

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 252.

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 indolence can not resist their mighty momentum. 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 slavish inaction, has burst its fetters, and now holds nature's fearful elements in tame subservience. Mind, awake, declares its relationship to Omnipotence. Does not such an age demand higher qualifications in every profession, especially the ministry, than any former age?

It is often asserted, that the minister need not be a scientific man, and that the church is unidentifiable 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 intellect. 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 his intellect. With this view, we can well comprehend the beautiful remark of the Rev. Dr. 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 eternity. God is seen only in his works. It is the sphere of science to unfold those works, and thus unfold a God. This is the alpha and omega of scientific research. The farther we penetrate its coral labyrinths, the nearer we approach the undimmed presence of the great God, the center of universal existence. With these views, how infidel those denunciations against a learned ministry—a scientific church.

I have already remarked, that the attainments of the past do not meet the demands of the present; how much less, then, will those of the present meet the demands of the future? If we admit that our present ministers are fully adequate to the demand of the present, how far 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, my young brethren, how would I appeal to you, and beseech you to prepare for the battles of the Lord. But I know your discouragements. I know, too, your devotion to other ends. The church of God has never pointed you up, but rather held you down. Still, put on the strong weapons of perseverance, of self-sacrificing devotion to God, and humanity, and mountains will sink to mole-hills before you. Difficulties will vanish like shadows; and though the world may not crown you with her garlands, yet, with a name written in the Lamb's book of life, and a memory embalmed with the tears wiped from the eyes of suffering humanity, with a soul dedicated upon the altar of your God, come up to the noble work of glorifying God and blessing the world. But though I would encourage

and urge you, by every consideration, yet beware lest you deceive yourselves. Count well the cost—examine well the field—before you enter. What does the world demand of you? I appeal to those proposing to enter the ministry. Can you believe that the station demands less of you than the most thorough mental discipline? The mind is not of spontaneous growth. Nothing but *long, patient and persevering application*, can ever give your powers expansion. Nothing but the most rigid discipline of mind can ever prepare you to grasp and unravel the crafty lies of atheism, and the fine-woven sophistries of infidelity. The combined energies of the church are directed to overthrow the Bible Sabbath. Who shall defend it? Our devoted leaders have met the foe in private walks, in ecclesiastical conventions, and before judicial tribunals. They have grasped with iron hand, and shivered, the weapons hurled at us. But when they are dead, who shall meet new emergencies? The foe has not yet exhausted its means. New weapons will be hurled, against which our sleeping fathers can not defend us. From the original depths of our mortality we must draw our resources. We must think for ourselves. But if we sleep in the cradle of mental indolence, till the enemy shall weave his sophistical snares around us, can we then expect to stand up in full development to unravel them? As well might we expect the acorn to leap up to a towering oak in a day, or the infant from its mother's arms to seize and hold firm the helm of an ocean ship. Mind and body, by a stern law of their co-partnership, must mature; otherwise one is doomed to decay. The process, then, must be slow; and, as physical labor alone can give growth to the body, so mental exercise alone can give strength to the mind. Expect, then, long years of herculean toil as an indispensable prerequisite to extensive usefulness, such as the age demands.

You will often be urged to go into the field, and not spend the best part of your life in schools. But let sad experience teach you better. Look at the scores who have yielded to such ill-timed 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 concluded 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 rectilinear triangle the sines of the angles are to each other as the opposite sides;" yet, in comprehending the principles involved in 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 abstract. A thorough mastery of geometry constitutes a better qualification for the ministry, than a mere knowledge of all the rusty systems of theology that ever cursed the earth. Universal Nature and the Bible are God's books of theology. Prepare the mind to read understandingly from these, and your theology will be direct from heaven. I do not declaim against the study of theology; for it is the minister's peculiar business. But second-hand theology is dangerous. Bitter poisons frequently lie concealed in the sweetest flowers. Let us be able to take the pure metal from its bed without alloy. The languages, and the pure and the mixed sciences, are but tools used in building up the mind to maturity. Each one conquered, adds a hewn stone to the building. Each step up the acclivity renders the next more easy, until the mountain cliff is scaled as with eagle's wings.

