poor ing about. Every one is aware of the peculiar advice, a second dose would never be very Whitmore, his wife. This led to a desperate creatures, men and women, leaped from the quarter deck of the foundering ship into the boat. The result was, that it also instantly capsized, and the whole party were precipitated overboard and instantly lost. There being now no possible means of escape left for those on board, the crew took to the rigging, to which they lashed themselves, and upward of 100 of the emigrants congregated on the quarter deck. Here they had not been more than an hour, before the ship broke in two amidships. The mainmast fell over the side, and a tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter deck, with the mass of human beings on it. By great efforts, 8 or 10 were rescued by the men, who had secured themselves in the rig- ex-officio collector of the county revenue, con- of such frequent occurence in those regions as cargo floated, and men, women, and children forepart of the vessel, was all that remained of | night at the house during his absence. the wreck,) the whole of the night, enduring the

where every thing was done for their comfort. The names of the seamen saved are Henry Hill, William Harry, and a Swede, name unknown. The fourth is one of the emigrants, apparantly a mechanic. He has been deranged ever since he has been landed.

SLAVE MARKETS AT THE SOUTH-WEST.

The following is an extract of a letter from Memphis, Tenn., to the Syracuse Star :---

Perhaps I have not given Memphis all the credit it deserves as a business place, and will add, that here is also a great market for slaves. They are brought from the more northern slave States, and here sold to the negro traders, to supply the demand of the newer and more sickly portions of the South. The average life of slave laborers on sugar plantations does not exceed five years-consequently, new supplies are in constant demand.

There are two slave markets or pens, in the city, where human beings are confined like cattle, and exposed for examination and sale. They are here, and also at New Orleans, arranged upon the side-walk for show, precisely as a merchant would expose his goods, or a mechanic his wares. Negro auctions, where men, women, and children, are sold in the streets to the highest bidder, are of almost every-day occurrence. Never shall I forget one of the sales that I attended. A large lot was offered, and the auctioneer stated, by way of excuse for

" walked from Virginia, a distance of 700 miles, and were somewhat tired-but if he could keep them a week to recruit, he would make them The vessel lost was the bark Floridian, 500 look \$100 apiece better." Among the number

GOSSIP-MONGERS.

their services to amuse the ladies of the family

by their country's notions of both propriety and

-their occupation affording many opportunities

the Chinese remark that theirs is the only pro-

PATENT FLOUR BARREL MANUFACTORY .-

set up; consequently all the barrels must be

The heading is also passed through machinery,

attached by inclination.

There is a description of trade, we believe The Salem Gazette records an instance of confined to China, and highly characteristic of honesty which occurred recently in that viciniits social condition. The Chinese name, which ty. Mr. Edward Lamson was compelled to literally signifies gossip monger, may sound rasuspend business in Salem in 1834, paying his ther new to British ears in connection with a creditors but 62 1.2 per cent. He is now a paying vocation; yet such it is, and it is handpartner in the firm of Twombly & Lamson, Bossomely remunerative. A number of elderly ton, and has placed in the hands of M. Shepladies, generally widows, make it their business ard, Esq., his late assignee, a sum sufficient to to collect gossip, on dits, and stories of all sorts,

pay the balance of his former liabilities, togethwith which they repair to the houses of the rich, er with compound interest to the present time. announcing their arrival by beating a drum, which they carry for that purpose, and offer

VARIETY.

Colonel James Davis, of Franklin county, Tenn., died on February 21st, aged 93. He When it is reccollected that shopping, public was born in Albemarle county, Va., entered the assemblies, and even morning calls, are all but revolutionary army at the commencement of forbidden to the beauty and fashion of China the war, distinguished himself at Brandywine, was made a captive with the few men remainfeet, some idea may be formed of the welcome ing of his regiment at Germantown, and was in generally given to these reporting dames. prison a year, after which, on his discharge, he They are paid according to the time employed, again entered the service, and remained in it t the rate of about half-a-crown an hour, and till August 1, 1779. are besides in the frequent receipt of presents

