EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOMAS B. BROWN.

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 20, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 287.

them the strictest integrity, we are a little inprinciples which they set forth. At present. liarity, can scarcely have escaped the attention of any careful reader. It runs as fol-

whether in our judgment he is a Christian.'

The peculiarity of this resolution is in the is, the resolution does not inform us.

affirming that this resolution repudiates one of the plainest declarations of Holy Writ. Now, so far as we can see, if Christian character is to be determined without reference to "honoring or violating the requirements law, so that, if light be extinguished, obligaof Christianity," a man may be a Christian tion is extinguished also. In whatever way while violating any one or all of the requirements of Christianity. This union church, then, may be composed of Christians vio- source whence it issued. laiting every requirement of Christianity! The doctrine that a man may be a Christian, and yet violate the requirements of Christianity, is a doctrine freighted with death, against which the Word of God hurls its thundering anathemas, and yet that doctrine is most clearly taught in this resolution. We do not affirm, that a man may not now violate a requirement of Christianity, and at some subsequent period become Christian; but we do affirm, that while committing that act, and until by repentance he obtain pardon, he cannot be a child of God.

only contemplates non-interrogation in relation to the violation " of certain requirements of Christianity," and not in relation to a violation of them all. But inasmuch as it does not specify the number of violations church-fellowship, and one church-sect; but about which inquiry may be made, it is no more than fair to infer, that inquiry is to be made in relation to no violation whatever; and, moreover, no reason can be given why the church should inquire concerning the unwilling. violation of any one requirement more than another. If we admit that the resolution

Peterboro, N. Y., which is now before us in comprehend, and the obligation of which he world and preach the gospel to every crea- name of a church-would that be, organized the Recorder of Nov. 8th. We have no dis- does not perceive. Now both of these pro- ture, but they would also make endeavors upon such principles as to subvert the position to question the moral character or positions are diametrically opposed to the more or less earnest to bring their respec- preaching of the gospel, and "every thing integrity of purpose of our union brethren fundamental principles of ethics, and the tive denominations into a state of friendly else pertaining to church relations." Yet in that Convention; but though awarding to plainest declarations of Holy Writ. The communication with each other." The anti- the Address demands a union church, even Bible defines sin to be "the transgression of sectarians admit Christians of other sects to at this expense. Give us a union church, clined to doubt the correctness of some of the the law." If this be true, then whoever be as truly consecrated in heart to God as though it result in so much disunion, that we transgresses the law is a sinner. This is no themselves, and propose that the members can not choose a pastor, adopt any form of we do not propose to offer an opinion as to far-fetched deduction, but an irresistible con- of all sects shall unite in one, on the exclu- worship, or transact aught else pertaining to the correctness or incorrectness of any of clusion—a necessary consequence. A man's sive ground that they are consecrated to church relations. Beautiful union this the six resolutions adopted by the Conven- Christian character is, in every conceivable God, or, in other words, are Christians. Who can not see, that if there could be no case, as his obedience to the requirements of What, then, is the central idea of this new agreement in a church in relation to these Christianity. To determine the former, the movement? Let the Address speak for it- things, they would be at once subvertlatter MUST first be determined. But this re- | self :- "The Christians of a place are the | ed? The want of such a union can not be "Resolved, That in determining whether and yet demands a knowledge of the former, can see, is the issue, and the only issue,

To the proposition, that a man can violate perceive, we reply, that the Bible affirms that, "where there is no law, there is no transgression." If the Bible had not affirming the law. What, then, becomes of the We believe we have done no injustice, in proposition, that men violate law, or sin, while ignorant of the law? If Jesus Christ be true, then 'if ye are blind ye shall have no sin.' Obligation is at all times exactly commensurate with light or knowledge of this resolution be viewed, it presents a loose

> Let us next examine the Address of the this prayer so long unanswered?" the Ad- are as truly consecrated to the good of bedress replies :-

ness which surprises us, considering the

"Christians refuse to be one. They are taught, on the Saviour's authority, that should they consent to be one, the world would But it may be said, that this resolution thereby be converted to God. Nevertheless. they refuse to be one, and thereby the world remains estranged from God. They are willing that Christians of the same opinion -holding the same views in respect to Bantism, the Sabbath, &c.,-should be of one to conform to the Saviour's prayer, that they all, however diverse from each other in their faith and practice, may nevertheless be one -to conform to such a prayer, even though it be the Saviour's prayer, they are entirely

implies that a few violations are to be left fort at proof. The first is, that the union for lians of a place are the church of such uninquired about, nothing is gained for the which our Saviour prayed, and the union place." In saying this we may appear to be resolution; for, if the Bible affirms any thing sought to be perfected by the Convention charging our union brethren with making clearly, it is that the violation of any one re- which framed the Address, are identical. every other consideration second to this one quirement of God is equivalent to a viola- The second is, that for want of such a union, idea of church organization. That this the world remains estranged from God. Still it may be said, in defense of the re- We are now to ask, what is the union which solution, that the violating of Christian re- this anti-sectarian sect seeks to consummate, quirements there mentioned, does not em- and what the union for which Christ praybrace willful acts of disobedience to known ed? We remark, that this new sect does requirements, but simply those occasional not seek a union of sentiment upon those aberrations from duty, in which the require- points of faith and practice which now conment violated is not comprehended, nor its stitute the distinguishing characteristics of obligation perceived, and consequently the the other sects; for the Address expressly candidate is not to be considered an actual states, that "however diverse Christians

solution forbids an inquiry into the latter, church of such a place." This, so far as we the reason why the Lord's prayer remains

The Address next says:-

"That sectarianism will come to a speedy organizing a church. The true issue will end, we dare not hope. Intemperance, licentiousness, slavery, war, are all strongholds of satan. In these he musters but the wicked to fight for him. But in sectarianism he has a far stronger hold than in any tionalists, all truly devoted to God. They of these, for in this he musters the righteous also. Of all the abominations of the earth, none is so much sanctified by the favor and support of the righteous as sectarianism."

