EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

VOL. V.—NO. 44.

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New Haven, Ct.

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NEWMAN & C

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 19, 1849.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. THE SABBATARIANS—NO. 2.

I fear we do not appreciate the importance of a thoroughly educated ministry. Though I may incur the charge of insanity, I can not suppress the conviction, that the very existence of our denomination fifty years hence depends upon some great educational reform yet unattempted. The rolling car of improvement will crush us to atoms unless we up and on. We do no irreverence to our fathers when we say, that their attainments will not answer for us. The wheels of progression are driven by the lightning of awakened intellect, and all the hosts of tum. As well might the infant snatch the comet from its fiery orbit. It is vain to expect, that if we do not move on we can maintain our present position, for progression or retrogression is the inevitable condition of mind. I would not that we should seek the gaudy trappings of the world; this is not improvement. I mean, that mighty uprising of intellect, that expansion of mind, and development of thought, before the thunder of which grey-haired monarchs, flee from the terrific crash of their falling thrones, and by whose resistless tread time-honored dynasties are crumbled to atoms. The immortal mind, long held in slothful inaction, has burst its fetters, and now holds nature's fearful elements in tame subserviency. Mind, awake, declares its relationship to Omnipotence. Does than any former age?

It is often asserted, that the minister need not be a scientific man, and that the church is unidentified with science. We grant that she is to a very great extent, and this is her bane. In thus absolving herself, she severs what God has joined together. Obliterate science and its results, and Christianity falls beyond the power of a resurrection. It is by the magic touch of science, that the Bible is sent as on the wings of the wind over the earth. Her lucid rays alone can light up those sacred pages in the dark corners of the world, and make them living oracles. It is the light of science alone, which calls man's moral nature from its undeveloped state. By it alone are his true relations pointed out, upon a knowledge of which depends his moral agency. A scientific development being a necessary antecedent of a moral character, and consequently a religious one, whoever discards science stabs religion to the heart. The intellectual and moral character will maintain this relationship forever. No star in man's moral firmament ever did or can arise until called up by some luminary of intellect. Paradoxical as I may seem to be, I affirm, that the principles of ethics and metaphysics clearly teach, that no man's moral development can ever transcend his intellectual. Why do brutes possess no moral being? Because they have no intellectual. Strike from man his intellect, and is he a moral being? Most clearly not, Now, as man is obligated to secure the greatest possible development of his moral powers, he must be equally obligated to secure an expansion of stitutes a better qualification for the ministry, Dr. Anderson obtained specimens, from it, and his intellect. With this view, we can well com- than a mere knowledge of all the rusty systems Mr. Dale took a sketch of it. Our boat's crew prehend the beautiful remark of the Rev. Dr. of theology that ever cursed the earth. Univer- landed also, and their curiosity was gratified by Barnes, that science and religion are as streams flowing from adjacent hills, uniting in the valley, and thus flowing on to the great ocean of eter- be direct from heaven. I do not declaim against feet in circumference. We can not suppose nity. God is seen only in his works. It is the the study of theology; for it is the minister's pe- that Lot's wife was a person so large that her sphere of science to unfold those works, and culiar business. But second-hand theology is dimensions equaled those of this column. Many thus unfold a God. This is the alpha and omega of scientific research. The farther we peneproach the undimmed presence of the great loy. The languages, and the pure and the is the pillar, their preconceived notions having God, the center of universal existence. With these views, how infidel those denunciations ments of the past do not meet the demands of wings. the present; how much less, then, will those of the present meet the demands of the future? thorough, although mountains be before you, short must those for the future fall of the future demands, if educated only for the present. They must be educated now for the future. Oh, and beseech you to prepare for the battles of converse intelligibly with the ancient dead in trict, to whom this pillar is pointed out, declare I know, too, your devotion to other ends. The church of God has never pointed you up, but weapons of perseverance, of self-sacrificing de- duties of the student, and when they meet its votion to God and humanity, and mountains stern realities, shrink before unexpected diffiwill sink to mole hills before you. Difficulties will vanish like shadows; and though the world may not crown you with her garlands, yet, from the eyes of suffering humanity, with a soul

dedicated upon the altar of your God, come up

The process, then, must be slow; and, as physi- martyr's death? cal labor alone can give growth to the body, so mental exercise alone can give strength to the sive usefulness, such as the age demands.

not spend the best part of your life in schools. But advice, and avoid their humiliation. You are not losing, but actually gaining time. The man who shall spend his time from the age of twenty to thirty in school, will be able to spend more time in actual service than if he enter the field at twenty. For all your public duties you must have preparation, by reading, studying, thinking. Now, if all this be postponed until such duties are demanded, the aggregate of time then employed in preparation will much exceed the time required for a systematic training in college, and fall far short, in its effects; for all must know, that success in mental training depends upon unbroken application. As a means, then, of saving time, you are bound to make a thorough preparation before entering the field.

Again, it will be said, that you will have no occasion to apply your geometry, trigonometry, &c., to any practical purpose connected with your duties as a minister; therefore, it is gravely conclued that you are wasting time. Now, none but those who have never studied the mathematical and intellectual sciences make such affirmations. Shame on that false notion of education, which makes it consist in the simple attainment of practical facts and abstract principles. What though the minister may never need to demonstrate that "the square described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides;" or that "in every rectilineal triangle the sines of the angles good deal of curiosity that ever-famous 'Pillan are to each other as the opposite sides;" yet, in comprehending the principles involved in Lot's wife. On pulling round the shores of the these propositions, the mind gains an expansion which nothing else can give, and which must better fit it for any station. This alone is education. It is the expansion of the immortal mind to a comprehension of truths difficult and abstruse. A thorough mastery of geometry consal Nature and the Bible are God's books of their gathering specimens, some from its sumtheology. Prepare the mind to read under- mit, and others from its base. It was measured standingly from these, and your theology will and found to be sixty feet in height, and forty dangerous. Bitter poisons frequently lie con- think that the statue of Lot's wife was equal to mixed sciences, are but tools used in building much to do with the matter; and they would adds a hewn stone to the building. Each step I have already remarked, that the attain- til the mountain cliff is scaled as with eagle's inches more, in height, and in circumference

Be sure, then, that your preparation be century. ing the world. But though I would encourage have followed the plough, and swung the scythe; stands here as a lasting memerial of God's pun- and gave him a dollar.

and urge you, by every consideration, yet be- I too have paced the student's narrow cell, ishing a most deliberate act of disobedience, ware lest you deceive yourselves. Count well searching for the gems of thought. The former committed at a time when he was about to the cost—examine well the field—before you are easy, are light; the latter will subdue a show distinguishing regard for the very person enter. What does the world demand of you? giant constitution, without the most assiduous We carefully brought away our specimens, in I appeal to those proposing to enter the minis- attention to the laws of health. The student, tending to show them to our friends in America, try. Can you believe that the station demands relying upon his own industry, will suffer der when we shall have the good fortune to arrive less of you than the most thorough mental dis- privation and want. But his tears are secret there, and talk with them on the subject." cipline? The mind is not of spontaneous ones, as he sees others rising to wealth and riotgrowth. Nothing but long, patient and perse- ing in ease. His grief will he hidden, when far vering application, can ever give your powers away from the solace of a mother's voice, and expansion. Nothing but the most rigid disci- the bliss of a sister's smile, and a father's counpline of mind can ever prepare you to grasp sels. Sickness shall shut him in his lone room, and unravel the crafty lies of atheism, and the where week after week he may feed his aching fine-woven sophistries of infidelity. The combin- heart on its own loneliness. The world may not ed energies of the church are directed to over- know his emotions, as his last garment betokens throw the Bible Sabbath. Who shall defend it? decay—a certain indication that he must inter-Our devoted leaders have met the foe in pri- rupt his studies to procure another—and then vate walks, in ecclesiastical conventions, and be- be accused of being too ling in his preparation fore judicial tribunals. They have grasped with for the field. My young brother, be not alarmiron hand, and shivered, the weapons hurled at ed at these things, but first consecrate your all indolence can not resist their mighty momen- us. But when they are dead, who shall meet to God, and then labor for him. Oh, then, the health, on the following Saturday. The weather breast, and give him up to the cold class of new emergencies? The foe has not yet ex- hope that some suffering son of sorrow may be hausted its means. New weapons will be blessed by you, and that some truth may be hurled, against which our sleeping fathers can rescued from disgrace, shall sweeten all your not defend us. From the original depths of our toil. Your Father in Heaven will smile on you, mentality we must draw our resources. We though your brethren forget you. I am not unmust think for ourselves. But if we sleep in the mindful of the faithful few, who have sundered cradle of mental indolence, till the enemy shall every personal tie, and are preparing, amid weave his sophistical snares around us, can we levery discouragement, for God's service. Go then expect to stand up in full development on, my brothers, and may God help you to keep over the gardens and fields, the coffins placed one night has been beyond her vision or to unravel them? As well might we expect the humble at his feet. How many, now enjoying on the surface of the ground, many covered knowledge, how can she put it away for the acorn to leap up to a towering oak in a day, or the ease of home, and prospects of wealth, are over with only a mat or a thatch of straw, while long night of the sepulchre, to see it no more! the infant from its mother's arms to seize and willing to exchange them for all the toils and the more wealthy cover the coffins of departed | Man has cares and toils that draw away his hold firm the helm of an ocean ship. Mind and hardships incident to a preparation for God's friends with a mound of earth or a monument thoughts and employ them; the mother sits in body, by a stern law of their copartnership, must service, with the hope of nothing in this world of brick, and plant around them the willow, the loneliness, and all these memories, all these mature; otherwise one is doomed to decay. but the toils of a reformer's life, and may be a cedar, and cypress trees. This gives to the suggestions, crowd upon her mind. How can

mind. Expect, then, long years of herculean seech you to look on your grey hairs, fast falling spection, the enchantment which distance lends the other is more simple and spontaneous, and toil as an indispensable prerequisite to extent to the earth; then on your children, and in them to the view, is exchanged for disgust at the filth takes, more confidently, hold of the hand of read the future destiny of our cause. Are they of the streets, the stench from sewers and pub- God. Faith teaches her to exclaim not such an age demand higher qualifications You will often be urged to go into the field, and prepared to uphold the cause of God, and save lic receptacles of offal, and he pities the people let sad experience teach you better. Look at by placing the sword of the Lord in the hands domestic discomfort and moral darkness. The the scores who have yielded to such ill-timed of your children. Educate them, and give them rice fields, now covered with a luxuriant growth

HYMN FOR TWO CHILDREN.

(Each to say one line by turns.)

Who came from heaven to ransom me? Jesus, who died upon the tree. Why did he come from heaven above? He came because his name was "Love." And did he die—the Son of God? Yes, on the cross he shed his blood. Why did my Lord and Saviour bleed? That we from evil might be freed. When he had died, what happened then? On the third day he rose again. Where did he go when he had risen? He went to God's right hand in heaven. Where is he now? Is he still there? Yes. and he pleads with God in prayer. What does he pray for, and for whom He prays that we to him might come. Should we not come? Should we not come? O yes, Christ is the sinner's home; Christ the weary sinner's home-O, let us come! O, let us come! Script. Facts

LOT'S WIFE.