Be sure, then, that your preparation be thorough, although mountains be before you, for in removing them alone may you hope to gain strength. The wise have learned, that there is no royal road to erudition, though fools promise to impart a knowledge of French, German, Latin, &c., in six easy lessons. Were the Greek language to be conquered in a few easy lessons, it would scarcely be worth attaining. But it is far otherwise. Before the student can converse intelligibly with the ancient dead in their own tongue, he must chase the Greek verb through nearly three thousand terminations, in doing which the mind must yield to the sternest discipline. Herein is the efficacy of classical study. I fear that too many misapprehend the duties of the student, and when they meet its stern realities, shrink before unexpected difficulties, and sink back to inactivity. Be advised, by one who knows these trials, to study well your ability to persevere, before you become a student. I well know how often the student has to hear the opprobrious charge of laziness from those as ignorant as they are ungenerous. The tools of the farmer and mechanic, though severe, can not compare with those of the faithful student. I have day after day stood by the forge and anvil, and plied the file and hammer; I have followed the plough, and swung the scythe;

I too have paced the student's narrow cell, searching for the gems of thought. The former are easy, are light; the latter will subdue a giant constitution, without the most assiduous attention to the laws of health. The student, relying upon his own industry, will suffer deprivation and want. But his tears are secret ones, as he sees others rising to wealth and rioting in ease. His grief will be hidden, when far away from the solace of a mother's voice, and the bliss of a sister's smile, and a father's counsel. Sickness shall shut him in his lone room, where week after week he may feed his aching heart on its own loneliness. The world may not know his emotions, as his last garment betokens decay—a certain indication that he must interrupt his studies to procure another—and then be accused of being too long in his preparation for the field. My young brother, be not alarmed at these things, but first consecrate your *all* to God, and then labor for him. Oh, then, the hope that some suffering son of sorrow may be blessed by you, and that some truth may be rescued from disgrace, shall sweeten all your toil. Your Father in Heaven will smile on you, though your brethren forget you. I am not unmindful of the faithful few, who have sundered every personal tie, and are preparing, amid every discouragement, for God's service. Go on, my brothers, and may God help you to keep humble at his feet. How many, now enjoying the ease of home, and prospects of wealth, are willing to exchange them for all the toils and hardships incident to a preparation for God's service, with the hope of nothing in this world but the toils of a reformer's life, and may be a martyr's death?

Now, brethren of the church, have I misapprehended our true condition? If not, I beseech you to look on your grey hairs, fast falling to the earth; then on your children, and in them read the future destiny of our cause. Are they prepared to uphold the cause of God, and save his holy ark? While you live, bless the future by placing the sword of the Lord in the hands of your children. Educate them, and give them to God fit instruments for his service. D. E. M.

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 extract the following:—

"Wednesday, 26th.—This morning we are examining the hills of Usdom, and seeking with a good deal of curiosity that ever-famous 'Pillar of Salt,' which marks the judgment of God upon Lot's wife. On pulling round the shores of the 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 Mr. Dale took a sketch of it. Our boat's crew landed also, and their curiosity was gratified by their gathering specimens, some from its summit, and others from its base. It was measured, and found to be sixty feet in height, and forty feet in circumference. We can not suppose that Lot's wife was a person so large that her dimensions equaled those of this column. Many think that the statue of Lot's wife was equal to the pillar of salt which the Bible speaks of, let that pillar be where it may, and whatever be its size. They will not probably credit that this is the pillar, their preconceived notions having much to do with the matter; and they would have everybody think that she was at once transformed into a column of very fine-grained, beautifully white salt, about five feet, or a few inches more, in height, and in circumference that of a common-sized person of the nineteenth century.

"Be that as it may, no two minds have perhaps formed exactly the same opinion on this matter who have not visited this spot. But here we are, around this immense column, and we find that it is really of solid rock salt—one mass of crystallization. It is in the vicinity which is pointed out in the Bible in relation to the matter in question, and it appears to be the only one of its kind here. And the Arabs of the district, to whom this pillar is pointed out, declare it to be that of Lot's wife—the identical Pillar of Salt to which the Bible has reference—the tradition having been handed down from each succeeding generation to their children, as the Americans will hand down to succeeding generations the tradition of Bunker's Hill Monument near Boston. My own opinion of the matter is, that Lot's wife, having lingered behind in disobedience to the express command of God—given in order to insure her safety—that while so lingering she became overwhelmed in the descending fluid, and formed the model or foundation for this extraordinary column. If it has been produced by common, by natural causes, it is but right to suppose that others might be found of a similar description. One is scarcely able to abandon the idea that it stands here as a lasting memorial of God's pun-

ishing a most deliberate act of disobedience, committed at a time when he was about to show distinguishing regard for the very person. We carefully brought away our specimens, intending to show them to our friends in America, when we shall have the good fortune to arrive there, and talk with them on the subject."