We have never seen more strange contra dictions, and miserable paralogysms, that are contained in the above quotation. We first find a sweeping denunciation against all who countenance slavery, war, &c. They are all, at one sweep of the pen of this loving of the devil. Who does not know, that a large majority of the churches would fight under some circumstances? And who does not know, that a majority of all professed Christians sanction slavery? Yet this Ad-This Address assumes that it is, and it is a mere assumption. In opposition to this, we might-rest with the mere assumption, that We wonder if the Convention at Peterboro Christ had no reference whatever to the had any pro-slavery voters in it, or any men mode of organizing a church, in his praver who supported the late Mexican war by aidfor oneness. But, happily for the cause of ing to reward its great hero with the Presidency? What next? Why, "In sectarianism he [the devil] musters the righteous also. Of all the abominations of the earth, none is so much sanctified by the favor and support of the righteous as sectarianism. What a speciacle! An army of righteous men, armed and equipped, shoulder to shoul they were united, so are Christians to be der, fighting for the devil, with his satanic majesty for a leader! Who besides this Convention has ever ventured to call a regiment of men fighting as volunteers in the service of the devil, righteous men? If such are the righteous, who are the unrighteous' But, says the Address, those fighting for the devil in defense of slavery, war, &c., are the wicked, while those fighting under him for the abomination of sectarianism are the righteous. By what rule of ethics, pray, are those righteous who fight for the same devil in defense of another "abomination?" Me should have thought this a slip of the pen, not the same sentiment been couched in the third resolution.

Passing over this strange contradiction et us see what is the charge preferred against those who do not adopt this union sentiment. Sectarianism is termed an "abomination." This term implies unmitigated sin. It is the strongest term which the English language ing as themselves? We presume not. Then affords to express sin. Now, there never the Saviour's prayer is no more answered was a sin except there was a sinner. If sectarianism is a sin, then verily are sectarians sinners; and if it be the greatest of sins, they are the greatest of sinners. But what is this sectarianism which is pronounced so sinful? that all the Christians in a given place should constitute the church of that place; another, that those who agree in modes of discipline, performance of ordinances, &c., constitute a church. Now, the former denominates the latter an abomination. Is this the spiri of charity and kindness which union incul-

but, in all kindness, to point out what seemed to us incongruities; and if, in any instance. we have misapprehended or misconstrued. we shall be most happy to be corrected.

sinner. Such a construction evinces a loosemay be in faith and practice, they may neverless than this, that the Christians of a place
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little prayer-meeting concluded. We respainin ness of theological sentiment which does the learner of every years old, having been instrumental, as is God in our hearts that he was beginning to hold, in characters of fire on the walls of

BY J., R. LOWELL. go to the ridge in the forest, Which I haunted in days gone by, But thou, oh Memory, pourest No magical drops in mine eye, Not the gleam of the secret restorest That has paled from the woodland and sky: presence more sad and sober Invests the rock and the tree, And the aureole of October Lights the maples, but darkens me. Thou pine in the distance,

That standest through sun and rain, Meeting with graceful persistence, With a graceful but sturdy resistance, The storm's direst wrench and strain, No thought of thy past existence Brings thee pain; Right for the zenith heading, Patient of heat and cold, Thine arms to the influence spreading Of the heavens, just as from of old, Thou only aspirest the more, Unregretful thine old leaves shedding, That fringed thee with music before. And the deeper thy tough roots imbedding In the grace and beauty of yore; Thou say'st not, "Alas, I am older, The green of last season is sere! But loftier, hopefuler, bolder, Conquer'st broader horizons each year. [Anti-Slavery Standard

### ESSENTIALS AND NON-ESSENTIALS.

It is very common for individuals, when pressed with the claims of the Sabbath, to resist them on the ground that it is not essential which day is kept; and to inquire with Whitefield, relating it, however, with but the an air of triumph, whether we suppose there ordinary feeling and brevity of a passing is no getting to heaven without keeping the seventh day. Of course it is of but little use to argue with persons of this stamp; they look at every thing through a selfish medium, | clergyman who had himself furnished Whiteand can not appreciate an argument unless it appeals to their hopes of heaven or their found himself weeping like a child. The fears of hell. We beg to commend to their attentive perusal, however, the followimportant distinction between them? This unchristianized, and called wicked servants ing paragraph, which we clip from an article ders of voice that could be heard at an iny a Presbyterian clergyman who has recently joined the Episcopal Church:-

"One you find asking—can I not be saved, even if I reject this—and this—and this, in Christianity? Another demands, Is it necessary to salvation that I should fast ?-that dress sweeps them all overboard, and con- I should receive the communion?—that I signs them to the ranks of the devil's soldiery. should be baptized ?-that I should be a member of the church? And another wishes to know, Can not the Mohammedan be saved? -the Jew?-the Unitarian?-the Hottentot?—the Infidel? Still another asks, Do you think a man is responsible for his belief? Is not a man safe, provided he is sin- Whitefield's contempt. One of the congrecere? Questions like those which certain gation asked the lad one day what business Jews put to our Lord, apparently to seek inplies, and to which it would in general never to tell stories in the pulpit like old convey a wrong impression to answer either | Cole! yes or no. The intention is, not to believe they can avoid-not to yield what they can withhold—to pare down the terms of salvation to the minimum, and purloin the crown of eternal life without an effort or a tear. Hence (O, the depths of satan!) that artful distinction between the fundamentals or essentials in Christianity and things not essenial. It is not necessary to salvation, to belong to a church; it is not necessary to sal- Cole's; but they had a new power, because vation, to receive the sacraments; it is not they came from the young man's soul, and necessary to salvation, to believe in the Trinity;—go on, gentlemen; I can not see where you will stop; revelation is itself unnecessary; for we all believe that a heathen may those men made wicked who fight for the be saved without it. How plausible this new devil in defense of one "abomination," and reasoning in our new Adams and Eves; let us observe his commandments, especially the moral and the spiritual; but the external or charged the printer with a blunder, had and we honor and adore our Maker in not tem, and was unconscious of the dreadful imputing to him so unessential a condition | fact. of salvation. Shame on such heartless reaon my soul the awful words at the last-" Demuch as ye did it not to one of the least of | which was to convey him, was at the door.