From a "Narrative of the late Expedition to the Dead Sea, edited by E. P. Montague," a notice of which we find in the Literary World, we three or four feet, as usual, the stalks this year extract the following :-

" Wednesday, 26th.—This morning we are examining the hills of Usdom, and seeking with of Salt,' which marks the judgment of God upon sea, we saw an immense column, rounded and turret-shaped, facing towards the south-east This, we were told by the Arabs, was the Pillar of Salt in which Lot's wife was encased at the overthrow of Sodom. With some difficulty we landed here, and our esteemed commander and cealed in the sweetest flowers. Let us be able the pillar of salt which the Bible speaks of, let formed into a column of very fine-grained,

"Be that as it may, no two minds have perfor in removing them alone may you hope to haps formed exactly the same opinion on this If we admit that our present ministers are fully gain strength. The wise have learned, that matter who have not visited this spot. But here adequate to the demand of the present, how far there is no royal road to erudition, though fools we are, around this immense column, and we promise to impart a knowledge of French, Ger-| find that it is really of solid rock salt—one mass man, Latin, &c., in six easy lessons. Were the of crystalization. It is in the vicinity which is Greek language to be conquered in a few easy pointed out in the Bible in relation to the matlessons, it would scarcely be worth attaining. ter in question, and it appears to be the only my young brethren, how would I appeal to you, But it is far otherwise. Before the student can one of its kind here. And the Arabs of the disthe Lord. But I know your discouragements. their own tongue, he must chase the Greek verb it to be that of Lot's wife—the identical Pillar through nearly three thousand terminations, in of Salt to which the Bible has reference—the doing which the mind must yield to the sternest tradition having been handed down from each discipline. Herein is the efficacy of classical succeeding generation to their children, as the rather held you down. Still put on the strong study. I fear that too many misapprehend the Americans will hand down to succeeding generations the tradition of Bunker's Hill Monument near Boston. My own opinion of the matculties, and sink back to inactivity. Be advised, ter is, that Lot's wife, having lingered behind in by one who knows these trials, to study well disobedience to the express command of Godyour ability to persevere, before you become a given in order to insure her safety—that while student. I well know how often the student has so lingering she became overwhelmed in the with a name written in the Lamb's book of life, to hear the opprobrious charge of laziness from descending fluid, and formed the model or and a memory embalmed with the tears wiped those as ignorant as they are ungenerous. The foundation for this extraordinary column. If it

AN EXCURSION AMONG THE CHINESE. A letter from Rev. Wm. Dean to the editor of the New York Recorder, dated Shanghai Oct. 20, gives the following account of his recent excursion to the forbidden regions of the Celestial Empire:

country. I left here on Monday in a Chinese all the memories of these associations? at The boat and in Chinese costume, and after a pleas- timid hands that have so often taken hers, in ant trip returned in safety, and with improved trust and love-how can she fold them on his was delightfully cool, the winds northerly, the death? The feet whose wanderings she has thermometer varying from 75 to 84 deg. The watched so narrowly—how can she see them country through this whole region is one ex- straightened to go down to the valley of death. tensive plain of rice and cotton fields, intersect. The head that she has pressed to her bosom ed by rivers and canals, and ornamented with that she has watched in burning same cities, villages, and farm-houses, and groves of peaceful slumber, a hair of which standard shade trees marking the resting places of the not see harmed—oh! how can she consi dead. These last are scattered promiscuously the chamber of the grave? The form theres. picture an air of romance, and the traveler she bear all this? She could not, were it not Now, brethren of the church, have I misap- fancies himself in a fairy land, while viewing that her faith is strong as her affection; and if prehended our true condition? If not, I be- these objects at a distance; but on closer in- the one is more deep and tender than in man, to God fit instruments for his service. D. E. M. within one month of the harvest, are irrigated by means of the Chinese water-wheel, which draws the water up from the rivers and canals, and these are turned sometimes by a single buffalo or bullock, and sometimes by men, and not unfrequently by women; and in some instances we saw women with small feet turning the water-wheel, which is done with the feet!

"The same ground that is here occupied by rice and cotton from May to October, is grow ing wheat, barley, beans, cabbage, &c. during the winter months. The succeeding crop is often sown before its predecessor is removed from the ground. The wheat here is poor. The Indian corn is found in small quantities and used mostly while green, but we get a little corn meal coarsely ground by the hand mill, or the stones turned by the buffalo, which is used for hommony or johnny-cake, which is very acceptable to corn-eaters, but is not equal to the corn meal of America. The wheat is ground in the same way, and is coarse and dark-color- old tunes to advantage, they must be sung in ed. but if used while fresh makes very good bread. Cotton, one of the chief articles of export from this region, is this year an unpromising crop. Instead of rising to the height of are not more than a foot and a half or two feet high, in consequence of the flooding of the country by the typhoon in July. The plants which produce the yellow and the white cotton are not distinguishable, and are often found growing promiscuously in the same field. The flowers are yellow, and each blossom within two or three days after opening, withers away; then forms the bud or oval pod an inchor two in diameter, containing the cotton. We saw the old men, women, and children in the fields gathering the first ripening buds of cotton while the opening flowers were seen on the branches around them. The whole process from the cultivation of the fields to the weaving the cloth, is done by hand, and the low price of the nanking or yellow cotton cloth here is market, shows the small returns for manua labor. We saw some fields of tobacco, or chards of mulberry trees, and plants resembling the indigo, from which they extract a blue dve

"The way was lined with old temples mostly in a state of decay; here and there small to take the pure metal from its bed with our that pillar be where it may, and whatever be its pagoda; but neither pagodas nor temples so trate its coral labyrinths, the nearer we ap own hands, and convey it to others without al- size. They will not probably credit that this high by far, nor in so good repair, as in Siam and Burmah. We saw, as we passed along images mutilated and neglected, often exposed up the mind to maturity. Each one conquered, have everybody think that she was at once trans- to the weather, and sometimes in a prostrate position; with here and there a mendicant against a learned ministry—a scientific church. up the acclivity renders the next more easy, un- beautifully white salt, about five feet, or a few priest of Buddh, with the object of charity marked in large letters on his back, and with that of a common-sized person of the nineteenth | small bamboo drum, walking the streets, and receiving, now and then, a few cash from the people. Idolatry in this region appears by no ciple. We passed several cities where the people, as usual, were busily engaged in getting gain, or in gambling and dissipation, but we rarely saw any one engaged in any religious act. All passed us by with no further notice than they are accustomed to bestow upon an ordinary Chinaman, and not even the dogs paid ing them narrowly, and critically, he turned in us the salute we used to receive in an Erglish dress. I am inclined to attribute this to the dreamy, unobserving habits of the people, rather than to any very nice imitation of Chinese in mode and manners on my part. However, we passed on land and water unrecognized, and enjoyed a peep into the forbidden regions of the central country, and returned quite improved

toils of the farmer and mechanic, though severe, has been produced by common, by natural being dumb. A lady having asked, with equal and preternatural manner; and stherefore a can not compare with those of the faithful stu- causes, it is but right to suppose that others simplicity and humanity, how long he had been thank God that I came hither to see the state. dent. I have day after day stood by the forge might be found of a similar description. One dumb, he lost his guard, and answered, "From ing monument of miraculous power by to the noble work of glorifying God and bless and anvil, and plied the file and hammer; I is scarcely able to abandon the idea that it birth, madam." "Poor fellow!" said the lady, God given evidence to this day of the Divicity

THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

No one feels the death of a child as a mother

feels it. Even a father cannot realize it thus There is a vacancy in his home, and a heaviness in his heart; there is a chain of association that comes round with a broken link; there are memories of endearment, a keen sense of loss, a weeping over crushed hopes, and pain of wounded affection. But the mother feels that one has been taken away who was still closer to ber heart. Hers has been the office of constant ministration. Every gradation of feature that developed before her eyes. She has detected every new gleam of intelligence. She has been the refuge of his fears, the supply of his wants. And when he dies, a portion of her own life, as "I have just returned from a trip into the it were, dies. How can she give him up with

"I know thy blood-washed soul, whose light With kindred spirits, pure and bright, [Mothers' Jour. Is happy now in Heaven."

OLD PSALM TUNES.

To forward the favorable reception of such tunes, two facts as to their original intention must be particularly borne in mind. They were sung faster than we usually sing them, and, what s better, by a far greater number of voices. It is a great mistake to suppose old tunes should be sung in a heavy drawling style. Our forefathers in the church were cheerful Christians. A psalm of a dozen verses was but short to them: Hence, as well as from other circumstances, it is clear that they sang in a quicker and livelier. manner than is commonly conjectured. The Old Hundredth tune is made a dirge in our days, but in theirs it was a joyous and animating canticle. "All people that on earth do dwell, sing to the Lord with cheerful voice!" In like manner, York tune, which is shelved among the the dull and obsolete, was little more than a century ago the liveliest and most papular tune of the entire kingdom. But to hear old style. Not only must they be sung with decent gravity and sanctity, but by masses of people, by a multitude of voices, "by all the people together," as the original directions state. "Six thousand voices were wont to be heard at St. Paul's Cross; three or four thousand sing. ing at a time in a church in this city is but a trifle," said the learned Roger Ascham, in a letter from Augsburgh, dated the 14th of May, Hackett's National Pealmist.

TEST OF PIETY.

What sacrifice would it be to a man who has £500 a year, to devote annually £100 to the purposes of religion and intellectual improvement; to another, who has £1,000 a year, to devote £300; and another who has £10,000 to allow £4,000 annually for the same object? It would not deprive any one of them either of the necessaries or luxuries of life, or of any thing that contributes to comfort, honor, or sensible enjoyment. It is now high time that the sincerity of a profession of Christianity should be tried by the test of pounds, shillings, and peace. That man who refuses to come forward with his wealth, when it is proved to be requisite for the purposes alluded to, ought not to assume the name of a Christian. He has never felt the influence of that divine maxim of our Saviour. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." He virtually declares that "laying up treasures on earth," providing fortunes for his family, keeping up a certain rank of society, and living in luxurious abundance, are matters of far greater importance than the approach of the millennium and the regeneration of the world. If a manis in doubt with respect to the existence of relie gious principle in his soul, I know not a better means to be in its glory, but apparently going Christian profession. Is he willing at the call test than this by which to try the sincerity of his to decay, not from any exterior influence, but of God to give up a portion of his possessions from the indifference of the people and the to his service, and even to "forsake all" to prove himself "a follower of Christ?

THE ROCK OF CALVARY.—In Floming's Christology, it is stated that an unbeliever, visiting. the sacred places of Palestine, was shown the clefts in the rock of Mount Culvary. Examinamazement to his fellow-travelers, and said FI have long been a student of nature, and lam sure the clefts and rents in this rock were never done by nature, or an ordinary earthquake, for by such a concussion, the rock must have spire according to the veins, and where it was was est in the adhesion of parts; for this Inhere observed to have been done in other rocks when separated or broken after an earthquike. and reason tells me it must always be so. H it is quite otherwise here; for the rock in ren A rogue asked charity, on the pretence of athwart and across the veins, in a west statige

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 19, 1849.

"THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFICK."

Great efforts have been made in New York within a few months past, to stop what is called "The Sunday Liquor Traffick." A large committee of citizens was first appointed, to wait on the Mayor, represent to him the extent of the traffick, and solicit his interference to enforce the laws sgainst it. Then a Circular was issued to the ministers and churches of the city, " on the desecration of the Sabbath by the open sale of intoxicating liquors," and calling upon themto exert their influence in favor of its suppression. And finally, several of the leading ministers have preached discourses upon the subject in which they have set forth the demoralizing influence of the traffick, and the danger that its continuance will make the Sabbath a curse ra ther than a blessing to the people.

Being ourselves warmly attached to the temperance cause, and desiring most earnestly to see the traffick in intoxicating drinks abolished, we have watched these movements with very deep interest. We have hoped, that the concentration of thought upon the subject, and the combination of powerful religious and social influences against the liquor traffick, would do much to enlighten and arouse the public mind, the bondage in Egypt. and so check the progress of intemperance. But after weeks of observation and suspense, we have to confess ourselves sadly disappointed. The movement, which was begun with high hopes, and pushed forward for a while with great vigor, seems to have gradually waned, so that now comparatively little interest is felt in it; and the traffick, instead of being suppressed, seems to have gained strength from the opposition which it has met.