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:—

"I have just returned from a trip into the country. I left here on Monday in a Chinese boat and in Chinese costume, and after a pleasant trip returned in safety, and with improved health, on the following Saturday. The weather was delightfully cool, the winds northerly, the thermometer varying from 75 to 84 deg. The country through this whole region is one extensive plain of rice and cotton fields, intersected by rivers and canals, and ornamented with cities, villages, and farm-houses, and groves of shade trees marking the resting places of the dead. These last are scattered promiscuously over the gardens and fields, the coffins placed on the surface of the ground, many covered over with only a mat or a thatch of straw, while the more wealthy cover the coffins of departed friends with a mound of earth or a monument of brick, and plant around them the willow, the cedar, and cypress trees. This gives to the picture an air of romance, and the traveler fancies himself in a fairy land, while viewing these objects at a distance; but on closer inspection, the enchantment which distance lends to the view, is exchanged for disgust at the filth of the streets, the stench from sewers and public receptacles of offal, and he pities the people who, though in nature's paradise, still live in domestic discomfort and moral darkness. The rice fields, now covered with a luxuriant growth 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 infrequently 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 growing 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-colored, 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 three or four feet, as usual, the stalks this year 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 inch or 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 of the cloth, is done by hand, and the low price of the *nanings*, or yellow cotton cloth here in market, shows the small returns for manual labor. We saw some fields of tobacco, orchards of mulberry trees, and plants resembling the indigo, from which they extract a blue dye."

"The way was lined with old temples, mostly in a state of decay; here and there a small pagoda; but neither pagodas nor temples so 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 to the weather, and sometimes in a prostrate position; with here and there a mendicant priest of Buddha, with the object of charity marked in large letters on his back, and with a small bamboo drum, walking the streets, and receiving, now and then, a few cash from the people. Idolatry in this region appears by no means to be in its glory, but apparently going to decay, not from any exterior influence, but from the indifference of the people and the want of some inherent and self-supporting principle. 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 us the salute we used to receive in an English dress. I am inclined to attribute this to the dreary, unobscuring 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 in health."

A rogue asked charity, on the pretence of being dumb. A lady having asked, with equal simplicity and humanity, how long he had been dumb, he lost his guard, and answered, "From birth, madam." "Poor fellow!" said the lady, and gave him a dollar.

THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

No one feels the death of a child as a mother feels it. Even a father cannot realize it. 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 she has been taken away who was still closer to her heart. Hers has been the office of constant ministrations. Every gradation of feature has 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 it were, dies. How can she give him up, with all the memories of these associations? The timid hands that have so often taken hers in trust and love—how can she fold them on his breast, and give him up to the cold clasp of death? The feet whose wanderings she has watched so narrowly—how can she see them straightened to go down to the valley of death? The head that she has pressed to her bosom, that she has watched in burning heat, and peaceful slumber, a hair of which she would not see harmed—oh! how can she consent to the chamber of the grave? The form that one night has been beyond her vision or knowledge, how can she put it away for the long night of the sepulchre, to see it no more.

Man has cares and toils that draw away his thoughts and employ them; the mother sits in loneliness, and all these memories, all these suggestions, crowd upon her mind. How can she bear all this? She could not, were it not that her faith is strong as her affection; and if the one is more deep and tender than the other, the other is more simple and spontaneous, and takes, more confidently, hold of the hand of God. Faith teaches her to exclaim:

"I know thy blood-washed soul, whose light
To us so brief a time was given,
With kindred spirit, pure and bright,
Is happy now in Heaven." [Mothers' Jour.]

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 is better, by a far greater number of voices. It is a great mistake to suppose old tunes should be sung in a heavy drawing 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 dull and obsolete, was little more than a century ago the liveliest and most popular tune of the entire kingdom. But to bear old tunes to advantage, they must be sung in 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 singing at a time in a church in this city is but a trifle," said the learned Roger Ascham, in a letter from Augsburg, dated the 14th of May, 1551. [Hackett's National Psalmist.]

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 necessities or luxuries of life, or of anything 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 pence. 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 man is in doubt with respect to the existence of religious principle in his soul, I know not a better test than this by which to try the sincerity of his Christian profession. Is he willing at the call of God to give up a portion of his possessions to his service, and even to 'forsake all' to 'pursue himself' a follower of Christ?" [Dr. Dick.]

THE ROCK OF CALVARY.—In Fleming's Christology, it is stated that an unbeliever, visiting the sacred places of Palestine, was shown the clefts in the rock of Mount Calvary. Examining them narrowly, and critically, he turned in amazement to his fellow-travelers, and said, "I have long been a student of nature, and I am 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 split according to the veins, and where it was weakest in the adhesion of parts; for this was observed to have been done in other rocks when separated or broken after an earthquake, and reason tells me it must always be so." But it is quite otherwise here; for the rock is full of athwart and across the veins in a most irregular, and preternatural manner, and therefore I thank God that I came hither to see the most striking monument of miraculous power, which God gave evidence to this day of the Divinity of Christ."

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 against it.

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.

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, and then attempting to compel them to suspend operations one day in seven.