We have not intended, in the foregoing could be doing up so late. We approached no remedy." There is no remedy for the strictures, to discuss the question at issue, the door and listened; and, lo! it was the wrath of a long-suffering God.- Terrible as meeting. The eldest girl was named Matty; misery of the soul as eternity rolls on divershe seemed to be conducting the exercises, sified only by accumulating wo, still there She first prayed herself in broken English. will be no remedy. She then called upon John. But John said, What torturing anxiety would seize the THE MOTHER OF SWARTZ.—The mother of "Matty, me no sabby pray English." "Then reader, were there the slightest probability Christian Frederick Swartz, on her dying pray in Jolliff," said Matty; "God knows that he has within him the seeds of that bed, informed her husband and pastor, that every language." . He prayed in Jolliff. bodily disease for which there is no remedy. she had dedicated her son to the Lord, and Matty then called upon Petty, who also Is it not certain that he has within him the obtained a promise from them that the in- prayed in Jolliff. The next boy called upon seeds of a moral disease, which is adapted fant should be trained in the remembrance was Gabriel. But Gabriel said, "Matty, me to cause the wrath of God to rise till there of this sacred destination, and if he should, no sabby pray English; me no sabby pray is no remedy?
in due time, express a desire to be educated Jolliff." "Then," said Matty, "say 'Our There is now a remedy within your reach. The above sentiment is neither more nor for the ministry, they would cherish and pro- Father." The poor boy repeated the Apply it while it is in your power. Do not less than this, that the Christians of a place mote it to the uttermost of their power. Lord's Prayer in a solemn tone; and the let your friends, as they gaze upon your de-

## ANECDOTES IN THE PULPIT.

From Dr. Cheever's Introduction to Arvine's Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes.

In modern times, one of the most eminent examples of power in the use of incidents in illustrating and enforcing divine truth, in that of Whitefield. He drew thousands upon thousands to hear him, who probably would never have come to listen, or never staved through a sermon, but for his wonderful fertility and quickness in the dramatic application of his subject. He was master of such pathos and naturalness; in describing events illustrative of the grace of God, the solemnity of divine providence, the power of conscience, and the nearness of eternal realities, that his facts seemed to come flaming from the fire of his feelings, by which: he burnt them in upon the soul; and the truths of his subject along with them. An old fact put on a startling aspect in his hands; he galvanized every incident, and then threw it in an electric stream on the

He had a most inimitable ease and happiness in the introduction of occurrences into his sermons, that had fallen under his own observation, or had been related to him by others. He brought out the meaning of them, and traced their application with such natural art, and deep, spontaneous feeling, that they seemed a new revelation of truth even to the original narrators of them.

A clergyman of this country states, that he once told an affecting occurrence to Mr. conversation. Afterwards, on hearing Mr. Whitefield preach, up came his own story, narrated by the preacher in the pulpit, with such nature, pathos, and power, that the field with the dry bones of the illustration, tones of the soul possess an intensity and penetrating depth of feeling to subdue the soul; and Whitefield, amidst all the thuncredible distance, spoke with the tones of t soul: and his gestures were impelled by the same spontaneous magic influence, that made them, as well as his words, seem part of the soul. According to the common saying, so common that we forget the depth of mean ing it covers up, he threw his soul into them. And vet it is said that Whitefield, when a boy, had been taught to ridicule this way of preaching in others. There was an excellent, familiar, plain minister, named Cole, whose manner would seem to have been in some way so original as to excite notice, but whose method of story-telling drew young he intended to pursue? He said he meant formation, really to ensuare him in his re- to be a minister; but he would take care

> this old gentleman heard him preach, illustrating in his own powerful way the application of his subject by some interesting narrative. "I feel," said he, "that young Whitefield can now tell stories as well as

Some of young Whitefield's stories may have been, indeed, the very same as old not from the mere "lumber-room of the

### From the New York Observer. "NO BEMEDY."

I once saw a man who had the hydrophobia. He had received a slight wound in the and non-essential of a visible and outward hand as he was sporting with a favorite dog. tree, it is enslaving to the mind to regard it. For months he carried the virus in his sys-

He was preparing to set out on a visit to soning. There may be a circumstance, when a beloved sister. She had recently comto refuse a cup of cold water, may bring up- | menced keeping house, and the young man anticipated a great deal of pleasure in seepart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire; inas- ing her under her own roof. The carriage

these, ye did it not to me." O, may my soul He sat down to the breakfast table. His escape the wo, and gain the promise of that mother handed him a cup of coffee. He Preacher on the mountain, who said, in shuddered as he took it. With some diffiwords that hang as the cloud between the Is- culty he brought it to his lips. The attempt raelites and the Egyptians, dark to the latter, to swallow a small portion of its contents. but bright to the former-" Whosoever shall occasioned spasms which nearly suffocated break one of these least commandments, and him. He rose from the table, convinced shall teach men so, he shall be called the that he had within him the elements of a dis-

least in the kingdom of heaven; but whose- ease for which there was no remedyever shall do and teach them, the same shall The disease soon developed itself At Why, simply a difference of opinion in rela- be called great in the kingdom of heaven." his own earnest request, he was confined in tion to church organization. One believes I praise my Maker for having opened my a manner which rendered it impossible for eyes to this one thing, that whatever God him to injure others. I saw him in one of has thought necessary to reveal or to com- his most dreadful paroxysms. Oh, it was mand, it is, for me, necessary to believe and fearful to see a fellow-creature in that condition, and to feel that there was no remedy! But there is a still more dreadful evil for PRAYER-MEETING IN WEST AFRICA.—One which there is no remedy. In 2 Chron. 36: night, some time after we had retired to rest, 16, we read, "But they mocked the messenwe heard a noise in the children's room, gers of God, and despised his words, and which was some distance from our own. We | misused his prophets, until the wrath of the felt anxious to know what our little people | Lord arose against his people, till there was voice of prayer. We continued to listen, may be the paroxysm of agony which may and soon found that these dear little African seize the soul in the hour of dissolution, there children were holding their own prayer- is no remedy. Unspeakable as will be the