The ship Isaac Wright, of the Black Ball of making themselves generally useful in mat- Line of Liverpool Packets, since she has been running, about two years, has brought over 2,ters of courtship, rivalry, and etiquette. On 500 emigrants, and but three deaths have occurthese accounts they generally retire from business in easy circumstances, but are said never red among them all. These deaths were of infants, one was occasioned by being overlaid by to do so unless obliged by actual infirmity; and the mother, and the other two from croup.

fession to which its practitioners are uniformly The whole number of inmates of the House of Industry, at South Boston, Mass., on the 1st inst., was 726, of whom 187 were born of American parents, and 142 were born in this Messrs. Humphrey & Dodge having secured country of foreign parents. The balance, 397, the right for the State of New York, to use imwere born in foreign countries, and 153 arrived proved patent machinery for the construction of in the United States since January 1, 1848. parrels, have established an extensive manufac-

The Hartford Times has a letter from the tory at Kasoag, Oswego county, on the head waters of Fish Creek, in the town of Williams- Rev. C. Lyman, dated San Francisco, Nov. 18, town. It employs from 50 to 75 men, and turns in which he says: "Gold does not quite absorb out easily 400 flour barrels in a day. They are every thing here. The people of this town manufactured entirely by machinery, each stave have employed a minister, the Rev. L. D. Hunt, taking, in the process of manufacturing, the of Rochester, N.Y., a graduate of Yale, and a same position it occupies in the barrel, when fair preacher, at a salary of \$3,500."

A pedlar in Chicago, a few days since, fell in precisely alike. All the staves are of the same width, and after they have been seasoned, are a fit, in the street. Attached to his clothes was passed through the finishing machine, where a card, upon which was written, "If I fall in a fit, light my pipe-it is the only thing that will they are planed, joined, crozed, and champered. relieve me." This was done, and the man was The planing gives the barrel a beautiful appearance; the croze is similar to the croze for tight relieved in the manner prescribed. So says the Chicago Tribune. work, and the chime is left thick and strong.

Mr. Henry Collins, the celebrated Gretna which gives it the same accuracy as the staves. Green Blacksmith, who married so many run- copious information which that work embodies, on all topics

DERUYTER INSTITUTE

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

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AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. GLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistan

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

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

First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Dec. 13, March 21. Second, April 4, " July 11. Third,

COURSE OF STUDY.

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

EXPENSES.

TUITION, according to studies,	\$3, \$4	or \$5	
Extras-Drawing,	ана (1997) Алар]	00
Painting,	\$2 00		
Tuition on Piano,	s .	8	00
Use of Piano.	•		00
Chemical Lectures, and Ex	perimer	its, 1	00
Writing, including Statione	ery,		50
Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table.a	nd beds	tead,1	50
Board in private families, per week,	\$1 00	to 1	50

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

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY.

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

Text books furnished at the lowest prices. N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

IRA SPENCER, M. D.

President of the Board of Trustees

D'ERUYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

THE BOOK

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

"Will not the enlightened and liberal furnish their clergy nen with a copy, as an indispensable volume in their libra ries ?"-Rev. T. H. Gallaudet.

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 qualified to give instruction in the English Language The Oswego affords the largest market for flour bar-away couples, died recently at Lambeth, Till, connected with Etymology-the extreme exactness, as well on the market for flour bar-away couples, died recently at Lambeth, Till, as the miniber, extent, and fullness of the definitions which

CHLOROFORM APPLIED TO THE SKIN.

Some cases have recently occurred in which ation of chloroform; surgeons have been turning their attention of late to the employment of this powerful sedative locally, in order to dekind was made at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, ed in the habiliments of the grave. In slow and fall of snow and a heavy rolling sea on. At as related by the Cornwall Royal Gazette, by solemn procession did the monks and his doabout eight the chief mate expressed some mis- Mr. Spry, on a young man from the parish of mestics wind their way through the cloisters in- had, was given him by a distributor. It was Breage, who had been suffering for seven years to the chapel, a dim light being cast on the over a borrowed Bible that he devoted himself from a very painful tumor in the sole of his left scene from the black tapers which each carried; Foreland Lights; and calling to the second foot. The pain had been gradually increasing after them followed Charles in his shroud. The with the size of the swelling since December last, so that he could not make a single step without greatly aggravating his sufferings. Fold-

