VOL. VI.—NO. 24.

e Institute have cabinet, and ap des for illustrating

tments. cetofore under the

ISH, A. M., Pre

tors. In this De to the lower Eng-

ed in the Classics

is conducted by

Natural Philos

story, and Chem

bassed interest

of Agricultura/

cientific: em

with daily recit-

atory, where stu intion of soils and

ation of their con-

des of testing for

ring the Term on

Crops, Feeding

illustration of

high magnifying

apparatus. and Geology re-

xcursions to lo studied as seep gical Cabinet is

er the instruc

It embraces

end the higher Geld exercises

special atten

this is solicited

de cure of Miss by Female Sem

his responsible

e young ladies
well in the so
ial branches o

of education

l 25 to \$1 50. Children with

inptations may deposit money used according

akage extra,)

BOSTON

erand Provi-se of cars or BLLT Capt.

illian H. Fra

ng New York North River, Clock 1'. M.

e, und are in

navigation o

for passen. fofficers ca-

BILT will

d the Animal, and

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 284.

The Sabbath Recorder.

From the Oberlin Quarterly Review.

PRINCIPLES OF CHURCH DISCIPLINE. BY PRESIDENT A. MAHAN.

It is quite common for individuals to as

sume particular declarations of Scripture, designed only to be applied to particular and specific cases, as giving universal rules to be applied in all cases of every kind. The result is, that one part of inspiration is placed in palpable contradiction to others equally important and sacred. An error of this kind has, in our judgment, been fallen into by a large part of the church, in the assumption that the direction given, Matt. 18: 15-17 was designed as a law universal for discipline in respect to all forms of offenses whatever. whether individual or public; when in fact, as we shall see hereafter, it was given as a particular rule for specified cases, to wit, individual and private offenses. The result of this assumption has been, that directions equally sacred pertaining to offenses of other kinds, have been totally overlooked. The church has also been left without any settled principles which she could intelligently apply to all forms of offenses demanding discipline. Suppose, for example, a member of a church has gone to distant regions and there become a notorious pirate, or robber. The church has proof the most absolute of his guilt. Yet she can, by no possibility, get to him, so as to take the first and second steps with him. What must be done? If the passage under consideration be assumed as giving law universal for all forms of offenses, the church must retain the wretch in her bosom till his dying day. She can pass no vote of censure or suspension in respect to him. Indeed, she can, as a body, take no cognizance of his crimes in any form whatever. For the offense, according to this view of the subject, is never to be so much as named in the church, till after the first and second steps have been taken. The church, therefore, has no right to consider any offense in any form. She has no right to appoint a committee to fear lest the thing should be repeated. be this, and this only:—

"What fear," that is, as Mr. Darnes says, church in respect to such a case is it would be destruction of the flesh," (the breaking the destruction of the flesh," (the breaking the destruction of the flesh,") referred to. She has no right to do any thing about the offenses of any of her members, till after the case is submitted to her adjudication, by those who have, as individuals, in their private capacity, taken these steps, and failed to bring the offenders to repentance. To do so, would be to set aside a part of the solemn direction of our Saviour; and if a part may be thus set aside, why may not the

Further, let us suppose that the offender above referred to, should, every time the church is engaged in celebrating the Lord's supper, appear in her midst, and at the close escape without the possibility of individuals taking the first and second steps in a process of discipline. The church, in that case, would be bound to distribute the elements to him, as a brother beloved, and continue to do so every time she celebrated the ordinance. She can know no individual of her body in any other relation, till after those steps have been taken. Such are the necessary and undeniable consequences of assuming this passage as law universal for discipline in respect to all forms of offenses. More of this hereaf-

Special attention is now invited to a con sideration of other passages of Scripture bearing upon our present inquiries, for the purpose of a clear and distinct understanding of the true principles of discipline to be applied in all cases. We will introduce the subject by a reference, as the basis of our elucidations, to 2 Cor. 7: 9—11.

"Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye sorrowed to repentance; for ye were made sor ry after a godly manner, that ye might receive damage by us in nothing. For godly sorrow worketh repen ance to salvation not to be repented of; but the sorrow of the world worketh death. For behold this self-same thing, that ye sorrowed after a godly sort, what careful ness it wrought in you, yea, what clearing of yourselves yea, what indignation, yea, what fear, yea, what vehement desire, yea, what zeal, yea, what revenge! In all things ye have approved yourselves to be clear in this

Here we have the form which true repentcharged the church at Corinth, in the pre- a distinct knowledge of its criminality. ceding epistle, assumed, in consequence of verse 12 of the chapter before us, with 1 Cor. knowledge of its character as a sin. 5: 1. The church, instead of excommuni-The man had entered critical profession, it should also be borne in a process of discipline with him in any form. upon his career of crime with the purpose, mind, is strong in exact proportion to the

secriminal in her bosom. The will are it is "For I verily, as absent in body, but present in spirit, have judged already as though I were present, concerning him that hath so done this deed, in the name of our Lord Jesus. Your glorying is not good. Know ye not will follow, as a necessary consequence, that practiced hypocrites know well how to make, The father, now an aged man, is an officeout therefore the one leaven, that you may be a new fundomental characteristics that this one supposed, are indications of genuine repent-

over is secrificed for us. 1 Cor. 5: 3-7. That the spirit may be saved in the day down for this one case, will also bind the ently. Parties will be formed, which will of the Lord Jesus," that is, the only hope of church in the case supposed. To deny this, very likely bite and devour one another, unsaving the offender himself is his prompt ex is to assume that inspired directions for spe- til they are consumed one of another. communication. "A little leaven leaveneth cific cases are not law for us in cases prethe whole lump," that is, you will yourselves, cisely similar. This would render entirely strict adherence to the apostolic injunction if you do not put him away from among you, nugatory a vast majority of the precepts of under consideration. Such a course at once

directions (which inspiration required the in a specific case; leaving us to apply the trated by her members. Any society, and church to pursue in the case referred to. It principle thus revealed to all similar cases, above all the church of the living God, is was not that they should take the first and second steps in discipline, and, if these failed, cipline revealed in the inspired direction of their association. Prompt exclusion of criminals from the church also tends to preserve then to pronounce sentence of excommunication the Apostle in this one specific case, the law in als from the church also tends to preserve tion. It was not that they should attempt writes a long letter revoking the invitation of known crime, when that as soon as the church should come tothat as soon as the church should come toequipped a state of low control of

ication upon him.

"And ye are puffed up, and have not rather mourned, that he that hath done this deed might be taken away from among you. For I verily, as absent in body, but present in spirit, have judged already as though I were present, concerning him that bath so done this deed in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, when ye are totion of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day

For a more full understanding of this subject, we now turn to a consideration of the effects produced upon the church at Corinth, by the reasonings and expostulations of the Apostle. The first result was deep sorrow and regret on account of the course which they had pursued relatively to the criminal. The next was, that this sorrow, which "was | as enumerated by the Apostle, are the fol- course being adopted. lowing: Carefulness. "What carefulness it [godly sorrow] wrought in you," that is,

Fear lest it should not be entirely removed. It implies a fear, that the entire evil might not he corrected, and their duty in the case not fully complied with. " What zeal," zeal to remove the sin by taking the offender from of excommunication upon the offender. " I_n all things ye have proved yourselves clear in For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us." this matter," that is, the entire state of mind induced by the godly sorrow which you exercised, and the course pursued under its influence, is what it should have been. The following important principles pertaining to ible from the case before us, as binding the

church in all similar cases.

respect to all similar offenders.

does, the same course of procedure laid ance. Others, of coarse, will judge differbecome as corrupt and guilty as he himself the Bible; for they are given in this precise frees the church from all imputations from is. The reader will mark particularly the form. Inspiration affirms what is demanded the world, on account of any crimes perpe-

> What, then, is the principle or law of dis- honored by the exclusion of criminals from which binds the church in reference to all the conscience and heart of the church in a

gether, and my spirit, with the power of our Lord Jesus his guilt is formally established. The adop- ness in lives of strict obedience to Christ, Christ, to deliver such an one unto satan for the destruction of any other course in such a case, tends and the spirit of Christ thus manifested. All The great reason urged for this course the entire church to which he belongs. If posed, are taken away, and they are thrown was, as we have seen, that it was the only any use at all is to be made, as law in cases upon the only influences adapted to secure means by which the individual could be re- of discipline, of the inspired direction rela- their real reformation, to wit, the idea of reclaimed on the one hand, and the church tively to the case under consideration, this storation to a standing in the confidence and

made of it. after a godly sort," induced in them a form tion of the case, the church found that the hell than before. Their salvation depends of repentance in all respects approved of fell deed had been the result of a plan sys- upon this temptation being taken away. Let God, a repentance no elements of which they tematically carried on for many months. them at once be put out of the church, with had occasion to repent of. This repentance What should be done in such a case? One, the distinct understanding that professions was followed by a course of conduct in all and only one thing. Prompt and immediate of repentance will not avail to restore them respects what it should have been. The excommunication. All hope of saving the to confidence or fellowship, either, that when charactetistics of the repentance induced by criminal himself from death, and the church they shall by their lives reveal characters the godly sorrow exercised by the church, from corruption, depends upon this one worthy of confidence and fellowship, they

fact, and showed to Titus, Paul's messenger, found walking in the ways of the Lord, on fellowship by a life of virtue and obedience, are brothers to him. He has addressed the that they were innocent in the matter. Those, his return. The night following he would gives to all the motives and influences of the on the other hand, who had sinned, confess- leave with one or more stolen horses of his gospel the greatest efficacy in inducing real neighbors', and all the treasures he would genuine repentance. This, I can not but mans. the sin of the offender, and their own con- bring with him on his return were found to think is the true idea of the Apostle in the duct relatively to it. "What indignation," be the fruit of crimes rendering him a can- declaration, "to deliver such a man over to that is, what deep reprobation of the sin, and didate for the penitentiary. What would be satan," that is, exclude from the company of the sinner who had perpetrated the sin. the inspired direction of the Apostle to that the faithful, and place among the world, the "What fear," that is, as Mr. Barnes says, church in respect to such a case? It would followers of satan where he belongs, "for

1 Cor. 5: 3-7. "For I verily, as absent in the body deed, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, when ye are gathered together, and my spirit, with the power of their midst, and doing all that duty required for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be in the case. "What revenge," that is, what saved in the day of the Lord Jesus. Your glorying is prompt and ready execution of the sentence | not good. Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? Purge out therefore the old leaven that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened.

What carefulness, yea, what clearing of herself, yea, what indignation, yea, what fear, yea, what vehement desire, yea, what zeal, yea, what revenge, will every church manifest towards all offenders of such a character, the discipline of offenders are clearly deduc- found in her bosom-every church, we say, who is in harmony with the spirit and ex-

to do in all such cases, is to excommunicate ed by its divine founder, is the asylum for character. But remaining in such error, all nations shall willingly submit and rejoice. the offender, his guilt being clearly ascer- the penitent, the poor in spirit, and the after proper means for recovery have been 2. Any other course, in such cases, tends not broken, nor the smoking flax quenched. to the destruction of the individual, and the But it is not the hiding-place of crime. The corruption of the church, and to no other re- deliberate perpetrator of foul wrong is not to have a place there, no, not for a moment 3. No church is in a state which God fully after his crimes have, through proper trial, approves, who is not ready thus to avenge been ascertained. Nor is the church the ll such offenses. The carefulness, the clear- place to attempt the reformation of such men. ing of themselves, the indignation, the fear, They belong to the world. Among them, the vehement desire, the zeal, the revenge, therefore, they are to be placed, and if ever exercised by the Corinthian church, is the re-admitted to the bosom of the church, they only state of mind and course of conduct | are to be received as those who have been which God approves, and will sanction in converted from the world. The adoption of any other course in such cases, is not only Now, if we can clearly ascertain the char- contrary to the express teachings of inspiraacteristics of the offense under consideration, tion, but its tendency is evil and only evil we shall have developed an important prin- | evil to the offenders themselves, and evil to ciple of discipline to be applied in all cases the church. If the church does not proceed of a given character. What, then, are the to exercise discipline in such cases, she bedistinguishing characteristics of this case? | comes a partaker of the sin which she toler-One thing is quite evident in respect to it. ates, and her real moral corruption will be It was an offense of such a nature, that it equal to that of the criminals whom she felmust have been perpetrated with a distinct lowships. If she attempts their reformation knowledge of the fact that it was sin. No within her bosom, she presents a temptation doubt could have rested upon the mind of to them, almost, if not quite, irresistibly the offender in respect to its character as a strong, to make hypocritical professions of ance for a sin with which the apostle had sin. When he perpetrated it, he did it with reformation. An individual who has been perpetrating crime under the mask of reli-Equally evident is the fact, that it was a gion, will be irresistibly tempted to repeat the expostulations contained in that epistle. deliberate offense. The individual did not fall his hypocrisy in the form of professed re-An individual, a member of the church, had in consequence of having come under some pentance, if the church will hold out inducebeen guilty of marrying the wife of his own sudden, unexpected temptation. The act ments to it, by attempting his reformation principles of discipline, thus far. father, the father being still alive. Compare was deliberately performed, with a distinct within her bosom. Such a course has no tendency to purify the church from criminals, It was, finally, a crime, perpetrated under one great object of discipline, but to fill it cating the offender, as they were bound to such circumstances as clearly to indicate es- with hypocrites. The temptation to a hypo-The consequence of such a sin, persisted in distinctly and deliberately formed, to continue grossness of the offense of which the crimon the part of the church, would be the de- in it. Such a case differs fundamentally inal has been guilty. The same is true also struction of the offender himself, in the first from crimes, however aggravated in them- of the feeling of remorse, which is likely to instance, and, in the next, the fatal corrup- selves, which are committed under the influ- be mistaken for repentance. The tendency, tion of the church who should retain such a ence of some sudden temptation. The lat- then, of attempting to reform offenders withter may, and, as we shall see in the progress | in the church, is to generate and then retain of this article, do require a different course in its bosom the basest hypocrites on earth. of treatment from the former. Now, if we Such a course tends to no other result whatsuppose, as all Christians will admit, that ever. It also tends to divide and distract the the inspired direction of the Apostle in the church itself. Many members will assume my spirit, with the power of our Lord Jesus Chief, to deliver such an one to satan for the destruction of the case before us is of any authority at all in those signs of remorse, which will certainly flesh; that the spirit may be saved in the day, of the respect to the church at the present time, it exist, and professions of repentance, such as whenever a case occurs bearing the same and certainly will make, in the circumstances

gether, to pronounce sentence of excommunever he is detected in carrying out a plan of less salutary tendency upon offenders. Let acknowledged wickedness, so that his char- those individuals, who, by practicing crime acter as a criminal stands revealed as estab. under the cloak of religion, have made her lished, as would be true in the circumstances their refuge, be told, that no profession of supposed, then his reformation is not at all to theirs can have any influence to restore them be sought in the church. He is to be cast to the confidence or fellowship of the church. out of it at once, as soon as, on proper trial, Nothing will do this, but the fruits of holinot to the reformation, but destruction of the motives to hypocritical professions of reoffender, not to the purity, but corruption of pentance, the great sin to which they are exmust be it. No other intelligent use can be fellowship of the church, through a life of "righteousness and true holiness." The en-I will give one or two cases in illustration | tire influence of the church is thus brought of the principle under consideration, as I to bear upon the very point on which their understand it. A superintendant of a Sab- salvation turns. If they can have any hope bath school, in an eastern city, blasted the of restoration to confidence by professed revirtue of one of his teachers, who, till she pentance, such professions will certainly be fell a victim to his designs, had sustained a made, and they will remain hypocrites still; most unblemished reputation. On examina- yes, if possible, tenfold more the children of will be most gladly restored to both, and An individual of high standing in the this temptation is not only taken away, but church and community, in one of the towns they are placed in circumstances of all others what haste, promptitude, earnest effort, for- of New England, had been accustomed for best adapted to secure their salvation. The warduess, to do the thing required, to wit, many years to spend a certain portion of each strong reprobation manifested in their prompt excommunicate the offender. "What clear- year abroad. Before leaving, he always in- exclusion from the church, tends above all ing of yourselves," that is, apologizing. Those vited the church to hold a special prayer things else to break the power of their sinwho had not partaken of the sin of the church meeting at his house, and ever took his leave ful propensities in the first instance, while in the flagrant neglect of duty, exposed the of them with a solemn admonition to be all the hope of restoration to full and cordial

of the power of carnal propensities,) "that the spirit may be saved in the day of Jesus Christ," by his real conversion. I sincerely question the fact whether the real reformation of a confirmed hypocrite was ever secured upon any other principles.