[Rev. W. Moister. | arose, till there was no remedy." | [in faint

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE ANTI-SECTARIAN CONVENTION. tion, except the third, which, for its pecu-

ceived into our church fellowship, the only affirm to be impossible. pertinent question is, not whether he agrees or disagrees with us in his faith and practice, nor whether he honors or violates certain a requirement which he does not comprerequirements of Christianity, but simply hend, and the obligation which he does not

last two clauses. We are not to ask concerning the candidate for church member- ed this truth, every well-developed mind ship, whether he honors or violates certain would recognize it. This must apply to requirements of Christianity, but simply every individual to whose intelligence no whether, in our judgment, he is a Christian. law has been applied; for there is no law to Now we are totally unable to comprehend an individual who knows of no law. If God what this does mean, if it does not mean to should to-day issue a command from Heaven, rebudiate the Heaven-sanctioned declaration, and that law remain unapplied to the human "By their fruits ye shall know them." Let intelligence, then most clearly the human us see. The requirements of Christianity, family would be without that law as truly as and the requirements of God, cannot be if it had never issued from God. There otherwise than identical. Since God is the being, then, to the human family, no such author of the Christian scheme, whatever it law, how could the human family transgress requires. He requires. Again, to honor a it? Most clearly they could not. This requirement of God is to obey it; nor can | principle applies in every case. It cannot be it. by any possibility, be honored by man in affirmed, that there is law to any individual, any other way. The union church, then, is unless that law be written on his intelligence. not to inquire whether the candidate obeys | Up to that moment, he is without law; and the requirements of God, but simply whether, if the Bible be true, he is without transgresin its opinion, he be a Christian. The ques- sion also. If this be true, then the proposition of obedience to God being set aside, tion that a man can violate a requirement or the question of Christian character is to be law which he does not comprehend or know. determined irrespective of it. Now this must be false. Let the Bible speak on this honoring of Christian requirements, or obe- point. James 4: 17—" Therefore, to him dience to God, is the very "fruit" by which | that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not the Bible declares that we are to know them, to him it is sin." John 9: 11-" Jesus said that is, their Christian character. But this unto them, If ye were blind, ye should have means of determining Christian character, no sin; but now ye say, We see; therefore the resolution repudiates. Still the charac- your sin remaineth." We are willing to ter is to be determined as a ground of admis- abide the Saviour's own exposition of this sion. Some other criterion than obedience, matter. He affirms, that sin or transgression then, must be assumed. What that criterion of law comes only in consideration of know

tion of every requirement.

as adopted the resolution in question. This now entertained by Christians. Again, its end for which the conversion of thousands of work upon the minds of our dear negro your eternal prison, "The wrath of the Lord as adopted the resolution in question. This now entertained by Christians. Again, its

THE LESSON OF THE PINE.

tion of which the resolution is susceptible. of love for the heathen in the hearts of ing of sinners by the preaching of the gos-Let us examine the sentiment, then, in the Christians, nor yet a friendly communication pel, pertains most intimately to the relations light of reason and revelation. It implies, of Christians with each other; for the Ad- of the church; but all must be sacrificed up in the first place, that a man may violate a dress admits, that "upon this world, which on this strange altar. If so, then this union requirement of God, and not be a sinner; is dead in trespasses and sin, Christians do church would render the answer to the Lord's We have waited with some anxiety the and, in the second place, that he may violate indeed look with pity. To redeem and prayer an absolute impossibility. But what result of the Anti-Sectarian Convention at a requirement of God which he does not bless it, they would not only go into all the a church-or, rather, what an insult to the

a given person of our locality shall be re- which the Bible and universal consciousness which this new sect has made with the other sects. It relates exclusively to the mode of appear by a single example. In the village of Alfred, let there be one hundred Presbyterians, and an equal number of Congregapropose to organize a church for the better advancement of Christ's kingdom. The one set believe, and conscientiously too, that the disciplinary power is lodged alone in the presbytery; the other, as conscientiously, that it is lodged in the congregation; and neither, without a sacrifice of conscience. can yield its mode of discipline. Shall these Christians form one church, or two, supposing this question of discipline to be the only and charitable Anti-sectarian Convention, is the issue between the unionists and others. Now we ask, Is this central idea of modern unionism identical with the union for which Christ prayed in behalf of his disciples?

> truth, we are not left to assumption and conjecture. The kind of union for which Christ prayed is definitely expressed. "That they may be one, even as we are one," is the union prayed for. Now, how was Christ one with his Father? In church organization? Certainly not Then what had the prayer to do with church organization? As united. This oneness most manifestly consisted in a mutual consecration of will to the good of being. It was for this that Christ prayed. This is the sum of all that God requires of his beings. When Christians are mutually consecrated to the glory of God and the good of being, they are most emphatically one, as Christ and his Father are

one. Christ says, "And now I am no more in the world, but these are in the world, and I come to thee. Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one as we are." Here the Saviour most touchingly alludes to his mission on earth, now about to close, and to Convention. It commences by a reference his oneness with the Father during that to the Lord's prayer, "that the world may mission; and in what more glorious sense believe that thou hast sent me," and pro- can oneness be predicated of them than ceeds to state, that "though more than oneness to bless the world? He leaves his eighteen centuries have passed away since disciples in the world, and prays that they it was uttered, the world is still perishing in may also be one in like consecration. Wil unbelief." To the inquiry, "Why remains our union brethren deny, that other churches

in their case than in that of others. As we have already shown, they admit, that "Christians look with pity on the world dead in trespasses and sins," and that "to redeem it they would go into all the world," &c. "And yet," say they, "the Saviour's remedy for the wickedness, wretchedness, and ruin of the world, still remains indispensable!" This is the very remedy. But if the philosophy of this Address be true, all those devoted servants of God, who are laboring in heathen lands for the good of being, would better subserve God's glory, and answer the In the above quotation, two propositions | Saviour's prayer, to come home and sit down are assumed, and each left without any ef- among those whose motto is, "The Christcharge may not appear libelous, let us follow the Address a little farther:-

"No difficulty-no impossibility even-in agreeing upon a pastor, or upon the forms of worship, or aught else pertaining to church relations, can exonerate the Christians of a place from their obligation to assemble together, and recognize each other as fellow church members."

we think to be the most favorable construct ostensible object is not to beget a oneness Now, the blessing of the world, and the say souls.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 20, 1849.