ed lint saturated with chloroform was applied to the tumor, over which a piece of oiled silk was placed, to prevent its too rapid evaporation, the foot to retain the lint in contact with the skin. After a quarter of an hour had elapsed, more chloroform was added to the lint, but the by the coffin being sprinkled with holy water in quantity used was rather less than two teaspoonfuls; and in about half an hour from its ing, the doors of the chapel were shut, and first application, it was found that the skin, which would not before bear the slightest touch without pain, might now be compressed with expression of the countenance; and he after-

operation would occasion great pain, and per- life.' haps even a locked jaw.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

The Hannibal (Mo.) Journal has a fearful as extensively followed, and in no less repute, story, to the effect that a Mr. Weatherford, than that of the European dentist, whose place sheriff of Schuyler county, in that State, and it occupies. Dental diseases are by no means ging. The moment the ship broke in two, her ceiving a design to cheat the commonwealth out among the nations of Europe; and physicians of some \$2,200, which he had collected-left have ascribed the fact to the simpler diet of the had set in, however, all had disappeared. The and part in paper, with the declaration that he which their lives flow on. The blacking busithen survivors, about 12 in number, continued would be gone several days, and enjoined upon ness is practiced by both sexes, and some of its in the rigging of the foremast, (which, with the her that she should permit no one to stay all chiefs enjoy considerable reputation and emolu-At night a traveler, rather an aged man, ap- the jetty polish imparted by their art; the

the distinguished deceased. them, and the cold being most intense, render- refusing, under instructions of her husband, was MICHIGAN. Rodman---Nathan Gilbert. No man is so foolish but he may give good DRINKING LIKE A HORSE.-The Christian ed their condition the most painful. finally persuaded to permit him to remain. Scio-Rowse Babcock. porto-Job 1 yler About eleven or twelve o'clock the same Register relates, that at a funeral in Boston, counsel sometimes; and no man is so wise but Callmadge-Bethuel Church Scott-Luke P. Babcock. covered that six of the poor fellows had died, night, some persons demanded entrance into the about fifty years ago, when it was the custom he may easily err, if he takes no other counsel Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. WISKONSAN. Albion-P. C, Burdick. apparently from cold, in the course of the night, house, and upon being permitted to come in, to have refreshments (spirits of some kind) on than his own. Verona---Hiram Sherman. Watson-Wm. Quibell. Milton-Joseph Goodrich, and their bodies were dangling in the rigging. they were found to be disguised as negroes, and funeral occasions, the Rev. John Murray, Uni-Stillman Coon. CONNECTICUT. When one praised a good man liberally be-All that day the same fearful weather continu- immediately demanded of the woman money, versalist, declined partaking, and being urged, fore his face, he exclaimed, "Hold! do not Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Walworth---Wm. M. Clarke ILLINOIS. ed, and no aid could be rendered those who still which they said they knew was in the house. he said, "No-but when I do drink I shall New London-P. L. Berry. strike fire so near my tinder." Farmington-Sam'l Davison. Waterford-Wm. Maxson. floated in the rigging. They could see vessels The woman handed them the paper money. drink like a horse." Shortly after, some of his There is a lad in Calais, who is only 15 years passing at a distance, but they were too far off They told her there was also silver money, which friends said to him, "Your remark, sir, has The Sabbath Recorder. of age, and who weighs two hundred and fiftyfor the crews to observe their situation. Thurs- she must surrender. She replied that she would caused much surprise, and many have expressfive pounds, and stands nearly six feet. day night and a great portion of Friday passed go up stairs (where the traveler was lodging) ed their opinion of the impropriety of an ex-PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT away, yet no help came. Only four now re- and get it. She informed the old gentleman of pression of that kind from you on this solemn Gun-cotton was used by the Bombay column NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. occasion." "Why," said the Rev. gentleman, of the British forces in cannonading Moultan. mained, three sailors and one passenger, the the state of things below. other two were frozen to death in the course of He told her to take one of two pistols which "I always drink like a horse-for a horse drinks It is said to have been fearfully effective. TERMS the preceding day and night. About seven on he had-to put the money into her apron, with only water, and leaves off when he has enough." The Legislature of New York has passed a \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. bill to provide for the preservation of news- \$250 per year will be charged when payment is delay the third evening the revenue cutter Petrel came | the pistol concealed behind it, and when either ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. The way to attain strength and power of ento the aid of the survivors. The crew belonging of the robbers came forward to take it, to fire, papers by County Clerks. to her, by direction of the commanding officer, and he would serve another of them with the durance, is to be strictly temperate in all things, The bill before the Senate of New York, to repeal the act for the removal of Madison Uni- per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. lowered their boat and pushed off to the spot- | remaining pistol. She did as instructed, and to avoid all debilitating stimulents, such as alco-P No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex cept at the discretion of the publisher. the heavy surf beating round the wreck in such one of the men fell dead at her feet. The old holic drinks, tea and coffee, tobacco, &c.; to versity, has been disagreed to. a manner as to render the running of the cutter | man fired and killed another, and the third made | rise early, to take an abundance of exercise in | alongside the wreck exceedingly dangerous. his escape: Upon examination, it was found the open air to bathe often and observe the most The Senior Class of Union College is the Communications, orders, and remittances, should be After considerable difficulty the poor fellows that the guilty husband had fallen by the hand rigid system of cleanliness, and abstain from all largest that ever graduated in America, and now directed, post paid, to Grouge B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York I numbers one hundred and forty. 法面积 的复数计算机 化 were gotten off and taken on board the cutter, of his own wife. licentious practices.