An objection against the view of the subect presented above may by some be drawn from Titus 3: 10.

"A man that is an heretic, after the first and second

In this case the reformation of the offender is to be sought in the church. He is to the year 1818, on the 5th of April. be twice admonished, and that without reformation, before excommunication is to be resorted to. The reason for this direction, turning," in Ezekiel 21: 27, has commend press teachings of inspiration relatively to that important error has been embraced, is 1. The first, and only thing for the church sin. The church, as constituted and design not in itself proof of total subversion of the church sin. The church, as constituted and design not in itself proof of total subversion of the church sin. broken hearted. In it, the bruised reed is used, is. Hence such means are to be used France, nor the Constituent Assembly in until the fact of moral subversion has been Italy, shall better the condition of the world. ascertained. Then the delinquent is to be But, while I am convinced of this grand rejected, and put out of the church. The truth as to all attempts to reform the state of direction of inspiration in this case, as con- the world without Christ, I cannot, for that trasted with that given in the case of the very reason, but call on you, Roman citizens, offender in Cor. 5: 1-5, developes there- to begin at once breaking asunder, not the fore another important principle of discipline, namely: when an offense has been committed which in itself, and under the circumstances of its occurrence, does not imply gerent of Christ upon earth, and more in the total subversion, as the continued deliberate perpetration of crime does, then the reformation of the offender is to be sought within the church, and he is not to be cast out of it, till resistance to admonition proves that he is a subverted man. To this class belong those referred to in Titus 3: 10. and all cases of offenses under sudden temptation. In Gal. 6: 1, the church is directed by inspiration to reprove, rebuke, and exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine, making difference between such and gross de liberate offenders, pulling the former out of the fire. The manifest fact that inspiration makes this difference between these classes of offenses, demanding immediate excommunication in one instance, and patient, persevering efforts for reformation, before resort is had to extremities, in the other, shows clearly, that we had rightly announced the

A BLESSED FAMILY.-Mr. Apisoghom Hachadoorian, the first pastor of the Evangelical Armenian Church in Constantinople who was so early called away from his labors, was the first of his family who embraced the truth as it is Jesus. Afterwards, chiefly through his influence, two of his brothers were converted, one of whom became his successor in his pastoral office in Constantinople, a station which he still lives to adorn: and the other is now a very promising member of the Theological Seminary at Bebek, having the sacred ministry in view. Since the death of the oldest brother, both the father and mother have become pious, and also a sister, who is now a much-esteemed member in the Female Seminary in Pera. pearer in the church

California,—Southey, in his "Common Place Book," quotes from Wither, an English poet who wrote in the sixteenth century, the following lines. If there is not much poetry in them, there is a great deal of truth :—

I've heard those say that travel to the West, Whence this beloved metal is increas't, That in the places where such miners be. Is neither grass, nor herb, nor plant, nor tree. And like enough ;-for this at home I find, Those who too earnestly employ the mind About that trash, have hearts, I dare uphold, As barren as the place where men dig gold.

Father Matthew was lately invited to

From the Literary World. GENTILITY'S POOR. BY MRS. M. E. HEWITT. Oh! not the beggar who seeks your door, In his tatters, unshamed, bedight; But Gentility's sensitive, suffering poor,

Shall waken my song to-night For boldly the beggar may wear his rags. In the crowded and sunlit street; And bold at your portal he knocks, and begs For raiment, and food to eat.

I know he is friendless, and starved, and cold, And the storm whistles through the chinks; But never he hoardeth his want untold Nor fears what his neighbor thinks. And never he shrinks in the world's turmoil,

Where Gentility strives for bread; And nothing he knows of the wearisome toil Of the secret needle and thread. The beggar is houseless, outcast, forlorn, Too wretched to need your curse;

But he knows not the dun and fears not the scorn That waits on an empty purse. The beggar is lean-want maketh him so, Pain causes his sinews to shrink: But nothing he recks of the brain-wasting flow

Of Poverty's slow pen and ink. Alas! for the neediness, pride restrained From the worldly whose sneet we dread-For the pride, like the ancient criminal, chained

The living unto the dead. Alas! alas! for Gentility's heir, Untutored in work-a-day thrift.

Whose portion is poverty, striving and care, And who lives by making a shift.

JOSEPH WOLF.

This eccentic genius, who has traveled over the Christian and Pagan world, is a true cosmopolite, and feels that all men. following good-natured letter to the Ro-

TO THE CITIZENS OF ROME.

Romans,—Many happy days were passed by me within your walls, when I was, in the Romans, where I had the honor of studying juniper-berries, what he could p togother with Counts Ferretti, Mamiani. Menochio and Tosi: and studied Eeclesiastical History under Don Piedro (now Cardinal) Ostini, who, as you are aware, knew skillfully to shift from the party of Napoleon to that of Pius VII., after the latter was restored to his papal chair in the Vatican. I but having argued openly, not only against the infallibility of the Pope, but also against the right of the Church to burn heretics, I was banished from your interesting city in

Romans! many things have passed in the world: the "overturning, overturning, over ed; and it will continue until He shall come Until that time, neither Louis Napoleon in who, to the disappointment of all his adspirit of the Anti-Christ, than the Popes in the middle ages.

Our blessed Redeemer, the Lord Jesus Christ, was led to the cross. Peter, whose successor the Roman Pontiff affects to be. drew the sword and struck a servant of the High Priest, and smote off his ear; and though the sword was here drawn to save the life of the Lord from heaven himself, the Lord said to him, "Put up again thy sword into its place." But what did Pius IX.? He leaves his children at Rome like a coward, escapes to Gaeta, and from thence he exhorts his children in France to unsheath the sword against his children in Rome; not for the purpose of saving either Christ or his church, but for retaking a paltry temporal dominion, which his preducessors in the dark ages have grasped, and which he blasphemously calls the patrimony of Peter: and after General Oudinot regained it for him, he sends his congratulations.

Romans! therefore proclaim loudly, that you are now convinced that Popery is, and has ever been, a lie; that it can never be reformed, but must be destroyed; and pronounce before the whole world that you are Joseph Wolff, Bible Christians. Vicar of Isle Brewers, near Langport,

ANECDOTE-FAITH AND WORKS

On the Frith of Forth was an old ferryman, a man of much thought and observation, but of few words; a constant student of the Bible, and a firm believer in its truths, panions, whose business led them across the vocabulary. A little incident, which we supposed, a high-toned Calvinist, while the haps help to solve the enigms. We smiled other imagined himself to be equally well- a little at the time, but we have thought a grounded in the tenets of Arminius. Their good deal of it since, and we trust not withconversation always turned upon some out profit. doctrinal point. The ferryman was frequently annoyed by the repetition of faith on one somewhat under six years of age, to a youngside, and works on the other, because they ster who was seated on the curb-stone, makwere used in a sense so different from their ing hasty pudding of the mud in the gutter; real import, and so destructive of their scrip- "Bub, you good-for-nothing little scamp, you tural harmony.

At length the patient old man felt obliged beat you till the skin comes off." to interfere. He said nothing, but fell upon the following expedient. Upon one of his you mean? where did you learn such talk? cars he painted the word Fairs; upon the exclaimed her mother, in a wondering tone. other, Works. It was not long before the as she stood on the steps, courtes ying to a zealous but friendly disputants applied for friend. a passage over the Forth. Upon entering Angelina looked up very innocently, and writes a long letter revoking the invitation | lence the ferryman took in "FATTH," and scolding him, just as you did me this morn-

might. The boat went round and round, much to the annoyance and terror of the two passengers. " Put out the other oar." said one of them, in a loud and angry tone. "Very well," was the calm reply of the old man, at the same time taking in "Works," and relying on "FAITH" alone. The experiment with this oar produced the same result, and drove the witnesses of it to the conclusion. that the ferryman was "out of his head." The old man, however, continued his "practical demonstrations" on the water, until he thought the friends were prepared to see two things in connection. He then called their attention to the names of his oars, "I have tried your way," said he, "and yours;

and you have seen the result. Now observe my way." And giving a steady hand to each oar, the little boat soon acknowledged the power of their harmonious strokes, by the straight and rapid flight which she took for he landing. [Am. Messenger. Am. Messenger.

THE BISHOP AND THE BIRDS.

A Bishop, who had for his arms two field fares, with the motto, " Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" thus explains the matter to an intimate friend:-

"Fifty or sixty years ago, a little boy resided at a village near Dillengen, on the banks of the Danube. His parents were poor, and almost as soon as the boy could walk, he was sent into the woods to pick up some sticks for fuel. When he grew older, his father taught him to pick the juniperberries, and carry them to a neighboring distiller, who wanted them, for making hollands. Day by day the poor boy went to his task, and on his road he passed by the open windows of the village school, where he saw the schoolmaster teaching a number of boys of about the same age as himself. He looked at these boys with feelings of envy, so earnestly did he long to be among them. He was quite aware it was in vain to ask his father to send him to school, fur he knew that his parents had no money to pay the schoolmaster; and he often passed the whole year 1816 to 1818, first pupil in the Collegio day thinking, whilst he was gathering the please the schoolmaster, in the hope of getting some lessons. One day, when he was walking sadly along, he saw two of the boys belonging to the school trying to set a birdtrap, and he asked one what it was for. The boy told him that the schoolmaster was very fond of field fares, and that they were setthen was transferred to the College of the ting the trap to catch some. This delighted Propaganda, by the excellent Cardinal Litta, the poor boy, for he recollected that he had often seen a great number of these birds in the juniper wood, where they came to eat the berries, and he had no doubt but he's

could catch some. The next day the little boy borrowed an old basket of his mother, and when he went, to the wood he had great delight to catch two field fares. He put them in the basket, and tying an old handkerchief over it, he took them to the schoolmaster's house. Just as he arrived at the door, he saw the two little boys who had been setting the trap, and with alarm he asked them if they had caught any birds. They answered in the negative; and the boy, his heart beating with joy, gained admittance into the schoolmaster's presence. In a few words he told how he had seen the boys setting the trap, and how he had caught the birds to bring

them as a present to the master. "A present, my good boy!" cried the schoolmaster; "you do not look as if you could afford to make presents. Tell me your price, and I will pay it to you, and thank you besides."

"I would rather give them to you, sir, if vou please," said the boy.

The schoolmaster looked at the boy, who stood before him, with bare head and feet. and ragged trousers that reached only half way down his naked legs. "You are a very singular boy !" said he, "but if you will not take money you must tell me what I can do for you, as I cannot accept your present without doing something for it in return. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Oh, yes!" said the boy, trembling with delight, "you can do for me what I should like better than any thing else."

"What is that?" asked the schoolmaster. "Teach me to read," cried the boy, falling on his knees. "Oh, dear, kind sir, teach me to read!"

"The schoolmaster complied. The boy came to him at his leisure hours, and learned so rapidly that the schoolmaster recommended him to a nobleman residing in the neighborhood. This gentleman, who was as noble in mind as in birth, patronized the poor boy, and sent him to school at Ratisbon. The boy profited by his opportunities; and when he rose, as he soon did, to wealth and honors. he adopted two field fares as his arms.

"What do you mean?" cried the Bishop's

"I mean," returned the Bishop, with a smile, "that the poor boy was myself."

WHRE THEY LEARN IT .- "I don't see where my children learn such things," is one Among his patrons were two loquacious com- of the most common phrases in a mother's river once a week. One of them was, as he happened to be an eye-witness to, may per-

"Bub." screamed out a bright-eved girl. come right into the house this minute or I'll

"Why, Angelina, Angelina, dear, what do

offenses bearing the same fundamental char- proper state towards offenses, in Georgia, by Judge Lumpkin, President of the deepest part of the river, where the answered, "Why, mother, you see we are the deepest part of the river where the answered, "Why, mother, you see we are the state of the deepest part of the river where the answered, "Why, mother, you see we are the State Temperance Society, who now swollen water rushed down with fearful vio- playing, and he's my little boy, and I am swollen water rushed down with fearful vio- playing, and he's my little boy, and I am

The Sabbath Recorder.

New Yerk, November 29, 1849.

"NOT THE JEWISH BUT THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH."

(Continued from our last.)

