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n as is indispensable Bible and its historical incism, Geography, Natural F branches, religious, po-

offends in one point, (i. e., breaks one command- dition of salvation ? Again, says Paul, (2 Cor. part in the installation. Soon afterward there ment,) is guilty of having always offended; nor 5: 19,) "If any man be in Christ, he is a new appeared in the Congregational paper of this (2,) that any given act of sin renders its perpe- creature; old things are passed away; behold, city an article in explanation of his course, trator guilty of anything beyond what it actually all things are become new." If all things have which has been followed by several other articles and essentially involves; nor (3,) that he may become new, is he not entirely new? But to be not, in appearance, keep some of, or all the other in Christ is to be born again; and is not the in relation to the subject, pro and con. The commandments, while he violates one. But it new birth a condition of salvation? In the 13th last article we have seen, and probably the last must mean, that, however he may appear to chapter of 1st Cor., the apostle most positively that will appear, is from the candidate himself, keep all, or any of the other commands of the teaches that charity (love) is indispensable to Rev. S. D. Cochran, and sets forth what he re-Decalogue, he is not, in fact, keeping any one being a Christian; and, according to him, "love gards as "the scriptural view of holiness, or of them while he is violating one. The princi- is the fulfilling of the law." It is certain that ple is, that the transgression of any one known no one can be saved without love. It is theretrue religion." We copy from "The Independcommand of God demonstrates the absence, for fore a condition of salvation. Finally, repentent" the largest part of the article-the gist of the time being, of all real obedience from the ance is uniformly enjoined and insisted on as a it-to show our readers that Sabbatarians are heart. And the converse of the proposition condition of salvation. And what is repentnot alone in maintaining the inviolability of the must also be true, viz. : that while an individual ance ? Whatever else may accompany it, it is Moral Law, and the obligation of obedience to really keeps the law in one point, he must also, ceasing to will and do evil, and beginning to it on the part of those who hope for salvation for the time being, keep it in all; so that obedi- will and do well. By common consent, it inence and sin cannot possibly coëxist in the same volves the commencement of consecration to through Jesus Christ. How the writer can, mind. The Apostle Paul takes the same posi God. What I have already said will show my consistently with the principles here laid down. tion in the Epistle to the Romans, (13: 8-10,) reasons for believing repentance is an act of justify a neglect to keep the Sabbath of the and in that to the Galatians (5: 14.) In both obedience to the Moral Law. If sin does not

she lodged were Dissenters, cautioned her, against their sentiments, fearing that in the weak state of her health, they would render her gloomy. The good people invited her to theirs family worship, but she steadily refused, saying she belonged to the Church of England. She occasionally, however, overheard the good man in prayer through the wainscot, and could not help thinking he was a good man, though mistaken in forming such precise notions as she conceived him to entertain. CONTRACTOR SAME

One evening, when taking her walk, a shower. suddenly came on, for which she was not prepared, and she ran for shelter to the porch of the chapel of which the late excellent Mr. Collison was the minister; but she determined not to go beyond it. In hastening, however, to the porch, she became exhausted in consequence of her weakness, and would have sunk, had not the pow-opener, who was sitting near the door, caught hold of her, and placed her on a seat which was within the chapel. She felt unwill. ing to remain when the shower should have ceased, but after the kindness of the pew-opener she did not like to rise in the face of the congregation and leave the place; and by the time the shower had well ended, she had begun to A year or two since, an educated German feel interested in the sermon, which appeared, gentleman called upon the writer; to seek em- so far as she could judge, to have just commencguage. His aid in that direction was not at the lodging with her mind deeply affected. The ed for several months. It was observed, after her new religion, instead of rendering her a time, that his clothes, though scrupulously gloomy, promoted her cheerfulness, were inneat, were literally worn thread-bare; that his duced to accompany her to the place where she and accomplished lady-and three children. the East, where she became a widow, and after He had been educated as a physician, and was her return became an inmate in the Retreat for

ats of the student. The as overy other: and the paries !!, which have for o be unequal to the ac lists, of the Strauss Bible History into myths ra: a determination indisputable evidence nd accumulation of a n of the field of bibli triking, and most usefu isposel of the editor of miled himsel( of all the ear of its publication. one man alone. Dr t to more than forth ninence in those depart their articles, and they them. The Natural The Botany of Scripture. on. The articles on ith. President of the Electety. The articles Davidson, Professor

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ful contribution to the nd have no doubt that it of scholars, of every s in the production of a brief compase the ecisely the mattern i of enriching it with t, could pret

I now proceed to set forth what I understand to be the Bible view of holiness. My reasons for maintaining the two following propositions will embrace all I wish to say in this communication :---1. The only true and acceptable obedience to God, is obedience to the Moral Law. 2. Such obedience is a condition of salvation.

1. I presume no one will dispute that, in its preceptive part, the Moral Law is the rule in accordance with which all free moral agents ought, and are required, at every successive point of their moral history, to will and act-that it is the law of nature; the law in accordance with which all moral beings are constituted to act; the law which is demanded by their nature and relations. Hence it is not an arbitrary rule, but necessary and immutable as the Sovereignty of God.

What does this law require ? We are told by the Apostle Paul, and of course by the Spirit of inspiration, that "love is the fulfilling of the law." and that "all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this-Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Our Saviour also enunciated the two following precepts as the sum of all obligation on man-" Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself;" and added that "upon these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets "--- that is, they express the elemental principle of all the legislation, moral precepts, and inculcations of the whole Old Testament. All the commands, the requirements, and prohibitions of the Old Testament, are, therefore, but applications of this one eternal law to mankind in their relations, permanent and transient. Hence, the thing required by the Moral Law is Love, or disinterested benevolence towards God and man, according to the measure of each one's actual ability obligation and ability being, at all times, and in all circumstances, exactly commensurate. Such love, and such only, does the Moral Law require, not only of angels, but of devils; not either does, or consistently can recognize any only of saints, but of sinners. Nor does any kind, degree, or duration of moral depravity, release any moral agent from obligation to comply with this requirement. It is necessarily imperishable and immutable.

And now, I maintain that the Gospel has in no sense repealed or set aside the Moral Law as the rule of moral action. On the contrary, it reproclaims and enforces it, as the only true standard of sacred virtue. If the reader needs any proof of this, I refer him to Matt. 5: 17, sary. 18; 19: 16-19; Mark 12: 28-34; Romans 13: 8-10. Gal. 5: 13, 14; 1 Tim. 1: 5-11 James 2: 8-12. Thus is the law recognized and appealed to, as the abiding and immutable

legislation of God. Nor has the Gospel modified this rule. On the contrary, by shedding greater light upon it, any one violates it, the Gospel proffers him pardon for his transgression, on condition of "re- which it is granted; but that, aside from the

holy rigon of the rule; it is simply granting a

way of escape from the penalty deserved by its

them, just because it is an application of the

Moral Law to them in the relations into which

other reason. If this be not true, the com-

they are brought by the atonement; and for no impossible.

is, that *real love* to our neighbor fulfills the law, obey the law, then the very first thing it requires because it essentially involves universal love- of them is to cease from violating it, and comdisinterested benevolence toward God and man; mence obeying it; in other words, to repent. and the obvious implication is, that whoever On this point-that repentance is an act of obedoes not love his neighbor as himself, does not dience to the Moral Law-I find myself fully truly love any moral being in the universe. And sustained by the high authority of Pres. Ed-I suppose it was mainly to establish this funda- wards. Says he-"The Moral Law virtually ployment as an instructor in the German lan- ed when she entered. She returned to her mental principle, that the Apostle John wrote includes all right acts, on all possible occasions, his whole 1st Epistle. In the 2d chapter, 4th even occasions that the law itself allows not; time needed, but a very pleasant acquaintance result, under the divine blessing, was her conand 5th verses, he'says-"He that saith, 'I thus we are obliged by the Moral Law to mortify with him was commenced, which was renewed version. Her parents, who were at first greatly know him,' and keepeth not his commandments, our lusts, and repent of our sins, though that at intervals by casual meetings, and so continu- distressed at what had occurred, finding that is a liar, and the truth is not in him. But whose law allows of no lusts to mortify, or sin to re-

Fourth Commandment, is more than we can tell. these places, the principle assumed and asserted release those who commit it from obligation to

keepeth his word, in him verily is the love of pent of." God perfected." That is, there is no middle ground between perfect obedience and no obedience at all. To the same effect is the passage in the 3d chapter, from the 3d to the 10th verse inclusive. Let the reader mark and ponder the assertions in this passage, that "every man that hath this hope in him (Christ,) purifieth himself even as he is pure;" that "whosoever abideth in him, sinneth not;" that "he that doeth righteousness, is righteous, even as he (Christ) is righteous;" that " he that committeth sin is of the devil;" that "whosoever is born of God, doth not commit sin," &c. I have not space to quote the various similar assertions occurring throughout the remainder of this epistle, nor to comment on these. Suffice it to say, that the principle assumed in every one of them is that while any one continues to abide in Christ, or, in other words, in the born-of-God state, he does not, and cannot sin; and that true Christians do habitually continue in this state. Their sins are exceptions to the current of their his tory, and when they sin, " they are of the devil. I waive farther adduction of proof on this point. Either of the passages quoted seems to me sufficient to establish it; for when a principle of the government of God is clearly laid down in any one passage, there can be nothing else in the Bible which contradicts it. Nor is there one single distinct declaration in the Word of God, which appears to me to teach that God less than what is actually demanded of the agent, at the time, by the Moral Law. If there be such a plain, unequivocal declaration, and if any one will point it out to me, I pledge myself to bow to its authority. And I say this, fully assenting to that just and necessary rule of interpretation, that we must understand terms in their literal or primary sense, when there is nothing in their connection, or in the nature of the case, to make a departure from that sense neces-

2. Having thus shown, as I think, that the Moral Law is the only rule of right moral action, and that all real obedience is necessarily perfect, during its continuance, I am now prepared to consider the question, whether obedience is a condition of salvation under the Gospel. By a condition, I do not of course mean

is, a conditio sine quá non.

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### THE SAVIOUR'S BAPTISM.

April the 18th annually presents on the banks of the Jordan a scene of most thrilling interest. It is the anniversary of the Saviour's baptism by John. And tens of thousands of pilgrims, many of them from distant countries, are this morning seen hastening from their tents on the plains of Jericho to the spot on the sacred stream, where eighteen centuries ago the baptism took place, and where also, thirty three centuries ago, the nation of Israel passed over on dry ground, whilst the waters stood in mountains at their side.

In accordance with immemorial usage, grea nultitudes of oriental Christians continue to resort here at this season, and plunge into the consecrated waters, under the impression that to wash in them on this memorable day will cleanse from sin and enhance immortal blessedness.

The company of the U.S. Exploring Expedition in that quarter, were present at this annihis recently published journal, under date of April 18, 1848, says :---

dle-aged, and young, with eagerness jump into he has since filled with great acceptance, the river; the children of several years are

bespeak the happiness of their souls."

#### **BESIGNATION.**

### Lit by no skill of mine THE POOR THAT SUFFER FROM POVERTY.

My vision thou hast dimmed, that I may see

Thyself, thyself alone.

I have nought to fear:

Can come no evil thing.

Trembling, where foot of mortal ne'er hath been,

Wrapped in the radiance from thy sinless land,

Visions come and go;

Of soft and holy song.

When heaven is opening on my sightless eyes, When airs from Paradise refresh my brow,

The earth in darkness lies.