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.

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 positive proof—that it is the desecration of the Sunday, and not the sale of the liquor, which this movement aims to suppress.

NEW POSTAGE REGULATION.—The Postmaster General has recently published a circular, making some alterations in the rates of postage, 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 weighing more than half an ounce.

half ounce in the ascending scale of weight. 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.

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.

Resolved, That the seventh-day Sabbath is an institution of Jewish religion, peculiar to the Jewish people, and to them alone, commemorative to them, as the books of Moses show, of two special matters, namely: first, the declaration in Jewish theology that God rested from his labor; and second, the fact in Jewish history of the bondage in Egypt.

Resolved, That the first-day Sabbath is an institution of formal, ceremonial religion, interpolated into Christianity, against its spirit, upon Jewish analogies, by the church and the State.

Resolved, That States called Christian, in establishing the first day of the week for a legal 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, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, are the Lord's days, given by him to man, not less than Sunday, to be sanctified by well-doing; and that we hereby protest against the desecration of these days by the misrepresentations of the clergy.

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 sickly, and to very many fatal atmosphere, to inhale the invigorating breezes of the country, at least once a week during the most unhealthy months of the year.

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 sea-coast of Rhode Island. The blessing of God has attended my efforts in the cause, and a number have professed religion. I have baptized two; one has united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at South Kingston, and four others have made an offering to join that Church, all converts to the Sabbath.

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."

THE SECOND COMING AND KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

"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 thirteenth 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."

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 he says, "But far from Christians be this blasphemous name, by which all honor is taken from all other priests, while it is foolishly arrogated 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 Antichrist, and is in some manner his forerunner." (Here, then, are two Bishops of Rome to agree with Protestants, that popery, or papacy, is "Antichrist.") This was in 588, to which add "forty-two months;" (Rev. 13: 5) thirty days to the month, according to Jewish reckoning; and each day for a year, as reckoned sometimes by the prophets. Thirty times 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.

But, says the objector, the powers of heaven were to be shaken immediately before the second personal coming of Christ, and not the powers in the church. But I would ask the objector, What powers in heaven? Can the throne of God, or the kingdom of Christ, be shaken? No; that "cannot be moved." Heb. 12: 28. We read of "the third heaven," and 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 in heavenly places in Christ," and where, sometimes, wickedness is also seen, as John saw "a great red dragon in heaven," "war in heaven," &c. The second heaven, the personal reign of 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 years rest.

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 Heb. 12: 27, which shows the shaking of things both in church and state to mean "the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things 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 Mount Zion, and with him an hundred and forty and four thousand." &c. This was after his 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 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 quickly; Amen." Can we say with John, "Even so, come, Lord Jesus." Rev. 22: 12, 20; B. C.

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 of life. No doubt there is a kind of education and refinement, so called, which has this effect; but a genuine and thorough education has precisely the opposite effect. It develops the whole 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 missionary of the American Home Mission Society gives of his wife:—

"She has truly been a help-meet for me. Although brought up to know no wish ungratified, 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 the most menial offices to promote their comfort. 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 much grace as did James Fitz James

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

CHOLERA AND LENT.—One of the secular papers of St. Louis recently stated that the Catholic Archbishop had dispensed 'the faithful' of that city from the abstinence of Friday and other days as usually required during the season of Lent. The circumstance having excited some surprise, and given occasion for remarks, an explanation is now made. It seems that the change is made in apprehension of the approach of cholera, the Archbishop having yielded to the advice of physicians, who believe that the use of vegetables is pernicious, while the atmosphere is impregnated with the infection.

BAPTIST MISSION RECEIPTS.—The Secretary 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 21—making the receipts of the year \$88,902 99. Thus the receipts of the last month exceed those of the corresponding month of 1848, by 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 families 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 visiting the United States during the approaching summer. Dr. Dick has near relatives residing 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? ALPHA.

THE POPE AND POPEDOM.—IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.—The following incident is mentioned by the Italian correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Inquirer. The distinction which it represents a Roman boy as making between the Pope and Popedom is more man-like than boyish:—

"While the cannon of St. Angelo announced the formation of the Constituent Assembly, and a deputy from the battery of the capitol, read to the people the decision of the deputies to proclaim a republic—at the same moment the funeral bell of the capitol, which only tolls on the death of a Pope, pealed forth its solemn knell. I happened just then to be at the Piazza del Popolo, and an Englishman traveling for mere pleasure, asked a boy, 'What means the 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 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 subject have concluded that intoxicating liquors, under whatever name, should be termed spirituous liquors, and should be avoided as a beverage, as never beneficial, but always injurious. General Harrison died so soon after his inauguration to the Presidency, that time was not allowed to procure his signature to the declaration. 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.