At the risk of tiring the patience of our readers, we present some additional strictures upon Mr. Bennett's sermon. The following extract introduces the discussion of his third question:-

"Does God, in his word, command all nations to sanctify the seventh day of the found in the Decalogue. The inference is inevitable. And from examination of the state of our moral natures. An appeal, then, to the fourth commandment, to prove that Sabbatic duties are binding on all, at all times, is, in this place, unnecessary. Still should that commandment be adduced to esbefore it is admitted. For the sake of breviously constituted holy, is no part tution that was once the delight of both God ed. The two disciples who traveled to Emsaid to come on the seventh day, not the seventh day of the Jewish week. But unless the commandment specifies when the week for the whole world shall begin, we are left in ignorance on what day in any seven the Sabbath will fall. This would B. was so anxious to make it appear, if he ism, while her twin sister, marriage, sucks ples on that day. He appeared to them on Protestant religion. The reaction, however, subject. Sunder the Decalogue from the Bible-carry it to the heathen who have no knowledge of the Bible, nor of those who ter six days labor, to rest on the seventh. More than this, they could not learn from the day fall on some particular day, to the rejection of all others, the information necessary to our duty must come from some precept in the Decalogue. We have seen, and it is admitted by Sabbatarians,* that a precept fixing the day on which the cycle shall end logue, it necessarily follows, that none of the ten precepts can be plead in favor of this, that, or the other day, as the Sabbath-day. ed out, authorizing us to sanctify some other No, I think not. Why, then, are we not bound to sanctify the last day of the Jewing been imposed on one people.

Were not the penalties for violating the Sabbath determined for the Jews? Certainly they were. Can any Divine precept Why then are not governments bound to exact the same penalties? Because, positive duties are not binding on all people in virtue of having been imposed on one peo-

ject either the Jewish time of rest, or Jewish penalties, for violating it, because they are not referred to in the two tables. Be sides those, there are many moral precepts in the Mosiac economy. To love God and our of the information necessary to our duty. true, but said that the reformers were plac- custom of observing the seventh day. It was of Metternich in the cabinet, has avowed his session, from all parts of the country. We sin on our neighbor, are moral. from the relations which man must ever sustain, he will ever have a moral interest in attending to them. All the above cited pre- ledge of the Bible, nor of those who have cepts are not formally re-enacted in the New been instructed by it—will they be able to put honor upon the seventh day. So they plainly, "Six days shalt thou labor and do morals, as is that, must embrace, specifically, or in general principles, all moral duties If we were called upon to decide, without reference to the New Testament, what du- More than this they could not learn from the ties enjoined in the Old Testament are bind- fourth commandment." Thus, to his own ing on us and what are not, we should be satisfaction, and, doubtless to the satisfaction obliged to divide them into moral and positive, or those which have a moral character from the nature and relation of things, and ed in error, Mr. B. has proved, that the those which have no moral character aside fourth commandment requires nothing more from the precept enjoining them; and after than that we rest one day after six days' lasuch division, we must regard the former bor ! and disregard the latter. Now, since the fourth commandment does not determine when the Sabbath shall be, otherwise than that it shall be the next after six days labor, and since there is no other precept, touching the day of the Sabbath in the Old Testament whose language extends its authority beyoud the former dispensation, and since a tended to us, we may ask by what authority, from the Bible, the whole multitude of the church are treated as Sabbath-breakers. Can it still be on the ground that God in his seventh of the Jewish week?"

"The seventh of the Christian week is that after five years digging in the gold mines. day." Well, why not? The terms Jewish Sabbath, and Christian Sabbath, have become cant expressions in everybody's mouth; evening of Fifthday last, Nov. 22d, Elihu text refers to New Testament times. The derstand, go to those who are over you in ian week? One rests on as good founds- Citizen, and more generally known as the tion as the other. But our author ought to know, that the division of time denominated week originated in the work of creationthat its beginning and end were then fixedand that Judaism had nothing to do in determining this matter. We answer our au- Mr. Burritt himself. Mr. B. appealed to come the head-stone of the corner. This is Jesus," &c. John 20: 19. does not command all nations to sanctify the seventh day of the Jewish week, for the simple

* See Sabbath Discussion between Maxson and Par-

the seventh day of the creation week. No- pressed a hope that his auditors would all thing can be plainer than that when God pro- live to see a World's Peace Congress assemmulged the fourth commandment from Sinai, | bled at Faneuil Hall. he commanded the people to keep holy the day which he had already "blessed and sanc- MR. STEPHENSON ON THE SABBATH-AGAIN. tified." He referred them to a historical fact, of which they were supposed to be not ignorant, viz., that on a certain day he did rest from all his work which he had made. He declared that he had blessed and sanctified that day, and that day only, "because that in it," and in it only, "he had rested from Jewish week? First-It has already been all his work which God created and made." inferred that the precept enjoining the du- (Compare Gen. 2: 3.) That day, so blessties of the Sabbath is moral, from its being ed and sanctified—that day, in which he himself had rested, was the one-the very character and tendency of those duties, they one, to the exclusion of all others—which he are found to be necessary to the healthy commanded the people to keep holy in its weekly return. And that day, as a mere child can see, was the seventh or last day of the creation week. Now, if the fourth commandment does not enjoin the observance of tablish any particular day as the Sabbath- the seventh day of the creation week, it enday, there is reason to examine its pertinence joins nothing. To keep holy a day which God creation week begins and ends has been lost, seventh day of the week, much less the and the knowledge of it never restored, the commandment enjoins an impossibility, and, the world? Why should this daughter of long after sundown when they arrived at the

have been instructed by it—will they be able to the rejection of all others, the information tive could we have for hating that to which they had wished to avoid the persecution of as the Bible has been freely circulated in to determine the day of sacred rest? They necessary to our duty must come from some we give so much attention? Do we not the Jews, they would have floated with the source outside of the commandment." And this, in Mr. B.'s opinion, would render it a fourth commandment. You must see, my positive precept. Well, it is a fact that the not conscientiously devote the seventh part of Pentecost was certainly the first day of gin our reckoning so as to have the seventh from some source outside of the commandment; that is, it is from some other source exercises?* This author's design was to besides the commandment, that we learn source, outside of the commandment. Since where our reckoning must begin, so as to God by precept has established an instituit reasonable to believe that the precept conis reasonable to be in the conin the day of the conin the day of the day of the day of the day of the precept conin the day of the da is reasonable to believe that the precept contains whatever is necessary to the institution.

In which God rested. It this establishes the mandment. "The law written on the heart tains whatever is necessary to the institution.

Positive nature of the precept, be it so. But of man said nothing about keeping holy any day of the week.

In which God rested. It this establishes the mandment. "The law written on the heart was to put honor on the Lord's day, the first and Magie were appointed a committee to day of the secular and religious newsday of the week. fourth commandment does not embody withinstitution. We all believe there is no positive in itself all the information necessary to our duty, it nevertheless points us to the proper source of information, and thus precludes all seventh day, the fourth commandment must they had honored the Jewish Sabbath. This is positive. Now, since the precept, (if there mistake. It points us to the historical fact be such,) fixing the day, cannot turn from its that God rested on the seventh day of the Mr. S. then repeated what he had said bepositive nature, be admitted in the Deca- first week of time; and as that fact is an important part of the inspired record, it is just as necessarily a part of the sabbatic law as It may here be asked, if the day of rest was if it were embodied in the commandment itnot determined for the Jews? Certainly it self. But our author seems to have started was. Well, can any divine precept be point- with the notion, that a positive precept could not be admitted into the decalogue, with any propriety—that it would be absurd to have ish week? Because positive duties are not it there, "intrenched in the midst of those binding on all people, in virtue of their hav- which are confessedly moral and indestructible." Our first article exposed the error of this notion. Then, because he finds the precept enjoining the Sabbath in the decalogue, A passage was quoted from the "Vindicabe pointed out authorising governments to he concludes that it must be moral in consubstitute some other penalty? No, I think tradistinction from positive. And now he sets forth the very plausible idea, that "since Calvin at their head, had taught the abroga-God, by precept, has established an institu- tion of the fourth commandment, as a ceretion which he willed to be universal-[he uses the word universal in the sense of mo-"Let it be noted here, that we do not re- ral -it is reasonable to believe that the precept contains whatever is necessary to the institution." He will not allow us to go 'outside of the commandment" for any part When he gets our consent to be tied up in ed in peculiar circumstances, and had to do in this time of darkness that a compromise intention of adhering strictly to its propoor, not to oppress the hireling nor suffer this way, he puts on an air of triumph, and says, "Sunder the decalogue from the Bible —carry it to the heathen who have no knowdetermine the day of sacred rest? They did, before the resurrection of Christ, but all thy work," as it forbids work on the would understand, that it was their duty, af- not afterwards. There is no evidence that seventh. But this compromise says, "Five ter six days' labor, to rest on the seventh. of all others who are willing to be confirm-

Another Slavery Project.—The New York Post says that "a subscription has been started, which it is proposed to extend indefinitely, as a joint stock for the purchase of negroes in Maryland, giving them positive precept, found in that temporary their freedom, but requiring them by indendispensation cannot be, by inference, ex- tures to work for five years in the California mines for gold. The Attorney General Johnson is said to be one of the promoters." We doubt whether the slaves will gain much Word commands all nations to keep the by this project. It is said that seven years labor on a sugar plantation will use up the Mr. B. here speaks of the Jewish week, average of negroes. If so, we would not and, on page 46, of the Christian week! give much for what will be left of a negro

> Welcome to Elinu Burritt.—On the will accept you, saith the Lord God." Burritt, the editor of the Worcester Christian "learned blacksmith," received a public of the week, and so forward, without any welcome at the Tremont Temple, Boston. change, to the end of time. Several texts S. might about as well begin his Sabbath six hours too Ex-Mayor Quincy presided, and the meeting were quoted to prove that the altar, priests, was addressed by several Delegates to the and offerings, are terms applicable to New recent Peace Convention at Paris, and by America to lead the Peace movement, be- the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our cause all other fields of distinction had been eyes. This is the day which the Lord hath fers, or who they are that hold this opinion. [Rep'r. pre-occupied, and gave many plausible rea-

reason that there is no such week, and never was. the Representative of the 1st Congressional made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.

ed unto them, ready to depart on the mor-

After giving a synopsis of his former discourse, Mr. S. deduced the doctrine, That the Sabbath has, by divine appointment, been what an hour of darkness! How significant changed from the seventh to the first day of of that darkness when, at midnight, the child will be free. Some of the most popular day of November, instant, and do recommend its observance by the People of this State as a day of Public the week. He first proceeded to remove ob- ren of Israel came out of Egypt! There preachers in this city, and the neighboring jections, to make the way, as he said, more

1st Obj. That those who favor this doctrine are opposed to the Sabbath institution. This objection is in the following words: before there is any cause of joy.* "I could not forbear asking myself, why is spend as much time in Sabbath exercises as cast odium upon us.

had Adam not fallen, there never would have been any other holy day. If, then, this law fore, that the fourth commandment does not, tion of any particular day of the week, but of the Sabbath institution. It is not the seventh day that we are to remember, but the Sabbath day, which, like a fast day, or a thanksgiving day, may be any day of the week. The fourth commandment remains, and, if the Sabbath can not be proved from

it, it can not be proved at all. 3d Obj. That the reformers did not teach the change of the day by divine authority. tion," p. 7, in which it is asserted, 'that the early French and Genevan reformers, with monial institution; and that even Turredifference between Jews and Christians. disadvantage of the reformers.

Christ met his disciples on the seventh day, days are enough to work; rest on two days." after his resurrection, as he did on the first. Compromises are bad things. It would be hard to prove, from the New among the Jews.

for keeping the Christian Sabbath. True, there is not. Nor is there for many other things that are easily inferred. There is no positive command for admitting infants to the seal of God's covenant, nor for admitting females to the communion table; but these things are easily inferred. So it is with the It is the greatest blessing you enjoy here, Abraham vividly before us as distinguished Sabbath. The Apostles did not say to the

services of the people of God were then to the Lord, and who have a right to instruct this narrative has been transmitted down to one of Her Majesty's vessels for Sierra Testament times. Psalm 118: 22, 23, 24-"The stone which the builders refused is be-

of his resurrection, and it was then that he became the head-stone of the corner, when power. I know some tell us, that he enter a means for supplying the deficiency has reed into his rest, and became the head of the cently been devised. A committee of young corner, when he ascended into heaven; but think little of that theology that would Mr. Stephenson's Second Discourse was send him wandering in a kind of purgatory preached from Acts 20: 7-" And upon the for six weeks. True, the place of his rest, first day of the week, when the disciples and some attendant circumstances, are to be with young men, who have resorted hither came together to break bread, Paul preach- referred to his ascension. But this is the for business or professional studies, on each day of gladness-the day of his glorious resurrection; and let us rejoice and be glad row; and continued his speech until mid- in it. It was on this day, too, that the time of commencing the Sabbath was changed use. The use of several churches has been tion has passed, and the blessing of public health is re-The Jewish Sabbath began in the evening, freely tendered. On every occasion, when The Christian Sabbath begins at midnight thus opened, the body of the church will be edge these mercies, and to render thanks to their bounwas a chasm of about six hours between the cities, have consented to preach on these oclast Jewish and the first Christian Sabbath. An awful chasm, indeed! And how significant! Thus those who begin their Sabbath at sundown, begin their gladness six hours

2. Christ put signal honors upon the first Curry. innocence be spurned from every door, and city, yet they found the disciples assembled, could, that the precept enjoining the Sabbath the breasts, and is dandled upon the knees the day of his resurrection, and again after is moral, and not positive. "If we are in duty of orthodoxy?" (Vindication, pp. 12, 13.) eight days, which we know means on the bound to begin our reckoning so as to have Now, said Mr. S., no person can hate an inthe seventh day fall on some particular day, stitution without a motive. But what mo- fear of the Jews. This can not be; for, if tide, and avoided assembling together. (3.) upon the disciples. Acts 2: 1. The day cal piety throughout the nation. of our time to the service of God? And do the week, as can easily be proved. And it the gospel. I know some tell us, that Christ poured out his Spirit on this day to signalize

3. I plead apostolic precept and practice. And first, the text contains an apostolic exwas a sacramental occasion. Why did they not honor the Jewish Sabbath by celebrating their communion on it, and commence their journey on the first day, if the Sabbath had in the moral part of it, require the sanctifica- not been changed? 1 Cor. 16: 1, 2, conof the week. It was the custom of the Jews to do this on their Sabbath, and so it ought to be the custom of Christians on theirs.

4. The Lord Jesus Christ claims this day as his own, (Rev. 1: 10.) It is the Lord's trodden to death. day. Mr. S. here gave a feeling description of the Apostle John in the Isle of Patmos. This Lord's day must be the first day of the President of Liberia says that in conseweek, because Christ never signalized any quence of a strict blockade by the British other day by doing any great work upon it.

