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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. THE SABBATARIANS—NO. 1.

Through sectarian spectacles, we sometimes see men as trees walking. Long-established usages, and educational prejudices, are apt to blind us to our own faults, and sometimes to darken the tenets of others, however truthful. I shall not attempt to elucidate the laws of reflection and refraction which give to these curious instruments this wonderful power of discrimination. It appears most evident to a can did inquirer after truth, that this intolerant sectruth will die with them, is the death-worm that is gnawing out the vitals of the church, and rearing on its ruins high temples to the loathsome gods of bigotry and superstition. This that a majority of our ministers are not paid accursed spirit hid the sixteenth century in the gloom of death; and when its icy chains had the calling, and support them and their families crushed the soul of man beyond the power of during the time of actual service in the church; endurance, and when the light of the Reformation dawned on this cheerless night of death, it they spend all their time in actual service, then drank the blood of slaughtered millions. The surely none is left for study. The minister then Romish Church is a sad picture of excessive is not alone accountable for his inefficiency. He sectarianism. Hers is a faith handed down by the inexorable laws of hereditary transmission. are compelled to spend much of their time out

Whence comes this selfish spirit? It is the of the ministry for the support of their families, legitimate offspring of mental indolence. A should make us blush. Now, is it strange that non-thinking people must be a sectarian people. Content with the traditions of their fathers, however absurd, they rest in the arms of mental pace with the age. He then must wander up somnolency. Their faith being inseparably and down the beaten paths of the past, and the linked with paternal regard, when assailed it church follow along, gazing vacantly on the oftcalls up the strongest emotions of the mind, seen objects in their accustomed wandering, and awakens the strengest powers of resistance. hear the rush of the swift car of progression, This is the secret of sectarianism. But though such fatal effects follow the excessive development of sectarianism, I am not sure but its complete inaction would result equally unfavorable. There will be differences of opinion growing out of the unequal development of mind in the meet the demand. Then surely less than all the world; so that, if a man has any belief, it must be in opposition to the belief of some one else. Thus are we sectarians of necessity. We conclude, then, that a consistent sectarianism is an | singular sentiment we subscribe to by placing element of the perfected Christian character. Such was Christ, the great model character. A want of this element paves a way to skepticism

and infidelity. We, as Sabbatarians, derive our sectarian his family. But who shall support it? Why, character from the advocacy of a single doctrine or two in opposition to the mass of the church. Without preferring any charges, I may express the conviction, that quite too many of us occupy the two extremes of sectarianism. Are there not a few hereditary Sabbatarians, and consequently rabid sectarians? Opposed thus held upon the charities of the church, what to these, may there not be found a few who are so horrified at the name of sect, that they would Christian, meet the duties of his profession? yield God's holy law to disgrace, rather than be It is no wonder that some ministers speak just sectarians? Striving to avoid these two extremes, let us make an effort at self-examination, hoping to arrive at some definite view of our true position as a people professing godliness. It shall not be with a complaining spirit nity? If any thing could drag the ministry, and in all the living that she had." And Jesus now that I endeavor to point out our weak points as every thing exalted in the church, down to earth, beholds how people cast into the treasury of the a church, but with humiliation, and prayer that this would do it. Why do we talk about giv-God may inspire us to greater activity in his

is the paucity of our numbers. Hence the fre- Stop, and think a moment. To what are we widow's ability, and perhaps disapproves the quent question, "If your principles are right, indebted for the facilities of acquiring wealth, why are your numbers so few ? " Now, al- for that order in society which renders person though this interrogation is prompted by a phi- and property secure? To the preached gospel losophy as false as it is senseless, I can but be- we are indebted for every thing above heathenlieve, that there is in our midst an active agent ism. It is the center and circumference of all which, till checked, will constantly diminish our our social and civil intercourse. Blot this from is that of the churches of Macedonia. Paul strength, though it may increase our numbers. existence, and a night of death will cover the We often remark, that truth will triumph, and earth, upon which no morn can rise. Let us then sit down and look to see it go forth to bat- stop giving to the minister, and go to paying tle. What do we mean? Do we suppose that him. We can never fully compensate him, but stowed on the churches of Macedonia, how that truth is a living, moving, resisting, embodiment | we can support him, and let him labor for God. | in a great trial of affliction, the abundance of in itself, which can take hold on falsehood, and His expenses are more than ours are. His break it in pieces? The mind of man is the library must often be replenished, else how vehicle of truth; and if that sleep in inaction, can he keep pace with the world? He should no truth, however nearly allied to Heaven, can have religious and political newspapers; he progress a single step. It seems to me, that should visit the conventions of other churches, they were willing of themselves; praying us this mistaken notion, that truth will go forth of and different parts of our own church; his with much entreaty that we would receive the itself to triumph, has inclined us to comparative children should all be well educated. Is this inaction, and frung upon us the onerous pall of all? What do we mean when we talk about non-progression. This non-progressive spirit laying up a little something for old age and our is the destroying element alluded to. It crip- children? Do not ministers grow old; and ples us in every department of action. I appeal can they, better than we, endure the thought of God bestowed upon churches or individuals proto the consciousness of every Sabbatarian—Are dying and leaving their families dependent upon duces benevolence. 2d. We learn that, though down, even for a moment in the kitchen. One upon a town and citadel fortified by two ranges and, more, are we preparing the young to meet misapprehend the true state of affairs when the tenfold greater demands which coming ages thus speak of a crippled ministry? D. E. M. will make upon them?

Of all our various spheres of action, if one can claim superiority in point of influence and responsibility, the ministry stands preeminent. I have the most profound respect for those the quaint old English church poet, that once faithful servants of God whose dauntless bo- in a walk to Salisbury to join a musical party, soms have so nobly met the arrows hurled at he saw a poor man with a poorer horse that was us. They have done much-more than could fallen under his load. They were both in dishave been expected, when we consider the ob- tress, and needed present help; which Mr. Herstacles which even the church itself has placed bert perceiving, put off his canonical coat, and in their way Still, who can deny that they helped the poor man to unload, and after to could have done much more under other cir- load his horse. The poor man blessed him for cumstances? The ministers will not deny it. it, and he blessed the poor man; and was so Often have I seen the tears of regret and disap- like the good Samritan that he gave him money pointment fall from the eyes of our ministers, in to refresh both himself and his horse. Thus he

what they say? They can neither appreciate him "he had disparaged himself by so dirty an the minister's duties, nor the necessity of edu- employment," his answer was, "that the thought cation in the discharge of such duties. We of what he had done, would prove music to him should pity rather than blame such men, for at midnight; and that the omission of it would they know not what they say. The guilt of this have upbraided him and made discord in his inefficiency rests not wholly upon the ministers. conscience whensoever he should pass by that Far from it, for in their early days they had not place; for if I be bound to pray for all that be of sugar, that he might have the means of doing the opportunities for improvement; and since in distress, I am sure that I am bound, so far as they entered the ministry, most surely they have it is in my power, to practice what I pray for; found enough to do besides study; for they, and let me tell you, I would not willingly pass like other men, have to eat and drink and be one day of my life without comforting a sad clothed, and are as much obligated to clothe soul, or showing mercy; and I praise God for and feed a family as other men are. It probathis occasion." O. how many might have the bly takes a minister just as long to produce a anxious thoughts which infest often their midbushel of corn or wheat as it does others. Now, night hours, changed into sweet music, if they most men find ample employment for much of would only be more frequently seen, with full their time in this way, ministers not excepted. hands and friendly words, in the abodes of povtarian spirit, which leads persons to expect that How, then, can they exceed others in literary erty and suffering! These are the places in attainments? But it will be said, that we pay which to attune one's conscience to midnight ed gospel, it is no time to compare yourselves our ministers. Well, grant that we pay them. harmonies! But how much do we pay them? I speak within bounds when I affirm my honest conviction, GENTLE WORDS-LOVING SMILES. enough to defray the extra expenses incident to

voted to the demands of their families, and if

is dragged down and held to the earth-he can

not rise. The fact that most of our ministers

the spirit of non-progression hangs upon us?

A church will not go ahead of its minister, and

no minister can in such circumstances keep

excited by nothing, save as they occasionally

bearing immortal minds to their high destiny. The amount of labor, care, and responsibility

stood. Were Gabriel, with his mighty powers,

to descend from heaven, and devote all his en-

ergies to a single church, he could no more than

powers of punny man can not suffice. How in-

sulting to Heaven, and the dignity of the minis-

ter's calling, to suppose that a moiety of any

man's labor can meet the demand: Yet this

our ministers in such a position that they can

not devote their undivided energies to the work.

If we admit that the work demands the minis-

ter's entire attention, then surely he can not be

obligated to spend his time in the support of

his time are bound to do it. This custom of

giving to the minister is a curse to the church,

and an insult to him; for, to support a minister

by giving, is a virtual denial that his labors are

worth any thing. Now, when the minister is

can we expect him to be but a crouching slave?

How can he, with the dignity of a man and a

of a servile dependent will crush any man's

dignity of character. How can his wife and

children meet the duties of their stations, thus

thrown as paupers upon the charity of commu-

him what justice demands, he would have no

MUSIC AT MIDNIGHT.

It is related of the saintly George Herbert,

The sun may warm the grass to life, The dew the drooping flower, And eyes grow bright, and watch the light But words that breathe of tenderness And smiles we know are true, Are warmer than the summer time. And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give, With all its subtile art, The gold and gems are not the things To satisfy the heart; But O, if those who cluster round The altar and the hearth, Have gentle words and loving smiles, [Chr. Intel. How beautiful is earth!

For the Sabbath Recorder.

EXAMPLES OF BENEVOLENCE.

It has been common of late, for the newspaper press to record the benefactions of certain wealthy men, and to speak of them as noble exinvolved in the minister's calling is not under-Testament presents before us far more illustrious examples of benevolence.

mankind. He was owner of the created universe. "All things were made by him and for him." Yet, "though he was rich, for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich." During the period of his ministry, he dwelt in no stately mansion; he was a wanderer, not having "where to lay his head." foot, to preach his own gospel, and to relieve the distressed. "Being found in fashion as a most surely, by all the laws which govern social man, he made himself of no reputation, and is, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in

The next instance I shall mention, is that of the "poor widow" whom our Lord commend-While he saw "the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury, he saw also a certain poor widow casting in thither two mites; and as their masters say. The constant condition he said, Of a truth I say unto you, that this poor Lord, and puts a just estimate upon their various offerings. He sees who they are that cast need of our gifts. We do not comprehend the in much, who little, and who nothing. And he Perhaps that which first strikes the observer extent of our indebtedness to the ministry, approves the "two mites," the full extent of the large donation, applauded in the newspapers, which costs no sacrifice, and which was less than | following are specimens:duty demanded.