DECLARATION.

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, ANDREW JACKSON, ZACHARY TAYLOR, 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 Puseyite and pugnacious Bishop of Exeter cited Mr. Gorham, the clergyman, and subjected him to long and harassing examinations, on the subject of the sacraments, particularly of baptism. These examinations were repeated at intervals, and in the end the Bishop refused to induct, on the ground that Mr. Gorham held opinions upon the efficacy of baptism not consistent with the liturgy of the Church. The Bishop is a doctrinal Romanist, Mr. Gorham an Evangelical. An action is brought against the Bishop in the "Court of Arches," and the pleadings have been of a most extraordinary character. It was urged against the Bishop, that he, contrary 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 madman as to hold this doctrine, except in the case of infants," this exception, by the way, being the rule in the 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 coërcé 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 have 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 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 territories.

GOLD-HUNTERS RETURNING.—Several persons have returned from the Isthmus of Panama to New York within a fortnight. They say that 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 have been waiting there for a couple of months. Many of them wish themselves back, but do not return, because they have spent their money 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 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.

The Ball... Coquette... J. A. M... Thos. M... board, w... sixty mil... five mil... what they... ward. T... fathoms... and sent... that she... sell, of C... bottom, f... ing well... was down... on the... to the "l... side—l... were per... men, it r... were giv... that they... stantly b... out thro... In a short... A hole be... very fast... more. Th... learned th... being prec... as they c... stout col... The hole... could not... at least... made to... The vessel... three had... his head... he looked... "This is... efforts of... avail, the... fast did... enough t... conceivab... was urg... drowning... selves un... They al... after the... escape; an... applicati... have merc... men were... them, wh... It is supp... capsize... the lost p... days. Th... The oppo... men was... of the dis... so intent... rescue, th... quires... course of... circumst... in the f... the discov... her crew... All that g... hearty go... We may... be at an... running b... capsize... out, and... CALIF... publish... Quarter... Jessup... 1849. C... will con... Congress... things we... no law in... security... only tribu... diction... formed... execution... kind of... quarters... thefts, an... currence... The n... foreigner... quere... gold dig... than onc... in the en... an occur... MINING... riot noti... Wether... ship, L... experie... Mr. W... stock of... pany of... whom va... visions t... a tour of... to San... distance... the Am... Americ... he supp... 50 mil... persons... had been... full, th... cisco an... N. Y. N... mon... out... delph... less... Char... and... N. Y. N... mon... out... delph... less... Char... and...

General Intelligence.

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. Sibley, with Messrs. J. A. Milburn, John Haney, Thos. H. Bolt, Thos. M. Watts, and Robert M. Ling, pilots, on board, while cruising in latitude 36 14, about sixty miles from Cape Henry, and about thirty-five miles from land, fell in with the wreck of what they supposed to be a sloop, bottom upward. The water was here about twenty fathoms deep. The small boat was launched, and sent to the wreck, when it was discovered that she bore the name of the "Thomas Russell, of Cape May." Some of them got on the bottom, for at this time the after part was floating well out of water, while the forward part was down, her head being under. Mr. Ling was on the bottom, and bringing his head close to the planks, he thought he heard a noise inside—listening again, he was assured that there were persons alive inside. With these gallant men, it required but a moment to act. Raps were given on the bottom to inform those inside that they were heard. Axes and saws were instantly brought, and all hands went to work to cut through the bottom to rescue those inside. In a short time they could be heard speaking. A hole being made, the confined air escaped very fast, causing the vessel to settle more and more. They conversed with those inside and learned that there were five of them. Time being precious, they continued cutting as fast as they could, having the assistance, also, of a stout colored man, the cook of the pilot-boat. The hole being cut, one man came to it, but could not get out. From him they learned that the name of the captain of the vessel was Brady, at least so it was understood. Efforts were still made to cut a larger hole, to allow them egress. The vessel continued settling. At this time three had been drowned. The man who had his head out, dropped back, and as he went in, he looked upon the bright sun and remarked, "This is the last sun I shall ever see." The efforts of the pilots were redoubled, but without avail, the whole of those inside perishing, so fast did the vessel settle, before a hole large enough to let them out could be made. Every conceivable effort was made by the pilots, which was urged on by hearing the efforts of the drowning men to breathe and sustain themselves until relief could be afforded. They all perished together in a few minutes after the hole was cut which allowed the air to escape; and the last words heard from them were supplications to the Great Arbitrator of events to have mercy on them and save them. While the men were at work the sea was breaking over them, which greatly retarded their operations. It is supposed by the pilots that the vessel was capsized on the 27th or 28th of March, and that the lost persons had been confined about three days. There was a severe gale at that time. The opportunity for conversation with the lost men was so brief that their names, or the cause of the disaster, were not ascertained. Indeed, so intent were the pilots in their efforts for a rescue, that they did not take time to make inquiries. Mr. Milburn informs us that in the course of his experience he never saw a similar circumstance, and that the events he witnessed, in the few brief moments which passed between the discovery of the wreck and the perishing of her crew, can never be effaced from his memory. All that men could do was done, and with a hearty good will, but all effort was unavailing. 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 out, and brought her to her present position.