5. It has been the universal practice of the church to keep the first-day. This of course is no conclusive argument, but it is of some consequence. Mr. S. did not attempt to history of the church, and to the fact that in tin, at a later period, had taught that the the Apostle's days no one ever objected to fourth commandment is partly ceremonial, keeping the first day in place of the seventh. and that it was necessary to change the Sab- It was in the fourth century, when the church bath from the seventh day, in order to put a had become very corrupt, and many had begun to Judaize, that the Council of Lado Mr. S. admitted all these assertions to be cea was first called upon to condemn the with two very different classes of men. He was proposed, similar to that proposed by added, that the author of the "Vindication" some in our days. Keep both days, say they designed to convey a false impression, to the But these compromises in religion are al most always wrong, and especially in this 4th Obj. That our Lord and his Apostles case. The fourth commandment says as

6. Finally, God has signally blessed this Testament, that the Sabbath is the seventh day to the conversion of sinners and the day; but this we admit. The Apostles did building up of saints. Can it be possible, meet with the Jews and Gentiles on the sev- asked Mr. S., that God has permitted his enth day, but not to put honor upon it, as a church to go on in the observance of this divine institution. They preached on that day, and blessed them in it, if we have been day because it was the usual day of worship not only holding up a human institution, but neglecting one of his own appointing? No. 5th Obj. There is no positive command He who destroyed Nadab and Abihu, when they offered strange fire, would not permit such a state of things.

thren, prize the Sabbath (Lord's day.) You which the subject naturally leads us? look for its weekly return with holy delight. Under the first inquiry, he presented

† "Then the same day at evening, being the first

But he does command all nations to sanctify District of New Hampshire in Congress, ex. Jesus Christ entered into his rest on the day The want of sufficient accommodations, in the churches of New York, for young men, he was declared to be the Son of God with strangers in the city, has long been felt, and men, selected from several denominations, has made arrangements by which, during the winter, when the city is especially crowded Sunday evening, some church, in a central position, will be opened for their especial reserved for young men, and all the seats casions. Among them is Bishop Potter, Drs. Spring, Potts, Bethune, Cheever, Hutton, Krebs, DeWitt, Tyng, Williams, Peck, and Rev. Messrs. Thompson, Styles, Bedell, and

and man? Why do men hate with such permaus, seven and a half miles from Jerusalem, the recent revolution. Many of the clergy- Thanksgiving, and explaining and recomed. The two disciples who traveled to Em- testants of Hungary have suffered greatly in endorsing the Governor's Proclamation for fect hatred what Jehovah made, and blessed, took their evening meal there, and then re- men were put to death with the most atro- mending the proper observance of the day, cidus cruelties, and one of the Austrian gen- condemning folly and wantonness, gluttony erals, nominally a Protestant, publicly avow- and inebriation, ungodly indulgences or im-But we begin to see the reason why Mr. loaded with the damning reproach of Juda- John 20: 19. (2.) He met with the disci- to subdue the nation, to exterminate the excess in meats or drinks, and all godless or recipients. They also remind the which must inevitably follow the inhuman butchery of so many devoted pastors, cannot fail to deepen the attachment of the Hungary while the doors were open, we anticipate the rapid spread of a pure evangeli-

SUNDAY LEGISLATION.—The Old School we not take great pleasure in our Sabbath is a remarkable fact, that it was on this day Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey-dethat the Apostles first publicly proclaimed spairing, we suppose, of accomplishing the object by moral and religious means-has 2d Obj. That the change of the Sabbath the day of Pentecost; ‡ but is it likely that determined to ask the Legislature of that so as to secure and enjoy his benediction. ample. The Apostles had been at Troas the canals and railroads; the memorial to be does not now require the sanctification of the seven days, and there is no evidence that sent to each minister, with a view of obtaining the signatures of their people."

> FATALITY AT AN IDOLATROUS FESTIVAL. Late English papers give accounts of a ter- replies as follows, under date of Nov. 6:rible loss of life which occurred not long ago take collections for the poor on the first day which was attended by an immense concourse of people, a sudden panic occurred, and the multitude from above pressing upon those

> ENCOURAGING FROM LIBERTA.—A letter from squadron, and the rapid extension of American influence at Gallinas, the natives of that territory have determined to abandon the slave traffic, and several hundred captives that several Governors have already issued prove the assertion, but appealed to the have been delivered up, which had been col- their annual proclamations accordingly. lected for exportation.

> > Toleration in Austria. The new Constitution ratified in Austria guaranties per-

A Jew's Sermon.—Rev. Dr. Raphael, a distinguished Jewish lecturer from abroad, in Congress for presentation. is now in this city, and has delivered several discources at the Elm-street Synagogue. Of one of these discourses we find the following report in the Tribune :-

The lecturer chose for his subject the narative of Abraham sacrificing his son. He reminded his hearers of the special importance of this narrative in the Jewish religion, proved by the frequent mention of this extraordinary act of Abraham in their present supplications for the mercy of God. He then proposed the arrangement of his remarks under these three inquiries.: 1st. How does this act of Abraham prove his sincere and most exalted faith and piety? 2d. Why is this narrative given us in sacred Scrip-The discourse was then closed with two ture, as Abraham did not carry out his purearnest appeals to the congregation-1. Bre- pose? 3d. What is the practical use to

and you esteem it so. And O, remember, if for his renown, his wealth, his heroism, and Rev. Mr. McLain, dated Sept. 23d, President Jews, 'Thus saith Jesus Christ, keep the you are turned away from the Christian Sab his intimacy with God. Kings and conquer- Roberts says: Christian Sabbath,' because they did not be- bath, you will never get any other. You ore have obtained an immortal name from lieve in him, and to have done so would have will lose all these precious privileges. 2 their connection with Abraham—have be you, that the slave trade at Gallings is on its excited their prejudices. The Christian Sab- Be not soon shaken in your minds. These come visible to all subsequent ages in the last legs, in consequence of the strict blockbath was left to come in gradually, along are shaking times, and you may depend upon light of Abraham's glory. His glory, how- ade of that territory by the British squadron, with the other ordinances of the New Testa- it, whatever is not founded on God's Word ever, consists chiefly in this, that he had fre- and the rapid extension of our jurisdiction will go down, and the sooner the better. Do quent communications from God, and was in that quarter. The natives have determined then, be alarmed, though you may even the friend of God. The strongest of all ed to abandon the traffic in slaves, and the Mr. S. then proceeded to argue the question—1. From prophecy. Ezekiel 43: 27 be nonplused by a subtil objector. If you natural feelings could not stand in the way chiefs have actually delivered to Captain —"And when those days are expired, it shall find any difficulties, go to your knees, and of his obedience to God. It is his extraor. Dunlop, of Her Majesty's ship Alert, all be, that the eighth day, and so forward, the ask the Spirit to aid you in understanding dinary act in its connection with the clear the slaves that have been collected there for priests shall make your burnt-offerings upon your duty. Then read the Bible carefully, command of God, and not the act in itself, exportation, numbering several hundreds, to the altar, and your peace-offerings; and I But do not read first, and then pray. And which reflects so much credit on his faith be taken to Sierra Leone. The foreign

us, to teach us, first, that true religion re- Leone, having promised Captain Dunlop quires sacrifices, and triumphs over the never again to return for the purpose of enmightiest obstacles; secondly that the sacri- gaging in the slave trade." fices of true religion are only in appearance, soon, as to spend the first five or six hours of his glad- that, in the end, they are precious privileges and even rewards.

thirteen years of age, and they had in the the New York University, Rev. J. W. Morpreceding service read portions of the law ton delivered a lecture on the subject of the and gone through the ceremony which declares them "sons of the commandment." The lecturer, by a special address to them sons in favor of the Peace movement and the windication." He evidently refers to that institution which Mr. S. calls the Jewish Sabbath.

The lecturer, by a special address to them, and received the vinegar, he availed himself of this opportunity of makes and gave in the windication. He evidently refers to that institution which Mr. S. calls the Jewish Sabbath.

The lecturer, by a special address to them, and gave the windication. He evidently refers to that institution which Mr. S. calls the Jewish Sabbath.

The lecturer, by a special address to them, and gave the windication. He evidently refers to that institution which Mr. S. calls the Jewish Sabbath.

When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he availed himself of this opportunity of makes and gave in the which probably will be as lasting as life. which probably will be as lasting as life.

By Hamilton Fish, Governor of the State of N. York A sense of gratitude to Almighty God for his numerous manifestations of goodness during the past year, calls for a public expression of thanks from a People who have experienced the full measure of blessings which

Peace and quiet have reigned throughout our land The labors of the husbandman have been rewarded in the return of the fruits of the earth. Industry has pursued its accustomed walks in all its varied employments and its votaries have enjoyed honest and well earned ewards. Civil and religious liberty continue to be vouchsafed to all within our borders-and the blessings f the Gospel are extended to all who desire to enjoy s comforts and its consolations. A few weeks since, the whole Nation, in humble dependence, united in earnest prayer to Almighty God to withdraw the griev-

servance by the People of this State, as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God. In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the [L. s.] City of Albany, this first day of November, one

thousand eight hundred and forty nine.

HAMILTON FISH. By order of the Governor: ROBERT H. MORRIS, Private Secretary.

THANKSGIVING.—The Presbytery of Brook-PROTESTANTISM IN HUNGARY.—The Pro- lyn have issued a circular to their churches, reckless gratification. They also remind the people, that if the cholera has mercifully subsided—if inundation and conflagration and drouth are held in check-if wrecks and explosions and terriffc accidents are becoming less frequent, in God's merciful providence, it is not that they may become athiestic and presumptious; other evils are ready at his bidding; he is still the God of Judgment, by whom actions are weighed and spirits are senn; still his quiver is full of arrows; and he can select his mark, and awe the Universe with the contrasts and the severity of God. They, therefore, recommend a religious observance according to the excellent and primitive order of the Church, in dutiful and

prepare a memorial to the Legislature papers have expressed a hope that the Presiagainst the desecration of the Sabbath by dent of the United States would anticipate the Governors of the several States, and issue his Proclamation for a NATIONAL THANKSGIVING. Letters of that purport have also been addressed to the President himself. To one from New York City, he

appropriate ways, obedient to God's Word,

Sir,-Your communication of October tains a precept. The Apostle gives a gene- at Trichinopoly, India. At an idolatrous 12th, in relation to a proclamation for a day ral command to all the churches of God to festival, held at the top of the high rock, of national thanksgiving, was duly received, and, with many others of the same purport. has been considered with the attention which its importance demands. While uniting cordially with the universal feeling of thankbelow, upwards of 400 were suffocated or fulness to God for his manifold blessings, and especially for the abatement of the pestilence which so lately walked in our midst, I have yet thought it most proper to leave the subject of a thanksgiving proclamation where custom has so long consigned it-in the hands of the Governors of the several States. This decision has been strengthened by the consideration that this is the season usually set apart for that purpose, and

> PETITION FOR PEACE.—The Corresponding Secretary of the American Peace Society has issued a circular containing a from fect toleration to all religious sects, and of petition, such as that Society desires to copy the petition, and hope that the friends of the cause will see that it is extensively circulated in their respective neighborhoods, and then forwarded to their Representative

To the honorable Senate (or H. of R.) of the United States:

The undersigned, inhabitants (or citizens, or legal voters) of ____, in the State of deploring the manifold evils of war. and believing it possible to supersede, in most cases, its alledged necessity, by the timely adoption of wise and feasible substitutes, respectfully request your honorable body to take such action as you may deem best, in favor of Stipulated Arbitration, or a Congress of Nations, for the accomplishment of this most desirable end.

THE SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSED. - The Republic of Liberia has purchased the territory of Grand Cape Mount and Manna, and the Government is taking efficient measures to suppress the slave trade. In a letter to the

slavers have also taken advantage of Captain The answer to the second inquiry is, that Dunlop's kindness, and left the Gallines in

LECTURE ON THE SABBATH On Third-day Two of the lecturer's hearers were just evening of last week, in the small chapel of Sabbath, setting forth his reasons for abandoning the observance of the first day and adopting the seventh day in its stead. The present were well paid for their attendance.

General Intelligence.

State of N. York

he pastyear, calls in a People who

been rewarded in Industry has pur-

ned employments,

and well earned continue to be

and the blessings

io desire to enjoy

few weeks since,

thdraw the griev-

people to acknowl-taks to their boun-

the twenty-ninth

as a day of Public

o signed my name

the State, at the

of November, one

tery of Brook-

neir churches.

clamation for-

and recom-

of the day,

ness, gluttony

gences or im-

intemperance, all godless or

to remind the

ercifully sub-

gration and

ecks and ex-

re becoming

providence.

athiestic and

ready at his

Judgment, by

d spirits are

arrows; and

the Universe

erity of God

religious ob-

xcellent and

n dutiful and

łod's Word,

ANKSGIVING."

gious news

at the Presi-

ald anticipate

States, and

NATIONAL

hat purport,

be President

lork City, he

f Nov. 6 :—

of October

n for a day

y received.

me purport,

ntion which

hile uniting

or of thank-

d blessings,

of the pesti-

in our midst.

per to leave

proclamation

igned it—in

the several

strengthen-

is is the sea-

ourpose, and

eady issued

orrespond-

Peace So-

ning a from

desires to

pproaching

intry. We

the friends

extensively

hborhoods,

resentative

R.) of the

r citizens.

State of

ils of war.

msy deem Ation, or a

plishment

e territory

der to the

President

o inform

e is op its

equadron, trisdiction

tiore for deeds to foreign

Captain
Climes in
Climes i

rdingly.

nediction.

forty nine. ILTON FISH

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

at Boston on Sabbath last, we have seven stroyed, and the steamers Bostona and Storm gions :days later news from all parts of Europe.

a day of general thanksgiving, on account of the Picayune says:the abatement of the cholera.

is expressed with the new Ministry and the new position of the President.

transport him from Portici. He returns the cannot thrive otherwise.

Hungarian refugees, expresses a good deal painted red. Others, of both sexes, also stay in this miserable, unhealthy, dreary, on account of their interference in the mat-

Austria since the previous dates. One of the cludes all those political prisoners whose carried down with her." sentence does not condemn them to more than a twelvemonth's imprisonment. Fiftysix of the numerous prisoners in Hungary were liberated in consequence of this am-

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MACAO.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Commodore Geisinger, dated from which the following is an extract:-

Department information of a horrid tragedy. attended with circumstances of unusual atromediate neighborhood of the City of Macao. on the afternoon of the 22d inst. His Excellency. J. M. Ferreira de Amerel, Governor of Macao, who was taking his customary evewere cut off and carried away. No clue ferent halls. The Judge speedily gave his received medical attention, although but lit- nent School Fund of \$1,350,000.