Still another example of noble benevolence, writes as follows concerning them: " Brethren, we make known to you the grace of God betheir joy and their deep poverty abounded to the riches of their liberality; for to their power, I bear record, yea, and beyond their power, gift, and take upon us the fellowsnip of the ministering to the saints." 2 Cor. 8: 1-4. We learn from this passage—1st. That the grace of but the others trouble us more by their omni men impaled, to strike terror into the besieved. prepared to meet the demands of the age? the cold charities of the world? Now, do I the brethren of Macedonia had been much has to be exceedingly cautious while kneading of embattled walls, the lowest of which is night. afflicted, and were very poor, yet their willingness to impart for the benefit of the "poor saints," was fully equal to their ability. O that oil. Our store-room would present a singular on both sides. The dead are falling linto the it were so now, with those who cultivate productive farms, and follow lucrative trades! 3d. They were willing of themselves, to do this. They needed no agent to visit them to plead the cause of benevolence, or to excite their metals of every kind tarnish here. There is a The soldiers have taken of their clothes and sympathies in favor of the needy. Their conduct was the natural result of the religion of love that dwelt within them want and the want on ass

The benevolence of rich, men now-a-days, who practice little or no self-denial to do good, and who, while they bestow thousands, retain early training: Whoever may declaim against musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonan educated ministry, it is sure that our ministers will not. It has ever been remarked, that more for themselves, is very much unlike these such declamations come from the uneducated. soiled and discomposed. But he told them the

souls of the heathen, to deny themselves of all unnecessary articles of clothing, and to wear only that which is of the plainest kind, far exceed in true benevolence these rich men. So did the little boy who denied himself of the use

Reader, are you poor in this world? Think not, that because you can not count the property them, and seem to enjoy their suffering of There God has lent you, by thousands, or tens of thousands, or even by hundreds, of dollars, that you may neglect the cause of benevolence without guilt. While "the world lieth in wickedness," while hundreds of millions of eternity-bound souls are destitute of the Bible and the preachwith the rich, or to wait till your possessions calls of God and perishing souls.

Are any of my readers rich in this world! Such, especially, should "set their affections on things above, and not on things on the earth.' Let them "not be high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God. Let them be rich in good works, ready to distribute willing to communicate, laying up in store for themselves a good foundation, against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life.

TOLERATION OF RELIGION.

BY JOHN WALKER, OF ENGLAND.

Toleration is not the opposite of intolerance, but is the counterfeit of it. Both are despotisms. The one assumes to itself the right of withhold ing liberty of conscience, and the other of granting it. The one is the Pope armed with fire amples of benevolence. We may, indeed, learn and faggot, and the other is the Pope selling infrom them something of the true value of pro- dulgences. The former is Church and State, the of these sculptures has recently appeared in perty, as a means of doing good; yet the New latter is Church and traffic. But intolerance the London Athenæum, from which we have may be viewed in a much stronger light. Man worships not himself, but his Maker; and the liberty of conscience which he claims is not for The first example, is that of the Saviour of the service of himself, but of his God. In this case, therefore, we must necessarily have the associated idea of two beings; the mortal who renders the worship, and the immortal Being who is worshiped. Toleration, therefore, places itself, not between Church and Church, nor between one denomination of religion and an other, but between the being who worships, and the Being who is worshiped! and by the same act of assumed authority by which it tolerates He rode in no splendid carriage, but traveled on man to pay his worship, it presumptuously and blasphemously sets itself up to tolerate the Al mighty to receive it. Were a bill brought into any Parliament, entitled, "An Act to tolerate or grant liberty to the Almighty to receive the worintercourse, those to whose benefit he devotes humbled himself to death, even the death of the ship of a Jew or Turk," or to "prohibit the Alcross." And the heavenly mandate to men now mighty from receiving it," all men would be startled and call it blasphemy. There would be an uproar. The presumption of teleration in religious matters would then present itself unmasked; and the presumption is not the less because the name of "man" only appears to those, for the associated idea of the worshiper and the worshiped cannot be separated. Who, then, art thou, vain dust and ashes-by whatever name thou art called, whether a King, a Bishop, a Church or a State, a Parliament, or any thing widow hath cast in more than they all; for all else that obtrudest thy insignificance between these have of their abundance cast into the of- the soul of man and its Maker ! Mind thine ferings of God, but she of her penury hath cast own concerns. If he believes not as thou believest, it is a proof that thou believest not as he believes, and there is no earthly power can determine between you.

THINGS IN HAYTI.

from the wife of Rev. Mr. Cushman, missionary at St. Marc. Hayti, giving some account of the annovances and customs of that Island. The

"We have been exceedingly annoyed by a species of insects called chigres, that bury themselves in the flesh of the feet and there lay their presence. It is unsafe to set a dish of food In another relievonis an impetuous assault bread, and even our dining table is not safe from than a full-grown date tree. A moveable their presence. We shall have our cupboard containing arches is thrust forward against the feet stand in tin cups containing turpentine and walls, and the battle is vigorously maintained spectacle to your eye. Our barrels of flour, ditch beneath. Farther from the town are soll beef, vegetables, &c., are all suspended from diers felling the date trees, and advancing with the roof by ropes. And we have a large shelf spear and shield. suspended in the same manner to hold dishes of In another relievo is the passage of a river food. It is perfectly astonishing how quick by the army of the great King and his these passage of Scripture which cannot be fully appreciated except by one residing in a tropical ferried over in boats. The horses, like wise. climate. Lay not up for yourselves treasures being relieved of their trappings are reasures

this is a nation of thieves."

Now we may well ask, how such men know occasion; and when one of the company told for the sake of Christ and the Gospel, and the would die. The priest obliged the people to burn candles in the church before the images. and as soon as they are gone, he makes his servant steal the candles away for his own use; but once the servant stole a few for himself and he was beaten for this reason: olegil add deponit "They never punish their children here at a cept when angry, and then they beat them so cruelly that I feel almost faint to hear it. And they are just as cruel to their donkeys and other dumb beasts. They love to beat and coment is one verse in the Bible, that describes Hayti; it is, 'The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty.

"I sometimes see animals that have been dreadfully mangled and beaten dragging their broken, putrid limbs along in the utmost egony, It is a dreadful sight, and makes me think of what the Bible says: 'The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.' One would not probably kill a cat here even to save his soul. They have become great, before you attend to the will not take the life of any creature except for food, they are so full of 'tender mercy, but, they will nearly kill them and then let them go.

ANCIENT NINEVEH.

A year or two since it was announced that a number of interesting ancient sculptures had been discovered on the site of ancient Nineveh,. by certain travelers who made excavations under ground among the ruins of that city. Within the past year, many of these relics have been transported down the Tigris and Persian Gulf to Bombay, and thence to England. Some of the articles were destroyed or badly mutilated on the passage, but those which remain entire, possess great value as antiquities. These reveal, in an unexpected manner, what was supposed to be totally lost, a knowledge of the costumes, dwellings, art of war, and private life of the Ninevites. A description of some gathered the following particulars:

One of the relics is an obelisk, covered with sculptures, divided into compartments.

The first compartment represents the greats King, who, holding two arrows, and attended by his eunuch and bearded domestics, the captain of the guard, receives the homage of a newly-subjugated province, of which the person standing erect before him is constituted governor. The King seems to be in the act of presenting the arrows and the bow, as insignia of office. High in the back ground, between the great King and the satrap, are two remarkable emblems, one resembling the winged globe of the ancient Egyptians, the other a circle surrounding a star. The same emblems occur on other

The second compartment comprises the same number of figures, and similarly arranged, except that the eunuch behind the King holds an umbrella, and in the place of his satrap stands the cup-bearer with his fly-flap. Sand he make he

In the third compartment are two men, each leading a camel of the two-humped species. The men wear the fillet round the head, and the short tunic, and are without boots and san-

The fourth compartment exhibits a forest in a mountainous country, occupied by deer and wolves. This is an episode in the story related on the mountain, intimating the vastness of the dominion of the King of Nineven, which extended not only over the people, but over the forests and the mountains inhabited solely by wild beasts. Thus in Daniel, "And wherespeyer the children of men dwell, the beasts of the field and the fowls of heaven hath he given unto thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them The Oberlin Evangelist publishes a letter all."—Dan. 2: 38.

The fifth compartment represents a shortbearded race of people, wearing long robes and boots, and a remarkable cap like a bag, the end of which is made to turn back, instead of falling toward the front like the Phrygian "They" carry wood or bars of metal, baskets with fruit; bags and bundless seem as the state of all approved

Other slabs and blocks of stone are covered eggs. I have had twenty extracted from my with sculptures in relievo. One of these is refeet within the last two weeks, thirteen of them markably interesting, as showing the military yesterday morning. The pain was excruciating, tactics and discipline of those days. Ranks of and I am still quite lame from this cause. My soldiers are sheltered behind a wicker breasts husband has had eleven taken from his feet. He work. In front of the soldiers is a war engine: thinks the musquitoes are more troublesome on wheels, protected by a hanging, which has still, but their bites do not annoy me so much. been impelled against the wall of a fort up Cockroaches are very abundant, but the ants steep ascent, on which stands a city, a levelled are by far the most troublesome. I had sup roadway having been evidently formed by the posed that by a little perseverance these might besiegers for the purpose to The two spears of be to a great measure exterminated, but I find the engine have made a breach in a towar one it true that 'Hayti is one vast ant-hill.' The the top of which is a man extending his harder ants are of three kinds. The red ants (or white as if imploring a cessation of hostilities. In as they are often called) are very destructive, front, and within view of the citizens, are three

on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt and by swimmers. All these and supported by where thieves break through and steal; acc. skins, which they blow up as they proceed the skins, which they blow up as they proceed the state of the above curious remnants of the state of the been deposited in the British Museum "O, Mary, you would feel very had, often, if are justly regarded by the antiquaries of

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THE RECORDER.

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OUR PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

New York, April 19, 1849.

The Convention of Delegates from the several Associations, which met in New Jersey last fall, formed a Constitution for a Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, and appointed a Committee to carry out the plan. That Committee have employed Bro. Lucius Crandall to visit the different churches, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the new organization, and obtaining members. He has already gone through the Eastern Association, and is now on his way westward. His success thus far gives good evidence that out our publishing interests are regarded as important, and encourages the hope that they will be placed upon a sure foundation.

It may not be amiss, in this connection, to restate the plan of the organization. There exists in the State of New York a general law for the incorporation of literary and benevolent Societies, according to which any number of persons may associate together for a specific object of a scientific or religious nature, and by recording certain certificates in the proper Courts they become a body corporate, capable of transacting business and holding property. Under this law it is proposed to organize our Publishing Society. Any person may become a member of it by the payment of five dollars, or an Honorary Director by the payment of twenty-five dollars. The money obtained for memberships goes to form a capital with which to carry on business—the printing of a weekly newspaper, and the publication of such periodicals and books as the circumstances of the denomination may seem to require. The officers of the Society are to be chosen annually, and under their supervision the whole business is to be transacted. And finally, the profits of the concern, should any accrue, are all to be appropriated, under the direction of the Society, to certain benevolent objects specified in the Constitution.