In view of this failure, one naturally inquires what obstacles there can be to the success of a movement which carries on its face such an air of piety. To us it seems that one great obstacle is the inconsistency of licensing some four thousand men in the city to sell intoxicating drinks, license there is an implied sanction of the business; and it is very difficult to make those engaged in it see, that what they are licensed to do on six days of the week is so abominably wicked when done on the seventh. The course pursued towards them is not at all calculated to enlighten them. No appeal is made to their reason or conscience. No attempt is made to convince them that the business is all they must shut up shop. This they of course regard as an infringement upon their rights, that the officers of justice, even if they are disposed to execute the law, find the suppression of the traffick impossible. There is another obstacle to the success of

this movement, perhaps even more formidable than the inconsistency to which we have alluded; and that is, the evident attempt to establish a compulsory observance of the Sunday in connection with the suppression of the liquor traffick. It is not the liquor traffick, but the Sunday liquor traffick, which is to be suppressed by law. Those who have read the addresses or listened to the sermons upon the subject, can not have failed to notice, that the Sunday, and not the liquor, is the principal theme. This circumstance is regarded by many as an indication-nay, a postive proof-that it is the desecration of the Sunday, and not the sale of the sea-coast of Rhode Island. The blessing of God liquor, which this movement aims to suppress. Of has attended my efforts in the cause, and a numcourse those who do not believe in compelling ber have professed religion. I have baptized men by law to keep the Sunday, stand aloof two; one has united with the Seventh-day Bapfrom the movement, if they do not oppose tist Church at South Kingston, and four others it. We are not prepared to say, that this is one have made an offering to join that Church, all link in the chain by which it is attempted to converts to the Sabbath. I have preached the bind all men to the observance of Sunday. But Sabbath, and distributed tracts upon that subwe do say, without fear of contradiction, that ject; and I find, as in the gospel, that the com the addresses which have been put forth on the mon people hear gladly, while others oppose the subject are so written as naturally to suggest truth, and would gladly keep the people from this idea. It need not surprise any one, therefore, to find persons who are opposed to compulsory Sunday-keeping, somewhat skeptical of the advantages, in the long run, of this movement against the Sunday liquor traffick. They lament that traffick, and would do all in their power to suppress it, not only on Sunday, but on every other day of the week. But they can not unite in a movement which, by compelling its suppression on Sunday, would imply a sanction of it on the other six days, and also a sanction of compulsory Sunday-keeping. If it is ed up the Sabbath; but, for his part, he believthe liquor traffick, as such, and on all days. But them say so, that their designs may be distinct-

from which it seems that the late Congress, though it had no time to pass a law for the reduction of postage, found time to adopt a regulation which increases the postage of letters half an ounce, and less than an ounce, was a double letter; and ounce, and less than an ounce do, their prayers and alms would go together, and a half, was a triple letter; and so on—an and God would remember and bless them, and additional single postage being charged at each bless their efforts, to the praise of his great name.

half ounce in the ascending scale of weight. THE SECOND COMING AND KINGDOM OF CHRIST By the new regulation, double postage is charged, as before; but when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight, it is charged quadruple postage; and when it exceeds two ounces, it is charged sextuple postage. If, therefore, a man wishes to send through the mail a communication weighing more than an ounce, and less than an ounce and a half, he can save one postage by dividing it and forwarding it in two separate envelops-the Department, as it would seem, choosing to carry and deliver two letters for a given price than one.

ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION.

The Anti-Sabbath Convention, so called, was held in Boston on the 4th and 5th days of April From a report of its proceedings, which appears in the Liberator, we judge that the attendance was not as large as last year. Soon after the Convention opened, a series of resolutions was introduced, the discussion of which occupied most of the time till the final adjournment. We give below those resolutions with which our readers will be principally interested:-

Resolved, That the seventh-day Sabbath is an institution of Jewish religion, peculiar to the Jewish people, and to them alone, commemora tive to them, as the books of Moses show, of two bor; and second, the fact in Jewish history of

Resolved, That the first-day Sabbath is an in stitution of formal, ceremonial religion, interpo-

Resolved, That States called Christian, in es-Christian Sabbath, have affirmed for a truth, a gross fiction in theology; for Christianity, a plain interpolation; for religion, a hollow observance; and by the penalties of Sunday laws have passed outside of the true limits of the State, and invaded the sphere of the private conscience.

Resolved, That the Sunday laws, in the various States of this Union, are alien to the idea of civil and religious liberty originating our American Commonwealths, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That Monday, Tuesday, Wednes-Lord's days, given by him to man, not less than and then attempting to compel them to suspend Sunday, to be sanctified by well-doing; and that operations one day in seven. In granting the we hereby protest against the desecration of these days by the misrepresentations of the

A resolution was adopted, recommending the people of Boston, especially the laboring classes, to petition the different railroad companies whose roads lead from the city, that Sunday morning and evening trains of cars be run to such places as will enable those whose occupations confine them and their families to its sickwrong. They are simply told that on Sunday | ly, and (to very many) fatal atmosphere, to inhale the invigorating breezes of the country, at least once a week during the most unhealthy months and set themselves against. The result is, of the year. A petition, in accordance with in heavenly places in Christ," and where, somethis resolution, was also prepared and adopted by the Convention. A committee consisting of Wm. Lloyd Gorrison, John W. Brown, Charles K. Whipple, Francis Jackson, and J. T. Everett, was appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislatures, suitable for circulation among the friends of religious liberty throughout the country, asking for a repeal of all sabbatical laws. The same committee was instructed to prepare and circulate an address to the inhabitants of the United States, on the proper use of the day of

> MISSIONARY LABOR IN RHODE ISLAND. From a private letter of a correspondent in Rhode Island, we copy the following paragraph:—

I have spent about two months, the winter past, in laboring in the cause of God along the hearing and embracing it. But, thank God, the truth is powerful, and must and will prevail There is much encouragement for missionary labor along the comof Rhode Island. I have repeatedly had requests from unconverted men to come and hold meetings in their neighborhoods. I have one appointment of this kind, at the request of an unconverted man, sent by a brother in the church. He stated to the brother who brought the message, that some of the first day Christians did not like me, because I preachthe liquor traffick, which the leaders of this that the seventh day was the Bible Sabbath, and movement desire to suppress, let them go against if he was a Christian, duty would require him to keep it. I can not feel satisfied to see this if they wish also to suppress labor on Sunday, let field of labor forsaken. The more I labor, the more I see the way open before me to labor. ly understood, and their efforts duly appreciated. But it can not be duty to spend time and strength, and not be sustained; and support can NEW POSTAGE REGULATION. The Postmaster not be expected from the first-day people, un-General has recently published a circular, mak- less we make a compromise in regard to the ing some alterations in the rates of postage, Sabbath. In conversation with a first-day minister, recently, he said to me, If your people believe the seventh day is the Sabbath, why do they not preach it; and then he cited some ministers who did not say any thing about it. I beweighing more than half an ounce. By the old lieve that by a wise and well-directed effort rule less than half an ounce was a single letter; much may be expected in this field of labor. If all my brethren felt about these things as I

"The powers of heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the Son of Man coming in a cloud, with power and great glory." Luke 21: 26.

So confident was the writer of this article, in 1844, that the papal power would continue till 1848, that this view was published in a paper printed at Buffalo, and dated Jan. 1, 1845 This was understood from comparing the thir teenth chapter of Revelations with Jones' History of the Christian Church, which says that "John the faster, of Constantinople, a prelate distinguished for his authority, in a council held at Constantinople, in the year 588, assumed the title of Universal Bishop, which was confirmed to him by the council." Pelagius II., then Bishop of Rome, called this act of John "an execrable, profane, and diabolical proceedure." But Gregory the Great, who succeeded Pelagius II., as Bishop of Rome, wrote a long letter to the Emperor in consequence of John's assuming the title of Universal Bishop, in which of life. No doubt there is a kind of education he says, "But far from Christians be this blas- and refinement, so called, which has this effect; phemous name, by which all honor is taken from but a genuine and thorough education has preall other priests, while it is foolishly arrogated cisely the opposite effect. It develops the whole by one." In another letter to the Emperor, Gregory says, "And therefore I am bold to say, whoever adopts or affects the title of Universal BISHOP has the pride and character of Antispecial matters, namely: first, the declaration | christ, and is in some manner his forerunner." | ary of the American Home Mission Society gives in Jewish theology that God rested from his la- (Here, then, are two Bishops of Rome to of his wife:agree with Protestants, that popery, or papacy, is "Antichrist.") This was in 588, to though brought up to know no wish ungratified, which add "forty-two months;" (Rev. 13: 5,) lated into Christianity, against its spirit, upon thirty days to the month, according to Jewish Jewish analogies, by the church and the State. reckoning; and each day for a year, as reckoned sometimes by the prophets. Thirty times the most menial offices to promote their comfort. tablishing the first day of the week for a legal | 42 is 1260, to which add 588 for the rise of the "beast" as above, and we have 1848, the year in which the Pope's temporal power was broken at Rome. This view of the subject, thus far, which was published in 1845, is now seen to be much grace as did James Fitz James correct. Thus, "that wicked," "that man of sin," that "mystery of iniquity," that "mystery, Babylon the great," that papal power, which has ruled and reigned over the kings of the earth, day, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, are the years, which has had "power to continue fortytwo months," is now shaken!

were to be shaken immediately before the surprise, and given occasion for remarks, an expowers in the church. But I would ask the ob- change is made in apprehension of the approach jector, What powers in heaven? Can the of cholera, the Archbishop having yielded to throne of God, or the kingdom of Christ, be the advice of physicians, who believe that the shaken? No; that "cannot be moved." Heb. | use of vegetables is pernicious, while the atmos-12: 28. We read of "the third heaven," and phere is impregnated with the infection. if there is a third, there must also be a first and second heaven, like the corn in the blade, then in the ear, then the full corn in the ear. The present state of the church is understood to be the first heaven, where the church "sit together times, wickedness is also seen, as John saw "a great red dragon in heaven," " war in heaven." &c. The second heaven, the personal reign of those of the corresponding month of 1848, by Christ with all of his saints for one thousand years "on the earth," (Rev. 5: 10:) where Jerusalem shall give laws to the whole earth; and where the twelve apostles "shall eat and drink with Christ at his table, and sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of the children of Israel." The third heaven, the eternal state of the blessed after the sabbatic thousand

That this shaking of the heavens and the earth means the earthly powers, and the kingdoms of this world, which are "made" by men we have Bible proof. See Hag. 2: 6. "Thus saith the Lord of hosts, Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, [as has been fulfilling for the year past, and the desire of all nations [which is Christ] shall come; and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts." Verses 21, 22-"I will shake the heavens and the earth; and I will overthrow the throne of kingdoms, and I will destroy the strength of the kingdoms of the heathen; and I will overthrow the chariots and those that ride in them; and the horses and their riders shall come down. every one by the sword of his brother." See that are made, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain; wherefore we, receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved," &c. One thing, in this overthrowing of thrones and kingdoms during the year past, is very remarkable; it is done by revolutions in their own countries, and by their own people, " every one by the sword of his brother."