Council of the Government, (a translation of which is herewith inclosed,) that allusion is made to placards that have appeared from time to time at Canton, offering a large reward for the Governor's head, and that suspicion is cast upon the Chinese authorities of Canton, of conniving at and sanctioning the crime.

The audacity of this cruel and premeditated murder filled the public mind with astonishment and consternation; and so great were the apprehensions of the foreign community here, that (at the request and with the consent of the authorities) I instantly ordered a force, necessarily small, to be landed from the Dolphin for the protection of our countrymen on shore in case of need, and dispatched a fast boat to Whampoa with

The following additional paragraph is copied from an English paper: The sight of the mutilated corpse, which was brought to the town in the carriage of an English resident, exasperated to the utmost the soldiers of the garrison, with whom the deceased Governor was deservedly popular. They demanded to be led against the barrier—a request with which, three days afterwards, the authorities thought it prudent to com-

ply. The wall and a fort behind it were carried by assault, and seventy-four Chinese put to the sword; and the infuriated soldiers, in retaliation for the outrage perpetrated upon the corpse of their murdered Governor, scrambling down on our hands and knees and though medical attendance of the best cut off the head and left hand of the manda- from bush to bush, we found seven of the character was secured immediately, the rin in command, and carried them back to the town, where they were stuck upon a pole in front of the Government House.

FINE BLOOD SHEEP.—The ship Louisiana, there were still two passengers missing—one arrived at New York from Bremen last quite an old man, Mr. Clarke of Cincinnati, and are intended as an addition to their flocks in Torrington and Harwinton, Conn. They are from the flock of Maximilian Baron de Speck Leitchens, near Leipsic, Saxony. They combine every requisite in a fine sheep. and weight of fleece, and fineness of fibre. drunkenness of the driver. He had a flask hamton. It regards the construction of this settlements of Australia. the system of raising and training sheep, as ing the night, they would stop and take a three or four hundred thousand dollars the pacticed in Germany.

THE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT NEW ORhad their upper works wrecked, their chim-

is safe, and will soon be heard from direct. and children. The Mayor thinks that at The Government had appointed Nov. 15 for least 150 persons perished. The editor of

"On our arrival, a number of bodies, in In France all is tranquil, and satisfaction every conceivable state of sad mutilation, had been dragged from the wreck, which and so on in proportion. were surrounded by the dense crowd that The Pope, it is said, is about to return to were sent for, and the wounded were con- were too busy there to waste time playing at Rome, and a French ship has been sent to veyed to the hospitals. The sight of the bowls. mangled bodies which strewed the Levee on | Mining tools are costly. Picks, \$5; pans, absolute sovereign of the Roman people, appalling, making the blood curdle with horwith his throne founded on foreign bayonets! ror. We saw one man with his head off, his \$40. We are told that the shop-keepers of the entrails out, and one leg off. A woman, city wish for his return, because their craft whose long dark hair lay wet and matted by work in Sacramento for G. W. F., from Bosher side, had one leg off above her knee, ton, in a bakery, being paid at the rate of while her body was shockingly mangled. A \$10 a day and found. He also practices as The Emperor of Russia, though he yields large man, having the skull crushed in, lay a a physician when he can be spared from the to the popular feeling in relation to the corpse, his face looking as if it had been of dissatisfaction with England and France with legs and arms off, mere trunks, lay about in different places. Two bodies we found locked together, brought by death into a sudden and close embrace. But it is utter-Several executions have taken place in ly impossible to describe all the revolting sights which met our view. Suffice it to victims was accused of having put to death say, that death was revealed there under alseventeen Wallachians whom he had orders most every variety of appalling horror. The to transport to Wallachia. On the other Louisiana sunk about ten minutes after the hand, Haynau published at Presburgh, on explosion, and it is supposed that many who the 29th of October, an amnesty, which in- went on board to assist the wounded were

CHEAP POSTAGE.—A Washington letterwriter says that the subject of cheap postage nesty. Thirty-four fresh condemnations had will constitute a prominent feature in the been pronounced in Gallicia, the sentence forthcoming Message of the President, as varying from confinement with hard labor well as in the report of the Postmaster Gen- common use:for the term of four years down to the term eral, and the prosperous condition of that of two months. The Austrian "official" important department of the Government bages from 37c to \$1 each; turnips, 75 cents gold was the object. prints portray the sufferings of the refugees | will justify Congress in carrying out the sug- | each; radishes, 25 cents for 4; potatoes, 25 at Widdin as being very great, and state gestions that will be made in support of a cents per lb.; lettuce, 25 to 37 cents per that from fear of being obliged to embrace reduced and uniform system of postage. head, and ohter vegetables at the same rate. Mohammedanism, a great number of them At the end of this fiscal year the surplus of A man who would keep a few cows, and desired to return to their own country. Post-Office revenue on hand will not fall bring the milk to town and sell it, could From 2,000 to 3,000 had already returned, short of half a million of dollars, and may make an ounce, or even more per day. Milk think that the liabilities are worth thirty cents and were to enter the Austrian service. amount to six hundred thousand dollars. is now selling at \$2 the bottle, which is on the dollar. Generals Bem and Guyon were using every The rate of postage recommended will be nearly \$10 per gallon. Bricks are worth exertion to prevent others from following five cents on all letters, without regard to from \$30 to \$40 per M., and there are some their example. The Jesuits are fast return- the distance of transportation, and if we had fine locations on our bay for making them. ing to Austria. Some of them have already a silver coin of the denomination of three Lime is not to be had for less than \$12 to arrived at Konigsgratz, and preparations cents, which they have in other countries, it \$15 per barrel, and the country is full of were being made in Vienna for the reception might with safety be reduced to even this lime stone, with plenty of wood to burn it. of the female Jesuits of the order of the standard. There could be no doubt in re- At this moment five barrels cannot be bought gard to the matter if some of the most here. Fruit, which would grow here lux- left Germany within the last six months for flagrant abuses of the franking privilege by uriantly—such as pears, peaches, grapes, &c. the United States. Members of Congress were corrected. The sells at enormous prices; grapes, \$1 per amount of free mail matter transmitted during bunch; pears, 4 cents each, &c.; pumpkins, the past Congress reached nearly the enor- \$3 to \$4 each, and cucumbers at \$1 each; mous weight of nine hundred thousand pounds, melons, \$1 to \$2 20 each, &c. Abundance U. S. Flag Ship Plymouth, Aug. 6, 1849, excluding all that was sent turough commit- of lumber can be had in a range of fifty miles tees and otherwise. Not only had this large of this place, yet it is selling at from \$275 I have the honor to communicate to the bulk in weight to be transported by the Gov- to \$375 per M. ernment free of charge, but the United States had virtually to pay to Postmasters city and barbarity, which occurred in the im- SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the delivery of this free mail matter after reaching the various points of destination.

has yet been had to the perpetrators of this decision, ruling out both boards of trustees, the hopes are entertained of his recovery. and directing that the property be placed in By this deplorable death her most faithful charge of three trustees of different denomparties secured in the course of law.

> porter in the house, who had secreted him- seize the young man, which he did, and held relieve the Cherokee Nation of debt. self under Smith's bed, got possession of the him while she cowhided him. box and decamped. Mr. S. offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the thief, who was ed from the Rochester American.

Nov. 10, 1849, says:-

fell over a precipice so steep that it was impossible for any one to walk either up or to 150 or 200 feet deep, with a rapid river, accidentally run a pin into his arm just bethe Youghhany, flowing at its base. Provi- low the elbow, which was instantly extractdentially the coach was caught by a tree ed, and it was anticipated that nothing serisome fifty or sixty feet from the top; other- ous would occur from the slight accident, wise, I think, all the passengers must have but on Tuesday his arm began to swell most ers have given notice that they will close the been killed. When we reached them by alarmingly, from the effects of the poison, Canals on the 7th of December. passengers able to help themselves, but all swelling extended to the belly, and on Wedmore or less bruised and cut; and after much nesday he was no more. difficulty we succeeded in getting them up to the road, when we were informed that week. brought twenty-five Saxony sheep, was found in the coach totally helpless, and and that the Emperor was cheerfully arrangimported by D. W. Catlin, of this city, and it was as much as eight or ten men could do ing the nobility, making some lords, some C. B. Smith, Esq., of Litchfield Co., Conn., to get him up the bank, owing to its steep- dukes, &c. He further states that the peoness. It seemed the general impression that ple were much pleased and laughed at what he could not live. The other man was found | they called the Emperor's folly. some sixty feet below the coach, insensible and scarcely alive. Thus, probably, two persons have lost their lives, and all owing to no- the citizens of that place the importance of fine form, good constitution, compactness thing but the most gross carelessness or constructing a railroad from Auburn to Bing-A shepherd accompanies them, with a well- in his pocket, and drank three or four times road as essential to the continued prosperity trained shepherd dog, with a view of intro- in the course of eleven miles, and several of the former place. It says, if the city of ducing, as far as practicable, in this country, times, when two coaches came together dur- Auburn will loan its credit to the amount of

Pickings from Private California Let-LEANS.—The Picayune gives full particulars TERS.—The following items are selected from of the terrible steamboat explosion at New the first batch of the thousand and one let-Orleans, which we noticed briefly last week. ters published in the country papers, after By the steamer Caledonia, which arrived The steamer Louisiana was completely de- every arrival of a mail from the gold re-

The English papers contain a great deal neys carried away, and their cabins shatter- wished to return now, I could not, from the of matter relative to Sir John Franklin's Ex- ed. The loss of life is variously estimated fact that the passages are all taken up for pedition; the general opinion being, that he at from fifty to two hundred men, women, six months to come, mostly by persons who have just arrived, and are disgusted with

> California; turtle soup, \$1 a plate; fish 50 | Bank, Boston, \$2,000, which had just been cents; mutton, 75; cold ham, 50; sausage, counted out by the teller to Messrs. James

A bowling alley in San Francisco rents for at Charlestown. had assembled. Hacks and furniture-carts \$1,000 per month. One would think they

all sides, and the shrieks of the dying, were \$5; cradles for washing gold, three feet

An individual from Taunton says he is at than a hard-boiled egg. country for more than one year. Hundreds have died at the mines whose friends will never hear or know of their fate.

Fare from Sacramento to San Francisco, (Sept. 16,) 150 miles, \$35. Postage on leters make extravagant wages here.

is of no account in California, as half of the perpetrator of the outrage had fled. emigrants seem to be doctors.

LATEST MARKET NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

"Onions are selling at 25 cents each; cab-

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE SABBATH. As a Mr. Jackson was out gunning on Saturday, Nov. 17, near Springfield, N. J., he was most shockingly, if not fatally, wounded METHODIST CHURCH DIFFICULTY.—The by the accidental discharge of his gun. It

You will perceive from the protest of the compromise shall be effected, or the right of a violent assault upon a young man named Fite, the son of a wealthy merchant. The assault was committed on a public road lead-EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Jacob Smith, of Al- ing from the city. Fite, riding in a buggy, bany, a Jew peddler, was robbed of a box passed the carriage of Mrs. Levin and lookcontaining jewelry to the amount of \$4,000, ed in-expecting, as he says, to see one of at Dansville, Livingston Co., on the night of the family with whom he was acquainted; the 15th inst. It seems that Smith put up but failing to recognize who was within, he

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says there finally taken, and all the property was found are counterfeit \$100 bills on the Broadway upon his person. Two other hard cases, Bank, altered from genuine 2's. The genunamed Ezra Saxburg and Van Campen Stout, ine 100's have "100" and the Controller's were also arrested as parties concerned in die on the left end. The altered notes read, orders for the Plymouth to repair to this the robbery. The above facts were gather- "will pay one hundred dollars to the bearer." The genuine read, "will pay one hundred dollars to the bearer on DEMAND." 500's, on STAGE ACCIDENT FROM INTEMPERANCE.—A the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, altered letter from a traveler, dated Pittsburg, Pa., from genuine 2's-vignette, blacksmith, two females, &c. This Bank has no genuine The stage following the one we were in, bills of a higher denomination than 100.

> The Albany Knickerbocker states that on down it, and variously estimated at from 100 | Saturdaya young man, named Henry Dodge,

> > Capt. Fikiob, of the schooner Dorcas, from Jackmel, Hayti, who arrived last week, says that all is quiet in the Emperor's dominions,

The Auburn Advertiser is urging upon drink, son in eas the painter era selected road can be built, and not otherwise.

SUMMARY.

Thomas Cunningham, alias Thomas Conroy, the fellow who, in September last, They have good eating at the hotels in snatched from the counter of the Suffolk 75; potatoes, 25; cabbage and sausage, 75, M. Beebe & Co.'s boy, has been sentenced to four years' confinement in the State Prison

> ing should be boiled from two minutes and a half to three minutes; and for sauces, &c., from eight to ten minutes. Eggs should not be cooked till eight or ten hours after they are laid. No substance is more indigestible

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph says that Prof. Morse has made a gift to the Presby | num. terian church in that place of one hundred shares of the Washington and Louisville Tell egraph stock, the par value of which is \$5, 000. It is understood that the donation was given with the condition that it should be applied for the purpose of erecting a new house of worship.

\$2. Fare in the hourly (a wagon) \$1 a mile. ning, deliberately cut off three or four ring- course of next spring. Boards \$500 per 1,000 feet. Tin plate work- lets from a young lady's neck. Hearing the click of the scissors, the young lady quickly A Dr. Oatman writes that his profession turned round and uttered a scream, but the

1849, gives the following prices of articles in surrection at Tamaulipas. Flores was on gas" of the Vandou ceremonies, although his way to Brownsville, with a considerable there is a Jesuit priest resident at court. amount of specie, and it is intimated that his

nificent swindles. Thompson's Bank Circu- then, is a golden premium for cleanliness.

manufactures about \$500,000 worth of peg boots and shoes per annum. The State of swift discovery of the expedition. Massachusetts manufactures the same article annually to the amount of \$18,000,000. Upwards of sixty thousand emigrants have

The managers of the American Institute report the receipts at their recent Fair as amounting to \$18,670, while the expenses were about \$12,000. It is supposed that a

Two cases of cholera occurred in Tariff ville, Conn., a few days since. The victims were Joseph Beach and Benjamin Ball, the latter dying at Thompsonville, where he had gone to give information of Beach's death.