Several important advantages, it is believed, will be attained by the new organization. In the first place, the permanent establishment, and satisfactory conducting of a denominational paper will be secured. As things now are—(and as they always have been and always will be where denominational publications are left entirely to individual enterprise)—the permanence him prostrate, will throw himself into some of our publications is by no means secure, nor humble attitude, amid the cries of "Foo-yah, is there any certainty that while they are con- law-yah," [great father, venerable father,] or tinued they will be conducted in a manner to "Foo-nyang, law-nyang," [great, or venerable, honor and benefit the denomination. Very mother, or "tah-tah," which is a still bigher slight changes in the circumstances and feelings | term of respect for a lady; and thus heap his of individuals, might produce important changes | honors upon you until you give him a cash, (the in our publications, and changes too which fifteenth part of a cent,) or lose his voice in the would be exceedingly troublesome and disas- distance. From the highest to the lowest, all trous to the denomination. It is proposed expect to give and receive these flattering titles. therefore, to take these interests out of the For example, our servant—(I don't like to use hands of a few individuals, and place them in the word servant, it sounds too much as if there the hands of a Society composed of persons were a master; I believe I must call him, as scattered throughout the churches, whose feel- | Mr. Syle playfully does in speaking of him, "our ings as a body will be less liable to change, who | great man" — that sounds better) — and Mr may be supposed to understand the wants of Wardner's, whose names are respectively, "Foothe denomination, and who will be interested quay" and "Che-quay," call each other by the in their several spheres to promote the objects dignified titles of "Law-Foo," "Law-Che," of the Society, and thus secure the permanence [venerable Foo, venerable Che.] This very of our publications. Another advantage which, it is hoped, the

a collision of publication interests. Persons at of European vices, renders the downward course all acquainted with the history of denominational publications, know that there is great contrast to draw between heathenish and civil danger of such collision, and that it often pro- ized immortals; but there is too much reason duces most serious consequences. Scarcely a to fear, that the heathen of more than one land week passes in which we do not find, in some of our exchanges, sad evidences of ill feeling | -will rise up in judgment, to condemn those between cotemporary publications connected who, having heard the truth, repent not. with the same denomination. Nothing else could reasonably be expected, where such publare many obstacles in the way of benefiting the lications are established with reference to in- Chinese. The great difficulty in talking with dividual interests rather than to the wants and them is, they are too polite to dispute, and will interests of denominations or truths. Even small denominations are not exempt from this to defend. Sometimes, in conversing with our evil. There are small denominations, as well teacher, he will talk heathenism most veheas large ones, in which the evil exists; and, on the other hand, there are denominations of both classes, in which the adoption of some general says, when he will very coolly tell me, he does plan for the regulation of publication interests, not believe so, and there are but few educated has proved an effectual barrier to the evil. Let men who do; it is only the common people. fore going? us profit by the experience of others. We are Of course there is little use in fighting an absent at present free from all collisions of this kind. opponent; so I can only talk Christianity in the any. Now is the time, therefore, to make such ar abstract, which he seems to hear very kindly. rangements as will effectually prevent them in One day, in speaking of the offerings to the future. The Constitution adopted by the Con- dead, after hearing his usual conclusion, "It is vention was framed with wise reference to this. done to honor ancestors," and acknowledging It throws open the door of admission so wide all to be a deception, I asked him if he considthat all may enter; and at the same time it ered it any apology for us, that our forefathers guards the distribution of any surplus that may had been in error; and said, Suppose they bearise from the transaction of business, so as to lieved and practiced a lie, is that any reason prevent its going into the pockets of individuals, their children should do so? He acknowledgand secure it for benevolent objects which all ed it was not; and we dropped the subject. proper. When you meet a person in the street, approve. By this means it is hoped that a great Now, you must know, that all this was very im- if he is not too unsocial, his first question will evil will be averted, and a great advantage polite in me, particularly as coming from a wo- probably be, "Where are you going?" The socured to an interest was a series

examined the Constitution of the Publishing Society when first printed, we copy it below:-

which it shall elect a President, a Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treaturer, who, together with four others elected for the purpose, shall constitute a Board of Managers to conduct the business of he Society, having power to make their own by-laws, and o fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.

ART. 5.—The Board of Managers shall meet quarterly fo the transaction of business, at such time and place as shall have been appointed at a previous meeting. The Recording Secretary shall call extra meetings of the Board, whenever any three members of the Board shall request him to do so ART. 6.—The minutes of each meeting of the Board shall

be signed by the Chairman and the Recording Secretary. ART. 7.—The first Annual Meeting of the Society shall be eld in the City of New York on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1849, (25th day of the month;) and subsequent Annual Meetings may be he'd at such times and places as the Society shall direct. At these meetings the Board of Managers shall present a Report of their transactions, together with the Treasurer's account.

ART. 8.—Should there at any time, on the presentation of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, be a surplus on hand, over and above what may, in the judgment of the Board, be required to meet the wants of the establishment the Society shall divide such surplus in equal sums among the following benevolent objects, viz: Missions, the circulation f religious Tracts, the education of candidates for the ministry, and the support of indigent superannuated ministers or their widows and orphans. Should the Society for any reason ever be dissolved, its property, if any, shall be divided in the same manner as above provided in case of surplus. ART. 9.—This Constitution may be altered at any Annual Meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the mem-

POLITENESS OF THE CHINESE.

From a letter of Mrs. L. M. Carpenter to Mrs. T. B. Stillman.

With what trembling anxiety I look for every word written about our beloved Khoo-a. know that nothing but the religion of the bless ed Jesus, can keep him in the midst of the temptations by which he is surrounded. The Chinese, notwithstanding their national pride, and their reverence for ancestors, seem peculiarly subject to extraneous influences. The very characteristic which one would think should preserve them, is the one most of all liable to work their downfall. They are taught from their childhood, not only to reverence and respect their ancestors, whom indeed they worship, but also, that deference to superiors, and politeness to all, is the great virtue, the constant practice of which constitutes their "golden rule," and the violation of it, the only unpardonable sin. Could you see two Chinamen of the better sort, meet in the street, or at the door, or inside the house, you would see a greater display of politeness, and humiliating gesture,

Each to each bowing most respectfully, And large profession make of humble service,'

than is to be found, I believe, any where this side of the "thousand years fulfilled." Men, women, and children, all are polite. Even the beggar in the street, if you do not chance to find obsequious spirit, joined with the natural tendencies of the human heart, gives them an easy new organization will attain, is security against prey to the destroyer; and the very refinement still more irresistible. This may seem a strange —the inhabitants of more than one moral Sodom

While these things are so, we feel that there tacitly assent to all you say, leaving you nothing mently until I suddenly appeal to his judgment or his conscience for the truth of what he man; and yet I did not give up, for, a few days second, "Have you had your rice?" And the versy. It was on the subject of household gods. dine.) "Where do you live?" "Have you of Sabbath-keepers permanently planted. He persisted, quite contrary to his usual custany children?" "How many years have you And I.—This Society shall be known by the name of "The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society."

O And S.—The object of this Society shall be to print and publish such periodicals, books, &c., as shall meet the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, and promote the captable Chine generally.

It was in vain that I told him, They have eyes, but see not; ears, but they hear not. He acknowledged that their outward eyes did not see, but the spirit within took cognizance delikes may become a Honorary Director, with the privilege of paragraphing in the deliberations of the Board of Managers.

It was in vain that I told him, They have eyes, but see not; ears, but they hear not. He acknowledged that their outward eyes did not see, but the spirit within took cognizance of paragraphing in the deliberations of the Board of Managers.

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It was in vain that I told him, They have eyes, but see not; ears, but they hear not. He acknowledged that their outward eyes did not see, but the spirit within took cognizance of paragraphing in the deliberations of the Board of Managers. tom, in maintaining that houses were not safe been in China?" But there are very proper entering. It was in vain that I told him, They and entirely non-committal; as, for instance, I have eyes, but see not; ears, but they hear not. am going for amusement, or, I am returning, &c.

ART. 4.—The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting, at custom of burning these gods, (which, by the Missions have recently received letters commuway, are only pictures,) and asked what use nicating interesting intelligence from several was a god that lived only a year, and then was burned. But he insisted that it was only the lokai, Sandwich Islands, makes very encouragpicture that perished; the god within passed in- ing statements respecting the revival that has to the next picture that was stationed there. I asked him how it happened that the evil spirits | already propounded 200 for admission to the never troubled us, as we had no household god. | church, and has a large number more yet to ex-He said we were not unprotected; there was a spirit in the air, that watched over "Yah-joo- vival, and an illustration of the spirit of the loong," (the name of our residence,) and as we were good people, he would not allow the evil spirits to molest us. If we were bad, even this protector would not prevent the necessity of a mung-tung," or door-god. I had never seen him so firm, and I had never manifested so much earnestness in talking with him. I remained silent awhile, very undecided as to my duty; then, in order to test his mental frame, I told him I wished to say a little more—that I feared sometimes offended him by speaking too warmly—that I should be sorry to wound his feelings-but I could not believe as he did, and if I talked with him, I must speak what I believed to be truth. He saw that I was much moved, and was nearly as much so himself; he could hardly reply, which he finally did, by begging me never to refrain from speaking on his keeping friends at the East, to know that there account—that he was not displeased—that my words were excellent words, and he wished to and growing State. For want of such knowlhear them. I think the effect upon both our minds will not soon be forgotten.

> I will translate for you a dialogue which my teacher has written out for me, as a kind of sum- | hallowed altar of convenience. mary of compliments to be used on occasion of calls. He supposes me to meet my neighbor at the door, where she, with another lady, wait to be welcomed.

- 1. I beg you to enter; pray be seated within 2. Being within—I beg you will not allow me to interrupt you; I do not wish to have convers-
- 1. Be seated. Allow me to inquire after your illustrious family.
- 2. How dare you inquire after my ignoble house. Your own is truly illustrious.
- 1. Do your honorable family reside near? 2. Just across the way.
- 1. In what kind of merchandize is your noble
- husband at present employed? 2. In the money exchange; formerly he was
- a grain merchant. 1. Madam, how old are you at present?
- 2. I am now twenty-eight years of age.
- 1. And the lady with you is how old? 2. She is my junior by two years; now, twen
- 1. I presume madam has several sons and
- 2. I have two sons and one daughter.
- 1. Indeed, you have great felicity. Your great son is of what age?
- 2. My eldest little son is this year twelve
- 1. Is he attending school?
- 2. He is at present in school. 1. Allow me to ask what teacher instructs
- 2. Allow me to say it is Lo-Seen-Sang. 1. He has doubtless studied several years?
- 2. He has studied six years.
- 1. He is truly talented and learned. 2. O, he is not talented; he is ready to die
- 1. Allow me to inquire after your second son.
- 2. He has also been in school a little for three 1. O, you have much enjoyment, truly. How
- old is the young lady?
- 2. Nine years.
- 1. Labors admirably, no doubt? 2. But very little as yet. She can only sew
- 1. I have heard that the Chinese ladies are skilled in working cotton. They must be very accomplished girls. 2. O, that is merely coarse work.

1. I wish, hereafter, to visit them and behold

their skill. Madam, in calling on me, would it

- please you to see the ways of foreigners—their manner of doing their work, also their furniture
- 2. Yes; every thing pertaining to their household, I wish to see. 1. Be pleased to enter, and look about; you
- ity, but I fear all will appear to you very mean 2. What words! Would you have me be-
- lieve them? Every thing is so exceedingly beautiful. But I must withdraw. 1. Again be seated. You will drink tea be-
- 2. Many thanks, many thanks! I do not wish
- 1. Slowly go, slowly go.
- 2. I beg you will not approach to accompany
- 1. Allow me to see you to the door, or a least to the top of the stairs. Hereafter, I hope you will come again and make me a visit.