That the shaking and removing of the papal power was to be quickly followed by the coming and kingdom of Christ, seems to be clearly shown from other scriptures, as Daniel 7: 21. 22-"I beheld, and the same horn made war with the saints, and prevailed against them, until the Ancient came, and judgment was given to the saints of the Most High; and the time came that the saints possessed the kingdom." Again. Dan. 12: 1-" And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince that standeth for the children of thy people." Again, Rev. 14: 1-"And I looked, and lo, a Lamb stood on the view of the forty-two months' reign of the beast But I must close this article, with a few

*" Had power to make war forty-two months." Margin of Polyglott Bible.

words of application. My dear reader, art thou ready? My brother, my sister, art thou ready? Backslider, poor sinner, art thou ready? Prepare to meet thy God! Behold, the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him. Therefore be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh. The Lord himself, that shall descend from heaven—that same Jesus which was taken up into heaven, and who ject have concluded that intoxicating liquors, shall so come in like manner—commands us to be ready. He says, "Behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be. Surely, I come | General Harrison died so soon after his inauquickly; Amen." Can we say with John, ' Even so, come, Lord Jesus." Rev. 22: 12, 20; allowed to procure his signature to the declara-

A Home Missionary's Wife.—It is a very common notion, that education and refinement generally unfit persons, particularly females, for the more self-denying and laborious duties character, and fits its possessor not only to shine in refined circles, but to discharge with honor and success the duties of every station in life Instance the following account which a mission

"She has truly been a help-meet for me. Al she has not complained of the privations that have fallen to our lot. Nor has she faltered at any call of duty. The sick in squalid poverty she has visited, nor has she hesitated to perform When I myself have been prostrate, she has cheerfully faced the cold and driving storm, and the fingers that plied the needle on delicate embroidery, and wielded the pen for the public eye, handled the pitchfork with, I doubt not, as

Which sure that noble arm ne'er plied before.""

CHOLERA AND LENT.—One of the secular pa pers of St. Louis recently stated that the Cathoand in the church, for these many hundred lic Archbishop had dispensed the faithful' of that refused to induct, on the ground that Mr. Gorcity from the abstinence of Friday and other days as usually required during the season of not consistent with the liturgy of the Church. But, says the objector, the powers of heaven Lent. The circumstance having excited some second personal coming of Christ, and not the planation is now made. It seems that the and the pleadings have been of a most extraor-

> BAPTIST MISSION RECEIPTS .- The Secretary | this exception, by the way, being the rule in the of the American Baptist Missionary Union has given notice, that the donations and legacies paid into the treasury of that institution during the month of March, amounted to \$33,352 21making the receipts of the year \$88,902 99. Thus the receipts of the last month exceed upwards of \$6,000; and the receipts of the year which has just closed, are an advance of more than \$3,000 over those which preceded it.

RESULTS OF COLPORTAGE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer says that since the system of colportage was adopted by the American Tract Society, in 1841, colporteurs have visited more than nine hundred thousand families, or a fourth part of the entire population of the country. They have found more than 137,000 famiies destitute of every religious book; have circulated more than 300,000 volumes gratuitously, and more than 2,000,000 by sale.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The following missionaries, sent out by the American Board to the Zulu Mission, on the S. E. coast of Africa, sailed from Boston on Sabbath, April 7th, in the ship Concordia: Rev. Hinman Wilder and lady, of Marshall, Michigan; Rev. Andrew Abraham and lady, of Florida, N. Y.; Rev. Josiah Tyler and lady, of East Windsor, Conn.

Doctor Dick.—A Canada papers says that Dr. Dick, whose works are familiar to so many in this country, has expressed his intention of Heb. 12: 27, which shows the shaking of things | visiting the United States during the approachboth in church and state to mean "the removing ling summer. Dr. Dick has near relatives reof those things that are shaken, as of things | siding in Canada, one of whom is a Methodist clergyman.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Do the Scriptures teach, that the discipline, government, and management of a church, are vested equally in the brethren and sisters, or in the brethren alone? Will you, or some of your correspondents, answer?

THE POPE AND POPEDOM-IMPORTANT DIS-TINCTION.—The following incident is mentioned by the Italian correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Inquirer. The distinction which it re-Pope and Popedom is more man-like than boyish:---

"While the cannon of St. Angelo announced funeral bell of the capitol, which only tolls on Mount Zion, and with him an hundred and forty the death of a Pope pealed forth its solemn and four thousand," &c. This was after his knell. I happened just then to be at the Piazo del Popolo, and an Englishman traveling for sound of that bell? Is the Pope dead?' 'No, Signore,' replied the Roman boy, 'it is not Pius IX who is dead, but Popedom!"

Temperance Declaration of Seven Presidents of the United States.

We have just received, says the New York Organ, the following declaration, with Gen. Taylor's name affixed. At at the time it was drawn up, it was generally supposed that distilled liquors were the principal cause of intemperance, but all who have since examined the subunder whatever name, should be termed spirituous liquors, and should be avoided as a beverage, as never beneficial, but always injurious. guration to the Presidency, that time was not tion. He would doubtless have signed it, as it was generally understood that soon after the Temperance Reform was agitated, he at once closed the fires of a large distillery in which he was interested.

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the virtue and happiness of the community: We hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all young men, discountenance entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of the country and the world.

JAMES MADISON, John Tyler, John Quincy Adams, JAMES K. POLK, ZACHARY TAYLOR. Andrew Jackson, MARTIN VAN BUREN,

A GREAT QUESTION.—The Church of England, and more particularly the evangelical clergy, are at this hour upon their trial before an ecclesiastical court. Early last year, the Lord Chancellor presented a living to a Cornish clergyman of high character and attainments. Forthwith the Pusevite and pugnacious Bishop of Exeter cited Mr. Gorham, the clergyman, and subjected him to long and harrassing examinations, on the subject of the sacraments, particularly of baptism. These examinations were repeated at intervals, and in the end the Bishop ham held opinions upon the efficacy of baptism The Bishop is a doctrinal Romanist, Mr. Gorham an Evangelical. An action is brought against the Bishop in the "Court of Arches," dinary character. It was urged against the Bishop, that he, contray to the teaching of the Church, held "the unconditional efficacy of baptism, and that on this unsound ground he had rejected Mr. Gorham. On behalf of the Bishop, it was said, "he was not such a madmam as to hold this doctrine, except in the case of infants," Church. So says the Independent.

AFFAIRS IN THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.—Recently we published some account of the troubles in Jamaica, but not such as to give a clear idea of their source. The Courier des Etats Unis has a communication on the subject, which shows the source of trouble. It seems that the people of this island are beginning to find out how they are both taxed and humbugged to support the old plantocracy. The salary of Governor is \$30,000; Chief Justice \$15,000; Assistant Justices each \$10,000, and a host of other officers at similar rates. In addition, at least half a million of dollars have been squandered for bringing in poor Hindoos, and other laborers, in order to coerce the freed people to work at inadequate wages; but the whole project has failed. And now the revenue has fallen short from \$60,000 to \$100,000, and the Assembly has passed a bill for the reduction of salaries 10 to 20 per cent. But the Council, who themselves receive a salary of \$2,500, reject the bill on the ground that an office is a vested interest for life, and therefore the salary cannot be reduced. The Legislature then attempt to appropriate the revenue entirely to public purposes. In the apprehension that the revenue bill might fail entirely, the Governor ordered in all the troops from the outposts, to compel the enforcement of the rules of the Custom-House, and all is discontent and confusion.

Foreign News .- The steamship Hermann arrived at New York on sixth-day last, bringing two days later news from Europe. Nothing important had transpired in England. In France, trouble is evidently brewing, but it is difficult to say exactly what are the causes of it. The war movements in Italy have not yet amounted to much, one or two small towns only haveing been burnt. The Assembly at Frankfort have refused to make the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, and the Ministers of the Empire have consequently resigned. The Austrian Government is about to apply to the different European powers to induce them to join it in a step to prevent the clandestine export of the works of art from the museums at Florence and Rome. Austria has already ordered that an embargo should be laid upon all objects of the kind which may be brought into her own terri-

Gold-Hunters Returning.—Several persons have returned from the Isthmus of Panama to New York within a fortnight. They say that presents a Roman boy as making between the there are now 1,500 persons in the neighborhood of Panama, waiting for a conveyance to San Francisco. Some of them left this country soon after the gold-fever began to rage, and the formation of the Constituent Assembly, and have been waiting there for a couple of months. a deputy from the battery of the capitol, read Many of them wish themselves back, but do not to the people the decision of the deputies to return, because they have spent their money proclaim a republic—at the same moment the or have too much pride to give up. The prospect of getting conveyances from Panama was quite dubious. Tickets for the steamers California and Oregon, which cost in N. Y. \$100, had been sold there at \$500 a piece. The mere pleasure, asked a boy, 'What means the California had been expected at Panama from San Francisco every day for two weeks. Her non-arrival is attributed to a lack of coal or the absconding of her men at San Francisco.

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HN TYLER, AMES K. POLK. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

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OF JAMAICA.—Ree account of the t such as to give a The Courier des ition on the subject, trouble. It seems nd are beginning to taxed and humbugocracy. The salary ef Justice \$15,000; 0.000, and a host of tes. In addition, at ers have been squan-Hindoos, and other the freed people to but the whole prohe revenue has fallen 000, and the Assemreduction of salaries Council, who them-\$2,500, reject the bill e is a vested interest salary cannot be rethen attempt to aptirely to public puron that the revenue ie Governor ordered courposts, to compel ules of the Customit and confusion...

camship Hermann arth-day-last, bringing Europe. Nothing d in England. In lly brewing, but it is at are the causes of it. Raly have not yet two small towns only keembly at Frankfort King of Prussia Em-Ministers of the Emsigned. The Austrian spply to the different ce them to join it in destine export of the seums at Florence and ady ordered that an pontall objects of the ht into her own terri-

ning.—Seferal persons sthmus of Panama to hight. They say that sons in the neighborfor a conveyance to them left this country began ter rage, and or a comple of months. ek, but do not sent their money te up. The prosfrom Panama was the steamore Cali-a cost in N.Y. \$100, General Intelligence.

"This is the last sun I shall ever see." The

drowning men to breathe and sustain them-

men were at work the sea was breaking over

them, which greatly retarded their operations.

We may add here, that the vessel appeared to

be at anchor, as she was steady, with the tide

running by her. It is supposed that when she

capsized, her anchor and chains must have run

CALIFORNIA. - The National Intelligencer

publishes a letter from Capt. Folsom, of the

Quarter-Master General's Department, to Gen.

Jessup. It is dated San Francisco, Jan. 23,

1849. Capt. Folsom says that life and property

will continue to be unsafe in that country until

Congress gives it a stable government. As

things were then, there was no government and

no law in California. A general feeling of in-

security depressed the whole population. The

only tribunals which have attempted any juris-

diction in cases of murder, &c., were those

formed for the occasion as it arises. Several

executions had taken place in pursuance of this

kind of law. Outrages were occurring in all

The natives have a strong antipathy to the

foreigners, whom they look upon as their con-

querers and enemies. In the excitement of

gold digging this antipathy has threatened more

than once to break out into open hostilities, and

in the ensuing summer the probability of such

an occurrence will be increased a hundred fold.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—The Baltimore Pat

riot notices the arrival in that city of J. S.

ship Lexington. The following is his mining

Mr. Wethered, after having disposed of his

stock of goods by the "Rhone," formed a com-

whom vamosed. He sold out his tents and pro-

to San Francisco. He believes he reached

distance of 350 miles from San Francisco up

the Americano, which is farther than any

American had gone, and saw the smoke of what

he supposed was a large volcano, some 40 or

50 miles distant. He passed large numbers of

persons at the different placers, some of whom had been very successful; others so unsuccess-

ful, that they preferred returning to San Fran-

A National Convention of the Friends of Com-

mon Schools and Universal Education through-

out the Union, is invited to assemble in Phila-

delphia on the 10th of August, for the promo-

tion of this paramount interest of our Republi-

cisco and working for good wages. .

other friends, unite in the call.

experience :-

out, and brought her to her present position.

selves until relief could be afforded.