## CONSULT YOUR PASTOR.

13. The kind of obedience, which the the conscience to the will of the pastor, who may be but a wolf in sheep's clothing, whose certainly includes a respectful deference to ed by the prospect of raising fifty bushels of his instructions. He is placed over you, to you counsel in reference to your movements in life, to instruct you in Christian doctrine, and to labor earnestly for your perfection in ject as quickly as possible. He stops not to Christ Jesus. You are, at least, bound to see whether his rule is exercised in accordance with the instructions of the chief Shepherd; and, if it is, your disobedience is dis. privileges, the labors of a faithful minister, obedience to Christ himself. But the relation which you sustain to him, binds you to do something more than merely to comply state of society will be favorable to the culwith such instructions as may, from time to tivation of piety, or against it; he asks not time, be developed in his pulpit ministrations. It binds you to seek his advice. You of infidels—whether his children will be will often be placed in circumstances, to brought under a good moral influence, or which it might not be proper for your pastor to make any public allusion, having a very important bearing, nevertheless, upon dwells; the one great thing that fills his eye your spiritual welfare. The decision to which you come-the course which you resolve to pursue under these circumstancesmay give you a new impulse towards heaven, or exert a blasting influence upon your piety and usefulness. Yet it is of very frequent occurrence, that a Christian makes up his where he is. And is it not his duty to conmind, and consummates all his arrangements, without so much as soliciting an opinion from him whom he pretends to acknowledge as his spiritual adviser.

upon some important business enterprise; why consult his pastor? It is true, his paspecuniary advantage were likely to be realized. Perhaps he is hardly able to manage his own fiscal concerns. But if he possesses that wisdom which fits a pastor for his office, he would be able to tell him whether the business would promote, or hinder, the sal vation of the soul. He would be able to hok into the moral bearings of the enter-prise; and, perhaps, the better abio, rrom the fact that he would have no personal, pecuniary interest in the result. Why not consult him, then? Is growth in grace to be nothing thought of, when it comes into conflict with dollars and cents? Surely, he partners are ungodly men; perhaps your do it with joy and not with grief." connection with them would bring you into such close contact with their principles, as great Sabbath-breaking establishment. Does doubtless dissent. His points were :it not matter, whether such an enterprise is prosecuted, or not? Has your pastor no above the Gentile is perpetual, and that our ing that they are likely to be turned to evil the Lord to be faithful, not worthy to be

Another brother has it in his mind to un- filled. dertake a journey to some distant land, for 3d. That Christ shall personally come to the purpose of improving his fortune. He must be absent from his family for several long months, or years-from the family, whose spiritual and moral welfare he is as much bound to look after, as he is to provide for them a temporal support; he must suffer the loss of Christian society, and of church privileges; he must live, it may be, among and degrading tendency; and all for the certainly the case with the great portion of sake of making money. No higher or holier damage. Had his pastor been consulted, the Bible, those doubts of the correctness of Secret Orders of the present day with those I am attempting to support is true, I may the would have set before him, plainly and gained so much ground in the staid church of former times, that they are not at all the yet present them.

taking. He would have said to him, "Your ercised about it.

good wheat to the acre, or running off lummercantile house whose gains shall be on a injunction is not withdrawn, for obtaining a magnificent scale, he accomplishes his proconsider how it will affect his spiritual condition, and that of his family; he inquires not whether he will be favored with church and sound religious instruction for himself and his children; he knows not whether the whether it will be a society of Christians, or subjected to an influence ten-fold more contaminating than they are where he now is the prospect of gain. Perhaps an interview with his pastor would serve to open the moral and spiritual bearings of the project, so that he would himself view it in a very different light, and, at length, come to the conclusion that it would be better to remain sult him?

A fourth brother, or sister, contemplates marriage. What relation in life is so important? What other relation involves such A brother, for example, is about entering tremendous consequences, for weal or wo, as that which unites two souls together for whether it be an expedition to California in life? But who ever thinks of consulting quest of the shining metal, or a voyage to his pastor in reference to such a connection? India for spices and drugs, or the under- A young brother, who gave abundant promise taking of some kind of business at home, it of usefulness in the cause of Christ, whose matters not. Having settled it, in his mind, attendance upon the ordinances was conthat it will be a lucrative enterprise, he stant, whose prayers were fervent, whose matures his plans for prosecuting it. But exhortations were spiritual, and whose whole his pastor is never consulted, and perhaps deportment was heavenly, has been smitten the first word that he hears of it is that all with one of the "daughters of men," who, the arrangements are consummated. But to say the least, will be no help to his piety. They are united at the altar, and soon the tor is not a business man, and would not be fearful tale is told. His wife has "turned able to tell him whether his calculations of away his heart." A young sister, who committed herself to the watch-care of the church, and to the instructions and counsels of her pastor, has suffered her heart to be filled with admiration of some man of the world, who, notwithstanding all his affection for her cannot relish those pleasures which spring from things unseen. In either case, the connection is formed in violation of God's word prove disastrous. Why was not the pastor consulted? Why was not the advice of "those who are spiritual" sought? Why

was not counsel asked of the Lord? Now it appears to us, that unless a church who has an eye single to the glory of God, can consider the man whom they employ as would rather live upon the borders of starva- their spiritual instructor, competent to advise tion, than engage in business which would them in these, and in a variety of similar bring leanness upon his soul. Such a one, cases, they have no business to employ him we believe, would, before engaging in any as such. If he is not fit for such work, he is important undertaking, lay the matter be- not fit for his office. Yet church members fore his pastor, and ask him whether, in his are continually projecting schemes, forming opinion, it would exert an injurious influence partnerships, and meditating great and imupon his piety. Does he meditate entering portant enterprises, apparently without so into partnership with some one or more in- much as suspecting that these things may tell dividuals for manufacturing, trading, or com- with tremendous power upon their spiritual mercial purposes? A keen-sighted, busi- condition, or that their pastor is at all conness man-a modern speculator-would cerned with them. But if they did not supurge forward the undertaking, as promising pose, when they connected themselves with a speedy attainment of that condition in the church, that these things fell properly which he could say, "Soul, take thine ease, under the supervision of their spiritual guide, eat, drink, and be merry." But the pastor so far as respects their religious bearing, would say, "Beware! you are forming a they committed a sad mistake. "Obey them connection, which, though promising abund- that have the rule over you, and submit ance of wealth, will be hazardous in a spirit- yourselves; for they watch for your souls, as ual point of view." Perhaps the proposed they that must give account, that they may

MILLENARIANISM AMONG THE PRESBYTERIwould be like taking fire into your bosom; ANS.—At a recent meeting of the Old School as if the Order must have originated in a perhaps they are habitual Sabbath-breakers, Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey, Rev. and it may be one of the conditions of the Mr. Imbrie preached a missionary sermon of vailed; yet I am not disposed to think that emoluments of office, because Free Masonry Sabbath, and the house formed will be a majority of his fellow presbyters would

1st. That the preëminence of the Jew business to be concerned about it? Is his missions cannot reach their full success unuses, there has not yet been time enough for all our evangelical enterprises.