2. I shall certainly desire to come. all occasions, which are equally polite, more the ground settles. common, and, as we should think, no more

Missions in the Sandwich Islands.—A correspondent of the Independent says that the

missionary stations. Mr. Hitchcock, from Mobeen in progress in his field of labor. He has February, and continued nearly every day for amine. He mentions also, as a result of the repeople, that their contributions to the cause of benevolence have been considerably increased. During the first seven months of 1848, besides contributing over \$200 for the support of a missionary, their monthly concert contributions amounted to \$230, \$50 of which have been given to the Home Missionary Society, towards the support of a minister of the gospel in Oregon. Accounts of similar success have come from other missionaries. Mr. Kinney has received 75 to the church under his care, Mr. Clark 139, and Mr. Johnson 200 to 300.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE WEST. D Albion, Dane Co., Wisconsin, March 10, 1849. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

It may be gratifying to some of our Sabbathare still flattering prospects held out in our new edge, many have wandered away by themselves, and settled their families where they must be As a farther illustration of Chinese politeness, deprived of the pleasures and benefits of society, or sacrifice their principles upon the un-

> Impressed with the importance of having an-Fon-du-Lac, and may be addressed at Dartthis neighborhood is nearly all claimed or pre- ship, says:empted, and will be in market this spring; but many of the settlers are not able to pay for the land they have claimed, and will therefore sell their improvements for a reasonable sum. This would be more convenient, and in many cases better economy, for those who have families to provide for, than to purchase an entirely new farm, in which case they would have to buy all their eatables for a year or more while they were subduing the wild earth.

To such, however, as wish to brave the wilds of a new country, as the first settlers here did many of whom have thereby made their for tunes, there is now considerable inducement held out from the lands lately purchased of the Indians, lying between Lake Winnebago and Wisconsin River, bounded on the South by Fox River, and consisting of about four millions of acres. There will doubtless be a great rush to that tract of country the coming season, and those who are there first will possess the advantage of choice in their location.

Now I would suggest to the friends who in tend to come West within a few years, the propriety of coming as soon as navigation shall open this spring. Some will probably argue, that they should remain in the eastern country until they shall have earned money to purchase a farm with when they come West. But while they tarry there to earn one dollar, they lose two, if not five, in the choice of their location. Nor is this all, but inasmuch as the land is a late purchase, it is not yet in market; it will doubtless be surveyed as soon as practicable this season, after which it will take another act of Congress to bring it into market, which will postpone the pay day at least another year; and when brought into market, each settler is entitled to a preëmption for another year, which will postpone the pay day, in all probability, will find that every thing is very like the Chinese; three years, in which time an individual with you may possibly notice some slight dissimilar- any degree of prosperity can pay for his land with the avails of his farm; or, if he should not succeed in this, he can sell one eighty-acre lot, with a small improvement, for sufficient to pay for the other lot, and thus secure for himself a farm and a home. Another urgent con-There are other similar questions, used on tending to emigrate from this place as soon as never have ordered the paper sent. Verdict

But those who prefer settling in an older country, where society, with its attendant blessthemselves quite to their liking in this part of the country, or upon the rich prairies of Illinois -the garden of the world-in which interest For the benefit of those who may not have after, we had another and still warmer control third, "What time do you eat your rice?" (or ing field I should rejoice much to see a society

to Fon-du-Lac, then Dartford, then inquire for answers to these questions, quite as common, Delos Maxson, three miles West of Shaw's Ferry, who can give all suitable information concerning the settlement.

Since writing the above, Elder Daniel Babcock has called at my house, and not only approves of what I have written, but also wishes see the spiritual. I then reminded him of the American Board of Commissions for Foreign Davison's description of Illinois. O. P. Hull. was massed by a vote of 36 to 22

REVIVALS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Baptist Register gives some account of an interesting revival of religion at Three Mile Bay, Jefferson County, N. Y. A meeting commenced on the 26th of. three weeks. In the progress of it many wanderers have returned, and over one hundred souls have given evidence of being born again. "We have visited the baptismal waters," says the writer, "nine days almost in succession, and eighty-five willing converts have been buried with Christ in baptism; and some twenty-five others have been received as candidates for the

The same paper mentions a revival at Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., where the Congregational and Baptist Churches held a sort of union meeting. "It is believed, that nearly a hundred were converted to God, and reclaimed from their wanderings."

Revivals are also mentioned at Acton. Ill.. where forty-one were added to the Presbyterian Church, and many more converted; at Lafayette, Mich., where twenty had joined the Congreational Church, and twenty-one the Methodist Episcopal Church; at Erie, Pa., where forty persons including fourteen heads of families. had joined the Baptist Church; at Geneva, where about forty persons connected with the colored congregation of Rev. H. H. Garnett, had been converted; at Chester, N. J., where above fifty, it is hoped, have been converted.

Religious Liberty in France.—One article of the new Constitution of France guaranties to other rallying point, where lands can be pur- all religions equal liberty and equal protection. chased cheaper than in our old settlements, But it seems that some of the Prefects of the I have recently visited our brethren who have Departments, saw fit to construe this article as settled in Marquette county, to inquire into applying "only to forms recognized or salaried their prospects; and I was happy to find them by the State;" and accordingly undertook to maintaining religious worship upon the Sabbath, molest the American Baptist Mission in the and the most of them, I trust, in the enjoyment north of France. But we are glad to learn that of living faith. This society is situated on Fox steps have recently been taken to secure high River, some twenty-five or thirty miles West of official opinions upon the subject, and that the result is most satisfactory. In reply to a letter ford, Marquette Co. It consists of some twelve setting forth the grievances of the unrecognized or fourteen families. The Government land in | churches, M. de Falloux, the Minister of Wor-

"In guarantying to all religions equal liberty and equal protection, the 7th Art. of the Constiof 1848, has not made between those which are recognized by law and those which are not any other distinction than that relating to the salary of their ministers. The right which you demand, (as a minister of a Christian church not recognized by the State,) is therefore incontestable, and there can be no objection to your freely celebrating your own mode of wor-

PREACHING IN UNSANCTIFIED PLACES.—The English papers announce that Rev. James Shore, M. P., was arrested on the 9th of March, at the instance of the Bishop of Exeter, and conveyed to Exeter Jail, for the offense of preaching in a dissenting place of worship. The Dissenters, it is said, are taking up his cause heartily, and are aided by the more liberal portion of the Church Establishment.

A Bill is before the House of Commons, to 'disclergyfy clergymen" of the Church so as to enable them to preach in dissenting chapels without incurring the penalties and costs, for the non-payment of which Rev. Mr. Shore is in Exeter Jail. It is referred to a Select Committee, and is likely to pass the Commons.

Another Theological Seminary.—A Baptist Theological Seminary is soon to be established at Fairmount, one mile north-east of Cincinnati. The site has been obtained, and the grading of the grounds commenced preparatory to building. The location is one of surpassing beauty, and the buildings, it is said, will make a fine appearance, being on a hill, in full view of Cincinnati, Covington, and Cumminsville. Our readers will doubtless remember the recent controversy about the Seminary at Covington, Ky, in which the Kentuckians or pro-slavery interest triumphed. The establishment of this new Seminary in Ohio is probably a result of the controversy.

IMPORTANT DECISION RESPECTING NEWSPA-PERS. Jesper Harding, of Philadelphia, has recovered of Henry D'Wolf, of Bristol, R. I., the amount of nine years subscription to the Inquirer. He proved that the name was on his sideration in this matter, is that our Seventh-day | books, and the papers regularly mailed, and bills. Baptist friends, who are first in the country, not sent from time to time. The defendant denied only have their choice in location, but will be having ordered the paper. The court ruled able to settle together, where they can enjoy that the regular mailing of a newspaper for a the benefits of society and Sabbath privileges. length of time, was at least prima facie evidence In view of the importance of securing such ad- of its reception; and that receiving a paper for vantages, can we not urge with propriety that a certain time and not ordering the name disconthose who are coming West within a year or tinued was sufficient to hold a person liable for two come now. A number of families are in the subscription price, notwithstanding he may for the plaintiff. early of the bridge at the

"A FATHER PLEADING WITH HIS SON."ings, is already established, can accommodate Under this head the Christian Contributor has published a very earnest letter on the subject of slavery, written by a venerable Baptist minister, Rev. Jesse Hartwell, of Perry, Lake Co., Ohio, to his son, Rev. Jesse Hartwell, D. D., of Those intending to emigrate to the new pur- Georgia. Eld. Hartwell is nearly eighty years chase, will do well to land at Sheboigan, thence of age, and from the style in which he pleads with his son, it appears that his feelings are akin to those of the aged patriarch when he mouraed over his son in Egyptian bondage.

A bill has passed the Wiscousin House of Representatives to submit the question of Negro to give his testimony to the correctness of Bro. Suffrege to the people at the next election.

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FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Niagara, with two weeks later intelligence from Europe, arrived at Boston on the 7th inst.

In England, there has been no improvement in the trade for breadstuffs; in fact, prices at all the leading markets have continued to recede. The cholera is fast disappearing; total number of cases has reached 14,304, of which 1,200 were in the metropolitan districts, about 1,100 in the country, and more than 12,000 elsewhere. The total deaths have been 3,464 The weather has been uninterruptedly mild and fine for the season.

The West and South of Ireland seems to be in a deplorable condition. Several frightful murders are reported. The cholera is committing extensive ravages. In Limerick, to compensate for their sad and distressing visitation, the farmers have commenced tilling the ground and the potato is again planted to a greater ex tent. The attachipent of the Irish to this their precarious mode of sustenance, cannot be eradi-

The Hungarian war proceeds with unrelenting fury. The Magyars have adopted a guerrilla warfare, and Prince Windisgrätz no longer taking the field, but remaining at Buda, showing that the war has only just commenced.

The King of Holland has been removed from the scene of impending strife on the Continent, having expired on the 17th ult. His son, now the arrest of Jones and the recovery of the King William III., was in London at the time, property. but immediately proceeded to his dominion, where probably he has peaceably ascended the

Austria has taken the most extraordinary and unlooked for step. The Diet of Kremsier. which was convoked by the late Emperor, has been dismissed, after having promulgated a Constitution, not only for the countries represented at Kremsier, but for the whole Austrian Empire. The great object which has been kept in view by the designers of this Constitution is, the making of all Austria into a free, independent, indivisible, indissoluble Constitutional Monarchy. The press is not allowed to be put under censorship. The complete equality and toleration of all religions, the independence of every church and sect in the management of its own property and affairs, the extension of education to all languages, and its prosecution as government work, are especially secured. whose Constitution approaches nearer to that of the American Senate and House of Representatives, than the Legislative Assembly of any

At Rome, every preparation is being made for the expected war with Austria. On the 27th of February, the Assembly voted the abolition of the Holy Office. The temporal power of the Pope is at an end. By order of the present Roman Government, it is stated, the prisons of the Holy Office, as the Inquisition was blasphemously called, have been visited and the prison ers liberated. In a gloomy dungeon was found a wretched bishop of Egypt, condemned under Pope Leo XII.; he had nearly lost the use of his legs from long incarceration. Two nuns were among the prisoners; they were removed to a charitable institution.