My being fills with rapture-waves of thought

Break over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre!

From angel lips I seem to hear the flow

It is nothing now,

In a purer clime,

Roll in upon my spirit-strains sublime

I feel the stirrings of a gift divine;

Within my bosom glows unearthly fire

Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng;

Which eye hath never seen.

Oh ! I seem to stand

This darkness is the shadow of thy wing;

Beneath it I am almost sacred-here

cheeks looked sallow and sunken; that his had received this spiritual good, and they also strength had become weakness, and that what became decidedly pious. She very soon beremained seemed rapidly wasting; and at last came active in the school for Jewish females, he was induced by friendly art to speak frankly supported by the London Missionary Society, of his condition. He had a wife-an estimable afterwards married Mr. Elliot, a missionary to

entirely competent to do the duties of that pro- Ministers' Widows, at Hackney, where she died fession. He could get no business, however. about seven years ago. [Lon. Bap. Mag. The little money that he had on coming to this country had been exhausted, while he was making fruitless attempts to establish himself in his profession. He then endeavored to proliterature, and had been partially successful.

were roused from our short slumbers by the him went weekly for his rent; he had lived for the thief industriously handed up the balance thousands of pilgrims gathering around us. weeks on a little rice, and sometimes, as he through the window, and then came up himself. There are probably twenty or twenty-five thou- said with the tears in his eyes-wrung from him Imagine his consternation when, instead of sand men, women, and children. Here are all hardly more by the thought of his family's des- greeting his companion in crime, he was conages and conditions of men, from different coun- titution than by his own actual hunger-he had fronted by the Quaker. Both were astonished, tries, brought together by one prevailing motive. walked the streets all day with nothing to sus- for the thief proved to be a near, neighbor of The scene on the broad spreading plains in- tain him but the free Croton water, that his whom none would have suspected such conduct. creases in interest; the flaming torches, which children might enjoy his morsel of rice. Of served as a lamp to their path before sunrise, course measures were at once taken to relieve expose him, spoke of the necessities of poverty, are extinguished; the banks of the Jordan are him; and after a time a responsible and im- and promised faithfully never to steal again. lined with the living mass; and now, old, mid- portant situation was procured for him, which

thrown in, and the infants carefully handled by certainly not less striking, in itself and in its thy family. Thou art forgiven." the mothers; the poverty stricken and the end. A beautiful and accomplished girl, the sumptuously dressed, alike unceremoniously, cherished daughter of a wealthy family in one to depart, when the old man said, "Take the wash in the stream; while their countenances of the largest towns of Ireland, married against pork, neighbor." her parents' wish an officer in the English army. Her parents at once discarded her. Before she pork."

had been married long, her husband sold his How touchingly beautiful was the parting they lived after that at various points on the

scene between Cotton Mather and his wife. Continent, in England, and in Scotland. A Observe his own account of it : " The black day year or two since they came to this country, arrives. I had never seen so black a day in all and established themselves in Brooklyn. They it choke him. He begged the privilege of letthe time of my pilgrimage. The desire of my were poor; but what seemed to them a proper ting it alone. But the old man was incorrigible. eyes is this day to be taken from me at a stroke. self-respect prevented them from making it and, furnishing the thief with a bag, had half the don tor his transgression, on condition of re-pentance toward God and faith in our Lord ground of it, with which it will, and without which it enil at he ground of it, with which it will, and without which the back. pentance toward too and istin in our Lord it will not be granted; or, as the Latin phrase death is ingering and paintul. All the Known. The nusband gave instructed sent him home with it. He met his neighbor forenoon of this day, she was in the pange of tary exercises; but those whom he instructed sent him home with it. He met his neighbor

### KINDNESS THE BEST PUNISHMENT.

A Quaker of most exemplary character, was cure scholars for private tuition in the German disturbed one night by footsteps around his dwelling; and he rose from his bed, and cau-But the great number of those who were seek- tiously opened a back door to reconnoitre. Close ing employment in the same department had by was an out-house, and under it a cellar, near prevented him from gaining more than a bare a window of which was a man busily engaged subsistence by these efforts; and so, step by in receiving the contents of his pork-barrel from step, with his family, he had gone down the another within the cellar. The old man ap gradations of poverty. When the discovery proached, and the man outside fled. He step. was made of the extent and nature of his wants, ped up to the cellar window and received the versary the last year; and one of the party, in he was living with his wife and children in a pieces of pork from the thief within, who, after single room in the vicinity of the Hook; he a little while, asked his supposed accomplice, in had but two scholars upon whom to rely for any a whisper, "Shall we take it all ?" The owner, "As early as two o'clock this morning we support, and almost a moiety of what they paid of the pork said, softly, "Yes, take, it all," and He plead for mercy, begged the old man not to "If thou hadst asked me for meat," said the

old man, "it would have been given thee. I Another instance of the same general kind is pity thy poverty and thy weakness, and esteem

- The thief was greatly rejoiced, and was about

"No, no," said the thief, "I don't want the

"Thy necessity was so great that it led thee commission and retired from the army; and to steal. One half of the pork thou must take

with thee." The thief insisted he could never eat a morsel of it. The thoughts of the crime would make

death, and sensible till the last minute or two were not of a class to be scrupulous about pay- daily for many years afterward, and their famibefore the final expiration. I cannot remember ment, and his receipts were consequently pre- lies visited together, but the matter was kept/s. One reason I have for believing that obedithe discourse that passed between us, only her carious and small. The delicate wife and secret; and though in after time the circumviolation. In denying that the Gospel has ence is a condition of salvation under the Gosmodified the rule of moral action, I of course pel, is, that I cannot find a single text in the devout soul was full of satisfaction about her mother whose mother and family still live in stance was mentiohed, the name of the deline. going to a state of blessedness with the Lord luxury-more than once sought employment as quent was never known. The punishment was never known. Bible which asserts or implies the contrary. It ent rule. Such a rule could not be different, is most amply taught that obedience to the laws Jesus Christ. As far as my distress would per- a washer-woman from house to house, that she severe and effectual. It was probably his first. mit, I studied to confirm her satisfaction and might purchase the necessaries of life for her- it was certainly his last attempt to steal.or but by being inferior, and it could not be in- is not the ground of justification, and that the Young People's Mirror. offer consolation. When I saw to what a point of self and her dear ones. For days together they ferior without being false. Hence, I maintain saints are induced to obey it, not by legal, but resignation I was called of the Lord, I was re- lived upon scarce anything-a small pie, a loaf hatsoler od ton that every specific command, whether it be a by Gospel motives. So much I understand to EDUCATE THE ARMY .--- The Duke of Wellinger be meant by the declaration that "we are not solved with his help to glorify him. So, two of bread. And when by accident the real state on mankind under the Gospel, is obligatory on under law, but under grace." But it cannot hours before she expired, I kneeled by her bed- of the family was discovered, she who had been ton says, and his saying deseves to be writtent side, and took into my hands that dear hand, the heir of so much wealth, and who was still in the largest letters over the Horse Guards, mean that we are released from obligation to the dearest in the world, and solemnly and sin- the object of so much solicitude, was too far and round every canon's mouth : " It is times act according to the law; for such a release is cerely gave her up to the Lord. I gently put gone in the weakness and disease occasioned that ignorance should cease in the British army is Another reason is, that it must be so in the her out of my hands, and laid away her hand, by protracted want to be recovered. Though And it is high time; but we hope none of our resolved that I would not touch it again. She every attention was shown her that could be military readers will have their vanity wounded s mands of the New Testament must be mere nature of the case. It is naturally and governarbitrary enactments, inconsistent, with our na- mentally impossible that there should be any afterwards told me that she signed and sealed shown, the best medical assistance provided, if we venture to put the question with our namy act of resignation; and though before that, and all the nourishing luxuries appropriate to aforesaid ignorance ceases, how long will their

ture and relations, and, of no binding force salvation for sinners. whatever on the conscience. Such are my views of the Moral Law, and of all the Divine and impliedly inculcated, in uncounted instances, never asked for me any more. She conversed the grave; so much emaciated by want, that in some 40,000 men will quietly walk into a field. Legislation, boubsr out out of here bourshouts and here bourses and Now I take the position that obsdience to positively affirmed that without holiness no man sensible word that she spoke, was to her weep ed her body for its burial --- "Ye never saw the to remon it Depend upon it they will positively affirmed that without holiness no man sensible word that she spoke, was to her weep. ed her body for its burial ----God, whenever and as long as it is rendered by shall see the Lord. This is setting it forth in sol ing father—'Heaven will make amends like, sir." It was a start of the part of the setting it forth in sol ing father—'Heaven will make amends like, sir." It was a start of the setting it forth in sol ing father—'Heaven will make amends like, sir." It was a start of the setting it forth in sol ing father—'Heaven will make amends like, sir." It was a start of the setting it forth in sol ing father—'Heaven will make amends like, sir." It was a start of the setting it forth in sol ing father—'Heaven will make amends like, sir." It was a start of the setting it forth in sol ing father—'Heaven will make amends like, sir." It was a start of the setting it for all.'" It was a start of the setting it for all.'" It was a start of the setting it for all.'" It was a start of the setting it for all.'" It was a start of the setting it for all.'" It was a start of the setting it for all.'" It was a start of the setting it for all.'" It was a start of the setting it for all.'" It was a start of the setting it for all it is setting it for all it is the setting it for all it was a start of the setting it for all it is sett aby moral agent, is neither more nor less than many words, as a conditio sine que non-that for all."

with a few shreds De more immortant present use; not by

**YORK** 

### THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 3, 1849

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### **BDITORIAL ADVISERS.**

It is now nearly five years since we undertook to edit a religious newspaper. During that time we have been favored with volunteer advice from only four or five individuals as to the proper manner of discharging the duties of our responsible station. This has sufficed, however. to convince us, that there is a variety of tastes among newspaper readers, and that an attempt to please every body would very likely result in pleasing nobody. For the benefit of those who have already given us their opinions, as well as of any others who may be troubled with

The first of our advisers-being anxious, no doubt, that we should start right-gave us his opinion soon after our paper appeared; and it was to the effect, that a newspaper should never contain a long article, and should always be well spiced with anecdotes and puns. Our second adviser waited till we had been some six months under way, when he wrote to inform us, that he in each number at least thoroughly-studied paper would be improved by one slight change. which was to exclude from the variety column all anecdotes and puns as things unworthy of a place in a religious newspaper. Our third adviser, in the order of time, was a man of refined tastes, who had an interesting family of children growing up around him, and he thought the number a larger amount of poetry, and two or be given to the general news of the day." Such is the substance of the advice we have received upon the subject of editing in general. Perhaps we ought to add, that we have occasionally received a suggestion as to the manner of treating the subject of the Sabbath in particular. We just now remember, that some three months after entering upon our editorial duties, we attended a General Conference, where we had the pleasure of meeting many of our ministerial brethren, from two of whom we are happy to acknowledge the receipt of valuable suggestions. One of them expressed his deep interest vor of the treaty, on the score of humanity, &c., in the paper, and his general satisfaction with &c.; but placed the affair strictly in a pecuniathe course it had pursued; but he thought it should not contain quite so much matter directly upon the subject of the Sabbath, because that might be objectionable to those who do not keep the Sabbath, and so hinder our obtaining that general circulation which the paper deserved. The other was equally well satisfied, with the general features of the paper, but he thought that he should give up his country to ruin, by each number should contain a good supply of Sabbath matter, because it was useful and welcome to Sabbath-keepers, while those who might subscribe for the paper from other denominations' would do so to obtain information upon that subject, and would be disappointed if they did not find it. Now, it is easy to see, from the above specimens, that an editor who should attempt strictly to follow all his advisers, would very soon find himself in a fix. Straightened and perplexed to decide what to print and what not to print, he might be as bad off as the fabled ass, that starved to death between two hay-stacks while debating upon which to begin. Most people would probably regard it as a calamity, if an editor, from anxiety to publish nothing objectionable to any body, should send each of his subscribers a sheet of blank paper; leaving them to select and print for themselves. But such a course occasionally might be a good joke, and instructive withal, to some subscribers. For our part, we long ago learned not to be overanxious about advice like that to which we have alluded. It was given gratuitously, and no doubt good-naturedly. \Instead of fretting about it, we think best to receive it thankfully, improve upon it if we can, and still go on, printing and omitting to print, according to the dictates of our own judgment and conscience.