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 insecurity depressed the whole population. The only tribunals which have attempted any jurisdiction 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 quarters of the country, and house-breaking, thefts, and robberies were of almost hourly occurrence. The natives have a strong antipathy to the foreigners, whom they look upon as their conquerors 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 Patriot notices the arrival in that city of J. S. Wethered, who left San Francisco in the U. S. ship Lexington. The following is his mining experience.—Mr. Wethered, after having disposed of his stock of goods by the "Rhona," formed a company of 12 for the purpose of mining, most of whom ramosed. He sold out his tents and provisions to 5, who remained with him, and after a tour of observation for several days, returned to San Francisco. He believes he reached a 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 unsuccessful, that they preferred returning to San Francisco and working for good wages.

A National Convention of the Friends of Common Schools and Universal Education throughout the Union, is invited to assemble in Philadelphia on the 10th of August, for the promotion of this paramount interest of our Republic. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Alfred E. Wright, Corresponding Secretary.—to whom letters may be addressed. Bishop Potter, Professor Baché, Professor Hart, Horace Mann, Dr. King of New Jersey, and other friends, unite in the call.

EUROPEAN NOBILITY IN AMERICA.—The last number of the Lavaca (Texas) Journal contains an advertisement of a sale of lands in that State, on a writ of attachment, for a claim of \$5,945, against the estate owned by numerous German noblemen, and a citation for them to appear and answer, viz: The Duke of Nassau, Duke of Meiningen, Duke of Coburg Gotha, Prince Frederick of Prussia, Landgrave. This array of German nobility is known in Texas as the German Emigration Company, under whose auspices large numbers of German emigrants have been introduced into that State. The claim against the Company is for \$5,945, on account of several drafts drawn by the Company's agents.

CHOLERA.—The Macon (Geo.) Journal and Messenger states that a company of immigrants from Monroe Co., in that State, for Texas, numbering 34 whites and 43 negroes, proceeded to New Orleans, where they embarked on board a steamboat bound up the river. On the second day one of the party died of the cholera, and the others went ashore to bury him, when the entire company were prostrated with the disease in its most malignant form. At the latest advices, eighteen of the company had been buried—seven negroes in one grave. Some of them died in three hours after they were taken. At the time the letter was written, the company had remained at their encampment for ten days, and most of the sufferers were convalescent.

GALLANT DEED.—At a fire in Catharine-st., N. Y., last week, an incident occurred which deserves honorable notice. It seems that the occupant of one of the houses on fire desired his wife to take the children with her, but in the confusion the infant was left in the house, and it was not until some fifteen minutes had elapsed that the discovery was made that it was missing. A fireman named Abraham Brower, touched by the grief of the mother, volunteered to rescue the child if possible, and a ladder being raised, he entered the upper part of the house and discovered it lying on a bed. Seizing it in his arms, he bore it down stairs through the flames and smoke and placed it in the mother's arms. The child, however, was already suffocated by the smoke, and injured by the flames, and expired almost immediately.

THE BURLINGTON (Iowa) Hawkeye says: "A gentleman from Keokuk county brings the melancholy intelligence that during the cold weather of last month, a party of 5 persons were returning home from a ball, which they attended in that county, and it is supposed that they lost their way, as they were all found frozen to death on the prairie."

THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE was conferred upon 190 graduates of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on Saturday last. The other three Medical Schools in Philadelphia have this season conferred similar degrees upon 245, making an aggregate of 435 new Doctors in one year.

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 the former and twenty of the latter are said to have been killed.

FOUR YOUNG MEN left Goodrich, Ohio, on the 30th ult., in a boat for the head of Lake Huron. A tremendous gale came up, and they were blown on a reef of rocks, and immediately disappeared. This was witnessed by a vessel not very far distant.

THERE WAS A SEVERE gale on Lake Erie on the night of the 5th inst. The steamers Lexington, Champion, and Chautauque, in the vicinity of Buffalo, sustained some damage.

A MAMMOTH mastodon 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 \$20. So says a Cincinnati paper.

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 old fellow entered the room, and proposed to him either to be shot or lose his ear, and the young man chose the latter.

A BEAUTIFUL young lady, named Mary Penton, 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 act.

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 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, sickness, &c.