The Paris papers of the latest dates contain the following startling information, about which it is hoped there is some mistake:-

"In the Convent of Spello, an official letter from the Court at Gaeta to the Superior, has been lately discovered. The following are some passages of this appeal to the massacre: 'The Liberals, the Jacobins, the Carbonari, and the Republicans, are people of like kind; they wish to destroy religion and its ministers. In our turn, we must disperse the remains of al this race. Continue to embrace with your zeal those of your order and the inhabitants of the country. Advise them not to fail at the sacred rendezvous which will be announced to them by the sound of the alarm-bell, and then let each one, without pity, bury his steel in the breasts of the profaners of our holy religion. Bid them repeat their vows to exterminate our enemies, not excepting their children, in order to avoid the revenge which they might hereafter attempt upon us. In a word, prepare all, so that when we raise the cry of reaction, it may be repeated everywhere without fear.'

COL. FREMONT'S EXPEDITION.

The following particulars of Col. Fremont's disastrous expedition, are gathered by the St Louis Republican from Mr. J. W. Folger, who left Santa Fe on the 24th of February, and reached St. Louis on the 29th of March:-

The published letters from Col. Fremont and his friends left him ascending a mountain and within five or six miles of the summit. But this elevation he never reached. A storm came up, which forced him to retreat, and to seek shelter in the valley below. Here, it is said, the snow drifted, and accumulated to the depth of thirty or forty feet, and the party lost all their animals, and were compelled to leave their entire outfit. The snow covered the animals and every thing else from view, and Col. about the 1st of July next, declare a farther F. and his party were driven to seek safety on the sides of the mountain.

two others, volunteered to seek succor from the nearest settlements; and it was arranged that they should return in twenty days. As they failed to do so, however, Col. Fremont and one or two others resolved upon attempting to reach Taos; and on the sixth day from their leaving camp, they overtook Williams and one of his companions. The other, (Mr. King, of the District of Columbia,) was represented to have died of the exposure and of hunger, and in the extremity to which they were driven, the survivors were forced to eat a part of his body.

aid, provisions and horses, and then set out in search of his party. But more than one-third of his men had, in the interval of his absence. died from exposure and hunger; and one or two had given out, and were left to die, when he came up with them. Capt. Cathcart, of the English army, was among the survivors. Col. Fremont lost his whole outfit—his mules, instruments, baggage, and every thing else of value. distant day.

On his arrival at Santa Fe he was furnished with horses by the Quartermaster, and with stores by the Commissary of the United States, and after recruiting his party he again set off for California—taking the route pursued by Col. Cook in 1847. He and his party have suffered terribly in this expedition, and it will be a warning to all others never to attempt such a ourney in mid-winter.

THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS.—A man named Henry T. Jones was arrested in New York last week, on suspicion of being concerned in stealing the Government Jewels. At his house, 121 diamonds of various sizes, 143 pearls, together which had been presented to Commodore Bid- cattle carried off. dle by the Emperor of Russia, and a gold snuffoox presented by the Governor of Morocco, had been melted down into bars. The settings of the diamonds and pearls had been removed and Washington have indicted Tom Hand as the individual who stole the jewels, and it is believed that Henry T. Jones proceeded to Washington and brought on the jewels to New York. He recently commenced a suit against George Wilkes for having stated that he was implicated found an indictment against him for slander,

Mysterious Sickness.—A mysterious sickness prevails in Milbury and Sutton, Mass. The, patient is seized with severe cold and shivering, and in a few moments becomes insensible. After this he complains of his head and back. There has been one case of death in less than twelve hours; others have lived twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and one case continued two weeks. In Sutton, a man 40 or been twenty deaths in the two towns of this | hands, were killed, and others injured. malady. The Boston Traveler says that a merwas carried to his home insensible.

ler, of March 31st, says that the lad Adams, ten years of age, charged with setting fire under the Park-st. Church, and to the stable of S. Child & Co., Harrison-av., was examined in the first case, and \$2,000 in the second. The boy's previous good character was established by a arge number of witnesses. The defense of the The Quebec Mercury, of March 27, says that the influence of what is called "Pyromania," controllable desire to set fires.

SLAVES IN CALIFORNIA.—The National Era tion, are taking slaves with them. One company went through Washington a few days since, 515; of colored 315. with eight or ten slaves. We may state also, on good authority, that arrangements are in progress in this country for the establishment in California of a press to advocate the Pro-Slavery side of the Territorial question." The Era adds, that an Anti-Slavery paper will also shortly be established at San Francisco by Mr. Crane, recently of the Richmond Southerner.

telegraphic wires for Europe via Behring's been restored to what they were six months agou Straits, should go first from St. Louis to San Franthrough Mexico and all the capitals in South Oregon and the Russian settlements to the Straits, thence through all the chief cities of Eastern Asia, Calcutta, Bombay, &c., to Jerusalienna, Paris, and London.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS .- The Canal Board, at Albany, have been engaged in re- army of about 12,000 men, and marched on the viewing the Rates of Toll established by the 10th of February against the Dominicans-but Board last year, and, after mature deliberation, with what success had not been ascertained. have determined upon making some important reductions for the coming year on property received from the West. A reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. has been agreed upon on corn and corn-meal, and 25 per cent. on barley, oats, and bloom iron. Last year corn meal was charged 3 mills per 1,000 pounds per mile; this year it will pay 2 mills. Barley, oats, and bloom iron, the United States, for the construction of a last year paid 4 mills per 1,000 pounds per National Road to the Pacific, upon the plan mile; this year they are charged 3 mills.

CANAL BANK.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Albany, under date of that the Receiver of the Canal Bank will, on or dividend of 40 cents on the dollar on notes or bills of this Bank. It will be remembered that was paid on the bills. Those who are familiar | Peace for the County of Suffolk. with the assets of the Bank are very sanguine that the Receiver will be able to pay the depositors a dividend of 30 cents on the dollar.

The Newark Advertiser of the 6th inst. says. that John King, a respectable colored man of some 50 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in his house yesterday, while the family were all absent, and was not discovered until He was to have been married this evening. He 30, about 8 o'clock. has always been a sober, industrious, peaceable Col. Fremont made his way to Tsos, obtained man. Within a few years he has been a

Methodist preacher among the people of color. He was a widower, owned a little property, and leaves a family.

The Cincinnati book trade is declared by the aged 87. papers of the Queen City to be growing into great importance, sufficient, they say, to make New York to incorporate the People's Bathing that city one of the principal book marts at no and Washing Association of the City of New

SUMMARY

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says:-Checks on the Utica City Bank, having the appearance of Bank notes, and evidently intended to be passed as the notes of the Bank, are in circulation. We have seen some of the 10s which require some scrutiny to discover their real character. When carefully read, it will be found a check on the Utica City Bank. These checks are drawn to the order of J. J. Hinman and D. G. Barnes, by Jno. E. Hinman.

A Mexican paper says that the Apache Indians lately made an irruption in the Depart with three pounds of gold in bars, were found ment of Sonora, committing the most horrid buried in the cellar. One large bottle of ottar ravages. They were 100 in number, and deof roses, containing nearly a quart, was also stroyed three several detachments of armed men found. The original bottle had been substituted sent against them. 73 Mexicans were slain by the one found. The scabbard of the sword during the foray, and from 800 to 1,000 head of

There are plenty of exaggerated reports of cholera at the West. The steamboat Wm. Noble came up from New Orleans to Louisville last week. It was rumored that fifty persons deposited in a tin box. The Grand Jury of died on the passage, but it turns out that there were only six out of 229 passengers. Nothing is gained by such fright. Keep cool, and the disease will not be half so likely to catch you.

The ship Christoval Colon sailed from New York for California on the 6th of January, full in the robbery, and in the course of the present of passengers. When four days out, she en week the Grand Jury would probably have countered a terrific hurricane, which lasted 36 hours, and came near being the end of her. which has been completely done away with by The vessel was badly injured, much of her rig- the 27th, there were 66 cases of cholera and 15 ging and all of her deck load lost. She has deaths. gone to Rio Janeiro to refit.

> The Democrats of St. Louis have had a grand mass meeting at which resolutions were adopted claiming that Congress has the right to prohibit slavery in Territories, and approving of the course of the Missouri delegation in Congress in not signing Mr. Calhoun's into a hay cutter.

The New Orleans papers of the 29th ult. contain the particulars of the explosion of the new 50 years of age, one of the Overseers of the steamboat Defiance, below New Orleans, while Poor, was taken as he was on the point of going on her first trip, with three ships in tow. Mr. to meeting, and died on Monday. There have McFarland, the first engineer, and three of the

Twenty-six persons are reported as having chant of that city was seized upon 'Change on died of cholera in St. Louis during the week Monday with precisely similar symptoms, and ending March 19. In addition to the above, the Register states that ten cases have been reported at his office in the same period, in which the THE YOUNG INCENDIARY.—The Boston Travler, of March 31st, says that the lad Adams

et at his office in the same period, in which the patients have recovered or are in a convalencent the address at the Agricultural and Horticultural and Horticult

Capt. Stephen Jellerson, of the brig Levant of Bath, Maine, has been convicted at Charles. Police Court, and held for trial at the Munici-killing a Portuguese seaman whom he supposed to be a mutineer, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and five dollars fine.

deed is that the accused was at the time under the heaviest fall of snow, this winter, was from Sunday noon until Monday evening incessant or fire-madness, which was stated to be an un- ly, adding to the existing supply a surface of about two feet where it was not drifted by the

In the Philadelphia Methodist Conference says: "We are told that several slave droves there are 41,204 white members and probationhave been sent out from the South, and that in- ers, and 248 local preachers; 9,307 colored dividuals, as well as companies, from that sec- members and probationers, and 43 colored local preachers. Increase of whites over last year

> The Boston Transcript says that the ship fever has made its appearance in the Alms-House of Roxbury (Mass.) and other adjacent cities, having been brought there by newly arrived imhas thus far proved unusually fatal.

The Lowell Courier says that on the first of the present month the wages of the operatives TELEGRAPH FOR THE WORLD.—Prof. John D. upon the corporations of that city, were raised heavy; Ohio Butter is 7 a 9c., State 12 a 18c. Cheese from Pierce, of Marshall, Mich, proposes that the from twenty to twenty-five per cent., having 6 to 8c. Best Orange County Butter retails at 25 to 28c.,

The Bostonians have an establishment on cisco, and there divide so as to send one branch Deer Island where sick emigrants are taken care of. There are now about 400 there, mostly America to Rio de Janeiro; and the other by Irish. The school connected with the establishment has 50 pupils.

Ship York, with the Pacific Mining Company, lem; there divide again, and one branch extend | 38 in number; brigs Taranto, with the Shawmut to Cairo, and ultimately to the Cape of Good | Company, of 62; Canonicus, with 54, and Hope, and the other to Smyrna, Constantinople, Planet, with 27 passengers, all cleared at Boston on one day for San Francisco.

Recent news has been received from Hayti to the effect that the President had raised an

The schooner Pearl, of Booth Bay, was cut down by a field of ice near Portland, Monday. April 2, and the Captain and four of the crew are supposed to have been drowned.

The Senate of Missouri has passed a bill granting a right of way through that State to

proposed by Senator Benton. Gov. Pennington has declined the appointment as Governor of Minesota Territory, to which he was appointed without his privity, on April 6, says he has good authority for stating the rejection of Mr. McGoughey. Hon. Alex-dolph, N. V. Hull, J. Ayers, Jr., L. H. Babcock, Russell ander Ramsay, of Pa., is appointed in his place.