he get out such a paper. he will find his labor a most difficult one. Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for his especial behefit, and, if

### FAITH AND WORKS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :----

look over the deaths and marriages, and actually respecting the State of Religion among the complain of the editor, if but few people in the vicinity have been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married, the previous week! An editor should have such things in his paper, whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many different tastes he has to consult. One wants stories and poetry, another abhors all this. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something smart; another, something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun, and frolic, and his next-door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out, and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, a sense of duty to do so, we are inclined to note and the editor is a dull fool. And so, between the substance of the advice we have received. | them all, you see, the poor fellow gets roughly | handled. And yet, ninety-nine out of a hun- | have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, dred, never think of these things. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing.

there is nothing in it that suits kim, it must be

#### AN AFBICAN KING.

was much pleased with the general character of Government, for the purpose of suppressing the the paper, especially with our custom of giving | slave-trade in Africa. It seems that the King of Dahomy is the most extensive negro-catcher and well-written article; but that he thought the in Africa, and sells some twenty-five thousand paper would be improved by giving in each for the suppression of the trade in negroes, by tree involuntarily produces apples; or else, that three colums of strictly juvenile matter. Our down, and more particularly not participate in rendered voluntary by the mysterious operation fourth adviser was a matter-of-fact sort of man, it himself. The mission was kindly received, of regenerating grace. I confess, I do not unwho desired to know all about what was going and treated with great hospitality. But the spe- derstand it; and I very much doubt whether on in the world and he was of the opinion, that cific object of it was not secured, although the they understand themselves, when they say that "there is no necessity for a weekly paper on King promised to turn the attention of his peo- good works are the fruit of faith, or that they morality, and an expose of principles," but that ple to agriculture. The following sketch will give are consecutive. I understand faith to be a be-

I beg leave to trouble you with a few word stopped, it is good for nothing. Some people about some remarks in Eld. Griswold's Report Eastern Churches, which Report was published in the Recorder of Jan. 4, 1849. Afterstating that in some instances a perplexity of mind existed in regard to their acceptance, he says, "As one of the Committee, I am of the opinion, that the doctrine of justification by faith alone, ought to be made more prominent in the teaching among these churches." Now some of us about here have an impression, that faith alone is dead and we cannot conceive what benefit can arise from preaching up a dead faith among these churches. Dead? Yes. "For, as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also, being alone." And though I and have not charity, I am nothing. Pray tel us, then, what good faith alone could do us. presume that not a single instance can be produced from all the Bible, where any one was ever justified by faith alone; that is, justified A mission was recently undertaken by a Mr. by a faith not accompanied with a correspond-

Cruickshank, under the direction of the English | ing obedience, so far, at least, as he knew what was required of him.

Eld. Griswold farther says, that good works are consecutive, and not causative of justification. By which I understand him to mean, that annually, besides supplying himself and his good works are a kind of necessary consechiefs with domestics. To obtain them he quence, rather than a voluntary obedience, that makes regular slave-hunts, in the dangers of follows faith in the natural order of things, just which he always shares. Mr. Cruickshank was as I have heard the case represented by others, authorized to visit him, and to offer him an who say that good works are the fruit of faith; equivalent, amounting to four thousand pounds, as if they thought that good works were involshould he succeed in making a treaty with him | untarily produced by faith, just as the applewhich he would use his influence in putting it | those good works were some how involuntarily "three-fourths of its columns, at least, should some idea of the character of the King and the lief of the record and testimony that God has

given us of himself, and of his son Jesus Christ. And now let me ask how many thousands upon announces the secession of Rev. John Dodson, thousands are there in Christian lands, who be- M. A., Vicar of Cockerham, Lancashire, from lieve all this as firmly as ever Abraham did, and the Established Church of England. It seems yet, for want of that obedience or those good that the facts and arguments brought out in Mr. works which such a faith demands, they remain Noel's book on Church and State, convinced in an unjustified state for years; but, as soon as him of the unscriptural character of the estabsuch obedience or good works are voluntarily lishment, and led him to abandon it. He leaves yielded, or performed, they are pardoned and a living worth some three thousand dollars ustified ? Who then will say that good works year, which, after all, is a small sacrifice in are no cause or not causative of justification, comparison with incurring the displeasure of

SUNDAY IN FRANCE.-In France, for a long time past, the workmen employed by the State have been required to continue their labors on Sunday, but allowed to spend a great part o the following day in amusement. Recently however, the Minister of Public Works has issued a Circular to the effect that " in futur no work shall be carried on in the work-shops connected with the public works on the Sabbath and holy-days, by workmen employed by the day on account of Government.". This act of the Minister is extensively noticed and com mented upon by the papers, and represented a an indication of growing regard for the Sunday But we confess ourselves unable to see in it any great significance. By the new Government o France the Sunday has been treated from the first as a sort of holiday. Two important elections have taken place on that day, and on it the new Constitution was proclaimed, with attend ant ceremonies not particularly devotional, one would think. This movement of forbidding work in the public shops on Sunday, is doubtless prompted more by a desire to increase the holidays of the people than to promote the re-

ligious observance of the Sabbath.

No CATHOLIC COLLEGE IN MASSACHUSETTS .-The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has had under discussion the question of granting an act of incorporation to the Roman Cath- | plaintiff. olic College at Worcester. The debate upon it was quite protracted, and awakened a deep interest in the community. The principal arguments against the bill were based on the ground that the College was intended exclusively for Roman Catholics, all Protestant students. being excluded. In the course of the debate it was stated, that this principle had always been opposed in the Commonwealth; and that when Amherst College was chartered, and there was a fear in the minds of many that it was designed to be an institution exclusively for a particular sect of Christians, for this reason a section was introduced to obviate the objection. After a thorough sifting of the matter, the bill was rejected by a vote of 117 to 84.

### WISCONSIN ON BUMSELLING.

We stated last week, that a very stringent bill in regard to intoxicating liquors was passed by the Wisconsin Legislature at its recent session. The bill consists of ten sections, and requires all persons who would vend or retail "spiritous iquors to give bond to the town authorities. with three sureties in \$1,000, " conditioned to pay all damages the community or individuals may sustain by reason of such a traffick; to support all paupers, widows and orphans; pay the expenses of all civil and criminal prosecutions. made, growing out of, or justly attributable to such traffick." And it is made the duty of the officer holding the bond to deliver it to "any person who may claim to be injured by such traffick." We quote the remaining provisions entire 🖵

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SECTION 4. It shall be lawful for any married woman to institute, in her own name, a suit on any such bond, for all damages sustained by herself or children on account of such traffick; and the money, when collected, shall be paid over to her, for the use of herself and children.

SEC 5. No suits for liquor bills shall be entertained by any of the Courts of this State, and whenever it shall be made to appear before any Court before which a suit may be pending, on a promissory note, that such note was given in whole or in part for liquor bills, such Court shall immediately dismiss such suit at the cost of the

SEC. 6. On the trial of any suit under the provisions of this act, the cause or foundation of which shall be the act of an individual under the influence of liquor, it shall only be necessary. in order to sustain the action, to prove that the principal in the bond sold or gave liquor to the person (so intoxicated or in liquor) whose acts are complained of, on the day previous to the commission of the same offense.

SEC. 7. Whenever a person shall become a county, city, or village charge, by reason of intemperance, a suit may be instituted by the proper authorities, on the bond of any person who may have been in the habit of selling or giving liquor to such person or pauper so becoming a public charge.

SEC. 8. Any person against whom a judgment may be obtained, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to maintain a suit to compel a contribution towards paying the judgment against him, against all persons engaged in such traffick in such county, city, town, or village, who may have sold or given liquor to such person committing an offense or becoming a public charge.

-In this connection, we take the liberty of copying and calling particular attention to the following sensible article, on a kindred subject, from the Oxford Herald :---

customs of the country :---

"He is the absolute sovereign of the nation, and the people are all solely under his control, to whom they look up as to a master; no person can hold any property except by his permission, even during life, and at death all reverts to him; he is protected by an immense army of women, numbered at many thousands. These amazons are his body guard; they never leave him, and are answerable for the safety of his person. In his talks with the agent of the British Government, he evinced a shrewdness in diplomatic affairs seldom met with in the negro. He conceded to all the arguments in fary view, along with the custom of his country. He had received the crown from his father, to whom, like him, all his people looked up as their supporter; that it required between  $\pounds 200$ and £300 a year for the support of his government, of which he derived at least £200 by the slave-trade; that this was the great source of his revenue, and support of his crown and country. How, then, could those of England expect accepting the paltry sum now offered. He the hand of the Creator. Yet no man, in his would, however, endeavor to turn the minds of his people to agricultural pursuits, offered lands to the British Government, on the sea shore, to establish factories, and to aid, assist, and protect them in their interior trade, throughout the several territories."

### THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Since the Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, in September last, the atto the printing of such tracts as had been previously stereotyped, and the distribution of them by means of colporteurs and missionaries. Three colporteurs have been employed during a portion of the time, and tracts to a large amount have been furnished for gratuitous distribution in different parts of the country. In carrying forward these operations, the funds of the treasury have been nearly exhausted, and it has become necessary to appeal to the friends of the Society for additional contributions. The Board has no other source of income than the voluntary contributions of individuals and churches. Heretofore these have sufficed to support its limited operations. But for a few months past they have been unusually small-entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the case. We trust that it is only necessary to state this fact, to secure liberal and prompt aid. Will the churches that have been accustomed to do something each year, in their church capacity, for tract operations, make haste to gather up their offerings for the present year ? Will the aux-

them. They were not justified, because they did not add to their faith virtue. I would not be understood to believe, that our good works are the first procuring cause of pardon and justification; that, I understand to be the sufferings and death of Christ. Neither do I suppose that the industry of the husbandman is the original procuring cause that the earth produces food for man and beast; that, I understand to senses, will pretend that the labor of the farmer, ten several letters on the subject. in cultivating the earth and putting in the seed,

is no cause or not causative of a good crop. Nor should I any more have thought, that a

tention of the Board has been directed mainly tainly must be admitted, that they are a second. medan fleet. Herod and Pilate united to that, then they are causative.