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 GENESSEE VALLEY Canal will be in perfect order for navigation by the 1st of May. Since last season, the locks have been thoroughly repaired.

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 November last.

THE CITY COUNCIL of Albany have reduced the salary 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 accordance with the adornment of nature.

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, of Jefferson Co., of this State, lately "sugared off" 95 pounds of first-rate maple sugar, the product of 65 pairs of asp.

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 flames.

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, says that the House of Representatives that afternoon passed the Revenue Bill, as also the Homestead Exemption Bill, which exempts from execution three hundred dollars' worth of real or personal estate. The bill passed by a large majority.

THE SIAMESE twins, who have been living some years, with wives and children, on their own plantation in North Carolina, are said to be on their way to New York to embark for Europe, with a view to consult the most eminent surgeons on the practicability of an operation to divide 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 ninety 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 \$200,000 was insured. Among the buildings destroyed was the Bishop's Cathedral, a very expensive structure.

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, Berkeley 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 sailed.

THE TOWN of Plainfield, N. J., last week voted to raise \$1,000 extra for common schools, giving all the children of the town gratuitous instruction. 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 adjourned 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 353 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 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 September.

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 Constitution, 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 Binghamton 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 issued.

THERE WAS A FIRE at Troy, N. Y., on the 12th inst., which destroyed property valued at \$100,000.

Table with columns: DIED, LETTERS, RECEIPTS. Lists names and amounts.

Table with columns: NEW YORK MARKET, Monday, April 16. Lists market prices for flour, meal, grain, etc.

Table with columns: EASTERN ASSOCIATION. Lists names and details of the association meeting.

Table with columns: UNION ACADEMY. Lists names and details of the academy.

Table with columns: CHRISTIAN PALMODY. Lists names and details of the palmody collection.

Table with columns: UNION ACADEMY. Lists names and details of the academy.

Table with columns: THE TRUSTEES of this Academy beg leave to say to the inhabitants of West Jersey in particular, and the public in general, that the universally acknowledged and deeply regretted want of such an institution in this section of country, especially by those desiring to give their children 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.

Table with columns: THE TRUSTEES of this Academy consider themselves bound to see the following principles observed, and strictly carried out, in the conduct of the school—

Table with columns: Second Equal advantages shall be afforded to every student, 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.

Table with columns: Board of Trust. Lists names and details of the board.

Table with columns: To Clergymen and their People. Lists names and details of the clergy.

Table with columns: ALL CLERGYMEN who will send their address to Messrs. Constock & Company, No. 21 Cowland-street, after the 1st of May No. 21, Broadway, New York, shall be received gratuitously, for their family use, with a Salve of most extraordinary merit for external sores or inflammations of long or short standing. In burns, or pains and swellings of nearly all descriptions, its effects are charming, and almost beyond belief. This Salve has already been used by quite a number of the clergy, for themselves or sufferers to whom they have given it; and they have called on or written to the proprietors to express their delight at its action, and a desire to have their names used in making known its virtues. The proprietors having realized a handsome sum by its sale, feel called upon by a sense of duty to their fellow-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called CONNELL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by Messrs. C. & Co. All religious papers that will publish this a few times will have their names used with the Salve, 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.

Table with columns: LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. Lists names and details of agents in various states like New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, etc.

Miscellaneous.

THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

Dark is the night! How dark! No light! No fire! Tick-tick! How near the last faint sparks expire!

CAPT. SUTTER AND SUTTER'S FORT.

The following sketch of Capt. Sutter and Sutter's Fort is from an excellent letter from California, in a late number of the Home Journal.

Capt. Sutter is about 52 years of age, of middling height, straight form, and possesses that symmetry and smallness of hand and foot which Lord Byron sets down as a sure evidence of gentle blood.

LARGE SCYTHE FACTORY.

At North Wayne, sixteen miles from Hallowsell and Augusta, Me., is situated the scythe manufacturing establishment of Reuben B. Damm, Esq., the largest in the world.

The establishment consists of, besides warehouses, finishing-shops, &c., three principal buildings for manufacturing, two of which are one hundred and forty-four feet each in length.

drawn over the steel, and to examine the whole process thus far. The plater then spreads the rod to a proper width, leaving the full thickness at the back.

A CURIOUS CASE.

The Lawrence Courier contains the following report of a case lately tried in the Court of 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.

THE MAD DOG.

As you must hear the story of our dog Prince, I may as well tell it you. On Thursday morning, when I got on my horse at St. Hoare's, David told me that there was something the matter with Prince, that he had killed the cat, and almost killed the new dog, and had bit at him and Elizabeth.