The Committee on Education in the Conning ride on horseback, accompanied by his National Intelligencer says that a rupture appears he was in the act of stooping to tie report declaring it shall be the duty of the aid-de-camp, both unarmed, was waylaid by having taken place in the large Methodist his game more firmly together, when his foot General Assembly to establish, after the some six or eight Chinamen, and brutally as- Church in Alexandria, on the Northern and touched the trigger of his gun, causing it to adoption of the Constitution, and forever sasinated on the public road at a short dis- Southern question, the case came before his be discharged, and the contents lodged in thereafter keep in existence, an efficient systance within the barrier gate that separates honor Judge Scott on the claims of two sets his face and shoulder, lacerating both in a tem of Common Schools, throughout the His body was much mutilated, and his head edifice having been shut for some months, with him at the time, gave the alarm, and the to all the white children thereof. They aland hand (he had formerly lost his right arm) and the two congregations worshiping in dif- wounded man was conveyed home, where he so report in favor of setting aside a perma- do the Sunday work.

The underwriters in New York have offered a reward of \$3,000 for the arrest of the majesty has lost an energetic and trusty serv- inations, viz: Phineas Janney, of the Society Levin, M. C. from Pennsylvania, is figuring came per Empire City, and a reward \$1,000 ant, and the Colony of Macao an upright, of Friends; A. C. Casenove, Presbyterian; quite largely in a curious trial now in pro- for the recovery of the gold stolen. It is and William Fowle, Episcopalian, until a gress at Baltimore. Mrs. L. is charged with supposed that the robbery occurred on the Pacific or on the Isthmus.

> The Philadelphia Bible Society has issued, during the past year, 10,030 Bibles and 9.-330 New Testaments. The total number of of \$4,500 damages against a firm in Kings-

By resolution of the National Council of Jured her. at the American Hotel, a respectable house. drew up and allowed the carriage to pass the Cherokees, the entire Cherokee Nation He retired to bed and locked his door, and again. Mrs. Levin, immediately, taking his was to have assembled on the 5th, to decide York, have conferred the honorary degree brary." during the night a man named Boughton, a conduct as an insult, ordered her footman to upon some plan or adopt some measure to of LL. D. upon Salem Town, of Aurora,

> New Orleans papers of Nov. 15 contain late advices from Tampa Bay. They represent that the Indians had refused to leave the country, and that Gen. Twiggs was preparing to hunt them out with all possible dis-

John Owing shot John Herr, Jr., dead, at Louisville on the 10th. They had always been good friends, and the affray grew dut of some offensive language used by Herr.

A committee of gentlemen in Canada have his dog, in play, some weeks previous. offered a premium of from \$300 to \$500 for the best manuscript pamphlet, of a limited size, in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

17th, having in his possession a large quantity of counterfeit Soldier's Warrants. The New York State Canal Commission-

A man was arrested at St. Louis, on the

The notes of the Erie (Pa.) Bank are now have been resumed. received on the Pennsylvania public works in payment of tolls.

the western part of Allegany Co., Md., week before last.

Hon. John C. Davis, late speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, died in New Haven on the 20th inst.

An estate in Bohemia, belonging to Prince Metternich, has been sequestered for delay in the payment of the taxes due on the do-Not less than 1,400 convicts are awaiting

transportation from England to the penal The Franklin Spectator is out on the Erie

Bank, and predicts a new crisis. James Watson Webb has been appointed Chargé des Affairs to Austria.

A letter from San Francisco, dated Sept. 30. says: The labor of a female here is Sylvester Roberts, paper maker, of North worth as much as a man. A girl can ear: HAM, 2d, of Plainfield, to Miss Keziah D. Clawson, Amherst, accidentally fell into a cauldron of in doing plain sewing from \$5 to \$8 per day. boiling liquid which had been prepared for The price of a female servant to cook, &c., bleaching purposes, on the 12th, and the is from \$100 to \$125 per month. A woman flesh was almost literally scalded from his can earn from \$60 to \$70 per week in wash A writer from San Francisco says, If I body. He died the next day. His age was ing and ironing. The price is \$6 per dozen. 41, and he leaves a wife. An only child A Dutch woman who came up in the steamcame to his death in a similar way not long | er with us informed me the other day, that she had made over \$3,000 since her arrival

here, in washing and sewing. The California Convention is composed of persons from the following States:-From | The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing New York, 7; Maryland, 5; Kentucky, 4; Ohio, 3; New Jersey, 3; Connecticut, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Tennessee, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Maine, each have one, and the remainder are from California, Ireland, M. Soyer, the most celebrated French France, &c. In the whole number, there Jason B. Wells, DeRuyter, cuisinier in London, says that an egg for eat- are 14 lawyers and 2 physicians.

The endowments of the University of Oxford are about £120,000 per annum, and of Cambridge £110,000. Besides, the University and College of Oxford have within their patronage 463 livings, the annual value of G. W. Stillman, Condersport, Pa. which is £138,900; those in the gift of Cambridge are 313, valued at £93,500 per an-

It is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has granted to M. de Lamartine, gratuitously, an immense tract of country, situated in a fertile plain, within a few hours' journey of Smyrna, and forming a part of the dominions of the crown; and that M. Rolland leaves Constantinople with Ahmet Effendi, A scoundrel, at the Boston Museum, when to take possession of it in the name of M. de ters from Sacramento to the mines, 60 miles, the crowd was passing out, on Thursday eve- Lamartine, who will himself arrive in the

Soulouque, the Negro Emperor of Hayti, is said to be a stout, good-looking negro, Jr., Edward Whitford, and Robert Langworthy, whose about 30 years of age, with a mild or rather a stupid expression of countenance. He is A man named Flores, who loaned the Mex- extremely superstitious, still practicing the ican Government some \$200,000 during the African mysteries of Obi and Vandou. His late war, has been captured and shot by court favorite is a professed sorcerer, who, -A letter dated San Francisco, Sept. 30, Canales, under pretext of his attempting in- with several priestesses, performs the "wan-

> In Aberdeen, Scotland, the streets are swept every day, at an annual cost of £1,400, The Susquehanna County Bank, the State and the refuse brings in £2,000 a year. In Agricultural Rooms. It is desired that there should be Bank at Morris, and the New Jersey Pro- Perth, the scavenging costs £1,300 per an- an extensive competition for the premiums of the Sotection Insurance Company, prove to be mag- num, and the manure sells for £1,730. Here,

> relieve the polar voyagers. An altitude of County in the State, as well as from the adjoining States A single establishment in Connecticut two miles, it is contended, would embrace a and British Provinces. panoramic view of 1,200, and so lead to the

> > that each boat had 100,000 to 200,000 fish. given. They were sold for less than the harbor

Of 14,538 persons who died of cholera in ondon during fifty-five weeks, nearly onehalf expired after less than one day, and a per period to announce to the patrons of this Magazine, quarter of a million of persons visited the large proportion after less than two days' that arrangements have been completed which cannot fail to increase its attractions during the coming year.

> Bank of England, on the ground of the variableness of the alloy, and has to be as ment of the Magazine more beautiful than ever. sayed, cast into bars, and stamped, before it Promising unremitted exertions to merit a continuance is taken as security.

An influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held in Edinburgh lately, to organize a united movement to secure the THE COUNTRY." reform and extension of public education in

the Portuguese from the Chinese territory. of trustees to the church property, the church most shocking manner. A friend, who was Commonwealth, which shall be equally open on Sundays. A correspondent of the Sun from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham and a copy of a large and magnificent print, by a distinguished suggests that Jews should be employed to copy of a large and magnificent print, by a distinguished

> D. Fereday, Esq., a gentleman lately deceased, has bequeathed \$100,000 for the pur-

to Buffalo is being pushed forward with all convenient dispatch, and will be in perfect working order from Albany to Buffalo on or of the Magazine to the Postmaster or person forming before the first of January next. A jury in Philadelphia has given a verdict

issues since the organization of the Society, ton, whose drayman, by unskillful driving, 23,747 Bibles and 30,242 New Testaments. knocked the plaintiff down and severely in-

> Cayuga county, N. Y. Hon. Henry Clay was in New York last week, and spent several days in visiting his personal friends and the various public in-

stitutions of the city. The Philadelphia agent of the State Bank t Camden, N.J., has been robbed of \$5,000.

of which \$2,000 were in \$500 notes. A man named Henry Bachelor died in Moyamensing, Philadelphia, from a violent

Mrs. Gutzlaff, wife of the Chinese Secretary of the English Government at Hong-Kong, died at Singapore, on the 3d of May

The Massachusetts Humane Society has expended along the coast about \$5,000, for ife-boats and life-preservers.

New Orleans papers of the 16th state that private accounts from Yucatan report that bostilities between the whites and Indians No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed

The Boston Republican, a Free-Soil paper, has ceased its daily issues, and will here-Two feet of snow fell on the mountains in after be issued only semi-weekly and weekly.

Carbonized gutta percha is now used in England for sharpening razors.

New York Markets-Nov. 26,

Ashes-Pots \$6 62 a 6 75; Pearls 6 31. Flour and Meal—Flour, State, Ohic, and Indiana, 475 a 4 87; pure Genesee and famoy Michigan 5 12 a 5 25. Rye Flour 2 94 a 3 00. Jersey Meal 3 06. Buckwheat 1 75 a 1 87 per 100 lbs.

Grain-Wheat, Canadian 1 05, Obiio 1 20, Genesee 23. Corn 61 a 64c. Rye 60c. Os.ts 43 a 45c. for Provisions-Pork 6 31 a 8 37 and 10 44 a 10 50. 64 pp. MARRIED.

Nov. 8, by Rev. W. B. Gillett, Mr. RANDOLPH DUNlaughter of Dea. Isaac Clawson, of New Market, N. J. In Barberville, R. I., on the 22d inst., by Eld. C. M. Lewis, Burrows Burdick, M. D., to Miss Phebe A.

LETTERS.

W. B. Gillett, J. H. Cochran, S. S. Griswold, Abram Burger, A. Hakes, Elias Wells, C. M. Lewis, W. Ingalls, H. P. Burdick, J. P. Livermore, D. Larkin, E. Matson

(correct,) A. Estee (wrote and sent the box.) RECEIPTS.

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder: Alvit Clark, West Edmeston, \$4 00 to vol. 7 No. 52 Avery C. Crandall. B. F. Burdick, Brookfield. David Babcock, Unadilla Forks,

Artemas Coon. Harriett D. Wells, Perry Stillman, Berlin.

John C. Bassett, Independence. Joseph Spicer, Hopkinton, R. I. 200 M. S. Kenyon,

" 52 " 52 " 52 A. R. Kenyon, Rockville, R. I. BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of DERUY-TER INSTITUTE will take place at the Institute on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, at 6 o'clock P. M., at which time five Trustees are to be elected in the place of Ethan Stillman, Arza Coon, Matthew Wells, term of office expires on that day. Immediately after the election, the Trustees will meet

nd organize for the year. CHARLES H. MAXSON, Secretary. DERUYTER, Oct. 28, 1849.

New York State Agricultural Society.

The Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricult tural Society is to be held at Albany on the third Wed nesday of January. In addition to the awarding of premiums on essays, farms, grain and root crops, butter and ciety at the Annual Meeting, as well as a large attendance of practical farmers from every section of the State. The exhibition of fruits at the last Annual Meeting An æronaut has proposed the introduction of balloons into the plans contemplated to sired that there should be an exhibition from every

During the week to 3d ult., the fleet of tural Rooms, Albany, and sent at as early a day as pracherring fishing boats off Yarmouth, caught ticable It is also desired that the character of the soil, 10 to 20 lasts each, 10,000 to the last; so as to its thrifty and bearing character, or otherwise, be B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

A Card. *

TTO THE PATRONS OF GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE 1. The close of the current Volume is deemed a pro-The best writers in the country will continue to enrich American gold has been refused at the our pages with their productions, and our engraversthe best efforts of their art to make this peculiar depart-

of the favor bestowed upon the Magazine, we respectfully solicit a renewal of the subscriptions of all its old patrons, and the addition of the names of all who desire to avail themselves, of the satisfaction of reading what is universally conceded to be "THE BEST MAGAZINE IN

Attention is called to the following list of Terms, which are unquestionably more advantageous to subscribers than those offered by any other work of the kind ingraver, and which may be considered one of the most beautiful specimens of art ever presented by any Magazine publisher, and also a new and beautifu Engraving, suitable for framing, of a Sacred subject, "Bearing the Saviour to the Tomb," prepared expressly pose of founding two fellowships in Magdalen and at a very heavy cost, as a Premium Gift to new subscribers to Graham's Magazine. Or, if desired, we will furnish in lieu of either of the above Prints, a complete The new line of telegraph from New York set of our Mezzotint Portraits of the American Heroes the club, and either of the above Prints, or a set of Portraits, to each subscriber. For \$20, eleven copies for Portraits to each subscriber, and a copy of the Magazine copy of each of the large Prints as an additional Pre-

> Any person forwarding a club of 20, or upwards shall receive for his trouble a complete copy of W. H. Graham's "American Historical and Biographical Li-SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO., No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia

Sabbath Tracts.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz:-

No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

attack of hydrophobia, caused by the bite of No. 4-The Sabbath and Lord's Day-A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab-

No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the

No. 6-Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7—Thirty six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counter-

feit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy-The True Issue.

No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition

No. 11 Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative

Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12-Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited:—

A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct. in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath. in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton,

late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Dressed hogs from 4 to 54c. Cheese is lower, bringing for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one Tallow, country 74c. Cranberries have fallen half a dollar, and sell for 700 per barrel for Eastern, 500 a by mail or otherwise, on sending their address with a remitting to Cranberry Points of the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address with a remitting of the rate of 15 pages for one cent. 6 00 for Western. Potatoes, Irish, 75c. per bushel, remittance, to Greace B. Urren Corresponding Sec Reggs 7 for a shilling. Turkeys 1 00 a 1:50. Chickens Spruce-st., New York.

Northern, 41 a 42c. for Jersey.

Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER GOLD-DIGGER'S EXPERIENCE.