SINGULAR AND FATAL SHIPWRECK The Baltimore Sun, of April 11th, says that on the 31st of March, the Baltimore pilot-boat Coquette, Capt. Joseph B. Sable, with Messrs. suited to their several trades. Their religion frozen to death on the prairie. J. A. Milburn, John Haney, Thos. H. Bolt, Thos. M. Watts, and Robert M. Ling, pilots, on is similar to that of the Unitarians, and their manner of living much like the Socialists; though, unlike many of the French and English Socialists, they are scrupulously strict in the circle. This company is headed by Monsieur ward. The water was here about twenty Cabet, the great French politician who for forty years has been the leader of the Republican

board, while cruising in latitude 36 14, about sixty miles from Cape Henry, and about thirtyfive miles from land, fell in with the wreck of what they supposed to be a sloop, bottom upfathoms deep. The small boat was launched and sent to the wreck, when it was discovered that she bore the name of the "Thomas Rus- Chief Justice of the Island of Corsica, was inparty in the House of Deputies, five years sell, of Cape May.' Some of them got on the strumental in the overthrow of Charles X. and bottom, for at this time the after part was float- Louis Philippe, and was banished by the latter ing. well out of water, while the forward part from France for a term of five years. In this was down, her head being under. Mr. Ling company are many of Monsieur Cabet's firm was on the bottom, and bringing his head close friends, who have been with him in his endeavto the rlanks, he thought he heard a noise in- ors to extricate France from kingly power, and side—liste ring again, he was assured that there have often been imprisoned for their advocacy were persons alive inside. With these gallant of republican principles. Monsieur Cabet and the former and twenty of the latter are said to men, it required but a moment to act. Raps company lead the way, and 30,000 follow in the have been killed. were given on the bottom to inform those inside that they were heard. Ares and saws were instantly brought, and all hands went to work to

EUROPEAN NOBILITY IN AMERICA.—The last cut through the bottom to rescue those inside. number of the Lavaca (Texas) Journal contains A tremendous gale came up, and they were In a short time they could be heard speaking. an advertisement of a sale of lands in that blown on a reef of rocks, and immediately dis-A hole being made, the confined air escaped State, on a writ of attachment, for a claim of appeared. This was witnessed by a vessel not 000 was insured. Among the buildings devery fast, causing the vessel to settle more and \$5,945, against the estate owned by numerous very far distant. more. They conversed with those inside and German noblemen, and a citation for them to learned that there were five of them. Time appear and answer, viz: The Duke of Nassau, the night of the 5th inst. The steamers Lexbeing precious, they continued cutting as fast | Duke of Meiningen, Duke of Coburg Gotha, as they could, having the assistance, also, of a Prince Frederick of Prussia, Landgrave. This stout colored man, the cook of the pilot-boat. array of German nobility is known in Texas as The hole being cut, one man came to it, but the German Emigration Company, under whose could not get out. From him they learned that auspices large numbers of German emigrants the name of the captain of the vessel was Brady, have been introduced into that State. The at least so it was understood. Efforts were still claim against the Company is for \$5,945, on made to cut a larger hole, to allow them egress. account of several drafts drawn by the Com- \$20. So says a Cincinnati paper. The vessel continued settling. At this time pany's agents. three had been drowned. The man who had

French Immigrants.—The arrival of 281

his head out, dropped back, and as he went in, CHOLERA.—The Macon (Geo.) Journal and he looked upon the bright sun and remarked, Messenger states that a company of immigrants from Monroe Co., in that State, for Texas, numefforts of the pilots were redoubled, but without | bering 34 whites and 43 negroes, proceeded to avail, the whole of those inside perishing, so New Orleans, where they embarked on board a fast did the vessel settle, before a hole large steamboat bound up the river. On the second enough to let them out could be made. Every day one of the party died of the cholera, and conceivable effort was made by the pilots, which the others went ashore to bury him, when the was urged on by hearing the efforts of the entire company were prostrated with the dis-They all perished together in a few minutes | buried—seven negroes in one grave. Some of after the hole was cut which allowed the air to them died in three hours after they were taken. escape; and the last words heard from them were | At the time the letter was written, the company supplications to the Great Arbiter of events to | had remained at their encampment for ten days, have mercy on them and save them. While the and most of the sufferers were convalescent.

GALLANT DEED .- At a fire in Catharine-st., It is supposed by the pilots that the vessel was N. Y., Tast week, an incident occurred which capsized on the 27th or 28th of March, and that deserves honorable notice. It seems that the the lost persons had been confined about three occupant of one of the houses on fire desired days. There was a severe gale at that time. his wife to take the children with her, but in The opportunity for conversation with the lost the confusion the infant was left in the house, men was so brief that their names, or the cause and it was not until some fifteen minutes had of the disaster, were not ascertained. Indeed, elapsed that the discovery was made that it so intent were the pilots in their efforts for a was missing. A fireman named Abraham rescue, that they did not take time to make in- Brower, touched by the grief of the mother, quiries. Mr. Milburn informs us that in the volunteered to rescue the child if possible, and course of his experience he never saw a similar a ladder being raised, he entered the upper part circumstance, and that the events he witnessed, of the house and discovered it lying on a bed in the few brief moments which passed between | Seizing it in his arms, he bore it down stairs the discovery of the wreck and the perishing of through the flames and smoke and placed it in her crew, can never be effaced from his memory. the mother's arms. The child, however, was All that men could do was done, and with a already suffocated by the smoke, and injured hearty good will, but all effort was unavailing. by the flames, and expired almost immediately.

SUMMARY.

The town of Wilmington, Mass., has been thrown into a great state of excitement in consequence of a most horrid murder which has been perpetrated on Mrs. M. B. Preston and her two twin daughters, only 4 years of age, who were found in their bed on Wednesday, with their throats cut in a most awful manner. The husband having escaped, suspicion was at once fastened on him, and search immediately made, which proved successful, he being found in the woods with the blood of his victims upon him. He was at once arrested to await the charge.

The British steamer Thames, which arrived at Mobile direct from Havana, brings intelli gence of a negro insurrection at St. Lucia, W I., on the 14th ult., which was directed by the whites; the authorities were compelled to send quarters of the country, and house-breaking, to Barbadoes for assistance. Two hundred thefts, and robberies were of almost hourly oc- British soldiers were dispatched to St. Lucia, who fired upon the rioters, killing and wounding many, which effectually quelled the outbreak

The Great Barrington (Mass.) Courier of April 12th, says that the large factory of the Glendale Woolen Company," the dye-house attached and a dwelling-house were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The buildings burned occupied the site of those destroyed by fire in the fall of 1847, and were scarcely rebuilt, and in operation, when the raging element again devoured them. Loss estimated at \$40, Wethered, who left San Francisco in the U.S. 000, and insurance at \$32.000.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 11th inst., a Special Committee reported a bill abolishing capital punishment, expany of 12 for the purpose of mining, most of cept for murder in the first degree, viz: premeditated wilful killing, or killing when engagvisions to 5, who remained with him, and after ed in the commission of treason, arson, or other a tour of observation for several days, returned offenses now capital.

In New Orleans, on the 7th inst., a Mr. Blan- ance with the adornment of nature. chard, an extensive banker of that city, was robbed in the day light, of a box containing \$6,000 in money, and notes and papers valued at \$200,000. He advertises that the robber can retain the \$6,000, if he will return the papers and notes.

The troubles of the Methodist Church, which caused a division of that body, have appeared in the Cherokee country. The Church North sent among the Indians a minister to represent the cause of freedom, and the consequence has been a riot. To religious meetings, it is said, can now be held without a riot.

A party of eight slaves absconded from Wheeling, Va., on the 1st, crossing the river can Institutions. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, into Ohio at Martin's Ferry. The ferryman was arrested under the State law making the and Alfred E. Wright, Corresponding Secretary -to whom letters may be addressed. Bishop act of passing slaves across a bridge or water-Potter, Professor Bache, Professor Hart, course into an adjoining State, a penal offense; Horace Mann, Dr. King of New Jersey, and but the owners of the slaves not wishing to prosecute the matter, he was discharged.

The Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye says: "A gentleman from Keokuk County brings the says that the House of Representatives that French Communists at Nauvoo, Illinois, is noticed in the Quincy Whig, where, we learn melancholy intelligence that during the cold afternoon passed the Revenue Bill, as also the from the same source, they intend to locate per- weather of last month, a party of 5 persons | Homestead Exemption Bill, which exempts manently. They are composed mostly of me- were returning home from a ball, which they from execution three hundred dollars' worth of chanics and farmers, having with them their attended in that county, and it is supposed that real or personal estate. The bill passed by a 32c. for Jersey; 33 a 35 for River. PROVISIONS implements of husbandry and a variety of tools they lost their way, as they were all found large majority.

ferred upon 190 graduates of the Medical Deseason conferred similar degrees upon 245, making an aggregate of 435 new Doctors in

The ship Colchis, from Valparaiso for Boston, reported ashore off Nantucket, was fallen in with afloat and in good condition, by three New London fishing-smacks, on the 6th, and taken into Stonington.

A battle is reported to have taken place, some time since, on one of the forks of Kansas River, between the Kansas and Pawnees. Seven of

Four young men left Goodrich, Ohio, on the

30th ult., in a boat for the head of Lake Huron.

There was a severe gale on Lake Erie on ington, Champion, and Chautauque, in the vicinity of Buffalo, sustained some damage.

A mammoth mastidon tooth, four feet in length, was found on the bank of the Ohio River, near Patriot, a few days since, by a boy. A gentleman named Lawrence purchased it for

The Baltimore firemen celebrated Sunday before last by a disgraceful street fight, in which hundreds participated. The result was that some twenty or more of them were lodged in the watch house, two or three were shot and stabbed, and some of the police received considerable damage.

A rich old farmer near Easton, Pa., has been holden to answer for cutting off the ear of a young man who was courting his daughter. The ease in its most malignant form. At the latest old fellow entered the room, and proposed to advices, eighteen of the company had been him either to be shot or lose his ear, and the ing all the children of the town gratuitous inyoung man chose the latter.

> A beautiful young lady, named Mary Fenton, residing in Monroe township, Ia., committed suicide on the 20th ult., by drowning herself in a mill-pond. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. No cause is assigned for the

> In New York, on Friday, April 6th, Abraham F. Woodhull, eldest son of Hon. Caleb S. Woodhull, while on the roof of his father's house, slipped and fell to the ground, injuring him so badly that he expired shortly after.

> Mr. William Taylor, sheriff of Putnam Co., N. Y., was caught between a car and a stationary freight train on the Croton Falls Railroad, on Saturday, and so badly injured that he survived but a short time.

> In Illinois, the building of a hospital for the insane, has been commenced at Jacksonville. The length of the building is 300 feet, and when completed it will contain one hundred and fifty patients and the necessary attendants. The entire cost is estimated at \$60,000.

Messrs. Blair and Grant, of St. Louis, who ber. were indicted for writing and carrying a challenge, have plead guilty to the charge, and been condemned each to one minute's imprisonment and one dollar fine.

A bill has passed the New York Legislature to amend the telegraph act, so as to give precedence to messages concerning deaths, sick-

The Legislature of Wisconsin, on the 26th ult., passed resolutions of censure upon the course of Senator Walker with regard to the subject of slavery.

The Genesee Valley Canal will be in perfect order for navigation by the 1st of May. Since last season, the locks have been thoroughly re-

An undertaker at Hull, England, has been detected carrying dead bodies with him on the Great Northern Railway, as personal baggage.

A "down east" editor asks his subscribers to pay up, that he may play a similar joke upon his creditors.