Brother Griswold farther says, "There is danger, in these days of 'do this and thou shalt | Italy. live:"" whereas, the Bible is full of just such language, (i. e., do this and thou shalt live,) from beginning to end; and I apprehend that there is much greater danger in believing that we can be justified by faith alone, than there is in believing as the Bible teaches. The Bible says, that if the wicked turn from his wickedness, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall live. The Bible says, Blessed are they that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and enter through the gate into the city. The Bible says, If ye do these things, ye shall never fall, for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom. I know that the Bible says we are justified by faith, but I should suppose that common sense would teach us that it must be a living, and not a dead faith. And I understand

THE LEAVEN WORKING.—The London Patriot seeing that they could not be justified without those with whom he formerly coöperated.

MONUMENT-BUILDING.-Projects, are on foot in England for erecting monuments to the memory of Oliver Cromwell and the poet Cowper. The former it is proposed to erect for two thousand pounds, on the site of "Slepe Hall," Cromwell's old residence, which has been secured for the purpose. The latter is to be placed in Westminster Abbey. Contributions for it are have been implanted in the nature of things by restricted to five shillings sterling. Wordsworth is a warm patron of the scheme, and has writ-

POPERY AND MOHAMMEDANISM.—A letter from Constantinople says that the Austrian Govern man acquainted with the Bible would ever have ment, backed by Russia, has applied to the questioned that repentance from dead works, Sultan of Turkey to lend his fleet to aid the and obedience to God, (which are as good Austrians in the Adriatic. The London News works, I believe, as can be performed,) are not thinks it would be a "delicious idea" if the causative of pardon and justification. It cer- Pope should owe his restoration to a Mohamary cause, at least; and if they are as much as crucify the Saviour. What wonder if the representatives of Romanism and Mohammedanism should unite to put down the Liberals of

> KITTO'S CYCLOPEDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE. -This work, an advertisement of which will be found in another column, has attained an enviable reputation among the biblical students of this country and of Europe. The editor himself is a ripe scholar and an experienced bookmaker: he has had the assistance of scholars highly distinguished in their several departments of research; and between them a work is produced of inestimable value. We do not know of a better help to understand the history, geography, and interpretation of the Bible.

DISSOLVING THE UNION.-Speaking of the frequent threats made by southern members during the last session of Congress, that they would go for a dissolution of the Union unless their wishes were granted, the editor of the Naby the Scriptures, that instead of good works tional Era says: "The truth is, people here understand the philosophy of the matter. The raw-head-and-bloody-bones of disunion is like the terrible apparition the farmer raises to save his corn, and answers a similar purpose. The one scares the crows, and the other-the doughfaces." THE QUAKER POET DEAD.-Bernard Barton. the Quaker Poet, died at Ipswich, England, about the first of April, and was buried amid the affecting silence of the Quaker ceremonial. "broken only by the warning voice of one reverend elder." and the Harrish hadden

SEC. 9. Any person who shall vend or retail, or, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, give away, spiritous liquors, without first giving the bond required by the first section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than six months, and shall be liable in all respects to the public, and to individuals, the same as he would have been had he given the bond required in the first section of this act.

This remarkable expression of public opinon in Wisconsin on the subject of "spiritous liquors," passed the Senate by a vote of 10 to B, and the Assembly 29 to 21. It goes some steps beyond any legislation on the subject in this country.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY .---The Tenth Anuiversary of the American Baptist Publication Society was held in Philadelphia on the fourth day of last week. During the year, 15 new publications have been issued, making the whole number on the Society's list 260. of which 68 are volumes; new editions of 75 tracts have been issued; 1,300 pages of stereptype plates have been added; 18 colporteurs have been employed, of whom 5 are Ger-

man. The \$10,000 plan has been completed. 11 Ministers' libraries, and 12 Sunday School libraries, have been distributed ; 32 life members and 4 life managers have been added. Grants have been made to Burmah, Siam, Assam, China, St. Helena, France, Germany, Canada, &c. The Treasurer's Report was read, showing the receipts for eleven months, ending March 15, 1849, to be \$26,470 76, being nearly \$6,000 more than the preceding twelve months.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS IN MASSACHUSETTS .---The late Henry Todd, of Boston, left by his will, after amply providing for his family connections, \$5,000 to the "Massachusetts General Hospital," the interest of which is forever to go toward furnishing free beds for those whose circumstances-may require them. To the "Bonton Asylum and Farm School" for indigent boys, he left a legacy of \$3,000-to the "Boston Children Friend Society" \$2,000. The remainder of his estate, amounting, probably, to sume \$10,000, he bequeathed to the "Board of Education," for the benefit of the Massachusetts Normal Schools.

Selections for Newspapers. HIGHLIG Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error ! It is, by all means, the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is, not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is "no easy task." If every person who reads a newspaper could have ed-ited it; we should hear less complaints. Not about what he selects, the writing that he does his deter, or his daughter; and if he do that, if

iliary societies that have pledged an annual do- being the fruit of faith, they are the very life of nation, see to it that their pledge is redeemed ? Will the individuals who desire the continuance and extension of our efforts, give proof of that desire by lending their aid? Will the members of the Society, whose membership is conditional upon a yearly contribution, forward that contribution soon, without putting the agent to the trouble of sending them bills ? Will those who desire the prosperity of the Tract Society, unfrequently is it the case, that an editor looks all and singular, inquire what are their obligaover all his exchange papers for something in. tions to it, and act accordingly ? Now is the terneting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every time to decide what you ought to do, while the paper is drier than a contribution box; and yet subject is before you. May you come to such out with something in it, and he does the best a decision as will satisfy your own conscience he cause To an editor who has the least care and the claims of the truth. Contributions may be forwarded to the Treasis the cosing part of his labor: A paper; when urer; Thomas B. Stillman, or to the Correspondcompleted, should be one that the editor would ing Secretary, Geo: B: Utter, New York. be willing to read aloud to his wife, his mother; his instant of the Board, Gro. B. UTTER, Cor. Sec GEO. B. UTTER. Cor. Sec.

buch incle as these should make us trebly and as the Duke, " Educate the army.

And every one knows there must be life in it. the tree before it can bear fruit. We should think it a miracle indeed, if we should find a dead tree bearing apples.

> If brother Griswold does not mean what we inderstand his language to signify, he would do us a kindness if he would give us his meaning in language that we could understand. WM. STILLMAN.

REVIVAL AT SHERBURNE, N. Y .-- A COTTESpondent of the Syracuse Recorder says that a very extensive and powerful work of grace has been experienced in Sherburne during several two hundred in that town have passed from death unto life, and, including those in the contiguous parts of other towns, the number is estimated at more than three hundred. Torsenaal and astralous w

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES .- The various be- Albany westward On most of the roads bemonths past. It is estimated that more than nevolent societies centering in New York hold | tween Albany and Buffalo, important improvetheir Anniversaries next week. The Boston ments have recently been made, the time has Anniversaries, of a similar character, will com- been shortened, and the fare reduced, rendering mence on the 28th day of May, and continue this every convenient and economical route to about one week, in a inter the the Bar Weet Tar be prof as bus revenedw. bob unt morul agent, is meicher more not less tinin many words, es a condition eine gad non-tinat for all

THE OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA,-One of the St. Louis papers says that the number of emigrants to California, through Missouri, before the 1st of June, is estimated at 20,000 persons, 11,000 wagons, and 30,000 mules. Where the forage for such a number of beasts! can be obtained, is a serious question. There will no doubt be unprecedanted suffering on that route. WESTERN TRAVEL.-By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that on and after the 1st inst., there are to be

six trains of cars daily, Sundays excepted, from

## THE SABBATH RECORDER

### General Intelligence.

### GREAT BIOT AT MONTRBAL.

Montreal, Canada, was the scene of a riot and conflagration on the night of Wednesday, April 25. It seems that for some time past a bill for the payment of losses incurred during the Canada Rebellion has been under discussion, and the time during the last four years she has excreated considerable excitement. Having been perienced very curious sensations in her stomach passed by the Legislature, it was on that day such as, at one time, a leaden, choking obstrucsigned by the Governor-General, Lord Elgin. A mob of tories immediately assembled, surrounded the Parliament Buildings, and after breaking the windows and committing other depredations, they set fire to the Buldings, which were burnt down. The Legislative Records of Upper and Lower Canada, with one of tape-worm. This piece of information, taken the most valuable and extensive libraries on this in connection with the symptoms above decontinent, and the furniture, pictures, &c., were scribed, soon convinced Drs. Warren, Channing, ing in the death of one child. Letitia Blaisdell entirely consumed. On the following night, the mob burnt the house of La Fontaine, the leader of the French party in the Legislative Council, fall its victim. After deliberate consultation, and then broke the windows of Dr. Nelson's these eminent physicians decided to make a house, and some others. Numerous arrests have been made, and farther outbreaks are féared.

### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on sixth-day last, bringing seven days later news from Europe.

In England all is quiet, but the prospect of improvement in trade is not good. Breadstuffs had risen, in consequence of the supplies of grain from the Baltic having been cut off by the renewal of hostilities between Denmark and Prussia.

From Ireland we continue to receive accounts of suffering and starvation. Cholera has also broken out in several places, to add to the distress. The Rev. Dr. Crolly, a Roman Catholic literally cut from the human stomach; and for priest, expired on the 6th ult. in Drogheda, after an attack of cholera of 9 hours' duration.

In the vicinity of Paris, France, the cholera is making sad ravages among the troops who are quartered in the temporary barracks. It is believed that the dampness of the weather has face unvisited by tears of joy and gratitude as much contributed to the development of the they beheld this triumph of modern surgical disease. Measures have been adopted for their science. removal into more healthy quarters. There are 30 vacant seats in the National Assembly i consequence of death or resignation. There are more than 60 members confined by indisposition to their apartments. A gentleman Mary H. Griswold, who sailed hence about a usher of the Assembly had died of cholera.

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION. Week before last an invalid girl, named Marzaret Shields, aged 14, was sent up from Deer Island to the Massachusetts General Hospital, at the suggestion of Dr. Moriarty, to submit her mysterious and painful case to the professional judgment of the eminent surgeons and physicians of that excellent institution. It appears from the statement she made, that about half tion, at another a sickening feeling, which seemed to absorb the vigor of all her physical powers, producing fainting fits, spasms, and at others, a sort of inward life, a squirming, indefinable something, all of which were daily becoming more serious in their nature. She stated that her only brother in England was strangled to death, about two years ago, by a Stevens, and Bowditch, that her complaint was the same as her brother's, and that unless the worm was extracted, she also must inevitably direct incision into Margaret's stomach, and seize the reptile, if possible, with a pair of hooked tweezers-a matter of life or death to the patient. She was, with great reluctance, induced to inhale the ether; when fully insensible, Dr. Warren applied the knife with wonder-

ful precision and skill; and within the space of sixty seconds, he inserted his instruments and brought out, to the astonishment of all, a coil of living tape-worm, forty-one feet eleven inches in length ! It was of a blueish color, of about the size of a coarse thread. So completely was the patient under the influence of the ether, that she observed, on coming to her senses : "O! I have had a pleasant dream, and feel relieved !" The wound was dressed with great care, and she has scarcely complained of pain since the operation. This, we are told, is the only case this operation humanity and the scientific world

are indebted to the extraordinary skill of Dr. Warren, All honor be his! We are informed that out of a company of some thirty practitioners witnessing the operation, there was not a Boston News.

Considerable excitement has recently been created in the border counties South of the charge of the duties of the Methodist Episco- | eral other minor buildings. pal Church North, on the subject of Slavery. A large number of colored persons had become dissatisfied with their old religious organization, and had gone over to the "North" division of that Church.