least a million of barrels per annum, beside the celebrated 7,000 marriages, and left a considerordinary Canadian demand and the demand for able fortune, the avails of his matrimonial fees. other Lake ports on the American side.

FUNERAL CEREMONY OVER A LIVE MAN .--- It is said that the Emperor Charles V., after his abdication and retirement to a monastery, where he put his body to torture for the good of his

service for the dead was chanted, and Charles joined with agonizing earnestness in the prayers which were offered up for the repose of his soul, mingling his tears with those shed by his attendants, as if they were celebrating a real

funeral-the event which was soon to follow cast its shadow upon them ! At length he was solemnly laid in his coffin, and the office for the dead being concluded, the ceremony was closed the usual form. Then all the attendants retir-Charles left to his own meditations.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.-It is a singular fact, impunity. The operation was then proceeded that man is the only creature that delights in with, the patient betraying no sign of suffering, tobacco and ardent spirits-he is the only either by the retraction of the foot, or by the creature that will even taste them; so far is he placed above or so much does he sink himself wards assured the gentlemen present, that the below the brute creation. Few ever learn to only part of the process at which he felt any use tobacco in any way, without at first suffering pain, was in the deepest part of the incision, the most distressing sickness; and were it call but that it was so little as not to be worth talk- ed medicine, and administered by a physician's sensitiveness of the skin of the sole, and there- willingly taken. John Q. Adams says : "I have fore this case was selected as a fair test of chlo- often wished that every individual of the human roform efficacy when applied externally. The race afflicted with this artificial passion, could result was highly satisfactory, and the poor man prevail upon himself to try but for three months looked on with the greatest composure, not the experiment which I have-giving up smokmoving a limb while the diseased part was be- ing and chewing-I am sure it would turn every ing removed, although he had been taught to acre of tobacco land into a wheat field, and add expect, before coming to the Infirmary, that the five years of longevity to the average of human

> TEETH BLACKING .--- In the east of Asia, where black teeth are admired, from China to Kamtckatka, the profession of a tooth-stainer is quite

> ment from the permanence of their dye, and

rels in the world, requiring for its own use at Scotland, aged 70. In twenty-three years he

The New York Globe tells a tough story about a quantity of gold dust found in the sediment of some ancient tan vats in that city-supposed to have been deposited from California ides tanned there, "long, long ago."

Rev. Dr. Cox, in a sermon before the Brooklyn Bible Society, mentioned the singular fact, that until he was nineteen years old he had never owned a Bible; and that the first he ever to Christ.