There have been nineteen hundred deaths from cholera at Glasgow, Scotland, since No

The city council of Albany have reduced the alary of the Mayor from \$1,000 to \$400.

A dispatch dated at New Orleans, April 8, says that on the day before the boilers of the steamer Champion, a tow-boat, exploded, killing the engineer and three firemen.

The amount of California gold received at the U.S. Mint since the 8th of December, 1848, to the present time, is \$127,534 31.

The Concord (N. H.) Statesman recommends that in re-painting, the color of the dwellings be changed from white, to those more in accord-

George Baldwin, Postmaster at Great Bend, Susquehanna Co., Pa., has been detected in pilfering money from letters sent through that office. He was locked up in default of bail for \$3,000.

Mr. O. Wilmot, in Jefferson Co., of this State, lately "sugared off" 95 pounds of first-rate maple sugar, the product of 65 pails of sap.

The house of John Tiffit, of Stephentown, N. Y., was burned on Thursday night, and a son of his, about five years old, perished in the

One of the persons connected with Col Webb's California Expedition, who died of cholera near the Rio Grande, Texas, was Mr. Wm. H. Harrison, a grandson of the late President Harrison.

A bill to protect married women in the possession of their property, passed both branches of the Wisconsin Assembly on the 29th ult.

A dispatch dated Harrisburg, Pa., April 9

The Siamese twins, who have been living 6 a 7c. for common, 71 a 8 for fine The degree of Doctor of Medicine was con- some years, with wives and children, on their own plantation in North Carolina, are said to be partment of the University of Pennsylvania, at on their way to New York to embark for Europe, Philadelphia, on Saturday last. The other with a view to consult the most eminent surgeons preservation of the virtue of their domestic three Medical Schools in Philadelphia have this on the practicability of an operation to livide the ligament that binds them together.

The Postmaster General has directed an extension of the Chicago Steamboat Mail from the Western terminus of the Michigan Central Railroad direct to Milwaukee, touching at Waukegan, Southport, and Racine. It is calculated that this will bring Milwaukee within hinety hours by mail of New York.

The Norfolk (Va.) Herald says that a boat, under sail, going to the oystering ground below Craney Island, when near the light-boat, was struck by a flaw of wind, capsized, and sunk. There were two colored men and a boy on board, all of whom were drowned.

There was a great fire at Toronto, Canada, on the 6th inst., which destroyed property valued at \$500,000, of which only about \$200, stroyed was the Bishop's Cathedral, a very ex-

The fishermen along the Delaware have nearly given up all hopes of a successful shad season. Thus far, says the Delaware Republican. they have labored unsuccessfully, toiling the whole day and night for half a dozen fish.

Mr. James Ijams, of Hedgesville, Berkley County, Va., had his pocket picked of \$1,500 between Washington and Baltimore, while on his way to the latter place to buy goods. His wallet was found, but the money was missing.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, on the 11th inst., a preamble and resolution were passed, laying a quarantine from the 20th inst. upon all vessels coming from Europe with passengers, or any port where cholera was known to exist at the time they

The town of Plainfield, N. J., last week voted to raise \$1,000 extra for common schools, givstruction. At Elizabethtown \$2,500 is to be raised for the poor; \$1,200 for roads, and \$2,000 for common schools.

The Pennsylvania Legislature finally adourned on Tuesday last week. The most important thing done by it was to make provision for the payment of the public debt.

The Legislature of New York adjourned, sine die, on the evening of April 11. They passed 383 bills which have received the assent of the Governor.

Thirty cases of cholera occurred on board the steamer Winfield Scott, on her last trip to teen weeks. Louisville. Four died. On the General Scott, another boat, two deaths from cholera occurred.

Fitz Green Halleck, the poet, who has been confined to his bed-room for some time by illness, is now laboring under a deranged state of mind bordering on insanity.

The whole of the stock for the line of telegraph from Quebec to Halifax has been taken up. £10,000 of the stock has been taken in Canada, and £6,000 in Halifax. It is expected that this line will be completed by next Septem-

The land sales in Wisconsin, by order of government, will commence on the 4th of June next. The lands to be sold are the vacant ones within the reserved sections and parts of sections on the Rock River canal grant.

A movement is going on in Maryland for reform of the Canstitution, so as to give to the people the election of all officers of the Government, and a curtailment of useless offices and unnecessary expenses in the same.

Mr. W. H. S. Jordan, publisher, of Boston, was thrown from his carriage on Saturday, and severely injured.

Of the stock of the Auburn and Binghampton Railroad, Cortland county has subscribed \$47, 000; Syracuse \$40,000; Oswego \$10,000.

The public is informed that the new Twenty Dollar and One Dollar Gold Coins, bespoken by an act of the late Congress, are soon to be

There was a fire at Troy, N. Y., on the 12th inst., which destroyed property valued at \$100,-

In Hopkinton, R. I., April 6th, ELIZABETH BROWN, in the 23d year of her age. Though called thus early in life to part with earth, death, for her, had no terror. She knew in whom she had believed, and when called to enter the valley of the shadow of death, she feared no evil. She found that Jesus could make a dying bed feel soft as downy

Sister, rest from sin and sorrow: Death is o'er, and life is won; On thy slumber dawns no morrow: Rest-thine earthly race is run." At Unadilla Forks, N. Y., April 8th, DWIGHT B. STILLMAN, son of Albert and Aurelia Stillman, aged 3 years and 4

> 'Twas hard indeed to part with him-To look the last farewell— To lift the heart to Heaven, and say, He doeth all things well.

But though our eyes are filled with team, Though sighs our bosoms swell, Love, prayer, and praise, be unto Him, "Who doeth all things well." I. D. S.

S. S. Griswold, J. Clark, I. D. Stillman, I. D. Titsworth E. Stillman, W. W. Upham, S. Lewis, B. G. Stillman, Abel G. Burdick, H. C. Hubbard, Jeremiah Smith.

RECEIPTS

Malachi Bonham, Shiloh, N. J. \$4 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52 E. A. Crossley, "2 00 D.A.F.Randolph, Bridgeton, N J.2 00 " 52 Mrs. S. Stillman, Dighton, Mass. 1 00 Mrs. S. Lewis, Hampton, Ct. 2 00 H. C. Hubbard, Scott, 2 00 5 " 52 2 00 C. S. Potter, Lorenzo Burdick, DeRuyter, 5 " 52 2 00 D. C. Richmond. 2 00 E. S. Colgrove, P. C. Burdick, 2 00 2 00 6 4 17 1 00 Dan'l D. Justice,

2 00

2 00

Davis Rogers, 2d, Oxford,

B. W. Rogers, Williamsburgh, 2 00

H. & J. Rogers,

ASHES-Pots \$7 00: Pearls 7 00. FLOUR AND pure Genesee 5, 50. Rye Flour 2 75 a 2 81. Meal, Jersey 62.—GRAIN—Ohio Wheat 1 00; Genesee is held at 1 20. Corn 51 a 56c. Rye 58c. Barley 62. Oats, 30 a Pork, Prime 8 50; Mess 10 37. Beef, Prime 7 75; Mess 11 75. Butter, 9 a 10c. for Ohio, 12 a 20 for State. Cheen

New York Market, Monday, April 16.

EASTERN 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 104 o'clock, A. M. Introductory Discourse by Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J.; alternate, Samuel Davison, of Farmington, Illinois. S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Executive Committee of the Eastern Association will hold its annual session on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May. in the lecture-room of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Pawcatuck, R. I. at 101 o'clock, A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD. P. S. Churches are requested to specify in their associational letters the amount they will raise for missionary pur poses within the limits of the Association for the ensuing

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared L by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Con erence, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 871 cents; ditto. gilt edges \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 371 Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, NO. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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 L 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 conntry, especially by those desiring to give their children a liberal education, has been the prevailing motive with them, 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

to see the following principles observed, and strictly carried out, in the conduct of the school: First. Nothing sectarian shall be taught or countenanced

Second. Equal advantages shall be afforded to every stulent, whatever may be his, or her, religious denomination Third. The exercises of the institution shall be suspended on the first and seventh days of each week. Fourth. No efforts shall be wanting to make the advan

ages of the institution equal to those of the most Academies in the Eastern and Middle States. This institution is pleasantly located at Shilob, Cumberland County, New Jersey, three and a half miles West of Bridgeton, 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 TERMS.—Tuition from \$3 50 to \$5 00 per term, settled 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 week. Rooms can be obtained at a moderate expense by

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 KOLLOCK, Greenwich. REV. DAVID CLAWSON, Marlboro. I. D. TITSWORTH. 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.

E. B. SWINNEY.

ALL CLERGYMEN who will send their address to Messrs Comstock & Company, No. 21 Courtland-street—(after the 1st of May No. 57 John-street)—New York, shall be furnished gratuitously, for their family use, with a Salve of most extraordinary merit for external sores or inflammations of long or short standing. In burns, or pains and swellings of nearly all descriptions, its effects are charming, and almost beyond belief. This Salve has already been used by, quite a number of the clergy, for themselves or sufferers to whom they have given it; and they have called on or writ ten to the proprietors to express their delight at its action, and a desire to have their names used in making known its virtues. The proprietors having realized a handsome sum by its sale, feel called upon by a sense of duty to their fellow-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called CON-NEL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by Messrs. C. & Co. All religious papers that will publish this a few times will be furnished with the Salve free, and they may also thereby relieve many suffering poor brethren from agonizing pain, and save them much expense. The names of nearly fifty clergymen recommending it, are to be seen at the office of C. & Co.

You will please observe, it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints," but only intended for external applications in the following:—Burns, Scalds, Frosted parts, Chilblains, Chafe or Galls, Chaps, Tetter, Pimple, Blotch, Felon, Ulcer Sprains, Erysipelas, Cuts, Bruises, Ear and Toothache, Mumps, Sore Throat, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Carbuncle, Eruption, Sore Eyes and Lids, Weak Sight, Sore Lips, Punctures, Biles and Warts, Fever Pains, Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Tic Doloureux, Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Sores, Old Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Breast Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Dressing for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds, Sore Corns, General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c.

Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be neces sary to know that this article is the only one we can recom mend; but must caution against some imitation by like name. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

BHODE ISLAND. NEW YORK. Westerly-S. P. Stillman. Adams—Charles Potter. Hopkinton-Daniel Coon. Alfred-Maxson Green, S. S. Griswold James H. Cochran. Hiram P. Burdick. A. B. Burdick. Berlin-John Whitford. Brookfield-And'w Babcock. NEW JERSEY: New Market—W. B. Gillet Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth. Clarence—Samuel Hunt.

DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Shiloh - Isaac D. Titsworth. Durhamville-John Parmilee Edmeston—EphraimMaxson.
Friendship—R. W. Utter.
Genesee—W.P Langworthy.
Hounsfield—Wm. Green.

Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Benj. Stelle. Crossingville—Benj Stelle.
Coudersport—W. H. Hydorn
VIRGINIA
Lost Creek—Bli Vanhors
N. Salem—Jon. F. Randolph
N. Milton—Jep. F. Randolph
OHIO Independence-JPLivermore

Leonardsville-W.B.Maxson Lockport —Leman Andrus. Newport—Abel Stillman. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall.
Portville—Albert B. Crandall. Persia—Elbridge Eddy.
Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick.
Richburgh—John B. Cottrell.
Richland—Elias Burdick. Bloomfield—Charles Clara.

Northampton—S. Babcock.
Port Jefferson—L. A. Devia.
Pratt—Eli Forsyth.
MICHIGAN. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Oporto—Job Tyler, 19976 5 " 52 Scio-Rowse Babcock. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church
WISKONSAN
Albion—P. C. Burdlek
Milton—Joseph Goodrick
Stillman Goodrick Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Verona-Hiram Sherman.