The last steamer brings intelligence that Mr Albert Brisbane, correspondent of the N. Y Tribune, has been ordered to quit France in 48 hours. The Presse says that Mr. B., the Ameri can Socialist, who has received notice to quit France in 48 hours, has been to the Prefect of Police, and told him that he would not leave France without being compelled by force.

Our readers will remember the attempt to poison the family of Benjamin Blaisdell, at New Boston, N. H., made on the 16th of February last, by the administration of morphine, result the poisoner, a young girl adopted as a daugh ter by Mr. B., when brought up for trial, plead hung on the 30th of next August.

The great suit of Van Vechten vs. Clute, involving the great question of the validity o Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., the Patroon's title to the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, will be urgued in Schenectady, on the first Monday in go down. May, before the Supreme Court Judges of the Fourth District. Van Vechten, Spencer, and ant. By the consent of both parties, this is of Field. made the test suit.

Prof. James F. W. Johnston, of Durham, England, has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee, and will deliver the annual address before the N. Y. State Agricultural Fair in September next, at Syracuse. Prof. Johnston is one of the most distinguished agricultural chemists in Great Britain.

California adventurers, in considerable numbers, are returning, some from Panama, some from the Rio Grande, and some from the neighborhood of Independence, Mo. The cholera has carried off many who went by way of the Rio Grande.

An arrival, last week, from St. Domingo, brings information that President Soulouque had, after a severe battle, taken from the Dominicans the towns of Las Matas and St. John,

On the 24th of April, a fire broke out in the cooper's shop attached to the Jeffersonville (In-Missouri River, in consequence of the preach- diana) Penitentiary, which was totally destroying of some Abolitionists, professedly in the dis- ed, together with the large hemp shop and sev-

> Between the 26th of January and the 12th of March, there arrived at Rio Janeiro, thirty four American vessels bound for San Francisco, California.

In Ohio, the horticulturists say the fruit, ow ing to its backwardness, has escaped the late frosts without injury. Accounts, however, from Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and a portion of Florida, generally agree that the wheat crop which was up, have been almost entirely destroyed

Wm. Thurston. of Frankfort Hill, Herkimer Co., N. Y., aged 50, attempted on the 26th of March, while drunk, to race horses with a peddlar, was thrown out. broke his neck, and crushed his head. He left a large and respectable family.

According to a record kept in Dubuque, Iowa, during the past winter, there were 19 guilty. She was thereupon sentenced to be snow-storms there, from the 2d of November to the 1st of March. The entire depth was 5 feet 1.2 inches.

> The schooner "Outward-Bound" sunk, April 26, about four miles out from Chicago. All hands lost. The schooner "Tempest" saw her

Mr. Varney, editor of the Vox Populi, has been sued by Dr. Gilman Kimball, of Lowell Cady, appearing for the plaintiff, and Gov. for alledged libel, in consuring the Dr.'s course Seward and Rufus W. Peckham for the defend- in the treatment of a young man by the name

> There were one hundred and thirty-two dea cons, and two hundred and five priests, ordained for the Established Church in England, Wales, and Ireland, during the last Christmas season

The gold and silver mines of Russia produc ed in the year 1848, twenty millions of dollars in gold, and nine hundred and forty thousand dollars in silver.

Cassius M. Clay is one of the seventy eman cipation delegates from Madison County, Ken tucky, to the Constitutional Reform Convention in that State.

In New York, on Sunday last, several men ot into a quarrel, when one of them drew i knife and stabbed another, causing instant death. A girl named Catharine Cole, an inmate of the Lawrence poor house, recently starved her-

### Missionary Association-Excentive Board.

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A Quasterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Sev enth-day Baptist Missionary Association, will be held in New. York, on the evening of third-day, May 22, 1849. By order of the Board, GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

#### The Publishing Society.

A meeting for the organization of the Seventh-day Bap Publishing Society will be held in the city of New York the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath May, (23d day of the month,) commencing at 9 o'clock M. It is hoped that a large number of those who have subscribed to the Constitution, and pledged funds to the Society, will be present.

#### Eastern Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Bastern Association will be held with the Church in Pawcatuck, R ., on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, at 101 o'clock, A. M. Introductory Discourse by Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J.; alternate, Samuel 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 104 o'clock, A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD.

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

#### Central Association

The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association, will be holden with the First Church in Brookfield, N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week be fore the second Sabbath in June, 1849.

#### Notice—Western Association.

The attention of the churches of the Seventh-day Baptist Vestern Association is particularly directed to the Report of Committee appointed at the last annual session to revise the Constitution. That Report was received and referred to the churches for individual action; and is, together with the Constitution as it now stands, published in the Minutes of the last session. It is very desirable that the matter should be brought before every church, where it has not already been done, and the result of the action forwarded to the approaching Anniversary of the Association. That the Constitution needs revision, must be evident to all who give it even a passing notice; and in all matters of constitutional reform a full voice should be heard. Will the churches T. E. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec. speak out?

#### Christian Psalmody.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Con ference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand bymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages

**Bailroad** from Albany West.

O<sup>N</sup> and after Tuesday, May 1, 1849, six trains will leave the dépôt of the Albauy and Schenectady Railroad

Company daily, Sundays excepted, viz: At 6 o'clock, A M., for Buffalo, through in 15 hours; at

o'clock, A. M., for Schenectady; at 9 o'clock, A. M., for

Buffalo, through in 18 hours; at 121 o'clock, P. M., for

Schenectady; at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Buffalo, with emigrants

for Buffalo, through in 18 hours. Passengers for Saratoga

Springs and Whitehall can take any of the trains for Sche-

by Railroad wagons between steamboats and Railroad.

To Clergymen and their People.

ALL CLERGYMEN who will send their address to Meneral

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 al-

most 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 fel-

low-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of

such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to

the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called 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 furrished 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

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, Ohilblain

Chafe or Galls, Chaps, Tetter, Pimple, Blotch, Felon, Ulcar

Sprains, Erysipelas, Cuts, Bruises, Ear and Tootbache,

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 Bheumatism, Tic

Doloureux, Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Sores. Old

Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Breast

Secretary Albany and Schenectady R. B. Co.

E. FOSTER, Jr.,

Spruce-st., New York.

ALBANY, April 30, 1849.

seen at the office of C. & Co.

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sign of public opinibject of "spiritous by a vote of 10 to a 21. It goes some n on the subject in

BLICATION SOCIETY .--the American Bapheld in Philadelphia week. During the have been issued, on the Society's list umes; new editions ued; 1,300 pages of added; 18 colportof whom 5 are Ger-. has been completed. 12 Sunday School buted ; 32 life mem**have** been added. o Burmah, Siam, As-France, Germany, surer's Report was the for eleven months, be \$26,470-76, being the preceding twelve 

IN MASSACHUSETTS.-Boston, left by his for his family conassachusetts General which is forever to go for these whose cir-To the "Bos-School " for indigent 3,000-to the "Bos-\$2,000, The reionnting, probably, to: red to the !!! Board of, Sthe Massachusetts

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IN TO CALIFORNIA

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Hostilities have recommenced between Den- | western coast of Africa, died at that station on mark and Prussia. A Danish fleet, in attempt- the 31st of January last, of a malignant fever. ing to capture the fortress of Eckernford, on the She was formerly the consort of Dr. Wilson, 5th of April, was utterly defeated, and a line- also of Rev. Mr. Griswold, both of whom have of-battle ship and a frigate fell into the hands | died on the western coast within a few years, of the former commander. The line-of-battle of diseases contracted in that climate, while enship grounded, and taking fire exploded, by gaged in their philanthropic and self-denying wounded.

There has been a sanguinary battle in Spain, near Catalonia, between the Royalist chief, Pons Quesdelsli, and Cabrera, in which the two Generals were killed. Other accounts say that Cabrera, who had been wounded in the action, took refuge in a tavern, where he was discovered and put to death by the Emiguilep.

The Hungarians have gained a signal victory over the Austrians, the latter losing 1,300 men, 24 pieces of cannon, and 21 wagons.

In Italy matters are not improving. The Austrians have taken Bresica, after a bombardment of six hours, and terrible courage; the streets were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the inhabitants driven into the houses where they were burned alive. Genoa had his trial. been bombarded 24 hours, and set on fire in several places, but not taken at last advices. Venice is blockaded. Rome is very unsettled. The Pope is still at Gaeta.

The news by this arrival is summed up as of the State vs. Slave Dick, accused of murder, follows by one of the daily papers :---

has decided that the provision of the Constitu-"There is war in almost every quarter of tion guaranteeing trial by jury to accused per-Europe. In Italy the Austrians have destroyed sons, does not extend to slaves. At the same Brescia, the blood of her inhabitants staining time it decides that "so far as crimes, misdethe ruins of their churches and their homes. meanors and offenses are concerned, slaves are Genoa has been bombarded for twenty-four considered as persons." hours by the Piedmontese troops for revolt and

A portable post office of wood, the Washing-Republicanism. In Spain the old quarrel has resulted in a new battle, with its horrors of ton Whig says, has been constructed, containdead and wounded, and no great principle to ing pigeon-holes for letters and places for books, shed luster on the gloom. Denmark is defeated &c., to be conveyed to California. It is not by Germany, and defeated where she has probably more than ten feet in length and five leaving for California. This is a heavy emigrahitherto been the victor-on the sea. In Hun- in height. This office is to be set up wherever tion on a sparse population. Iowa and Wisgary the Austrians are more decidedly losers it may be convenient, and shifted as circumthan ever. Thirteen hundred of their dead stances may require. strew a single field; Puchner has fled to Rus-

sian protection in Wallachia, and Bem is master of Transylvania. The King of Prussia refuses the German Crown, and all there is uncertainty. France still plays the part of a spectator."

CUSTOMS AT PANAMA .- A correspondent of | in four years, and all living.

the N. Y. Recorder, writing from Panama, under date of March 12, gives the following account of the way in which the Padres and the was making terrible ravages in the neighborhood what they were in its former visit to this country. Yankees at Panama spend their time, particularly on Sundays :---

"The Padres are the most respectable in per- awful scourge, and in Camargo upward of 250 sonal appearance of any of the population, and have already died. are generally well educated and well mannered. Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has But many of them have very dissolute habits, failed for \$250,000, and is said to be able to and prefer the excitement of the cock-pit and pay only a trifling portion of his vast liabilities. the monte-bank to the severer offices of the Most of this money is said to have been spent in church. There is one in particular, who may building churches and chapels. The fortune of be seen on every Sunday, after service, in the Mrs. Doane, formerly Mrs. Perkins, of Boston, cock-pit, betting with los Yankeros, and often is not involved in this crash. Her income is losing considerable money. Last Sunday week said to be \$12,000 per annum. the old fellow lost some twenty dollars on a fight between his chicken and one which Capt. The steamboats on the Stonington and Pro-\_\_\_\_, of our army, had purchased and pitted against him. There is a gambling-house on the ridence line to Boston removed to Pier No. 2, North River, on Tuesday last, whence they will main street. near the botel, where the fathers continue to leave, as heretofore, at 5 P. M. may be seen in a semi-disguise every evening The effect of the news from England has been playing monte, and staking sometimes hundreds more firmness in breadstuffs, with an advance of of dollars. I went up to the cock-pit last Sat-2 cents per bushel on corn. Cotton has been urday, in company with Mr. Williams, the misdepressed about 1-4c. per lb. sionary, to show him how the thing was done, It is said that Charles Albert, the Ex-King of and happened to find two of the Padres in the Sardinia, following the example of Louis ring, as excited, nearly, with anxiety to know Philippe, and other monarchs who have lost the result of the fight, as the chickens were mad with the cruel blows and wounds which they their crowns in Europe, is about to take refuge of laudanum at Kittaning, Pa., supposing it to inflicted upon each other." 565 Statiste V. So "+0 " yes blood acting the stands of