At North Wayne, sixteen miles from Hallowsell and Augusta, Me., is situated the scythe manufacturing establishment of Reuben B. Damm, Esq., the largest in the world. It is a matter of just pride to the citizens of our State that we can boast of such a man and such an enterprise.

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.

REMINISCENCES OF A REVOLUTIONER.

The following is a letter from an old Revolutionary soldier, who is the only survivor of the band who threw the tea overboard at Boston. His name is David Kennison, and he lives in Chicago, Illinois.

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 King's College, St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh University, Glasgow University, and the Library of Advocates, Edinburgh.

PRINTING.—N. P. Willis, when a boy, worked two years at type-setting in his father's office—the Boston Recorder.

READY-MADE HOUSES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The following extract from a letter from a gentleman in San Francisco, to his friends in this city, indicates the opening of a profitable trade with the gold regions in ready-made houses.

Do not forward me the goods ordered in my last, but in their stead send me three or four middling-sized house-frames complete.

The rent of these will be a fortune to me. The place is already full of goods of all kinds, and they sell at low prices, while from the amount on its way, rents are very high; one hundred dollars a month is paid for a small room.

GRAFTING CHERRIES.

The saddle graft is most sure. With a sharp and thin knife cut in the end of the scion diagonally, about three-fourths of an inch, commencing at the outer bark and finishing the cut at the center of the stick; then turn it and cut the other side in the same way.

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 twenty-four ounces avoirdupois, and the smallest twelve ounces.

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, but nothing definite ascertained.

The Worcester Palladium thinks that if the bill giving the interest of \$750,000 to the colleges should pass the Legislature, some one should move an amendment giving the interest of \$1,000,000 to the newspapers of the Commonwealth.

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.

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 coming to maturity.

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 spirits.

The Salem Gazette mentions a curious specimen of minute writing. It is the whole of the Lord's Prayer, written within the compass of a half-dime, the work of the venerable Mr. Dana, senior pastor of the Congregational Church in Marblehead, Mass.

An American printer named Morton, has recently died in Paris, bequeathing \$200,000, if we may believe the rumor, to any one who will construct a printing press that shall strike off 10,000 copies of a paper in an hour.

It has been suggested by a wag, that it would 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 rail-ways 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 120 injured.

The Buffalo Commercial says that George Washington was on trial on Wednesday, before Judge Sill of that city on a charge of assault and battery, with an attempt to kill William Henry Harrison. They were both colored.

A boy, at a recent examination in an English school, was asked who discovered America? "I wish I may die," says a British editor, "if he did not 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 the same purpose.

Lowry McBeth 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, annually, over \$700,000, on which the profits are \$175,000.

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 gardener, slightly intoxicated, was eating his dinner, when a piece of butcher's meat stuck in his throat and killed him.

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 McCann, 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 number of public libraries in the Free States is 163, containing 871,800 volumes. In 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 flour.

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 been taught devoutly to exclaim, "Lord, have mercy, have mercy on poor Poll!"

"The Puritan" is the name of a new steamer now being built in New York, for the Fall River line.

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

DEBUTYER INSTITUTE.

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

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. Second, Dec. 13, " March 21. Third, April 4, " July 11.

COURSE OF STUDY.

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

EXPENSES.

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

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY.

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

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 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 1378 pages royal octavo, beautifully and substantially bound by JOHN KITTO, D. D., F. S. A., &c., published by MARK H. NEWMAN & Co., 199 Broadway, New York.

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

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

The efforts of the German Rationalists, of the Strauss school, to resolve all the facts of Bible History into myths and fables, has awakened a corresponding spirit of research among sound and Christian scholars; a determination to place the Scriptures upon a basis of indisputable evidence.

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.

Not is the Cyclopedia compiled by one man alone. Dr. Kitto distributed the subjects discussed to more than forty 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 articles of the Bible were written expressly for this work, by two distinguished Naturalists: The Botany of Scripture, by Dr. Royle, of King's College, London. The articles on Scriptural Zoology, by Hamilton Smith, President of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. The articles in the department of Criticism, by Dr. Davidson, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Lancaster Independent College. Those on the Books of the Old and New Testament, by Haverich, Hengstenberg, Dr. Wright, of Dublin, and others.

The articles on the New Testament were furnished by Dr. Tholuck, Dr. Alexander, and others. Various subjects are discussed, by Dr. John Fyfe Smith, Dr. Woods, of Andover, and others.

The Scriptural Geography exhibits the results of Dr. Robinson'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 refuse to purchase it. The price of the work is \$10, which is a low price for a work of this nature, (less than half the price of the English edition,) places it within the reach of all.

MARK H. NEWMAN & Co.

NOTICES OF THE CYCLOPEA.

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

From the Biblical Repository 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 subjects."

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."

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

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

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

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS.

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