A New York lawyer, who went to California in search of a fortune, gives the following account of his experience in the way applied. of gold-digging :-

I have been in the mines over two months -long enough to give you some idea of gold-digging, and the prospects here, which the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, are not so flattering as they seemed when in there is an account of a new mode of pre-New York. The party I am in company serving apples and pears. The inventor of with have realized but very little above the the mode, M. Paquet, of Paris, has received expenses of living. They have averaged from the Royal Society of Horticulture, a about \$4 a day since their arrival. I joined medal. He presented on the 13th of June them three weeks ago. The first week we one hundred pears and apples, which it dron containing thirty-six bushels, or one ton dug in all about \$90; the next, \$120; and is stated had not only preserved their beauty, the last three days we have dug \$320. freshness, and flavor, but even their perfume. These amounts are to be divided among six. His fruit-house is described as a circular are brewed and sold in the city, each barrel The work is very laborious. We rise at 4, building, with an inner wall and an outer eat our breakfast, consisting of coffee, slap- wall-the size of the building being whatjacks, and some times meat—work till 12— ever is convenient. The distance between compounds, about seventy thousand pipes of rest an hour or two, and then work till sun- the outer wall and inner wall is about three down. We are constantly in the water. feet six inches. There are windows in both Our mode of obtaining the gold is thus: A walls, a diffused light being preferred to cheese constitute the articles of general use. hole is dug in the bed of the creek, from darkness. The inner room, which is the defour to six feet square, and from two to six pository of the fruit, is kept at a constant feet deep. One of us bails out the water, temperature of about 50 degrees (Fahr.;) two get out the dirt, one carries it to the as low as 39 would not be injurious, but 66 machine, and two wash the dirt in the ma- to 73 destructive. Boxes are made with chine. Twenty-five pans of dirt are washed drawers of oak; that wood being easier to disposed of, and nearly one hundred thouin the machine, thereby reducing the quantity be cleaned from the remains of fruit which to three pans, which is taken and washed in might decay. "In these drawers," says the a pan till nothing remains in the pan but account, "the fruits are placed, with a small gold. In this way we succeed in washing interval between each, on a slight bed, oneabout 300 pans of dirt per day. We fre- sixth of an inch thick, of saw-dust, (not pine, quently work two or three days and find no which would communicate an unpleasant gold. Then, again, we may take out from flavor,) highly dried in an oven, eight parts, half an ounce to eight ounces per day. We and one part of very dry pulverized charfrequently sink two or three holes and find | coal; and with this mixture the interstices nothing. It is all lottery. If a man is for between the fruits are filled to about twotunate, he will strike a vein, and take from thirds of their height, leaving one-third ex- Strafford, through an uninterupted success even by rote, and many who could repeat it two to twenty pounds out of a hole. But posed." This mode is deemed greatly presion of thickly planted houses. I have rode did not understand its meaning. One woman though they have been there but two years. this happens very seldom. The gold runs ferable to keeping fruits in moss, cotton, on the driver's seat on omnibuses, and there of thirty-three read the second clause, "A'll very irregularly, and can be procured only paper, or other substances. by hard labor, equal in every respect to The fruit should be gathered with the parks, terraces, and long lines of single ed to know it, and to be able to write it, on priest, in marrying a couple, to cut off one sewer or canal digging. Some men do well greatest care, and not in the least bruised; houses for miles, and continuous blocks and being asked to set it down without copy, one joint of the lady's third and little finger, and —the majority poorly. Thousands come the fairest and finest specimens selected. It single palaces in the very heart of London, only did it correctly; twenty-two produced anciently both husband and wife sacrificed a here without money, hear the story which should be gathered ten days before it is ripe. occupying acres of ground. I do not speak, imperfect versions; fifteen exhibited gross joint, but the Brahmins decided, that as this couraged. Some return as soon as they in an open airy situation for about fifteen trees, their verdure, their neatness, their em- barely intelligible. And these, be it remem- ments, the woman should lose two joints, have seen the mines, others go to work, days, to sweat, and on no account to be bellishments, their lakes and cascades, their bered, were nearly all adults! In the case which would answer for both. having no alternative but starvation.

In order to live as cheaply as possible, we fruit-house. eat nothing but flap-jacks, meat, and coffee, morning, noon, and night. All miners eat, sleep, and live like hogs. We sleep on the ground, covered with dust and dirt; have Tribune, that a diabolical attempt was made, dressed pedestrians, and of elegantly mount- "We have heard of a somewhat remarkable from. No people rely so much on foreign our table on the ground, among ants and in the month of May last, to take the life of bugs of all descriptions. I have not slept Thomas Warner, Esq., of New York, and raiges and equipages as splendid as gold and place in this city within a few months past. one single night without my clothes since I his family, by means of a box filled with silver can make them, are beautiful beyond A lady of respectable and wealthy family, left home. The country has no attractions. explosive combustibles, which was sent to my most romantic dreams. I do not exag- who was married to a young man of some-The earth is parched, the air very dry. At his house, during his absence at Philadel- | gerate; I cannot go beyond the reality. night it is very cold—in the middle of the phia; and, upon being opened by Mr. day as hot as a coal fire. The water is Warner, exploded, throwing down the parin two or three weeks, and frequently causes damaging the ceiling of the room, and throwthe severest suffering. The diarrhea is ing the windows into the street, Mr. War-

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

lar Quarterly Visit to the Deaf and Dumb outrage; and, about two months since, Sam- Twelve of the thirteen were charged with Institution, near New York, one day last uel Drury, Jr., in a conversation with an in- being prostitutes! All but two of them had the well-intended reconciliation has been a week. From an account of the exercises dividual (which was overheard by Mr. Wilkes been up before, upon a similar charge. prepared for the N. Y. Tribune, we clip the following paragraphs:-

comers in the Institution, gave an excellent that he was sorry for it, and regretted doing opportunity for the President to expound it. The evidence thus obtained was suf- when the indictment was read to her, and to the first principles of their peculiar education-a subject which has awakened no lit- timony was necessary to connect the father, sentenced her to two months in the House the heirs and descendants of William Jentle public curiosity. These new inmates (who, since the occurrence, has been sus- of Correction. were bright and cheerful little ones, a bro- pected as being the perpetrator of the plot,) ther and sister, whose mother had lately died, in such a manner as to warrant his arrest. dangling from her ears and her fingers deckand whose father is now a missionary at an Last week this evidence was obtained. In ed with rings. She belongs in Lowell. fair, in the Evening Post of New York, has Scotland, and Wales, and about the same Indian station 500 miles above Calcutta. conversation with two notorious characters Three months in the House of Correction The children were placed here for instruc- in the upper part of the city, Drury, Sen., tion but a few weeks since; but have already was overheard by officers Jenkins and Crasmastered a sufficient number of ideas and ex- seau to say that he had constructed the inpressions to write and converse with a good | fernal machine, and had used every means degree of rapidity.

The stranger pupil, when first introduced, is frequently unable to form a communication with any one around him. His education is at once begun—not by books, but by matter in hand. In the course of conversa- plete. primary signs. He is shown a book, and asked its use; he endeavors to seize the ob- cess, and that of others, in passing off a large ject of the inquiry; the light breaks in, and quantity of altered bank bills of the Eagle Indeed, a girl cannot lead the life of a pros- be such, he is entitled to extensive freehold he a last defines it. Other objects are then shown him—a key he finally represents by turning the hand in imitation of unlocking the door; a pen by pantomine writing; and so through the catalogue. The pupil having a clue to all these meanings, he is called upon for representations of prominent objects. The next step is to write the names of objects upon large slates—cause the pupil (now become a scholar,) to construct sentences therefrom—call in other adjuncts for arrested Mr. Drury and his son at Brooklyn. the fuller development of his understanding -and finally place him on the high road to knowledge. Such is in brief the history of his progress. It is easy to note the yearly who conducted them to the Tombs, where

On the occasion of this visit, the youngest and the oldest, and the two intermediate classes, were all that were examined. They were exercised as usual in the definition of common properties from single ideas, or, in some instances, isolated words, and grammatical structures. The present number under instruction is about 220, who are divided into the customary eleven classes, according to their several abilities—one Teacher being daailed to each, and the whole under the watchful superintendence of the President of the Institution.

gratification and pride in the first dircovery under cultivation round the city, in order to | Cooledge The Murderen.—The Boston of that mode of communication by one of his supply the regular vegetable market; and Times has the following extraordinary para own nation—a Hebrew; and closed with a about four thousand acres are devoted to hearty acknowledgment of the pleasure af- the cultivation of fruits and flowers. Nearly forded him by the spectacle he had now wit- seven hundred thousand pounds sterling are nessed, of the practical workings of that sys- paid at market for garden stuffs, and up- This letter is dated Shert Bar, 30 miles from

PRESERVING PRUIT.

In the first number of the Transactions o

wiped previous to being deposited in the waters swarming with fish, and covered with of youth the ignorance is, if it can be, still

A DESPERATE FELLOW CAUGHT.

prevalent, brought on by drinking the water. ner and family escaping just in time to avoid destruction. Since that time, Mr. Warner. Mr. George Wilkes, and officer A. M. C. The Board of Directors made their Regulertions to ferret out the perpetrators of this girls, from fifteen to twenty years of age. and officer Smith,) said that his father had pre-The presence of two young children, new- livered it at Mr. Warner's house, also saying honor's voice," though she evidently felt a in his power to make it effectual in destroying the lives of Mr. Warner and his family, and regretted extremely that be had been unsuccessful, and urging them to take the tion with these men, be reverted to his sucman by the name of Ashley, and a young in which she buries the blighted hopes and woman named O'Connor, were arrested in sunny recollections of the past. Boston some time since. He also conversed about the price of dies, plates for the counterfeiting and altering of bank bills, and for manufacturing spurious, coin, &c. On this information being obtained, the necessary affidavits were made, a warrant issued, and of California. The letter bears date Aug. officer A. M. C. Smith and Mr. Geo. Wilkes 26, 1849:-Immediately on the arrest, one of them dropped four \$10 aftered bills on the Eagle Bank, which were picked up by the officers, they were locked up. The officers proceeded to his house, in Astoria, and upon searching it, found a large number of dies for counterfeit doublooms, and other Spanish and American coins, vignettes and other apparatus for counterfeiting and altering bank bills, and several thousand dollars worth of gold watches, silver spoons, &c., the greater part of which is supposed to be the proceeds of a burglary committed at Roxbury, Mass., some

THE LONDON MARKET.

Raphall, the distinguished Jewish Rabbi and fifty thousand; of sheep about one milaudience this distinguished guest. Dr. R. animals used as food. Considerable quanti- an inquiry into the reasons for abandoning acres of land 12 miles west of Columbus. responded in a fifteen-minute speech of un- ties of butcher's meat have lately been im- the pursuit of gold in a country in which it excelled point and appropriateness—re-ported from Scotland and the provinces to seems to abound, and where its discoverers marking that he could not forbear contrast. London, in addition to what is bought at had found encouragement to make such exting these institutions, as conducted in Smithfield and the other markets. It is tensive excavations in former times. [Post. the Old World and in the New. Here, reckoned that about one million pounds they are supported by the State-there, by sterling per annum is a fair computation of AN Exemplany Town.-W. Chase, Esq., till 1566, when it was taught by Elias Groprivate munificence. Here the unfortunate the value of live animals sold in Smithfield of Ceresco, Fond du Lac County, Wiscon- rose, a German. Insignificant as this little claims his education as a right—there, he market alone. Eight hundred thousand sin, writes to the Westchester Advertiser, instrument appears, there are but few comreceives it as a charity. He complimented gallons of milk are consumed in London an- that that town has not now, and never had, a modities which in their manufacture require the officers of this Asylum on the high suc- nually, supplied by about ten thousand cows. pauper or a drunkard. It has been organizcess of their labors, and considered the in- It is said that nearly five hundred thousand ed five years, and during all the time there wention which placed them thus in contact pounds per annum are paid by milk retail has been no ardent spirits retailed in the with their fellows bereft of the pleasures of ers to cow-keepers for the produce of their town, and no law-suits between the inhabit-

fruit alone; and when we take into consid- or not :eration that the retailers advance the price we shall find that the Londoners disburse above three millions of pounds yearly for esculent vegetables. The annual consumption of wheat in London is above one mi lion quarters, each quarter containing eight Winchester bushels. About one million chaldrons of coals are consumed, each chal and a half. Nearly two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of ale and porter annually containing thirty-six gallons. About twelve millions of gallons of spirituous liquors and wine, about three million lbs. of butter, and about thirty millions of pounds weight of In Billingsgate market alone—that famous theater of eloquent persons, who from their dress and demeanor might be supposed to constitute a third sex—upwards of three hundred thousand tons of fish are annually

THE EXTENT OF LONDON.

a great variety of waterfowl which they have more profound. been able to domesticate, and their grazing flocks of sheep and cattle, and their national

of Boston on a recent Thursday:-

The North watch scoured the purlieus of Ann street on Wednesday night, and the result of their diligent labor was the arrest of and each seemed as if the future were to after year. Smith, have been indefatigable in their ex- thirteen females, eleven of whom were young them a wretched blank. By the kind inter-

The youngest of the number is 15 years pared the infernal machine, and that he (the old. She is the mother of an illegitimate alienation, and are henceforth resolved to son) had, disguised as a Spanish negro, de- child. She did not seem wholly "lost to forget and forgive any trifling errors or in-" * * * chilling heaviness of heart,"

ficient to implicate the son, but farther tes- which she pleaded guilty. The Judge then

was her fate.

and wept bitterly. In like manner, one after the other of the

disposed of, until the complement was com-Upon the features of all of them has intemperance "fixed what time can ne'er erase."

DISCOVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is an extract from a letter written to his wife by a New Yorker, now working in the mines

times-210 feet deep, situated on the sum- bows in order to take them on board. While mit of a very high mountain. It has made in the act of hoisting them on board, the sendescend to the bottom. There was found in upon his side to seize them. Poising his is doubtful whether it will pay to be worked, | ped, while all three got safely on board. as it is mostly all rock, and will require a great outlay for tools and machinery to

Institution. The Dr. further expressed his Upwards of ten thousand acres of land are their goods.

graph, received by the editor of the Ameri can Union from a former resident of Maine. tem of instruction, thoroughly developed and wards of four hundred thousand pounds for Coloma, September 3, and may be genuine a refectory in the city, to which all used to

> "Yesterday morning there, came up here of these more than two hundred per cent., three strangers from Sacramento City, one of whom I recognized as the notorious Dr. Valorus P. Cooledge, formerly of Waterville, Me., the alledged murderer of Edward Matthews. Could I be mistaken? *How came he here? Has he escaped hanging? reflected a moment, and exclaimed aloud— I knew Cooledge well, at Waterville—and Right about face! Within a few years I if this is not him, than I never saw the man have examined the history of those fifty young His beard was very thin, and scattered over men. Forty-three of them lie deep in the his thin, narrow face, but it had grown out drunkard's grave." two or three inches in length. He passed here by the name of Wilkes or Wilkins. His eye I could not mistake. He appeared well, but in no other way altered, save that he was meanly dressed, and looked a little harden

name the months of the year. The same ren of the English peasantry." average could not tell the name of the reignhas been a constant succession of squares, be wed i' thy name." Of sixty who profess-

> what dissipated habits, was prevailed upon cision produced much unhappiness to both, position of mutual friends, they were once more introduced together, and the result of second marriage between the parties, who discretions that either may be guilty of."