ANOTHER MISSIONARY FALLEN.-The Journal in which a great many of the Dominicans were self to death. No persuasion could induce her of Commerce learns by letters received in this killed and taken prisoners. Many of them escity from Rev. John Leighton Wilson, that Mrs. caped, abandoning five large pieces of artillery and a 6-pounder. year since for the Gaboon mission, on the The ship Mount Wollaston has arrived at New Bedford from the Sandwich Islands, and brings \$20,000 in gold dust, the property of Mr.

same at the dry diggings in California. which about 350 persons were killed or labors. In a religious view, the aspect of the diers over whom Gen. Washington received

mission at the Gaboon station is highly encour- command at Cambridge; he was also present aging. A revival of considerable power has at Dorchester Heights when the Americans

SUMMARY.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case

occurred, and a goodly number of conversions compelled the British to evacuate Boston. have taken place. MAIL ROBBERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.-FOR SOME time past, letters containing money, mailed at served with great credit to its close. He was Montrose, Pa., to go East, having been abstract-

of the Order of the Cincinnati, (and believed ed from the mail, an investigation was comto be the last,) having a diploma signed by menced under the direction of one of the P. M. George Washington. General's special agents, when the trial-letters

The Detroit Free Press understands that it were finally opened at Great Bend, by George is the intention of the Central Railroad Com-Baldwin, Postmaster of the place. Mr. B. was pany, in connection with the eastern companies, immediately arrested; \$20 in money and an to transport emigrants from New York to any opened letter were found upon him, together port on Lake Michigan, for \$3 each, and 50 with 22 other letters addressed to different percents per hundred lbs. for all extra baggage over sons. He was lodged in Montrose jail to await fifty lbs.

> A work on the "History of the Precious Metals," recently published in Hartford, Conn., says the value of the silver tea-spoons in the United States, is estimated at \$36,000,000, of 500,000.

A private telegraphic dispatch received in New York, dated New Orleans, April 16th, says : " Capt. Albert Bliven, of the ship Republic, of New York, was attacked by cholera and

died. He was a native of Westerly, R. I., and was highly esteemed by all who knew him."

The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette says that 100 emigrants from a single county, Des Moines, are consin have more of the California fever than any other States in the Union.

The New Orleans Delta publishes a letter Mrs. Miller, residing in Harrisburg, Pa., recently gave birth to five boys, all of which are dated Acapulco, Mexico, March 9, which says alive and doing well. What makes this case that all accounts from San Francisco concur singular is, that at her first confinement she gave | that thousands of persons in the vicinity of the birth to two, and at her second to three, and at placer have perished from cold and hunger this, her third, to five, making in all ten children during the past winter.

The Illinois Daily Journal says that the The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th inst., cholera is really in Peoria, and that consideracontains a letter from Mexico, dated the 31st of ble fatality attends the disease. The premoni-March, through which we learn that the cholera | tory symptoms are said to be different from

of the Rio Grande. Some of the towns are said to be nearly depopulated from the effects of this Southern papers continue to furnish details of the ravages of the recent snow-storm and frost, from which it appears that the crops and fruit have suffered very severely throughout the entire South.

The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. to take food. 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, \$1 374. The printing of the last census, it is said, presented a clear profit of a hundred thousand dol-Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 lars to Blair & Rives, of the Washington Globe.

There is owing to the National Intelligencer at Washington, from delinquent subscribers and D. B. Washburn, a passenger, who obtained the others, \$400,000.

Dr. John W. Moore states in a Mobile paper Died, in Upton, Nov. 10, Mr. Silas Warren, that he cured one hundred or more extreme aged ninety-five years. He was among the solcases of the cholera, not losing one, by the use of tobacco.

> Edward Fitzgerald, the editor of the Philaand express freight, through in 23 hours; at 7 o'clock, P. M. delphia Item, was recently thrown from a horse and killed.

> nectady and Railroad or Stages by Plank Road route to Sira-toga. Baggage cars and through baggage men run the whole distance between Albany and Buffalo. Baggage taken free On the 20th of March last, there were 30 American vessels at San Francisco, which had

Opposition has so reduced the fare on the Ohio River, that the passage money will not pay the passengers' board.

The Legislature of Missouri has given the name of Fremont to a new county, in honor of Comstock & Company, No. 21 Courtland street (after the 1st of May No. 57 John-street)—New York, shall be fur-nished gratuitously, for their family use, with a Salve of the Colonel.

The Legislature of Delaware divorced 12 couples at its last session.

MEAL-Flour has advanced a little since the steamer's ar rival, selling at from 4 75 to 5 18. Meal 2 75. Rye Flour 2 81.---GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 25; Ohio 1 05. Rye 57c. Barley 63c. Yellow Corn 63c. Oats 36 a 37c. for silver table-spoons \$27,000,000, of silver forks Northern. — PROVISIONS—Pork, Prime 8 25; Mess \$4,500,000, and of plate and dining service \$5,- 10 25. Butter is down, the range for Ohio and State being from 6 to 15c. Cheese as heretofore.

#### MARRIED,

In Hartsville, N. Y., March 19, by Eld. H. P. Burdick Mr. MORDECAI HOWELL to Miss WEALTHY MARTIN, all C Hartsville.

In Leonardsville, N. Y., on the evening of the 7th ult by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. ALBERT S. EDWARDS and Miss LUCY JANE CLARKE, all of Leonardsville.

The a notice published in the Recorder of Feb. 22d, of the marriage of Mr. Burton and Miss Taylor, at Unadilla Forks, the name of the former should have been Abner instead of John Burton.

#### DIED,

In Westerly, R. I., on the 14th of March, 1849, Mrs. SUSAN STILLMAN, wife of Benjamin Stillman, aged60 years. In Albion, Dane Co., Wisconsin, March 11, 1849, GARD-

NER CARPENTER, in the 61st year of his age. In Hornellsville, N. Y., March 18, FRANCIS, son of Jere niah H. Burdick, aged one year and one day.

LETTERS. Wm. B. Maxson, Daniel Coon, Geo. Greenman, Henry W Clarke, J. B. Wilbur, Maxson Green, Wm. C. Kenyon, H. W. Stillman, H. P. Burdick, J. R. Butts, A. P. Stillman (satisfactory,) Charles Clarke.

Luke Green, Alfred,

Silas Stillman.

Spencer Sweet,

Daniel Maxson,

Daniel Potter,

RECEIPTS.

2 00

Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Dresung for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wonnds, Sore Corns, General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c. Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that this article is the only one we can recom mend; but must caution against some imitation by like name We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it. 38-mo 3. V.1.1.

	I LOCAL AGENTS FUR	R THE RECORDER.
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Capt. Daniel Gano died at his residence in Scott Co., Ky., on the 8th ult., aged 91. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and been deserted by their crews.

New York Market, Monday, April 30.

ASHES-Pots \$5 62; Pearls 6 25.--FLOUR ANI

in it week is another to show the same

Accounts have been received from Africa, to March 8, which state that the schooner Curlew, Nelson commander, was at the Isle de Los with all hands dead, save the Captain and boy.

The Lowell Courier says that a salmon trout weighing twenty-four pounds, and measuring three feet in length, was taken the other day at a pond in Mount Vernon, Me.

A new Lunatic Asylum is to be constructed in Tennessee, on the farm of the late Henry Dickinson, on the Murfreesboro' road, seven miles from Nashville.

Mr. Thomas McKenzie, a Mormon, is now in Boston, endeavoring to collect books, &c., for the Mormon settlement in the Great Salt Valley of California.

".0507 s Pilet 1 3210 , Labor

A young man aged 18 drank a half tumbler in the United States of America. be wine. He died in consequence.

1 00 1 50 H. G. Witter, R. Dunham I, B. Crandall. 3 25 Roxana Coon, 2 00 Alex. Coils, 2 00 Jer. Burdick. 2 00 M. Stillman, Nile, 2 00 G. C. Green, 2 00 M.W.Babcock, " 2 00 2 00 D. C. Burdick, Persia, Jer. Green, 2 00 B. T. Bliss, Adams Center, 00 J. S. Smith, Chaumont, 00 J. B. Stillman, Unadilla Forks, 2 00 A. Mills, New York, 2 00 Wm. H. Stagg, " 2 00 S. B. Crandall, West Edmeston, 1 00 R. Langworthy, Hopkinton, R.I. 2 00 H. W. Clarke, Ohicago, Ill. 5 00 3 00 J. R. Butts, Farmington, Ill. N. Hallock, Ulysses, Pa. 1 85 8. Gibbs. 1 25 E. P. Haynes, New London, Ct. 3 80 S. Watrons, Mystic, Ct. 2 00 O. Saunders, Westerly, R. I. 2 00 E. C. Scranton; Madison, CL. 2:00 10

6 4 26 5 .4 6:3 5 "52 Portyille Albert B Grandall 5 "52 Peruis Elleridge Bady 5 "52 Pitoairn-+Geo. P. Bardick. 5 "52 Bichburgh Jeks B. Cottrell 5 "52 Richland Eller Burdick. 5 "52 Rodinan Nathan Gilbert. 6 "26 Scio-Rowee Babcock. 6 426 Scio-Rowse Babcock. 5 459 Scott-Linke P. Babcock. 1 5 59 Scott-Linke P. Babcock. 1 59 Unadilla Forks-Win. Utbar. 5 50 Verons-Hirsm Sherman. 5 50 Verons-Hirsm Sherman. 5 50 Verons-Win. Quibell. 5 50 Verons-Win. Quibell. 5 60 Vid5 New London-P.L. Berry. 5 68 New London-P.L. Berry. 5 68 Verons-Win. Maxson. 5 1 88 Verons-Win. Maxson. 5 1 88 Verons-Verons-P.L. Berry. C. Clarke, So. Bloomfield, O. 2.00 A. D. Graham, 100111 001 1 00

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Brookfield-And'w Babcock. NEW JERSEY New Market-W. B. Gillet I Clarence-Samuel Hunt. DeRuyter-B.G. Stillman. Durhamville-John Parmilee. Edmeston-EphraimMaxson. Friendship-R: W. Utter. Genesse-W.P.Langworthy. Hounsfield-Wm. Green. Independence-JPLivermore. Leonardsville-WB.Mariag Lockport -- Leman Andrita Newport -- Abel Stillnes Petersburg -- Geo. Crassill Portville -- Albert B. Crandall. Det Oreck -- Bli/Vanhous N. Salem -- Jop T. Residuald N. Milton -- Jop T. Residuald OHIO Biomfield-Charles Clark Northimpto-Ballabaotik Port Jefferson-Las Davis Pratt-Eli Forsyth Juli MiCHIGAR MICHIGAN Operto-Job // Jel Tallmadge Both of Chester WISKONAN Albon-P. O. Burnick Miltor Joseph Cooder """ Bellingh Cooder """ B

Mr. Thompson, the second mate, from whom clothing

Miscellaneous.

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#### OUR HOMESTRAD.

BY MISS PRESE CAREY.