2d. That the prophecies of Israel's resto-

the earth, raise the dead saints, and reign

here a thousand years. A correspondent of the "Presbyterian,"

after giving a sketch of the sermon, says :-

"Instances do often occur, in which views repugnant to the settled opinions of the And it appears to me to be a serious error, humility, and impassioned eloquence, as to enable its ministers to listen not only patient. These institutions, that in judging of their that the practical influence of Secret Soheathen, or among semi-barbarians, where ly, but agreeably, for seventy-five minutes, to merits, they only contemplate the subject in the moral influences are all of a polluting their implied defence. This, however, was Mr. Imbrie's hearers, and is to be accounted object does he propose to himself. The first by the fact that his tone, instead of being thing his pastor knows, he is gone; or, if not dogmatic or intrusive, was rather a pathetic whole, as far as they are known, and draw ectually gone, his arrangements are so far supplication to the church to take up the their conclusions therefrom. To this it may perfected, that he cannot alter them without subject, and settle, by a candid scrutiny of be replied, that it is wrong to confound the

A New University.—We learn from the very proper. But though all these organization undertaking will put your own soul in Rochester American, that the Committee of tions may not be identical, still the element of jeopardy, and deprive your family of that nine appointed by the Baptist Educational secrecy is the same every where; and though Norwegians, most of whom have settled in obligation to "obey them that are over you pecuniary advantage of the scheme, and no- It is understood, that the committee have the same. in the Lord." Heb. 13: 17. 1 Thess. 5: thing else was thought of, or, if thought of, marked out two plans—one for the Univerwas made so much of a secondary matter, sity, and one for a Baptist Education Society Apostle enjoins, is not a blind submission of that the conscience failed to be deeply ex- which is to establish and maintain a course A third projects the removal of himself its organization and government from the counsels it would be death to follow; but it and family to some other territory. Charm- Literary Institution. Measures were also taken for the immediate raising and collection of a subscription to the amount of \$150,-000, and for the transfer of the charter of says:admonish you when you do wrong, to give ber at an immense profit, or of establishing a Madison University to Rochester, or, if the new one with the title of "Rochester Uni-

> MUNIFICENT DONATIONS .- John Broomfield, Esq., one of the most wealthy, prominent and influential citizens of Boston, died in that city recently, from a paralytic attack. His age was 70. The Transcript states that in his will Mr. Broomfield made the follow teries of Ceres and Proserpine, celebrated ing munificent donations to different Public at Eleusis, the principal city of Attica, were Institutions:-To the Free Beds of the McLean Asylum \$20,000; to the Boston Female Dispensary, \$10,000; to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$10,000; to the Farm School, \$10,000; to the Asylum for the Blind, \$10,-000; to the town of Newburyport, for charitable purposes, \$10,000; making, in addition to his gift to the Boston Athenæum, the sum of \$138,000. In addition to these amounts, Mr. Broomfield left upwards of \$100,000 to relatives and friends.

versity" from the Regents of the State of

New York.

## SECRET SOCIETIES-No. 4.

Before speaking of the practical influence

of Secret Societies, I will take some farther

notice of the articles of your correspondent

"One of the Initiated." And, as it will be

as much in place here as any where, I will

now say all I wish to on what he has written.

Of his first article I observe, that it seemed

to be a little out of the way, in being so shaped as to carry the intimation, or impression, very strongly, that the Conference had arrayed itself against a Society or Societies morals. When we come down to the Secret The Committee for preparing the new transsign. All which, being assumed without but a history of intrigue, superstition, blaseven an attempt to present adequate proof thereof, your correspondent went on to the use of expressions in regard to the Conference not the most respectful or definite. I therefore introduced my question for the purpose of leading the writer to explain himself many, and one of the most execrable per more fully, so that I might understand him. formation on the subject of Secret Societies, as he seemed to suppose near the close of his second article; though I am thankful, or wish to be always, for information on any Secret Societies" to embrace the Order of the Sons of Temperance. I so understood them. And I suppose the Conference so understood them when it passed the resolution in question. I am glad to find that we are so well agreed on this point, especially as some have denied that the Sons of Temperance are a Secret Society. This must uffice in respect to this part of my subject. Our second proposition, which must now be taken up, is, that the practical influence of Secret Societies is also adverse to Christanity. If this be true, how sad a thing it is, that so many professors are led to join them-In attempting to prove this proposition, I shall not attempt to make out that Secret Societies are, in all respects, practically oppos- had always been 'good citizens,' had suffered ed to Christianity, especially those which have been organized of late years. I am ready to admit, that in all probability some of them were organized with good inten- all classes, that it soon sunk into neglect and tions, and that, to a considerable extent, died away. The Secret Order of St. Tamthey may have done good. I have more favorable opinions in regard to those Secret Societies having the promotion of the cause of Temperance for their object professedly, Indian tribes. The Washington Benevolent than for the Order of Odd Fellows; for there | Society was another secret association, makis, in the very name of this Society, some- ing great pretensions to beuevolence, and corner where clownishness or rowdyism pre- would be useless in seeking the honors and any of these Societies are altogether evil, for had the precedency in power and place; and even thieves, in order to maintain society, must have some regard to virtue and right, to all, and emphatically sustains my position. to discuss the merits of Free Masonry and these later organizations to become suffiancient as well as modern Secret Societies, ciently corrupted, or to afford occasion for then, we are admonished to beware of them; ration and supremacy will be literally ful- their employment for such purposes, in a con- to learn from the evils that have invariably certed and systematic way. But in the pro- flown from them, to shun and oppose them. cess of time, and in the course of human affairs, there cannot, I think, fail to arise con-Societies and their mysteries were despised tingencies or exigencies which will bring out and forsaken; and finally, with all other the evil susceptibilities of these organizations, pagan systems of iniquity, were suppressed." cutty stool, in the Free Church, Taybster. in their full strength—their most comprehensive bearings, and extensive applications. Easton has furnished upon this point, in his letter above referred to. As I think the with most persons who undertake to defend facts thus embodied are sufficient to prove cieties is, and ever must be, adverse to Christview of these recent organizations, connectianity, as it falls even below the common ed with their present operations and developlevel of human virtue, I might safely enough adding any thing farther. But, as I have