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.—Some weeks since a meeting was called in Nashville, Tenn., of net and a fashionable shawl. When the in- land, who claims to be the heirs of the said have about 100 churches. dictment was read, she said she was guilty, William Jennings (or, more properly, Jenunfortunate wretches was brought up and grandfather of William, who died in 1690, ants is desirable. He says :-

"I am convinced, if there is the heir a law in America, and he can prove himself to Bank of Bristol, N. J., for which offense a titute without using liquor. It is the oblivion estates, and that there is a large personal estate divisible among the next of kin of William Jennings, deceased, wherever they are."

> ESCAPE FROM A SHARK.—A British transport vessel, on nearing the coast of India, was sailing under a gentle breeze, when a young lady, who was sitting on the bows, in to-day. It is evidently the work of ancient thrown them, and they were towed near the that a bargain was soon struck. a great excitement here, as it was several tinel on duty observed a shark glide from days before preparations could be made to under the ship, and approach them, turning it the bones of a human being, also an altar | gun and bayonet, he leaped down, and with for worship, and some other evidences of his weight, drove his bayonet into the body human labor. From present indications it of the monster, who darted away, all equip-

SEMINARY FOR COLORED PEOPLE.-M. Wilkinson, a colored clergyman, is now in This discovery, if properly pursued by Toledo, O., acting as agent for the collection competent observers, may prove of the high- of funds to assist in establishing, on a permaest historical importance. It will establish nent foundation, a manual labor seminary for lions. est institution, a manual labor seminary for the Institution.

The number of oxen consumed in London the fact that the mineral wealth of that reduced in Europe is estimated at about two hundred gion has been known to preceding generations.

The following government loans are sought in Europe in tions, and the relics which have survived may | Church for the Ohio District, and it has been Raphall, the distinguished Jewish Kappi and mity mousand, or success.

from Europe. At the conclusion of the exfrom Europe. At the conclusion of the exf

> NEEDLES .- These indispensable little things were first made in London by a negro harder than wood, with a surface like polishfrom Spain, in the reign of Mary; but he ed glass, and richly inlaid with ivory. dying without teaching the art, it was lost more skill, and provide labor for a greater double set of jaws to read them. number of artisans.

Many have been the curious experiments the tongue and ear, as a triumph of intellect cows; and that from the additions per ants, who all live by labor. At this time in grafting plants upon each other. A about twenty persons are combined in put Frenchman of Lyons inserted on the same ting up a large store for a Protective Union, stem red and white grapes, peaches and apbeen finely acted in pantomine, by Mr. Ga- adulteration, the citizens of London pay at which it is expected at least three hun-ricots. Plutarch tells of an olive grafted on mage, a graduate, and now a teacher in the nearly one million sterling for milk alone. dred families will sell their wheat and buy a juniper, a peach on a myrtle, pears on an oak, and apples on a plane tree.

How Young Men in our Cities are made DRUNKARDS.—" Mr. Delavan told me," said Governor Briggs, in a temperance address, will commence the last Wednesday in August, and conof Albany, he counted among the number of his associates, fifty young men. There was divided into three Terms: resort, and procure, at a small price, a piece of pie or a tart. In a room adjoining, liquor was sold. 'I,' said Mr. Delavan, 'resorted there frequently, and sometimes went into the dram shop. After reaching home one evening, I resolved not to go again. The next evening I found myself on the way

thither, before I was aware of it. I paused

Variety.

The Albany Knickerbocker pithily says: than usual. I told my belief to W., and the "Three of the most expensive luxuries na- will be spent in the Analytical Laboratory, where stunext morning Cooledge was gone. Where tiens can possibly indulge in, are wars, bass dents will be instructed in the constitution of soils and he has wandered I cannot guess-but I feel drums, and heroes;" and, in proof, states ashes of plants, with a minute examination of their consure that it was him. If you ever write, tell that in England "the Duke of Wellington, me what this can mean. Or am I deceived?" since 1811, has received in military pay, bounties, grants, &c., about \$14,000,000 or Practical Farming, explaining the relation of Geology IGNORANCE AND CRIME.—In Preston (Eng. some \$400,000 per year—more than we pay to Agriculture, the Soil, the Plant, and the Animal, and land) Jail, on an examination of the prison- Congress, Senate, President, and thirty-one Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. For fursand pounds are paid for poultry during a season by the rich.

Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. For further information see Catalogue.

State Governors. Why, that great sum ther information see Catalogue.

State Governors. Why, that great sum ther information see Catalogue.

Besides Globes. Maps, &c., for the illustration of the poor child-see the committed of the poor child-se

It is thought 15,000 emigrants to Califor ing sovereign of the country. Nearly sixty nia by the Plains, will have to winter at the It is absolutely impossible to communicate per cent. had no idea of such words as Mormon settlement at the Salt Lake, owing in nature. A Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet is to one who has not seen it, any just idea of "vice" and "virtue;" they were unfamiliar to the earlier emigrants having set fire to accessible to the students. it. I have said to myself several times, with them, and knew not their sense. Thirty-land burned the grass. They will fortunately tion of OLIVER B. 1818H. Tutor. It embraces "Well, now I have seen the whole," yet I seven per cent. were ignorant of the Sa- be able to obtain subsistence there, as the soon find out that I have seen nothing. You viour's name. Fifty-five per cent. were un- Mormons have raised immense crops of can travel eighteen, miles from Brentford to able to repeat correctly the Lord's Prayer, grain, their farms extending eighty miles in length, and more than twenty in width,

In India there was once a custom for the each digger has to relate, and become dis- After it is gathered, it is directed to leave it of course, of the large parks, which for their ignorance of the text, and twenty-two were mutilation unfitted men for certain employ-

> Twice Married.—The Brooklyn Adver- used as a cosmetic, until her complexion is Piano, and Vocal Music. It will be recollected, says the New York | monuments, and the multitudes of well- tiser relates the following bit of romance :- | an agreeable mixture of dry white and safand pork fat.

It is marvelous in how many ways the to order, without extra charge. seeds of plants are distributed over the sur- \$3 00 to \$5 00. Extras For Drawing, \$1 00; Monoby a relative to sue for a divorce from her face of the earth. Some seeds have wings; A Scene in Boston.—The Chronotype by a relative to sue for a divorce from ner face of the earth. Some seeds have wings; chromatic Painting, \$3 00; Oil Painting, \$5 00; leige lord, to which overture she, after some are carried by birds and cattle; some Chemical Experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including Stapoisonous. The slightest cut will not heal tition wall between his dining-room and hall, thus describes a scene in the Police Court much hesitation, gave a reluctant consent, by the winds, some by streams—and dropand by due process of law a judgment of ping in fitting soils, take root and spring up. Chemicals, Apparatus, fires, &c., (breakage extra,) final separation was pronounced by one of Though the whole race of men should be \$12 00. the law tribunals of New York. The de-swept from existence, the fields and forests would still renew themselves, and bear year Chittenango for this place at 4 o'clock P. M.

> Lady Blessington patronized Miller, the Co., N. Y. basket-maker poet, and did him substantial service. Miller himself, says:--" Often have I been sitting in Lady Blessington's splendid now, we are told, regret their temporary drawing-room in the morning, talking and laughing as familiar as in the old house at home: and in the same evening I might have been seen standing on Westminster bridge, between an apple-vender and a baked-potato merchant, vending my baskets."

Isaac Harris, Esq., an old merchant of Pittsburg, publishes a note in the Gazette in nings, who died in England, in 1779, leaving which he estimates the population of Pitts-Next came a girl of 16, with heavy knobs an immense estate, for which no legal heirs burg, at 120,000. He says there are in the have been found. A brief notice of the af- city about 25,000 from Ireland, England,

It is not what we earn, but what we save, nens,) who died in 1779, intestate; that they that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, are descendants of Humphrey Jennens, but what we digest, that makes us healthy. It is not what we read, but what we rememand that a cooperation with American claim- ber, that makes us learned. All this is very simple, but it is worth remembering.

In a late number of the British Banner, the following statement is made respecting FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL the attendance on public worship in London: RIVER, by the splendid and superior steamers provided, to accommodate the whole popu-

"What salary do you expect?" inquired attempting to reach something to an officer, a down-town merchant of a youth who was passage apply on board, and either to TISDALE BOR lost her balance and fell over-board. The applying for a situation. "Enough to keep DEN, 70 Wall-st. or at the office of the Line, at the "There was a gold mine discovered here officer immediately plunged in and seized me from wishing to steal," was the frank rewhat is called Murphy's Diggings) one week her, and kept her affoat until a rope was joinder, and it pleased the merchant so well

Sir Wm. Molesworth stated in the British Parliament last year, that the wars with the Adam Kaffirs in India, which cost the British nation £1,500,000, (\$7,500,000.) was occasioned by the loss of one axe and two goats, which were alledged to have been stolen by the

The Paris Presse estimates the number of Friendship-R. W. Utter. Conscripts for the French army from 1761 o 1813 at 4,500,000 men. Of this number Napoleon levied 2,476,000. In twenty years, Linckleen-Daniel C. Burdick the Presse states the total number of persons slain in war or in butcheries, at ten mil- Petersburg-Geo. Crandell,

Among the articles exhibited at the late Mystic Bridge-Geo. Green fair in New York, were chairs made of New London-P. L. Berry. Waterford-Wm. Maxson. paper, prepared by a process that renders it A German Journal announces a young au-

thoress called Baroness de Clokekrakerstocca Pickalkreneen. If her works are as crooked as her name, people will want a Oscar, king of Sweden, has turned teeto-

throughout his country. Take counsel of him who is greater, and of him who is less than thyself, and then re-

taler and is sending teetotal missionaries

fer to thine own judgment. Steam engines, that consume their own smoke, are coming into use in England.

DeRuyter Institute.

The Academic Year of this Institution for 1849-50. that when he was a young man, in the city tinue forty-three consecutive weeks, ending the last Wednesday of June, including a recess of ten days for Christmas and New Year holidays. The Year will be

The First, commencing August 29 of 14 weeks. December 5, of 15 The Second,

Encouraged by the success of the School under its present Instructors, the friends of the Institute have made liberal additions to its library, cabinet. and ap paratus, thus furnishing ample facilities for illustrating branches taught in the various departments. The Literary Department is as heretofore under the

supervision of Rev. JAMES R. 1RISH, A. M., Pre

sident, assisted by other able instructors. In this De

partment, especial attention is given to the lower English Branches. Students are also fitted in the Classics to enter the advanced classes in College. The Department of Natural Science is conducted by Professor GURDON EVANS. In this, Natural Philos ophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chem istry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest. With it is connected the Department of Agricultura

The Farmer's Course is thoroughly scientific; em bracing the study of the best authors, with daily recit stituent elements, and the various modes of testing for their presence.

A course of lectures is given during the Term on Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying

power has recently been added to the apparatus. During the Summer Term, Botany and Geology re-

tion of OLIVER B. IRISH, Tutor. It embraces pure and practical Mathematics, with field exercises in Engineering and Surveying.

Elocution, embracing Reading, Declamation, Gen

eral Oratory, and Writing, receives the special atten tion of a competent teacher. The Teacher's Department will, as formerly, be in from all who intend to teach district schools. The Female Department is under the care of Miss USANNA M. COON, a graduate of Troy Female Sem inary, a lady every way competent for this responsible

No efforts will be spared to render the young ladies of this Seminary truly accomplished, as well in the so cial relations of life, as in the substantial branches of A Chinese belle bedaubs her face and learning and the higher refinements of education. Ample facilities are furnished for pursuing French, hands with a white stone, ground to powder, Italian, German. Drawing, Painting, Music on the

Good board in private families from \$1 25 to \$1 50. thus be avoided. Those who wish may deposit money

Tuition, to be settled in advance, per term, from tionery, 50c.; Tuition on Piano, \$8 00; Use of Instru-

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at For further information address the President, J. R. rish, or Professor Gurdon Evans, DeRuyter, Madison

Mail Line between Boston and New York.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK via Stonington and Providence. Inland route, without ferry, change of cars or baggage! The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazee, in convection with the Stonington and Providence and Boston and Providence Bailroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M. every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of pable and experienced. The route being the shortest brought to the editor a letter purporting to number from Germany and France. The and most direct between Boston and New York, pass engers are enabled to arrive in ample time for the mornbe from a solicitor in London, who says that number of Americans by birth he estimates ing lines of steamboats and railroads running to various The third wore a rich scarlet velvet bon- he is in the employ of certain parties in Eng- at 70,000. He adds, within this circle we points from those cities. The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The COMMODORE will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. For passage, berths, staterooms or freight, application may be made to the agents on the wharf, and at the office, 10 Battery-place.

Boston, via Newport and Fall River.

The population of the city is calculated at BAY STATE and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength 3,353,111. The whole number of places of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Fall worship is 797, with sittings for 601,518 per- River and Old Colony Railroad, a distance of 53 miles, sons. They need 1,176,555 sittings to be to Boston only. Leave Pier No. 3 North River, near the Battery. The steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Comstock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. The BAY STATE, Capt. Brown, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 P. M. This line is the only one that runs direct for Newport. For freight or corner of Washington-st. and Battery-place.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

NEW YORK.

S—Charles Potter.

Maxson Green,
Charles D. Langworthy,
Hiram P. Burdick.

John Whitford

RHODE ISLAND.

Pawcatuck—H. W. Stillman.

lat Hopkinton—Daniel Coon.

2d Hopkinton—S. S. Griswold.

John Whitford Jamestown—Thos. M. Clark.

NEW JERSEY.
New Market—W. B. Gillett.
Plainfield—Lucius Crandall.
Shiloh—Issae D. Titsworth. urhamville—John Parmalee Vest Edmeston—E. Maxson, Genesee—W. P. Langworthy. Hounsfield—Wm. Green. Independence—J. P. Livermor Leonardsville—W. B. Maxson. borongh—David Clawson PENNSYLVANIA Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn. N. Salem—Jona. F. Randolph. N. Milton—Jeptha F. Randolph Lockport—Leman Andrus. Newport—Abel Stillman.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society. AT NO. 9 SPRUCE-ST., NEW YORK

Farmington-Samuel Davison.

\$2'00 per year, payable in advance. \$2'50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed till the close of the year, and the control of the control Payments received will be acknowledged in the

paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post-paid, to Gao. B. Uttar, No. 9 Sprace st., New York.