Our old brown homestead reared its walls From the wayside dust aloof, Where the apple boughs could almost cast Their fruitage on its roof; And the cherry trees so near it grew That, when awake I've lain In the lonesome nights, I've heard the limbe As they cracked against the pane ;---And those orchard trees O those orchard trees ! I've seen my little brothers rocked In their tops by the summer breeze.

The sweet briar under the window sill, Which the early birds made glad, And the damask rose by the garden fence, Were all the flowers we had. I've looked at many a flower since then, Exotics rich and rare, That in other eyes were lovelier, But not to me so fair; For those roses bright-those roses bright-L've twined them with my sister's locks, That are lain in the dust from sight.

We had a well-a deep, old well-Where the spring was never dry, And the cool drops down from the mossy stones Were falling constantly; And there never was water half so sweet As that in my little cup, Drawn from the curb by the rude old sweep Which my father's hand set up; And that deep old well-O that deep old well ! I remember yet the plashing sound Of the bucket as it fell.

Our homestead had an ample hearth, Where at night we loved to meet; Where my mother's voice was always kind, And her smile was always sweet; And there I've sat on my father's knee, And watched his thought brow, With my childish hand in his raven hair-That hair is silver now! But that broad hearth's light-O that broad hearth's light And my father's look, and my mother's smile, They are in my heart to-night. [Tribune.

#### From the Albany Evening Journal. DEATH OF BEV. WILLIAM J. POHLMAN.

By the Europa we have received the particulars of the sad accident by which this devoted tion-for how else, we gravely asked ourselves, missionary was deprived of his life. He was on could we possibly account for the extraordinary his return from Hong Kong to Amoy, in the red heap before us? schooner Omega, having accompanied his sister to the former place for the benefit of her health. were plenty of carpet-bags, gun-cases, portman-On the night of the 5th of January, about 2 P. | teaus, writing-desks, books, Bibles, cigar-cases, M., off Breakers' Point, about half-way between &c., but there were a few articles that certainly Hong Kong and Amoy, distant from the shore we were not prepared to meet with, and which about a quarter of a mile, the vessel struck upon but too clearly proved that the extraordinary rocks.

these particulars were obtained, and who was in the boat with Mr. Pohlman, says that he was quite calm and self-possessed. He was prepar ed for any event. Death to him was but the entrance into life. The Chinamen, in contending for the property of the wreck, killed each other to the number of fifty or sixty.

The above particulars were derived from a letter of Rev. Richard Cole, missionary at Hong Kong, under date of January 26, 1849.

### THE LOST-LUGGAGE OFFICE.

#### From the Quarterly Review.

Without describing in detail this property, we will at once proceed to a large, pitch-dark, ated. subterranean, vaulted chamber, warmed by hotair iron pipes, in which are deposited the flock property is arranged. One is choke-full of men's | bodily exercise, is liable to sleeplessness. hats, another of parasols, umbrellas, and sticks of every description. One would think that all the ladies' reticules on earth were deposited in a third. How many little smelling bottleshow many little embroidered pocket-handkerchiefs-how many little musty eatables and comfortable drinkables-how many little bills, important little notes, and other very small secrets, each may have contained, we felt that we would not for the world have ascertained; but when we gazed at the enormous quantity of red cloaks, red shawls, red tartainplaid, and red scarfs, piled up in one corner, it was, we own, impossible to help reflecting that surely English ladies of all ages, who wear red cloaks, &c., must in some mysterious way or other be powerfully affected by the whine of compressed air, by the sudden ringing of a bell, by the sight of their friends-in short, by the various conflict ing emotions that disturb the human heart on

arriving at the up terminus of the Euston sta-

Of course, in this Rolando-looking cave there

HOW TO MAKE SLEEP REFRESHING.

1. Take sufficient exercise in the open ai during the day.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

REALIZED REALIZED FOR THE

2. Eat light suppers, always two or three hours before retiring.

3. Avoid tea and coffee, and all unnatural stimulauts.

4. Retire early. All animals, except those that prowl all night, retire to rest soon after the sun goes down. The early hours of sleep are the most sweet and refreshing.

5. Eschew feather beds; sleep on hair or cotton mattrasses, with a light covering of bed clothes.

6. Be sure and have your room well ventil

It is well known that the Duke of Wellington, now a hale man, is accustomed to sleep on of lost sheep, or, without metaphor, the lost lug- a hard narrow pallet; and we believe the couch gage of the last two years. Suspended from of her Majesty is also of the simplest possible the roof, there hangs, horizontally, in this construction. It is reported that the Duke juschamber, a gas-pipe about eight feet long, and tifies the narrowness of his resting-place, on the as soon as the brilliant burners at each end were | plea that when a man wishes to turn, it is then lighted, the scene was really astounding. It high time to turn out. We seldom hear the lawould be infinitely easier to say what there is borious peasant complain of restless nights. not, than what there is, in the forty compart- The indolent, pampered epicure, or the man ments, like great wine-bins, in which all this lost | who overtasks his brain and denies himself

#### THE POET CAMPBELL.

squirrel cracking his nuts, away from the busy most incredible sum of £82, as the money proworld, that I felt the power of Campbell's duced by the milk of each cow. genius."

Campbell took his hand, pressed it, and said, God bless you, sir; you make me happy, alpraise I have hed before, to think that in that readers."

ley; yet he could not have described it better proportion of safety becomes still larger when, litical, social, and domestic.

ORIGIN OF FOGS.-The very common, but mistaken idea, that the fog which we see of an evening hanging over low meadows, and by the sides of streams, is caused by the dampness of those regions, arises very naturally from our first observing it in low places, and, as the cool Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistan of the evening advances, remarking that it ascends to higher land; the fact is, however, not that the damp is ascending, but that from the Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. coldness of those situations they are the first places which condense the before invisible va- Second, por, and as the cold of the evening advances, Third, the condensation takes place at a higher level. A large portion of the vapor ascends to the ally descend nearer the earth, until at last, be- select pieces, at stated intervals. coming too condensed by the loss of heat, they fall in rain, to be again returned in endless suc-[Scientific Phenomena. cession.

LONDON MILK.-Milk in London is not quite what it is in the country; the chalk-pit and the pump have sometimes more to do with it than the cow. The number of cows kept for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of London and its environs with milk, remarks Youatt, is about 12,000. The quantity of milk yielded by all these cows, at 9 quarts per day, amounts to 39,420,000 quarts, or 27 quarts of genuine milk

the author of Gertrude of Wyoming, told him sell the milk for 4d. per quart, after the cream of a pilgrimage which he and others had made to is separated from it, and then obtain 3s. per Wyoming, from their admiration of the author's quart for the cream; beside this a great deal of genius. "It was autumn, and the quiet shores water is mixed with the skimmed milk, so that of the Susquehanna were bathed in the yellow we far underrate the price when we calculate light of Indian summer. Every day we wan-dered through the primeval forest, and when tired would sit down under their solemn shade the British metropolie amount to £985,500, or tired would sit down under their solemn shade, the British metropolis amount to £985,500, or among the falling leaves, and read Gertrude. nearly a million of pounds per annum. If we It was in these thick woods, where we could again divide the £985,500 by 12,000, the numhear no sound but the song of the birds, or the ber of cows, we shall have the strange and al-

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.-An analysis of the returns from all the railways in though you make me weep. This is more than operation in Great Britain and Ireland for the can bear. It is dearer to me than all the last six months of 1848, shows this result: 112 persons killed, 120 injured; thirty-one millions wild American scenery, I have had such five hundred thousand persons conveyed on the roads, or about one accident to every 140,000 Campbell was never in the United States, persons-in other words, making the chances of for the right understanding of the Bible and its historical in-

on farther analysis, we find that of actual pas-

#### DERUYTER INSTITUTE. EV. JAMES B. IBISH, Principal.

GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. ADRELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress.

MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting.

TERMS AND VACATIONS. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three

First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23. ending Nov. 29.

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

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#### COURSE OF STUDY.

The classic course gives fulls facilities to Students for an upper region of the atmosphere, where it cools advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scienand becomes visible to us in the form of clouds; tific Departments are such as to meet the advancing deand increasing in density by cooling, they graduwill be required to write compositions, and read or speak

> EXPENSES. TUITION, according to studies. \$3, \$4, or \$5 0 EXTRAS-Drawing, or 4 00 \$2:00 Painting,

Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, 50 Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50

Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1 50

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term nd middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks. with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties An American gentleman, while on a visit to for each individual. The retail dealers usually of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough re-

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,

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M. IRA SPENCER, M. D.

President of the Board of Trustees. DERUTTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

#### Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature.

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

This Work contains such information as is indispensable

all remained upon the vessel until daylight, for the weather was thick and hazy, when they atmen who was a good swimmer, but owing to the high and strong waves, and the breakers on the lected on the beach.

The vessel was fast going to pieces and fill ing with water. Some of the Chinamen, to the number of twelve or more, swam from the shore to the wreck, and commenced pilfering whatever they could lay their hands upon. In this dreadful situation, the waves breaking over the vessel, the cabin having filled with water, and the trunks and boxes having floated out, the hatches being washed open, and the decks cleared of every thing, Mr. Pohlman told the Chinese, with the consent of the captain, that they could have every thing. The only thing they, the crew, wished for, was to preserve their lives. In this situation they remained until the captain judged it to be low tide, which could swim, except the gunner and steward, print. upon the wreck. When the boat shoved off from the vessel the captain ordered those left All the rest were drowned.

and 25 were saved. 6 of the crew were Chinamen; 3 of these were drowned. As soon as the ter, Mr. Hutchinson, the first mate, caught hold of the legs of the gunner, who was a good swim. get on shore.

As soon as they could lay their hands upon them, they stripped them of their clothing; in doing which, they murdered Capt. Anderson, by holding his head under water until he was drowned Those who reached the shore alive had to make their escape without clothes, and so travel to Cup Chee, a village about 12 or 15 miles distant from the wreck, where the people were kind enough to give them a few rags to cover themselves with, and something to est. From this village they traveled on by slow stages, a well as they could, subsisting upon the charity of the Chinese Mandarins in the different villages through which they passed, until they reached Canton, on the 8th of January. On one occasion; they were all locked by in jail during the night without food The next morn- large washing of clothes - say five hundred ing the Mandarin released them, and gave them pieces-may be done by one person in twenty-each forty cash (about three cents) and sent five minutes, without any machine, or any rubthem on their way.

terminus excitement which had suddenly caused

The wind was blowing fresh and the sea run- so many ladies to elope from their red shawle, ning high. By the advice of Mr. Pohlman they had equally affected men of all sorts. One gentleman had left behind him a pair of leather hunting breeches! Another his boot-jack! A tempted to get a rope on shore by one of the soldier of the 22d regiment had left his knapsack, containing his kit! Another soldier had left his scarlet regimental coat! Some cripple, beach, they could not succeed. As soon as it probably overjoyed at the sight of his family, was light, the wreck was discovered by some had left behind him his crutches! But what Chinamen on shore. They gave the alarm, and astonished us above all was, that some honest it was not long before there were hundreds col- Scotchman, probably in the ecstacy of suddenly seeing among the crowd, the face of his faithful Jeanie, had actually left behind the best portion of his bagpipes! Some little time ago, the superintendent, on breaking open, previous to a general sale, a locked leather hat-box, which had lain in this dungeon two years, found in it, under the hat, £65 in Bank of England notes, with one or two private letters, which enabled him to restore the money to the owner, who, it turned out, had been so positive that he had left his hat-box at a hotel at Birmingham, that he had made no inquiry for it at the railway-

#### THE "OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

We came in possession last week, says the was about 12 M., when they lowered the boat, Sunday Age, of an anecdote respecting the origin (in doing which it was slightly stove.) The of Samuel F. Woodworth's famous ballad of that captain, first and second mates, Mr. Pohlman, name, which appears to us to possess so much and about a dozen of the crew, who said they interest, that we can not withhold it from our

office.