Walworth—Wm. M. Clarke
ILLINOIS.
Farmington—San'l Davidsa.

Watson-Wm. Quibell. CONNECTICUT. Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman " 39 New London-P. L. Berry. " 52 | Waterford-Wm. Maxson.

M. Citroligralia The series

SOUTH PROCES The LEADING TOWN THE PROCESS OF THE PR

Dark is the night! How dark! No light! No fire!
Cold, on the hearth the last faint sparks expire!
Shivering, she watches by the cradle side,
For him who pledged her love—last year a bride!

Hark! !tis his footstep! No! 't is past! - 't is gone. Tick-tick! How wearily the time crawls on! Why should he leave me thus? He once was kind And I believed 't would last. How mad-how blind!

Rest thee, my babe—rest on! 'T is hunger's cry! Sleep, for there is no food! The fount is dry! Famine and cold their weary work have done; My heart must break! and thou-The clock strikes one! Hush! 't is the dice-box! Yes, he's there he's there! For this for this he leaves me to despair!

Leaves love-leaves truth—his wife—his child. The wanton's smile, the villain, and the sot! Yet L'Il not curse him No; 'tis all in vain: "Tis long to wait; but sure he il come again! And I could starve and bless him, but for you-My child his child! Oh, fiend! The clock strikes two

Hark! how the sign-board creaks—the blast howls by. Moan-moan! a dirge swells through the cloudy sky. Hark! 't is his knock. He comes he comes once more! 'T is but the lattice flaps—our hope is o'er. Can he desert us thus? He knows I stay Night after night, in lone iness to pray For his return; and yet he sees no fear

No-no! It cannot be! He will be here Nestle more closely, dear one, to my heart! Thou'rt cold! Thou'rt freezing! But, we will not part Husband, I die! Father-it is not he! Oh God, protect my child! The clock strikes three.

They're gone—they're gone! The glimmering spark ha The wife and child are numbered with the dead, On the cold earth, outstretched in solemn rest, The babe lay frozen on the mother's breast. The gambler came at last; but all was o'er: Dread silence reigned around! The clock struck four.

CAPT. SUTTER AND SUTTER'S FORT.

Satter's Fort is from an excellent letter from California, in a late number of the Home Jour-

dling hight, straight form, and possesses that sult of his inquiry of the mesmerizer. The de- tles of White Plains, West Point, and Long symmetry and smallness of hand and foot which scription, thus given, it seems, applied to the Island. I helped to stretch the chain across the Lord Byron sets down as a sure evidence of plaintiff Averill, and to no one else in the town. Hudson River, to stop the British vessels from and was one of the officers of the Swiss Guard | defendant is charged with slander—an offense | when Arnold betrayed his country, and Andre | Marblehead, Mass. in the Revolution of July, during the reign of to be atoned for, in the opinion of the Jury, by was hung. Charles X. After this Revolution, he emigrat- the sum of \$90, current money, which sum by 1839, he came to California, and obtained a grant of ninety miles square of land from the Mexican authorities. In his private character, Capt. Sutter is kind, hospitable, and generous. In fact, his generosity frequently lays him open I may as well tell it you. On Thursday mornto be preyed upon by the idle and worthless. ing, when I got on my horse at St. Hoare's, Da-When asked why he permitted such large de- vid told me that there was something the matter mands upon his hospitality without a recom- with Prince, that he had killed the cat, and alpence, he replied: "What can I do, sir-they most killed the new dog, and had bit at him come here, eat, drink, and sleep; and some- and Elizabeth. I ordered him to be tied up times without even thanking me-but what can and taken care of, and then rode off to town. I do? I cannot turn them out in the wild forest." Surrounded as he was, on his first settling in this country, by tribes of wild Indians, he has, by kindness and just dealing, atthree to four hundred of these Indians devoted was mad. I tried every effort to stop him or from four to six dollars per month, man his in vain. At last he sprang upon a boy, and fort, work his farms and mills, and do all the seized him by the breast; happily I was near labor generally required in new settlements.

situated a short distance from the southern bank | side, waiting for some opportunity of stopping of the American Fork, on one of the tributaries him. I continually spoke to him, but he paid of the Sacramento, 5 miles from its mouth, and no regard to coaxing or scolding. You may 120 miles from San Francisco. The fort is in suppose I was seriously alarmed, dreading the form of a parallelogram, 500 feet in length by immense mischief he might do, having seen him 150 in breadth. The walls and houses are do so much in the few preceding minutes. I built of the oft-mentioned mud brick or adobe. trembled at the idea of his getting into Camden Bastions at the angles, with cannons mounted, and London, and at length considering that if protect all sides, and numerous guns project ever there was an occasion that justified a risk from the mud walls. On the inner side, facing of life, this was it, I determined to catch him the court, are numerous buildings, occupied as myself. Happily he ran up to Pryor's gate, and store-houses, dwellings, and barracks for the I threw myself from my horse upon him, and garrison. The main store-house was rented, caught him by the neck, he bit at me, and strugduring the fever of gold digging, at \$3,000 per gled, but without effect, and I succeeded in capmonth. The garrison of the fort being more turing him without his biting me. He died yes

farm Indians. for the year 1848, was upward of 30,000 bushels, which is valued at the round sum of \$80,-000. This is the proceed from the labor of 125

discovered the gold.

LARGE SCYTHE FACTORY.

well and Augusta, Me., is situated the scythe so desperate that it seemed at first almost immanufacturing establishment of Reuben B. possible to hold him, till I lifted him in the air, Dunn, Esq., the largest in the world. It is a when he was more easily managed, and I conmatter of just pride to the citizens of our State trived to ring the bell. I was afraid that the that we can boast of such a man and such an en- | foam, which was pouring from his mouth in his terprise. Your readers may be interested in a furious efforts to bite me, might get into some brief description of this establishment, which I scratch, and do me injury; so with great diffi-have obtained during a short sojourn in this culty I held him with one hand, while I put the certain land surveys.

years, and is rapidly increasing.

process of welding.

successfully adopted. First, the welders mark jaws; we threw him meat, and he snatched at fourths of an inch, commencing at the outer and cut the bars of iron and steel into portions it with fury, but instantly dropped it again. bark and finishing the cut at the center of the of suitable length for each scythe. A portion The next day, when I went to see him, I thought stick; then turn it and cut the other side in been taught devoutly to exclaim, "Lord, have of about five inches or more in length is folded the chain seemed worn, so I pluned him to the the same way. You thus take out a wedge. over another of steel, when both are heated and ground between the prongs of a pitch-fork, and Then tip your stock to a wedge to fit the scion, drawn to the proper length for a scythe. It then fixed a much larger chain round his neck; put the scion in its place, and wind it with then passes into the hands of the pointer, whose when I pulled off the fork, he sprung out and paper or cloth that has been dipped in grafting business is to harden, draw, and break a small made a dash at me, which snapped the old wax. It is best that the stock should be of the portion of the point, to see that the steel has not chain in two! He died in 48 hours from the same size with the scion. The band is to be been overheated—that the iron has not been time he went mad." [Life of Sir T. F. Buxton. loosened at the proper period of growth.

drawn over the steel, and to examine the whole process thus far. The plater then spreads the rod to a prope r width, leaving the full thickness at the back. It then passes a process of fitting for the machine hammer, when the finisher turns it back and gives its general shape. One fashions and finishes the point, another turns and finishes the heel, when it passes the hardening process by a different hand, from whom it is taken to the tempering forge, and then into the hands of the grinders.

An experienced workman does nothing but carefully examine each scythe, and test the correctness of each process thus far, and every imperfect article is thrown aside. After passing the polishing wheel, it goes into the hands of the painter, and finally to those whose business it is to straw the scythes into bundles of a dozen each.

A CURIOUS CASE.

report of a case lately tried in the Court of to measure thirty-seven feet in length. Common Pleas at Salem, Mass.:-

A rather curious case of slander has been on trial lately-the main facts of which are as follows: The defendant (Gould) lost some meal, about six bushels, which he supposed to have been stolen from a loaded wagon, left unguarded in the road, over night. Being a believer, or willing to become a believer, in the "Mesmeric Art," he forthwith proceeded to a neigh- lowing is a letter from an old Revolutionary solboring town in search of a "cunning medicine dier, who is the only survivor of the band who man "-who, upon the application, proceeded threw the tea overboard at Boston. His name to mesmerize a convenient subject. The revelatis David Kennison, and he lives in Chicago, Illition, given in a somewhat roundabout and con- nois:fused manner, was, that the lost meal was taken by a man who drove (first he thought a bay 1848, I shall be one hundred and 12 years old. house-with a new barn, standing somewhat moved to Lebanon, Maine, when I was an inhigher than the house; and that in going to his fant. I was a citizen of that place when, at coming to maturity. The following sketch of Capt. Sutter and house, he passed willow trees; and that he the age of about thirty-three, I assisted in went eastwardly; he also added that the man throwing the tea overboard in Boston harbor. who took the meal was a little lame. Aroused I was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and stood by this information, thus communicated by near Gen. Warren. I also helped to roll the supernatural authority, Gould proceeded to barrels filled with sand and stones down the Capt. Sutter is about 52 years of age, of mid- Town Meeting, and there made known the re- hill, as the British came up. I was at the bat-

THE MAD DOG.

As you must hear the story of our dog Prince, in Portland, Maine, where I enlisted and march-When I got into Hampstead, I saw Prince, covered with mud, and running furiously, and bitting at everything. I saw him bite at least a dozen dogs, two boys, and a man. Of course I tached them to his interest, and he now has from was exceedingly alarmed, being persuaded he King's College, St. Andrew's University, to him and his. They, for their food and a pay kill him, or drive him into some outhouse, but and the Library of Advocates, Edinburgh:— Henry Harrison. They were both colored. him, and knocked him off with my whip. He Sutter's Fort, now called Fort Sacramento, is then set off towards London, and I rede by his trusty men, are better clothed and fed than the terday raving mad. Was there ever a more merciful escape? Think of the children being The crop of wheat raised by Capt. Sutter, gone! I feel it most seriously, but I can not write now more fully. I have not been at all nervous about it, though certainly rather low, occasioned partly by this, and partly by some rude Indians. He has also erected a mill for other things. I do not feel much fit for our grinding wheat and sawing timber, and it was Bible meeting, on Wednesday; but I must exin the construction of a dam and race for a ert myself. P. S. Write me word whether saw-mill that one of the persons in his employ Fowell has any wound on his fingers, and if he has one made by the dog, let it be cut off immediately; mind, these are my positive orders." He afterwards mentions some particulars which he had omitted in this hurried letter. "When At North Wayne, sixteen miles from Hallo- seized the dog," he said, "his struggles were beautiful village, for the purpose of making other into my pocket, and forced on my glove; middling-sized house-frames complete. The then I did the same with the other hand, and at rent of these will be a fortune to me. The The establishment consists of, besides ware- last the gardener opened the door, saying, place is already full of goods of all kinds, and houses, finishing shops, &c., three principal 'What do you want?' 'I've brought you a they sell at low prices, while from the amount buildings for manufacturing, two of which are mad dog, replied I; and telling him to get a on its way, rents are very high; one hundred one hundred and forty-four feet each in length. strong chain, I walked into the yard, carrying In these, and in departments connected with the the dog by his neck. I was determined not to establishment, are employed about one hundred kill him, as I thought if he should prove not to bought at all. You have no idea of the scarcity men, many of whom have families in the place. be mad, it would be such a satisfaction to the of houses. People are living in tents, stables, A flourishing village has grown up within a few three persons whom he had bitten. I made the or in any place that can be obtained. A bed gardener, (who was in a terrible fright,) secure cannot be had for any price. If any of your Twelve thousand dozen sythes are annually the collar round his neck, and fix the other end friends are about to come here, advise them to manufactured, to produce which are required of the chain to a tree, then walking to its far-450,000 pounds of iron, 75,000 pounds of steel, thest rauge, with all my force I flung him away 800 tons of hard coal, 10,000 bushels of char- from me, and sprung back. He made a despecoal 100 tons of grindstones, and half a ton of rate bound after me, but finding himself foiled, borax. The last-named article is used in the he uttered the most piercing yell I ever heard. All that day he did nothing but rush to and fro, The system of division of labor has here been champing the foam which gushed from his the end of the scion diagonally, about three-

THE BOA CONSTRICTOR.