same. To a certain extent this caution is

No uninitiated person was permitted to with ness the mysteries of the Society. The first and fundamental law in them all was secrecy press, the, former being afforded at about -a profound secrecy-enjoined often under one-third the cost of the European edition the most dreadful penalties. They seem to have been first invented in Egypt, and from thence spread into Europe and Asia. The California of November 1st contains a letter most noted of these, as you will probably re from Rev. Mr. Wheeler, acknowledging the member, were the Eleusinian. The mys reception of a gold watch and key, presented him by Col. J. D. Stevenson in behalf of held by the heathen devotees in great veneral the regiment lately under his command tion. The 'private transactions' of the as-The key has on it the following inscription: sociation were so strictly guarded, that, if any one ever revealed them, death was the penalty. \* \* \* Those Elensinian mysteries were carried from Eleusis to Rome in as a token of esteem. 1849." The New the reign of the Emperor Adrian, where they York Recorder says that the labors of Mr. were observed with the same ceremonies, and with even greater licentiousness than in Greece. They lasted about 1800 years, and were at last abolished by Theodosius the Great. The Secret Societies which celebrat- church under his care have assumed the reed the mysteries of Isis, so popular in ancient sponsibility of his support. His salary is Italy, and especially in Rome, were also fre-\$10,000 per annum, which the church pay quently prohibited on account of the wickedness and abuse occasioned by them. And remember, it was the mysterious secrecy under which their proceedings were shroud ed, that was one chief cause of the abomina tions practiced among them; for, like other agent of the American Board of Commis-Secret Orders' since, they made at first sioners for Foreign Missions made statement high pretensions to purity and morality. from which it appears that the missionaries The Secret Order, again, of the ancient in Fun-chau have been prospered in their Cabiri and Dionysia, become such sinks of labors. They make a strong appeal for help. Rome were forced to prohibit and destroy A letter from Shanghai speaks in similar centuries, the knowledge of one supreme them as prejudicial to the public peace and terms of the importance of having more help. spiritual Being, the maker of heaven and

Societies of modern days, what do we find

phemy, and wickedness;—not one Secre

venge for the land crushed by the wolf,

pointed out the political design of this secret

association; and yet its only effect was evil.

of the excitement caused by the Secret So-

cieties formed by the officers of the revolu-

tionary army, termed the Order of the 'Cin-

cinnati.' Their whole design, as they avow-

ed, was to keep in remembrance the trying

scenes through which they had passed, and

to strengthen the bands of friendship between

each other. The members of this Society

and called forth so much opposition from

Sons of that Order, with their calmuts, beads,

and buck-tails, had other and more mis-

using the name of Washington to coun-

They soon, however, found that their efforts

this Secret Order also soon dwindled away.

The history of Free Masonry is familiar yet

Odd Fellowship, I shall only occasionally and

briefly refer to them. From the history of

I have thus presented most of what Mr.

Society that ever proved a blessing to mankind. The Jacobin clubs of France corrupted the public morals, and deluged the country with blood; the Vehmic Court, or Secret Tribunal of Westphalia, was a curse to Gerversions of judicial institutions which ever existed. They condemned, in secret session, Not that I sought, in that way, to obtain in- the innocent without a hearing; and, issuing the date of his previous letters and these, their terrible Acht or Bow, delivered over had given occasion for fears that all was the victim to the Freischaffe, who, meeting him, stabbed him on the spot, and left his knife by the corpse to show that it was punishment inflicted by the Vehme. The Car- the Mission and destroyed, it. But from sake) has submitted the following "Bill to subject of importance. However, I am glad bonari, a secret political society in Italy, these letters it appears that the Mission has protect the people of the State from Incento say, that your correspondent's second could boast of vast numbers, and a rapid in been greatly blessed, and that in connection diary Publication through the U. S. Mail." sons.' In the month of March alone, in 1020, no are told that 650,000 now members were admitted. Whole cities and villages a very earnest appeal for help in that field. joined it, and in 1814, the small town of Lancian contained twelve hundred armed members of the Order. Their war-cry, 'Re-

finance, the Emperor of Russia has issued decree that such Jewish citizens and agri-After the suppression of the revolution, in culturists as have been converted to Christi-1821, the Carbonari throughout all Italy and have settled in his Majesty's do- disturb the peace and harmony of the peominions, shall be exempted from the paysuch by the laws. Again, we have all read ment of those debts which they incurred by their settlement, and from paying all the balances of debts previously incurred.

rice.—The agitation which was got up with a view to prevent the increase of mail service in Great Britain on Sunday, proves to and bled in defense of the liberties of the have been in vain, except that it occasioned country; and yet, a secret association com- a little delay in carrying the measure into the Federal Government, the fault will not posed of such men created such jealousy, effect. The original instructions to country postmasters are now in force. Letters arrive in London and are sorted and forwardmany was a dark political conclave, and the ed on Sundays as on other days.