The Journal of Health, in cases of croup, advises instant, sudden, and free application of the coldest water, with a sponge, to the neck and chest; then, after wiping the patient dry, wrap in warm covering, giving it freely of cold water to drink.

A woman, who always used to attend public worship with great punctuality, and though residing at a distance, took care to be always in time, was asked how it was that she could always come so early. She answered, very wisedisturb the religion of others."

Dr. Johnson being once in company with some scandal-mongers, one of them having accused an absent friend of resorting to rouge, he observed : "It is, perhaps, after all, much better for a lady to redden her own cheeks, than to Mumps, Sore Throat, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, Salt blacken other people's characters."

The article is set up at any price the auctioneer pleases-if nobody bids, he lowers the price, and thus continues lowering until some one cries "mine," and the person who so claims is then entitled to it.

A distinguished surgeon in New York, in one of his recent addresses, stated that throughout the civilized world the duration of human life has increased, and is steadily increasing, with the advancement and diffusion of medical science.

Since the introduction of railways into England, the turnpike roads have been a dead weight upon the country. The annual expense of keeping them in repair is about thirteen millions of dollars.

In the formation of a single locomotive steamengine there are not fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.

Pens made of bones are now in use in Engwere floating about on the packages. Ere night the money in the care of his wife, part in silver people, and the thoughtless, indolent current in land, and sell at the rate of 50 for 25 cents. They are pronounced to be flexible as the quill, and far more durable.

> The Biography of De Witt Clinton is announced in the press at Buffalo, and the authorship is attributed to George W. Clinton, son of

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 mprovement 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 education-the acquisition of an adequate knowledge and proper use of our own language."

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

TO CLERGYMEN AND THEIR PEOPLE.

ALL CLERGYMEN who will send their address to Messrs. 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. and a desire to 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 reverend clergy without limitation. It is called CON-NEL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by Messrs. C. & Co. All religious papers that will publish this a few times will be furnished with the Salve free, and they may also thereby relieve many suffering-poor brethren ly, "that it was a part of her religion, not to 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 all complaints," but only intended for external applications in the following:-Burns, Scalds, Frosted parts, Chilblains, Chafe or Galls, Chaps, Tetter, Pimple, Blotch, Felon; Ulcer Sprains, Erysipelas, Cuts, Bruises, Ear and Toothache Rheum, Barber's Itch, Carbuncle, Eruption, Sore Eyes and Lids, Weak Sight, Sore Lips, Punctures, Biles and Warts, Fever Pains. Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Tic Doloureux, Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Sores, Old Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Dressing for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds, Sore Corns, General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c.

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 nend, but must caution against some imitation by like name. Ve will present it to the poor who have actual need of it. 38-mo 3

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

NEW YORK. RHODE ISLAND. Westerly-S. P. Stillman. Hopkinton-Daniel Coon, S. S. Griswold A. B. Burdick. NEW JERSEY. New Market----W. B. Gillet Plainfield----E. B. Titsworth. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Durhamville-John Parmilee. Shiloh---Isaac D. Titsworth. Edmeston---Ephraim Maxson. Salem ---David Clawson. Friendship .-- R. W. Utter. PENNSYLVANIA. Genesee-W. P Langworthy. Crossingville-Benj. Stelle. Hounsfield---Wm. Green. Independence-JPLivermore. Coudersport---W. H Hydorn VIRGINIA. Leonardsville---W B.Maxson Lost Creek-Eli Vanhorn. Lockport --- Leman Andrus. Newport---Abel Stillman. I. Salem-Jon. F. Randolph N. Milton-Jep. F. Randolph Petersburg-Geo. Crandall. Portville-Albert B. Crandall. OHIO. Bloomfield-Charles Clark. Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. Northampton-S. Babcock.

Richburgh-John B. Cottrell. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis. Richland-Elias Burdick. Pratt-Eli Forsyth. greatest suffering. The sea kept breaking over plied for entertainment. The woman, at first secrets of which are kept with oriental tenacity.

Adams---Charles Potter. Alfred—Maxson Green, James H. Cochran. Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin-John Whitford. Brookfield-And'w Babcock. Clarence-Samuel Hunt.