Several years ago, when Woodworth, the duced between each row of points, correspondprinter, and several other "old New Yorkers," ing with the grooving. All these operations are behind to jump into the water and swim ashore. were brother typos in a printing office, situated performed by the machinery with the utmost They did jump into the water, but instead of at the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, precision and celerity. The pegs are then swimming to the shore, they caught hold of the there were very few places in the city where one bleached, dried, and prepared for market. We brought home seven young foxes, and put four sides of the boat in such numbers as to swamp could enjoy the luxury of a really "good drink." do not know what farther improvements can be with a kitten which was in the house. The old her, and she immediately went down. Of all Among the few places much patronized, was an made in the manufacture of shoe-pegs. Mr. cat has since taken care of and nursed them the that were in her, Capt. Anderson, the second establishment kept by Mallory, in Frankfort. Thomas C. Norris, the proprietor of this fac- same as her own kitten, and they are now fat mate, the gunner, and the steward, were the street, on or about the same spot where St. tory, informed us, that since September last, he and hearty. only ones who succeded in getting to shore. John's Hall recently stood. Woodworth, in had sent 127 barrels of shoe-pegs, and pins for company with several particular friends, had cabinet work, to Manchester, England. He The crew consisted of 37. 12 were drowned "dropped in" at this place one afternoon; for has farther orders from the same place, which the purpose of partaking of some brandy and he is unable to supply at present, in consewater, which Mallory was famous for keeping. quence of the water being so low in the stream beat sunk and they were all thrown into the wa- The liquor was super-excellent, and Woodworth that he could not keep his works in operation seemed inspired by it; for, after taking a draught, | through the Winter. he set his glass upon the table, (remember, mer. The gunner disengaged himself and turn- reader, if you please, that in those. " rare old ed round to look after Mr. H. when he saw him times," a man rarely met with a friend without sinking. At the same moment he saw Mr. | inviting him to imbibe;) and, smacking his lips, Pohlman, with his face under the water, and declared that Mallory's eau de vie was superior struggling with his hands above the surface. to any thing he had ever tasted. "No," said This was the last that was seen of Mr. Pohlman. Mallory, "you are mistaken; there was one Every thing in the vessel was lost. The thing which, in both our estimations, far sur-Chinese from the shore waded up to their waists passed this, in the way of drinking." "What in water to meet those who were struggling to was that ?" asked Woodworth, dubiously. "The draught of pure, fresh, spring water, that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field on a sultry day in the summer." The tear-drop glistened for a moment in Wood-

had he seen it

THE HORSE.-Like his master, he is of a complicated structure, and needs care, kindness, ham, gives the following directions :---

"Feed them in winter on a variety of food, such as oats, ground and whole, bran, ship-stuff, ing, or otherwise trespassing on the railway. beans, peas, turnips, occasionally steamed, separately or together. In summer, keep them always confined in airy stables, and feed them on removed to New Haven, there was but little clover, bruised grains, green corn-stalks, cider fruit raised there. He urged his neighbors to pomace, oil cake, hay, &c. Be particular to plant fruit trees, but they said it was of no use, give them three-fourths of a pound of salt per for the boys would steal all the fruit. "Plant week; occasionally 2 oz. of sulphur, and fre- more fruit," was the answer. " Make good fruit quently 2 oz. of wood ashes. I have a pair of plenty, and it will not be plundefed." Fifteen different individuals, of the first eminence in those departhorses," he observes, "on my farm, that are years afterwards, he pointed to the abundance now twenty years old, during which time they of fruit and the absence of pillage then enjoyed, have never been at pasture, and have worked in proof of his principle. daily; they have never been incapacitated for work by lameness, or disease of any kind, and have always been perfectly healthy.'

He also adds, that he has another pair of sorrels that are eighteen years old, which labor years old.

of a factory where 1,000 bushels of pegs are prayer ?" "I hope so," replied the prelate. made annually, at Vienna Village, Kennebec " Then be assured," said the Doctor, " that he County, is from the Maine Farmer : The logs will not; for he will reject every prayer which are sawed into blocks of suitable length for the is not presented to him in the name of his Son." pegs, and the ends are planed smooth. Grooves are then cut on the ends of these blocks, crossing each other at right angles, and these form could not swim, got into it; leaving all who readers especially as it has not before been in the points of the pegs. They are then separated by splitting the blocks, a knife being intro-

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL .- The Journal of Commerce says that upwards of fifty thousand slaves are annually imported into Brazil, and sold for \$200 each, about ten times their cost in Africa; and although one-third of the vessels engaged in the trade, and a like proportion of the slaves embarked, are annually captured, the trade is said to be unprecedently flourishing. The combined efforts of Great Britain and the United States have failed to effect its suppression; but by rendering its prosecution difficult and dangerous, they have subserved the cause of humanity, as none but the fastest vessels, in most inand the suffering and mortality incident to the voyage have been materially diminished by day and night, ever since, for his victuals and shortening its duration. Perhaps those efforts have prevented the extension of the slave-trade; though it is believed that the supply keeps nearly even pace with the demand. But it is clearly by other means than those heretofore adopted, that the Brazilian slave-trade is to be suppressed, if at all.

sengers there were killed only 15, and injured 73. Of these only three were killed and 68 injured from causes beyond their own control; good air, and variety of food. Mr. Pell, of Pel- the others suffering by reason of their own misconduct or incaution. Twenty-three persons were killed and five injured by crossing, stand-

RAISE MORE FRUIT.-When Dr. Dwight first

VARIETY.

Dr. Johnson, once hearing a bishop say what daily, and will do as much as any pair of six is called grace before meat, in some such words by Havernich, Hengstenberg, Dr. Wright, of Dublin, and as these, "For what we are about to receive. the Lord make us thankful," addressed him, SHOE PEGS.—The following interesting sketch |" My lord, do you think that God will hear that

> That world-renowned chemist, Liebig, says that a single pound of bone dust, contains as much phosphoric acid as one hundred pounds of the English edition,) places it within the reach of all. of wheat. From this we can easily perceive, that there are bones wasted on every farm in this State sufficient to manure the entire wheat

A sportsman of Gloucester, a short time since,

An Indian having been found frozen to death, determine by what means he came to such a subjects death. Their verdict was, "Death from the for rum."

We once heard of a preacher who was called upon by some of his congregation to pray for rain, of which the crops stood greatly in need. His reply was, that he would pray if his congrenot rain until the wind shifted.

R. Manning, of Salem, by cutting off all the have become bearing years, and vice versa.

to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the student. Theo logical science is progressive, as well as every other, and the "old learning" of the "Bible Dictionaries" which have for so long a time been in use, is felt to be unequal to the advancement of mankind at the present time.

The efforts of the German Rationalists, of the Strauss school, to resolve all the facts of Bible History into myths and fables, has awakened a corresponding spirit of research among sound and Christian scholars; a determination to place the Scriptures upon a basis of indisputable evidence. 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 himsell 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 ments. Their names are attached to their articles, and they are thus individually responsible for them. The Natural History of the Bible was written expressly for this work, by two distinguished Naturalists. The Botany of Scripture, by Dr. Royle, of King's College, London. The articles on Scriptural Zoology, by Hamilton Smith, President of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. The articles in the department of Criticism, by Dr. Davidson, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Lancashire Independent College. Those on the Books of the Old and New Testament,

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 Dyclopedia, in full confidence that no one acquainted with its character will uffer himself to be without a copy. The low price at which it is offered, (less than half the price

MARK H. NEWMAN & Co. NOTICES OF THE CYCLOPEDIA.

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

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

From the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.

" Dr. Kitto comes recommended, even to those not acquainted with his other writings, by the well-known general facts of his experience and success as a book-maker, and ofan inquest of his countrymen was convened to 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 freezing of a great quantity of water inside of learning, only by distributing its parts among many hands, him, which they were of opinion he had drunk and such hands too as have been fitted by anterior experience to perform them most successfully."

#### From the Biblical Repository

"The limits of a notice like the present forbid such a de scription 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 gation desired it, but he was very sure it would cause of sound Biblical learning, and have no doubt that it will spon take the place, in the estimate of scholars, of every ompilation of the kind.

"The enlistment of so many scholars in the production of a single work, each one presenting in a brief compare the blossoms from a Baldwin apple-tree, in the results of a life-time of research, in precisely the matters, spring of its bearing year, changed the fruitful where he is most at home, could not fail of enriching it with year to the next season. The unfruitful seasons 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. Some one, looking at a rich man, said, "Poor "This work was not compiled in the method hitberto man, he toiled day and night until he was forty, usual with works of similar character, namely, on the band

on than any of his crew. It is altogether likely, in the presence of a number of persons, and Mr. Thompson, the second mate, from whom | clothing.

worth's eye. "True-true!" he replied, and shortly after quitted the place. He immediately returned to the office, threw down his stick, grasped a pen, and, in half an hour, "The Old Oaken Bucket,"--one of the most delightful compositions in our language-was ready in manuscript, to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

NEW MODE OF WASHING .- A Mr. Tibbets advertises in the Mobile papers, that he has made a discovery of a chemical nature, by which a bing, and without injury to the clothes. The The metive for Capt. Anderson's murder was editor of the Register says, that the experiment doubtles that he had more and better clothing was tested at the American Hotel in that city,

LOVE FOR THE HORSE .- "You do justice," said my friend Christopher Hughes, " to my opinions on the horse !" They are more than opinions; with me it is instinct to love that noble animal! I consider the horse as the creature in animated nature next in importance and in dignity to man. And I know no animal more base than the man who undervalues or overworks the horse. Nor are there many subthat had Ma Pohlman succeeded in getting to with the most complete success; and adds, that in the presence of the ingradients employed in their use can work hot the slightest injury to the full animal, which most men admire, all use, and many, alas! many abuse."

clothes."

indolent females. If a wife knows nothing of domestic duties beyond the parlor or the boudoir, she is not a helpmate, but an incumbrance.

It is a truth well established among cultivators. that land planted with fruit trees of good varieties will yield to the acre more food for man and beast than any other crops, with less labor.

Professor Mulder, who has been thoroughly investigating the potato, solemnly denounces it as an article of food, and says it is the " cause \$2,00 per year, payable in advance,

Lord Brougham once, in the House of Peers, 'thanked God" that the English people were under recognizance of £800,000,000 to keep the peace under any circumstances."anyono ni Garrick said he would give a hundred guineas [Skinner. |'if he could say "O!" as Whitfield did.

lothes." The most worthless of all family treasures are dolore for the scholars in Europe and America, all of whom The Cyclopedia can be ordered through the local Book sellers in every, part of the country in guilled , 141-2

> The sold fellow lost soine twenty holles ble ent PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT. NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK,

TERMS. of the moral and physical degradation of the \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay and in the second secon Payments received will be seknowledged in the be periso as to indicate the times to which they handh. 86 (201 Contraction of the publisher of learns of driver of the description of the publisher of learns of driver of the publisher of learns of driver of the second directed post paid, to GRORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Sprace St., New York