Robert Morris, Jr., of Boston, a colored member of the Suffolk Bar, has received a com-In this emergency, Bill Williams, a hardy on the 24th of January last a dividend of 60 cts. mission from Gov. Briggs, as a Justice of the

> Among the petitions presented to the Ohio Legislature, on the 15th ult., was one by Mr. Dimmock, of the practical printers of Columbus, for protection against Rats.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt in Hopkinton, R. I., and Stonington, Ct., on Friday night, March 30.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly this noon, having evidently been dead 24 hours. felt in New Bedford on Friday evening, March

> Mrs. Martha Paine, aged 79 years, was burned to death at Morristown, N. J., the other day by her clothes taking fire.

March Farrington, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Delhi, Delaware Co., on the 1st inst.,

A bill has been passed by the Legislature of

A letter received at New London, Ct., from Capt. Brown of the ship Haunibal reports that a general and terrible gale nad occurred in the South Pacific, by which a great number of ves-

sels were driven ashore, with the loss of many lives, some say one thousand. The bark Express, bound for California, was

spoken on Sunday, Feb. 11. She had been 38 days out, and five days in a gale of wind; had thrown most of her deck-load overboard, as she was too deep. The captain said he was going

The Free Soilers of Michigan will hold State Convention at Jackson, on the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Michigan, designating as the holidays to be observed in respect to the protesting of notes, Christmas, New Years, Thanksgiving, and the Fourth of July.

The Presbyterian church and the adjoining cademy at Quincy, Fla., were set on fire, March 23d, by a negro slave, by way of revenge on his master, and destroyed.

Henry B. Anthony, Editor of the Providence Journal, is elected Governor of Rhode Island by a very large majority.

A valuable copper mine is said to have been recently discovered on the farm of Mr. Henry Gitt, in Adams Co.. Pa.

The cholera has appeared in Harrison Co. Ind. At Clarksville, Tenn., from the 20th to

The next Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, will be held in Oswego, N. Y., on the 11th of

A little boy in Centerville, Mass., recently had the ends of three fingers cut off by getting them | For every Clergyman-For every School District-For every

Mr. John Smith, an Episcopal missionary in China, has been nominated by Queen Victoria, to the Bishoprick of Hong Kong.

The canals of the State of New York, it is said, will be opened between the 25th of April and the 1st of May.

Died, at Amoy, China, December 6, 1848 Rev. John Lloyd, member of the Mission of the Presbyterian Board, aged 35 years.

Hon. Henry Clay has consented to deliver

Gen. Taylor has notified Governor Fish of his acceptance of an invitation to attend the State Fair at Syracuse, next fall.

There have been about thirty cases of the small pox at South Berwick, Me., during the past winter, several of which proved fatal.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Hickman, Ky., on the night of the 12th ult.

Wool is now raised in South Carolina for ex-

An attempt is to be made this season to navigate regularly the Wisconsin River.

The cholera prevails to an alarming degree at Iberville. La.

New York Market, Monday, April 9.

news by the steamer; good Western and State brands bring 56 a 4 75, pure Genesee 5 50. Meal 2 50 a 2 56 for in this school. Jersey. Rye Flour 2 87 a 3 00 -GRAIN-Wheat Genmigrants. It is of a very malignant type, and esee about 1 20; Ohio 1 00. Corn is also lower; 50 a 51c. for white and mixed; 53 a 55 for flat and round yellow round Jersey sold at 54c. for yellow, and 50c. for white Rye is 59c. Barley 62c. Oats 33 a 35 for River. PRO VISIONS-Pork 8 50 and 10 50. Beef is dull; 100 barand other varieties 19 a 25c. White Honey, strained, retails at 20c., wholesale 10 a 13c.; in the comb, wholesale 10 a

MARRIED,

In Hopkinton, R. I., April 1st, by Eld. S S. Griswold In Whitesville, N. Y., March 26th, by Eld. N. V. Hull

JOHN R. HARTSHORN, M. D., of Alfred, to Miss CYNTHIA S WHITE, of Whitesville.

DIED,

In Almond, N. Y., March 24th, 1849, Mr. BENJAMIN COT full hope of an eternity of blessedness.

In Alfred, N. Y., March 29th, JANE A. PIERCE, wife of Capt. Ira Pierce, and daughter of Eld. Spencer Sweet. She was in the 27th year of her age, was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, and peacefully fell

In Andover, March 20th, widow Lois Tanner, in her 82d ear. She professed faith in Christ when sixteen years old, and her life was a beautiful exemplification of the purity of her faith. She fell asleep peacefully leaning on the promise of her blessed Lord. While interring this mother in Israel, I was shown the

grave of the first white person buried in Allegany County. This grave was made in 1798. In Westerly, R. I., March 29th, JONATHAN BLIVEN, SOI of the late Edward Bliven, deceased, 18 years of age.

LETTERS.

Daniel Coon. O. P. Hull, M. Wardner, N. Spencer, S. Snowberger, Wm. Strong, S. S. Griswold, A. A. F. Ran-Maxson, A. H. Main, E. P. Larkin (sent,) E. C. Green (all

John Lirkin, Dan'l Pierce, Lewiston, Ill. F. Greenman, Townsend, O. J. Goodrich, Milton, Wis. Geo. 8. Burdick, " John Stillman, Teotsa, Wis. 2 00 B. R. F. Randolph, E. R. Saunders, Philips Creek Joel Maxson, Little Genesee, Geo. Potter, 2 00 Alfred Barber, G. G. Hamilton, N. Spencer, East Winfield. V. Coon, Philadelphia, 5 00 N. Rogers, Williamsburgh; C. S. Benson, New York, 2 00 Alex. Brandon, L. H. Babcock, DeRuyter. 2'00 2 00 Russell Maxson, Preston, Dan'l Lewis, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 Willard F. Prosser, J. Crandall, Fall River, Mass. 2 00 R. Wooden, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 J. Avers, Jr. M. Foster.

Snowhill Society, Quincy, Pa. 2 00

Hiram Boyd, Cussewago, Pa. 2 00 T. H. Dunn, Meadville, Pa. 2 00

Luc'a Hurrane, Rosendale, Wis. 1 00

BASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern.
Association will be held with the Church in Pawcatuck, R. I., on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, at 101 o'clock; A. M. Introductory Discourse by Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J.; alternate, Samuel Da-

vison, of Farmington, Illinois. S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Executive Committee the Eastern Association will hold its annual session on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, the lecture-room of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Pawcatuck, R. I. at 104 o'clock, A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD

P. S. Churches are requested to specify in their associational letters the amount they will raise for missi poses within the limits of the Association for the

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the town of Genesce, county of Allegany, N. Y. Said farm codsists of 280 acres of first-rate land, 175 of which is level ann the remainder gradually rising side-hill; all of which susceptible of cultivation, mostly adapted to grazing parposes. About 75 acres, however, is a gravely quick soil as productive of wheat and corn, as any in the southern part of said county. Upon said farm is about 100 acres improve ment, two framed barns, and a large two-story framed house well inclosed, lately built, and conveniently calculated. There are two good wells of water upon said farm, and it is also abundantly supplied with numerous brooks and springs. Said farm is situated in a good neighborhood, and convenie to school, and the central place of business for the western surpassed by any in the township or vicinity. To those wishing to purchase a good farm, the present opportunity cash; or, if desired, by paying one-half of the purchase purchasers for any reasonable length of credit. A carried view of the premises by a discerning individual, is only requisite to a thorough conviction that an investment made under such favorable terms as the subscriber offers, is but safe and a fair speculation. For farther information, address the subscriber. P. M. at West Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y. or inquire at his house. JARED MAXSON GENESEE, December 20th. 1848.

"Will not the enlightened and liberal furnish their clergy men with a copy, as an indispensable volume in their libra

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 atqualified to give instruction in the English Language. The copious information which that work embodies, on all topics connected with Etymology—the extreme exactness, as well as the number, extent, and fullness of the definitions which it furnishes to every important word, render it a mine of property of every district school, the effect, as regards the felt, in the increased skill of the teacher, and the higher at tainments of his pupils, in the most important part of educaion—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

UNION ACADEMY.

E. P. LARKIN, Principal. . Miss S. E. CRANDALL, Preceptress

Opened March 12th, 1849. THE Trustees of this Academy beg leave to say to the I inhabitants of West Jersey in particular, and the public in general, that the universally acknowledged and deeply regretted want of such an institution in this section of country, especially by those desiring to give their children and those whom they represent, in commencing a school that shall be conducted on such a plan, and governed by such principles, as to meet their entire wants in these respects

The Trustees of this Academy consider themselves bound ASHES-Pots \$6 81; Pearls 7 00. - FLOUR AND to see the following principles observed, and strictly carried out, in the conduct of the school:-First. Nothing sectarian shall be taught or counten

Second. Equal advantages shall be afforded to every stu on the first and seventh days of each week.

Fourth. No efforts shall be wanting to make the advan County, New Jersey, three and a half miles West of Bridge

ton, the county seat, and 12 miles South-east of Salem; amidst an industrious, enterprising, and moral community, and removed from the vices ever attendant on large villages

invariably in advance, either by payment or satisfactory arrangement. No admittance for less than half a term. Board can be had in families at from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per those desiring them.

The Winter Term of the first year will commence the first Monday in December. Each term will continue four

HON. LEWIS HOWELL, President. REV. G. M. LANGWORTHY. REV. S R KOLLOOK, Greenwich. REV. DAVID CLAWSON, Marlboro.

DR. WM. B. EWING, Greenwich. THOMAS E. HUNT, Greenwich. ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, Bridgeton. F. G. BREWSTER, Bridgeton. JOHN T. DAVIS.

To Clergymen and their People. ALL CLERGYMEN who will send their address to Messen

omstock & Company, Ng. 21 Courtland-street-(after the 1st of May No. 57 John-street)—New York, shall be for nished gratuitously, for their family use, with a Balve of of long or short standing. In burns, or pains and swelling of nearly all descriptions, its effects are charming, and amost beyond belief. This Salve has already been used by 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 fellows of Laylin. Wis. \$4 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52 by its sale, feel called upon by a sense or unity to the existence of low-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called OOM 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 from they may also thereby relieve many suffering poor brethers 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, Childhigh, Chafe or Galls, Chaps, Tetter, Pimple, Blotch, Felms, Ukars, Sprains, Erysipelas, Cuts, Bruises, Ray and Tenthalism, Mumps, Sore Throat, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, Baks, Rheum, Barber's Itch, Carbuncle, Eruption, Sore Eyes, Lids, Weak Sight, Sore Lips, Punctures, Biles and Wards, Fever Pains, Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rhemonius, The Dolonger, Agus, in Fare, and Breast, Parks, Sare, Russ, Chaps, Chaps, Carbon, Sare, Russ, Chaps, Chaps, Chaps, Chaps, Chaps, Carbon, Chaps, Ch Doloureux, Ague in Face, and Breast, Feyer Gares, L. Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Brown Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Drawn for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds for Calif.

General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c.