In the marshes of the valley the boa constrictor is often met with of considerable size. It is not uncommon throughout the province, particularly by the wooded margins of lakes, marshes, and streams. Sometimes they attain the enormous length of forty feet—the largest I ever saw at this place, but it was not alive. Some weeks before our arrival at Sape, the favorite riding horse of Senor Lagoeira, which had been put out to pasture not far from the house, could not be found, although strict search was made for it all over the Fazenda. Shortly after this, one of his vaqueiros, in going through a wood by the side of a small river, saw an enormous boa, suspended in the fork of a tree which hung over the water. It was dead, but had evidently been floated down alive by a recent flood, and, being in an inert state, it had not been able to extricate itself from the fork before the water fell. It was dragged out to The Lawrence Courier contains the following the open country by two horses, and was found leges should pass the Legislature, some one opening it, the bones of a horse, in a somewhat ed state, were found within it, the bones of the head being uninjured. From these circumstances we concluded that the boa had devoured [Gardner's Brazil. the horse entire.

REMINISCENCES OF A REVOLUTIONER.—The fol-

"If I live until the 17th day of November horse, then a grey one,) that he lived in an old I was born in Kingston, N. H., and my father

"I have been under Washington, (for whom ed to the United States, became naturalized, and their verdict, they direct the defendant to I frequently carried the mail and dispatches,) resided several years in Missouri; thence, in "stump up." The parties reside in Middleton. Prescott, Putnam, Montgomery, and Lafayette. I now draw a pension of \$8 a month for services in the Revolutionary war.

"When the last war broke out, I was living ed to Sackets Harbor, and was in the battle at that place, and also at other places; and now have the marks of a wound received in my hand during that war."

Scotch Libraries.—An official return recently presented to the British Parliament on the subject of the Public Libraries, gives the following as the number of volumes at present in the libraries of Aberdeen University and Aberdeen University, printed books, 33,284; MSS., 74. St. Andrew's, printed books, 51,265; MSS., 63. Edinburgh University printed books, 90,854; MSS., 310. Glasgow University printed books, 58,096; MSS., 242. Advocates' Library printed books, 148,000; MSS., 2,000. Number of persons frequenting the libraries in 1848: Aberdeen-students, 140; other persons, 246. St. Andrew's-students, (only,) 188. Edinburgh-students, 1,118; other persons, 81. the same purpose. Glasgow—students, (only,) 929.

Printing.—N. P. Willis, when a boy, worked two years at type-setting in his father's office the Boston Recorder. In an editorial in a late Home Journal, recounting the advantages he had derived from that experience, he thus compliments "the craft." Journeyman printers are necessarily well instructed and intelligent men. It is a part of the proof-reader's duty to make a "query" against ever passage in a new book which he does not comprehend. Authors who know what is valuable, profit by these quiet estimates of their meaning; and many a weak point, that would have ruined a literary reputation, if left uncorrected for the reviewers to handle, is noiselessly put to right by a proof reader's unobstrusive "gr?" Of most books, indeed, we would rather have the criticism of the workmen in the office where it was printed, than of the reviewers who skim and pronounce

READY-MADE HOUSES FOR CALIFORNIA.-The following extract from a letter from a gentleman in Šan Francisco, to his friends in this city. indicates the opening of a profitable trade with the gold regions in ready-made houses :-

San Francisco, Jan. 29. Do not forward me the goods ordered in my last, but in their stead send me three or four dollars a month is paid for a small room. Lumber is worth a high price—indeed, it cannot be

and plenty of mud. GRAFTING CHERRIES.—The saddle graft is most sure. With a sharp and thin knife cut in

bring plenty of clothes. The weather here is

very cold at present. We have ice, hail, snow

VARIETY

The editor of the Wilmington Journal states, that three months since he saw four pieces of Carolina gold, weighing together over four pounds. The largest piece was fully twentyfour ounces avoirdupois, and the smallest twelve ounces. These pieces were found on the surface, in Richmond County, North Carolina, al within less than half a mile of each other, and within a mile of the Pee Dee River.

The Banking-House of Wm. Nisbet & Co. St. Louis, was entered on the 23d ult., by making a hole from an adjoining cellar into the vault, and robbed of \$20,000 or \$25,000. There was a great excitement in St. Louis the next day. Four men were arrested on suspicion, select pieces, at stated intervals. but nothing definite ascertained.

The Worcester Palladium thinks that if the bill giving the interest of \$750,000 to the colshould move an amendment giving the interest of \$1,000,000 to the newspapers of the Combroken condition, and the flesh in a half digest- monvealth, as it is notorious that the press does vastly more every day for the education of the people than is done by the colleges.

One Mr. Richmond, it is stated, has appeared in London, who possesses the wonderful power of producing, at time, a modulated bass tone and almost instantly treble accompaniment, in perfect harmony. The treble tones are of the sweetest character. So they say.

Reports from Delaware and New Jersey announce the probable failure of the peach crop in those States, in consequence of the long continued warm weather of last December, which caused most of the peach trees to bud, and the succeeding cold weather so affected them as to cause the buds to fall off this Spring without Chitteningo, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Lancaster Gazette states as a lamentable fact, that with one exception, every case of a criminal nature brought before the Court of Common Pleas of Fairfield County, Ohio, during its recent session, originated, either directly or remotely, from the sale and use of ardent

The Salem Gazette mentions a curious specigentle blood. In manners and conversation, If insisted upon, it certainly was a pretty strong coming up. I was also in the battles at Fort men of minute writing. It is the whole of the Capt. Sutter is a perfect Chesterfield; he is insinuation that the plaintiff was the man in Montgomery, Staten Island, Delaware, and Lord's Prayer, written within the compass of a well educated, and speaks several different lan- dicated by the mesmerizer, and of course, by Philadelphia. I witnessed the surrender of half-dime, the work of the venerable Mr. Dana, guages fluently; he is a native of Switzerland, the defendant; hence, for this "utterance" the Lord Cornwallis, and was near West Point senior pastor of the Congregational Church in

> An American printer named Morton, has recently died in Paris, bequeathing \$200,000, if logical science is progressive, as well as every other, and the we may believe the rumor, to any one who will "old learning" of the "Bible Dictionaries" which have for construct a printing press that shall strike off so long a time been in use, is felt to be unequal to the ad-10,000 copies of a paper in an hour.

be well for some of those who talk of making a settlement in California, to begin by making a settlement at home before they go.

It appears from a return just issued, that the number of passengers conveyed on all the railways in Great Britain and Ireland, during the half year ending the 31st of December last, was 31,524,641, of whom 112 were killed and

The Buffalo Commercial says that George Washington was on trial on Wednesday, before History of the Bible was written expressly for this work, Judge Sill of that city on a charge of assault by two distinguished Naturalists. The Botany of Scripture, Edinburgh University, Glasgow University, and battery, with an attempt to kill William

school, was asked who discovered America? lege. Those on the Books of the Old and New Testament, I wish I may die," says a British editor, "if by Havernich, Hengstenberg, Dr. Wright, of Dublin, and ne did n't answer—Yankee Doodle!"

The citizens of Cincinnati have voted to subscribe a million of dollars for a railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis. The citizens of St. Louis have voted half a million of dollars for

Lowry McBath was tried at the recent term of the Blount Co., Tenn.. Circuit, for seducing a girl aged 17, by a promise of marriage. Verdict for plaintiff \$20,000.

The number of pawnbrokers licensed in New York, at the present time, is 31. It is estimated that the aggregate amount of loans is, an nually, over \$700,000, on which the profits are

A petition is in circulation for the incorporation of an association for building dwellings and bath-houses in this city, for the laboring classes, on the London improved plan.

In Glasgow, Scotland, lately a gardner, slightly intoxicated, was eating his dinner, when a piece of butcher's meat stuck in his throat and

A union of the benevolent societies of Boston is in contemplation—in order, by more united and systematic action, to meet the increasing

claims for assistance and to prevent imposition. Two men, named John Eagan and Henry Mc-Cann, were drowned by the upsetting of a small boat at New London, Ct., the other day.

There were nine deaths from cholera on the steamer Yorktown from New Orleans, arrived at Louisville 28th ult.

the Slave States there are 72, containing 338,-000 volumes. According to the Chicago Journal, there was

in store in that city, on the 1st of March, 1849, 618,000 bushels of wheat and 18,000 barrels of of Calmet and the old learning of his day, with a few shreds A hog was lately slaughtered in Lenawee

Co., Mich., by Mr. J. Whiting, which weighed 1,036 lbs. The solid fat, in one place, measured 9 1-2 inches in thickness. Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, recently

cut off the leg of a man, who was under the influence of chloroform, without his feeling the least pain. Great Britain produces, annually, 31,500,000

tons of coal; Belgium, 4,960,077; United States, 4,400,000; Prussia, 3,500,000, and Austria, 700,000. There is a parrot in Cincinnati which has

mercy, have mercy on poor Poll!" "The Puritan" is the name of a new steamer now being built in New York, for the Fall

A bill for Homestead Exemption has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

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

AURELLAF. 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 Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Dec. 13, "-March 21. April 4, " July 11. Second.

COURSE OF STUDY.

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

EXPENSES.

TUITION, according to studies. \$3, \$4, or \$5 0 Extras—Drawing, Painting, Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, Studyrooms, 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 re view of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50.

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY.

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

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at

IRA SPENCER, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees. DERUYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature.

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

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

The Works of Horne, Calmet, and others, are now found be wholly inadequate to the wants of the student. Theovancement of mankind at the present time.

The efforts of the German Rationalists, of the Strauss It has been suggested by a wag, that it would school to resolve all the facts of Bible History into myths and fables, has awakened a corresponding spirit of research among sound and Christian scholars; a determination to place the Scriptures upon a basis of indisputable evidence. The result has been, the discovery and accumulation of a mass of information from every portion of the field of biblical learning. A multitude of new, striking, and most useful facts have thus been placed at the disposal of the editor of this work. He has accordingly availed himself of all the

latest discoveries down to the very year of its publication.

Nor is the Cyclopedia compiled by one man alone. Dr. Kitto distributed the subjects discussed to more than forth different individuals, of the first eminence in those departments. Their names are attached to their articles, and they are thus individually responsible for them. The Natural 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 A boy, at a recent examination in an English in the department of Criticism, by Dr. Davidson, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Lancashire Independent Col-

> 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 inson's biblical researches in Palestine.

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

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

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 such a plan can be worthily executed, in the present state of learning, only by distributing its parts among many hands, and such hands too as have been fitted by anterior experience to perform them most successfully."

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"The enlistment of so many scholars in the production of single work, each one presenting in a brief compass the The number of public libraries in the Free results of a life-time of research, in precisely the matters States is 163, containing 871,800 volumes. In 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.

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articles are written expressly for their present use, not by one individual, but by an arrangement between not less than forty different scholars in Europe and America, all of whom stand high in their several departments." The Cyclopedia can be ordered through the local Book

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