Though we have named numerous affections arranged has taught us that they are not too many. It will be sary to know that this article is the only one we have mend; but must caution against some imitation by like

We will present it to the poor who have actual post of the

Mispellaneous.

eld with the Church in Pawamek, R. C. th. 0002 LISTA he fourth Sabhath in ad fonmus intermitation G. GRAHAMI. A GUISWOLD, Our See The Spring is coming it is! The snow is melting away, and birds which fled, as Summer sped, For fields more green and gay, Have come again to their native plain, To cheer us with their song, And they sit upon the forest-tree And sing there all day long The Spring is coming—it is! And flowers will soon be here With perfume rare to fill the air,

And bid our spirits "cheer; And the vernal grass will spring, And the forest-trees look gay; The hills shall ring with songs we sing, This merry April day. The Spring is coming it is!

Let every heart rejoice, Chime in with Nature's voice; hand every ill away, And seek relief from every grief On Nature's holiday. [Tribune.

United States Postage, according to the Act approved March 3, 1849.

The inland postage, for 300 miles and under is 10 cents an ounce; for half an ounce and les

The inland postage for greater distances than 300 miles, is 20 cents an ounce; 10 cents for half an ounce and under. The whole postage by the British or Ameri

can mail steamers, from or to Great Britain or Ireland, is 28 cents an ounce; 24 cents for a single bounce or less. Trinited States inland postage, whatever

monty the distance, on letters sent by the r mem steamers to foreign countries, other than whick at Britain or Ireland, is 10 cents an ounce; cents the single half ounce. The postage, by the American steamers, to

foreign countries, other than Great Britain or Ireland, or letters to be sent through the British mail, is 42 cents an ounce; 21 cents the single half ounce. To and by Bremen, from the post, and the

reverse, 48 cents an ounce; 24 cents the single half ounce. The inland postage to be added. To and from Havana, 25 cents an ounce; 12 1.2 cents single.

To and from Chagres, 40 cents an ounce; 20 cents single.

To and from other places on the Pacific, 80 cents an ounce; 40 cents single. To and from the West Indies (except Ha-

vana) and islands in the Gulf of Mexico, 20 cents; 10 cents single, with inland postage.

Any fractional excess over an ounce is always to be regarded as an ounce.

. The above postage may be prepaid or not, at the option of the sender; except to foreign countries, other than Great Britain or Ireland And where the letters pass through the Bremen Post Office, in most cases, the whole postage may be prepaid. (See table 1, exhibit D Senate document, Executive, No. 25, 30th Congress, 2d session.)

A postage of six cents is charged on letters and pacquets brought into the United States in any private ship or vessel, or carried from one port therein to another, if they are to be delivered at the Post Office where the same shall arconveyed by any (private) ship or vessel beyond this passage: sea, or from any port to another in the United |

way letter. Way letters are those brought to the land is about 190 miles-Cape Forward a Post Office by the post riders, and other car- being the southernmost point of the South riers of the mail, whose duty it is to receive American Continent—the Island of Cape Horn them, when presented more than one mile from being over 100 miles farther South. The Straits

of advertising, which is not to exceed four cents trance. The land is low on both sides, like a for each letter, in addition to the regular post- rolling prairie. Towards the middle and West Lumber \$120 per 1,000, and not 2,000 feet for

letter carriers employed in cities for the de- River. livery of letters, or for receiving them to be deposited in the Post Office.

1,900 square inches are conveyed from one the western end he was visited on shore by more so abundant, and many of the necessaries of a Post Office to another in the same State for one than a thousand, who were very peaceable and cent; and any distance not more than 100 miles friendly. at the same rate, and 1 1-2 cent for any greater About 120 miles from the eastern entrance is distance. One quarter's postage is always to Port Famine, so named by the English naviga- from all quarters of the Pacific." be paid in advance by those who receive news tor Cavendish, who in 1587 rescued the only papers by post. The sea postage on newspa- survivor of a colony of 400 Spaniards, who had

more than 1-2 cent for the delivery of news-crops. When the place was visited by Cavenpapers. The postage on newspapers not sent dish, he found only one individual alive, whom from the office of publication is required to be he carried to England. All the rest had perprepaid, and the whole postage, in all cases, ished by famine but 23, who set out by land for when they are directed to foreign countries. exceeding one sheet, are subject to three cents Had this colony been composed of such men territory is five to one of females, and the labor in the Treasury Office, Washington, died one sellers in every part of the country.

Mr. John H. Warren, Clerk to the Solicitor three cents through the local Book in the Treasury Office, Washington, died one sellers in every part of the country. Handbills, circulars, and advertisements, not heard of. be prepaid. The sea postage on price currents our western wilderness, so far from suffering of females is as much needed in cooking, &c., is three cents, with inland postage added when famine, they would have converted Patagonia at the gold regions, as the males. There have 100 per annum, and about 100 applicants were

so transported. The law makes no distinction into a fruitful country, and Philipville would been more marriages the last few months than of handbills, circulars, advertisements or price have in time become a large city. It has a fine in ten years previous, in this country. The currents, when regulating sums to be paid to harbor, abundance of fish, game, and wild squaws, before they will go to the gold region,

they exceed two sheets, or a superfices of 1,900 masts for line of battle ships. state inches, they are to be charged with the The valleys are clothed with a luxuriant 110 men to squaws. The consequence is, that the rates of postage as that on magazines and verdure. The clover fields of Pennsylvania, if the poor Indians will soon be left without any by law, to the Department of the Interior. pamphlets. All pamphlets, magazines, periodi-suffered to grow a few seasons unmowed, would class of females from which they can choose, as

three cents, with the above rates added when In the night they were disturbed by a loud roartransported inland. There is to be paid on ing, which he afterwards found was the South pamphlets sent to or received from Great American lion. Britain and Ireland, one cent for each ounce or fractional excess. Letter carriers employed in cities are not to receive more than 1-2 cent for the delivery of pamphlets.

Post Office, Washington, D. C., 21st March, 1849.

EASTERN AFRICA-ITS CLIMATE.

Quite recently the English have made a settlement at Aden, near the Red Sea. Having about them, and one of their first discoveries was a river where none was marked upon a chart, and upon this they steamed three hundred miles without finding the least obstruction. ture. Having now passed round this continent, let us look up into the interior. For half a century valuable for dying and architectural purposes, Other rivers pour into this tributary waters of the flames. such volume as must have required hundreds country teems with a dense population.

In many places its banks rise boldly a thousand powdered salt, the animal soon dies in convulfeet, thickly covered with the richest vegetation | sions. of tropical climes. But all this vast and sublime country, this scope of rich fertility and ro-

It seems impossible for an Englishman to breathe and his wife, scarcely a year his junior, on their indication of the natural obstinacy and stupidity that air. So dreadful is it—so small the chance of life, that criminals in England have been offered pardon on condition of volunteering in making a fortune in the gold diggins as any of this service, more terrible than that of gather- the many young men that are destined for the ing the poison from the fabled Upas. This same place, and his withered and aged partner country, tempting as it is, can only be penetrat- talked eloquently of the enjoyments she anticied at the risk of life, and it is melancholy to pated on her return with an abundance of the think, that those who have given us the meager rich metal to her children some years hence. information that we have, did so at the sacrifice [Simmond's Col. Mag. of their lives.

STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

As these Straits are to be navigated by some rive; and two cents are added to the rates of vessels to California, the following account of postage if designed to be conveyed to any place. them, by Capt. Morrell, in his book of voyages, And postmasters are to receive one cent for published in 1832, by the Harpers, may interest every letter or pacquet received by them to be some persons. He had been six times through

The Straits are about 375 miles in length. Their source forming an elbow, or two sides of One cent is to be added to the rate of each a right angled triangle. The distance across at the eastern entrance are six and seven leagues There is charged upon letters and other mat- wide, and have from 15 to 30 fathoms of water. ter delivered from steamboats, except news- The tide on the Atlantic rises about 16 feet, papers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, and about 8 feet on the Pacific. The passage the same rates as if they had been transmitted is safe for vessels of any size, and the navigation pleasant and easy. There are many safe Drop letters, or letters placed in any Post and commodious harbors all the way through. porches and whale boats. Office for delivery there, are charged two cents. Wood and water can be procured with ease, Advertised letters are charged with the cost etables, and birds and deer at the eastern enit becomes hilly and mountainous, some parts sale or to be had even at that price. Immi-

> The country is well peopled. Near the eastern end of the Straits, Capt. Morrell saw about

pers is three cents each, with the above rates been settled here in 1581, to form a nucleus for added when transported inland. Newspapers the protection of Spanish commerce. The may be mailed or delivered at any Post Office place was named Philipville, in honor of the Ireland on the payment of two cents. Letter settlers were left without sufficient provisions, carriers employed in cities are not to receive and did not pay sufficient attention to their

celery, and the finest trees I ever saw; oaks, make efforts to get white husbands, which they Newspapers are defined in the 16th section beeches, and cedars, five to seven feet in diamesoon obtain in the present state of affairs.

The left section beeches, and cedars, five to seven feet in diameson obtain in the present state of affairs.

"Father Manaque, the Catholic priest of them would make the finest of the control of the

self by then one ounce, and one cent additional but slightly decayed, and with little labor could prominence. Some of the most ugly and of not less than 1-2 ounce being regarded as an The Captain made an excursion into the coun- accumulated fortunes in a week."

ounce. The sea postage on each pamphlet is try, of which he gives an interesting account.

THE SALAMANDER.

The ancients have described a lizard that is bred from heat, that lives in the flames, and feeds upon the fire, as its proper nourishment. It is needless to say, there is no such animal existing; and that, above all others, the modern salamander has the least affinity to such an animal. The fact is, that when the animal is exonce obtained a foothold, they began to push posed to the fire, drops of milky fluid ooze through all the pores of the skin. The same circumstance, however, occurs whenever it is handled. This fluid seems to be of an acrid na-

The salamander, best known in Europe, is from eight to eleven inches long; usually black, the English government has been expending spotted with yellow; and when taken in the lives and treasures in a partial exploration. hand, feeling cold to a great degree. The They have found that this whole tract of coun- black water mewt being reckoned among the try is one of amazing fertility and beauty, number. The idle report of its being inconabounding in gold and all sorts of tropical sumable by fire, has caused many of these poor vegetation. There are hundreds of woods, in- animals to be burnt-but we can not say as philosophical martyrs—since scarce any philosnot found in other portions of the world. opher would think it necessary to make the ex-Through it for thousands of miles sweeps a periment. When thrown into the fire, the aniriver, from three to six miles broad, with clear mal is seen to burst with the heat of its situawater, and of unsurpassed depth, flowing on at tion, and to eject its fluids. And we are gravely a rate of two or three miles an hour, without told in the "Philosophical Transactions," that rock, shoal, or snag, to interrupt its navigation. this is a method the animal has to extinguish bears a resemblance to the epidemic that was

of miles to be collected, yet they seem scarcely of life, that they will live several hours after the headache in the afternoon, and came from school to enlarge it. This river pours its waters into loss of the head; they also sustain the want of just at night, saying he did not feel very well fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, the Atlantic, through the most magnificent delta food in a most surprising manner. One of them, and was all of a flutter. Spon there was loss of by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon and was all of a flutter. in the world, consisting perhaps of a hundred brought from the Indies, lived here months with- muscular power manifest, the knee bending and mouths, extending probably five hundred miles out any other nourishment than what it receive giving way as he tried to walk, and he falling. along the coast, and mostly broad, deep, and ed from licking a piece of earth, on which it There seemed to be a general prostration, and navigable for steamboats. Upon this river are was brought over. Another was kept by Seba he was soon very delirious. In the night he scattered cities, some of which are estimated to in an empty vial, without any food, for six was taken in a fit of short duration, followed by contain a million of inhabitants, and the whole months. And Ledi tells of a large one, brought loss of voice and consciousness; in the morning from Africa, which lived for eight months, fast- small purple spots appeared under the skin, and Far in the interior, in the very heart of the ing in like manner. Indeed, as many of this in about 33 hours from the time he was taken continent, is a nation in an advanced state of kind, both salamanders and lizards, are torpid, ill he was a corpse. The disease entirely bafcivilization. The grandeur and beauty of por- or nearly so, during winter, the loss of their ap- fled the skill of the physicians, and none could tions of the country through which the Niger petite for so long a time is less surprising. If tell what it was. makes its sweeping circuit, are indescribable. wetted with vinegar, however, or sprinkled with

sion. He need not fear the incursions of the the history of men, and women too, that is inex- suicide. white man there, for over this whole lovely country moves one dread malaria, and to the white man it is the "valley of the shadow of immense number of persons from all quarters place, the conduct of this self-sacrificing daugh- so long a time been in use, is felt to be unequal to the adof the Union, on their way to the gold regions ter would have been considered in the highest In expedition after expedition, sent out from of California. We saw in the street, yesterday, degree heroic, even by those who make merway from some county in Illinois, to California. of the African race. The old man was as buoyant in the hope of They had sold their farm, and proposed to make the entire trip by land. They were willing to endure all the privations, exposure, and hardships consequent upon such a journey, under the consolation, and cheered by the prospect of returning in a few years, rich in gold. They had built their air castle, and even age and infirmity did not mantle any part of it with the moss or ivy of doubt or distrust as to the re-St. Louis Republican, March 22.

of San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1849, says:

sent holder has refused \$10,000. Other sales marriage had taken place on Sunday. have been made, some nine or ten, in which property has advanced in equal proportion. The influx of population is already so great that there are nearly 300 people (although it is the rainy season) sleeping out in tents and under

"The rent of a room fifteen feet square is and abundance of fish, and anti-scorbutic veg- fifty dollars per week. Board, with space sufficient to spread a mattrass on, is fifteen dollars per week. Carpenters wages \$10 per day. Not more than two cents to be paid to the of it resembling the scenery of the Hudson grants from the coast of South America are daily arriving; one thousand at least are expected within the next few days.

"Such a state of affairs as here exists never Newspapers of and under the superfices of 200 Indians, all on horseback; and towards before existed. Mexican coin and gold dust are rapidly increasing population are so scarce, that the relative value of the precious metals is almost nominal. Capitalists are still pouring in

Women in California.—If the thirst for gold seeking has been unfortunately strong enough on our side of the continent, to cause the disin the United States to or from Great Britain or reigning monarch of Spain. The unfortunate ruption of domestic ties, either positive or contemplated, it would seem that in the gold region itself the feeling is reversed, in some degree, for a lady writes from San Francisco to her friend in Massachusetts, after the following

"The demand for marriageable women seems the Rio de la Plata, and were never afterwards to be as great as for goods. This is the only country in the world where women are properly

"Father Manaque, the Catholic priest, has informed me that he married, the last month, certainly no white woman of whatever condition cals and every other kind of printed or other alone furnish a parallel.

Capt. Morrell visited the ruins of Philipville, in society will marry an Indian, when she can read the capt. Morrell visited by the Spaniards is readily marry a white man of some wealth and rate of 2 12 cents per copy, of no greater and says the fort erected by the Spaniards is

A. NEW. THING IN MECHANICS .- Mr. Joseph Harris, Jr., of this city, says the Boston Chronotype, has invented and patented a box and axle which require no oil, and yet almost completely escapes that destroying angel of machinery, friction. At least, so we cannot but hope, from seeing a working model, which we understand from Mr. Harris has been put in a lathe and turned 1,000 revolutions in a minute, a motion which, with a common sized railroad truckwheel, would carry it about two miles in a minute, or 120 miles an hour, without producing any perceptible heat, and without the use of a particle of oil. The mechanism by which a result so desirable and astonishing is effected, is a wheel in the middle of a wheel, or rather six wheels inches in diameter, and the axle three inches, and in the space between them are disposed, at equal distances, six anti-friction rollers, which are kept in their places by teeth at both their ends, playing into corresponding circles of teeth in both the box and axle. There is no bearing upon these teeth, which are cut to the anti-friction curve. The bearing is entirely upon the smooth portion of the rollers between the teeth. The only service of the teeth is to prevent the possibility of the rollers getting out of place.

Mysterious Disease. The North Adams (Mass.) Transcript relates a case of disease and death in that village, which, in its character, recently described in Uniontown, Pa. A son The whole of the lizard kind are so tenacious of Mr. Wm. Erwin, on Friday complained of

SUICIDE BY A SLAVE.—The Nashville American says a negro girl belonging to Mr. Louis C. H. NEWMAN & Co., 199 Broadway, New York. Lisby, hung herself last week. Her mother California Adventurers.—"This life is a had run off, and the girl being threatened with fernitation. It comprehends Critisism Geography Notices. mantic beauty, is apparently shut out forever riddle," says an old monk, and if the saying is punishment if she did not give information as History, and Antiquities, in all their branches, religious, pofrom the world. It is the negro's sole posses- not literally correct, there is certainly much in to the whereabout of the runaway, committed litical social, and domestic.

The Works of Horne, Calmet, and others, are now found

N. Y. Tribune.

NEWSPAPER "PATRONAGE." — Newspaper patronage" is a curious thing. The following, which hits in every community where newspapers are published, is as good as it is true:-

"A man lives near you—never took your paper-it is too small-don't like the editordon't like the politics—too whiggish, too locofocoish, or too something else-yet goes regularly to his neighbor, and reads his by a good fire—finds fault with its contents, disputes its positions, and quarrels with its type. Occasionally sees an article he likes-saves half a dime and begs a number. This is newspaper pat-

MARRIAGES ON SUNDAY.—It is said that the Pennsylvania courts have decided that marriage PRICES IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of is a civil contract, and that they have also dethe Philadelphia North American, under date cided that no contract made on Sunday is valid. The Register says that the question is now being "I find that property has risen nearly 1,000 agitated whether marriages made in that State to the Cyclopedia, in full confidence that no one acquainted per cent. since I left here five months ago. For on Sunday are lawful, and whether indictments with its character will ruffer himself to be without a copy. a lot which I sold for \$1,000 last July, the pre- for bigamy can be sustained when the first of the English edition,) places it within the reach of all.

VARIETY.

of Dutchmen, upon the high hills of Limestown, though generally very friendly, had a dreadful pretation, history, geography, archeology, and physical science of the Bible." falling out about one killing the other's dog, for which he sued for damages. When in court, the defendant was asked by the judge if he killed the dog. "Be sure I kilt him; but let him prove it." This being quite satisfactory, the plaintiff was asked at what amount he esti- subjects. mated the value of the dog, or what he thought him worth. "Be sure," said he, "de dog was him he shall pay de full wallue of him."

Discoveries in agriculture are not only for the time and country in which they are developed, but they may be considered as extending to future ages, and as ultimately tending to benefit the human race; as affording subsistence for generations yet to come; as multiplying life, and likewise providing for its enjoyment.

Those that are teaching the people to read, are doing all that in them lies to increase the power and to extend the influence of those that can write; for the child will read to please his master, but the man, to please himself.

The number of letters passing through the post office in the United Kingdom, in 1848, was 329,000,000—an increase in 9 years of 253,000,- articles are written expressly for their present use, not by 000. Such is "penny postage!" When shall we republicans learn wisdom upon this subject? When shall one individual, but by an arrangement between not less than we republicans learn wisdom upon this subject? Stand high in their several departments.

night last week. The office is worth some \$1,after it the next day.

The rule adopted by the French Assembly, excluding adulterers from membership, has been NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. changed to read those who have been condemned.

All the business of the Pension and Indian 200 per year, payable in advance. Departments, at Washington, are transferred, \$250 per year will be charged when payment is delay

on Fox River, Wisconsin.

for sech additional ounce, any fractional excess be repaired, and would command the Straits. slovenly servants here marry traders who have laws for the collection of debt.

Of not less than 1-2 ounce being regarded as an The Captain made an excursion into the coun-

REV. JAMES R. TRISH, Principal. GUHDON EVANS. Instructor in Natural Sciences.

AURELLAFI ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistan TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Ferms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29.

COURSE OF STUDY.

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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 dein the middle of one. The box is about five mands 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. Turtion, according to studies. Extras-Drawing, Painting, Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 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. Instructions 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 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.

DEHUYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature.

TO CLERGYMEN AND OTHER STUDENTS OF THE 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

This Work contains such information as is indispensable

The efforts of the German Rationalists, of the Strauss school, to resolve all the facts of Bible History into myths the English ports, on the Island of Ascension, in a rickety wagon, with a very poor team, connot one man in ten has returned alive; all have sisting of a yoke of oxen and an ill-fed horse, were only 'niggers' in republican America, we school, to resolve all the facts of Bible History into myths
and fables, has awakened a corresponding spirit of research
were only 'niggers' in republican America, we school, to resolve all the facts of Bible History into myths
and fables, has awakened a corresponding spirit of research
were only 'niggers' in republican America, we fallen victims to this seemingly beautiful country. an aged man, we suppose full seventy years, presume the affair will be put down as another place the Scriptures upon a basis of indisputable evidence. 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.

Kitte distributed the subjects discussed to more than forth different individuals, of the first eminence in those depart-

ments. 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 College. 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 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 A few years ago, as the story goes, a couple which has preceded it, and leaves nothing to be desired in such a work which can throw light on the criticism, inter-

From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review. Dr. Kitto comes recommended even to those not acquainted 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 He has boldly and faithfully acted on the principle that

uch a plan can be worthily executed, in the present state of earning, only by distributing its parts among many hands, wort noting, but since he was so mean as to kill and such hands too as have been fitted by anterior experience to perform them most successfully. From the Biblical Repository.

The limits of a notice like the present forbid such a decription of this learned work as its merits deserve, or suffi cient to give the reader a just idea of its plan. We regard it as a most important and practically useful contribution to the cause of sound Biblical learning, and have no doubt that it will soon take the place, in the estimate of scholars, of every compilation of the kind. "The enlistment of so many scholars in the production of

single work, each one presenting in a brief compass the results of a life-time of research, in precisely the matters where he is most at home, could not fail of enriching it with an amount of learning and scholarship to which, of course, the work of no single mind, however great, could pretend. From the Methodist Quarterly Review.

"This work was not compiled in the method hitherto usual with works of similar character, namely, on the basis of Calmet and the old learning of his day, with a few shreds of modern discovery interwoven. All the more important

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ed more than aix months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. surveyed and laid out near the Grand Chute, on Fox River. Wisconsin No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher:

Mr. Chase introduced into the Senate of Communications, orders, and remittances, should be

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