A PRINTER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—Rev. Mr chievous designs than to compliment the Grant, a missionary of the American Board, South Africa, makes an urgent appeal for a missionary printer, and expresses the apprehension that one of the missionaries might tenance their selfish and ambitious schemes. be under the necessity of turning printer. They had but four tracts and books. Others were prepared, which might be published

at least among themselves. And even allow- But as I have been forbidden by the editor Georgia, to prevent the assembling of nehas been introduced into the Legislature of groes for religions worship unless conducted by white persons, and to prevent the licensing negroes as preachers in Putnam Co. I

"THE PULPIT REPORTER," is the title of a semi-monthly sheet, of sixteen royal octavo pages, published by Holbrook, Buckingham & Co., at No. 128 Fulton street, N. Y. Its the grave by Christian natives, some of reports of sermons preached by representaments; whereas, they ought to take into acclose where I am. The danger of being style and tone of the sacred desk at the pretedious might also furnish reason for not sent day. Each number will contain four some other reasons which strongly impress consist of about 400 pages and 100 sermons. upon me the conviction that the proposition The plan is a good one, and the two numbers before us give reason to expect that it

Unitarians in the United States.—The Unitarian Congregational Manual for 1850, estimates the number of Unitarian churches in the United States at 245. Of these 165 are in Massachusetts, leaving 80 for all the other States. Of the 80, 28 are in Maine and New Hampshire, leaving 52 churches for the other 27 States of the Union. EVANGELIZATION OF LONDON, The Con-

gregationalist proposes to erect fifty new chapels in London, as a part of the work devolving on them for its evangelization. Three methods are contemplated to secure the object; wealthy individuals may erect a chapel each; congregations may do the same; and general collections may be taken. IMPORTANT FROM MADAGASCAR. - The

eath of the Queen, known only as a heartless persecutor, is announced! Her course of hostility to Christian missionaries, and of murderous cruelty to her Christian subjects, is at an end. Her son, who succeeds to the throne, is a Christian.

SECRET Societies.—At a recent meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburg, the character and tendency of Secret Societies were discussed, and the following resolution was adopted:-

"That, while Synod are not prepared to affirm that a connection with Secret Societies is necessarily incompatible with membership in the church; yet, in their judgment, these societies have generally an evil tendency, and are not adapted to promote the best interests of any moral reformation; and would, therefore, earnestly recommend to our people to refrain from all connection with such secret associations.'

HEBREW LITERATURE.—The Hebrew benevolent societies had a festival recently in the city of New York. Major Noah read a letter from Daniel Webster, in which that distinguished statesman remarked that he felt, and had ever felt, "respect and sympathy for all that remain of that extraordinary people, who preserved through the darkness and idolatry of so many arth, and the Creator of man i age; and whose canonical writings comprise ation of the Bible were proceeding at the such productions as the books of Moses and rate of thirty verses a day, and expected to the Decalogue, the prophecies of Isaiah, the Psalms of David, the book of Job, and Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple," and that he regarded the Hebrew Scriptures "as the fountain from which we draw all we know of the world around us, and of our own character and destiny, as in-

"INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS" IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- In the Legislature of South Cawith it more than thirty persons have been It was read, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations :-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any Postmaster within the State of South Carolina, shall knowingly deliver to any person or persons any written or printed paper, ple of this State, in relation to the Slave poppulation thereof, such Postmaster shall, on conviction by indictment, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, and pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dol-

The Columbia Telegraph publishes this bill with the following endorsement:-

"It is not a whit too strong for the purpose intended, and we hope that it may be adoptbe ours, for forbearance with us has long since ceased to be a virtue."

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY. -- Mrs. Freeman, wife of Rev. John E. Freeman, died at Allahabad, Northern India, Aug. 8, aged 34. She was a native of Newark, N. J., daughter of Isaac M. Beach, deceased. She went to India in 1838.

"Ten years' residence in the debilitating climate of India had begun to weaken her strength in the way, and for the last few months she had been quite feeble. Still no one supposed that the sorrowful hour was so near at hand. On the morning of the very day she died, she rode several miles, came back cheerful and happy, and retired to rest only a little before the usual time. But her days were ended; she was taken suddenly, and left the world so calmly and quietly, that those sitting by could scarcely believe she was gone.

"Her death occurred on the evening of will probably be applied to the whole State. the weekly missionary meeting, and all were present to watch this beloved sister's de-Discipline of the Free Church of Scot- parture. It was a touching scene; a little group of Christian missionaries assembled in a heathen land, to close the eyes of one with whom they had often taken sweet counsel, and gone to the house of God in company! No wonder if the place became a Bochim.

"On Friday the corpse was conveyed to the church, when Mr. Owen preached from the text: 'Blessed are the dead that die in whom she herself had instructed in the Boy's Orphan School. 'For a moment,' says the afflicted husband, 'I almost forgot my sorrows at such a sight, and felt that it was worth dying in India to enjoy. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

Letters from Mr. and Mrs. Judson, the devoted Baptist missionaries, say that both are in excellent spirits and in good health. will be well and faithfully executed. Terms, the prospect of a useful life to come amid scenes of labor and great interest.

THE BIBLE AMONG NORWEGIANS.—There counsel and religious training, which, as a Convention which met in Albany in Octo- variously compounded with other elements, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois. Some two Christian, you are bound to give them." ber last, to take measures for founding a in somewhat diverse incorporations, it must or three years since the attention of the You have connected yourself with the But the pastor was not consulted; he was University in the city of Rochester, have just be subject to the same objections, in itself Managers of the American Bible Society church of God, and have thus come under not capable of telling what would be the concluded the labors of their first, session. considered, for its tendencies must ever be was called to the importance of publishing an edition of Norwegian Scriptures at the The following brief history of Secret So. Bible-house. Prior to this, Bibles and Tescieties I collect from the second letter of the taments in this language had been imported Rev. Wm. Easton, of Smyrna, Pa., to the Rev. from Europe; but their cost was so great as of Theological Instruction entirely distinct in W. R. DeWitt, D. D., of Harrisburg, condito prevent their general circulation. It was, tained in a discussion carried on between therefore, resolved to publish an edition of those gentlemen, and published at Philadel the Norwegian Bible with the English version phia by T. R. Simpson, in 1847. Mr. Easton in parallel columns; thus, in addition to the primary object, facilitating the progress of "These Secret moral and religious Sol such as wished to become acquainted with cieties, as they were called, were common the language of their adopted country. Both amongst the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, the whole Bible and the New Testament by itself were some time singe issued from the A PREACHER IN CALIFORNIA. - The Alta

> " Presented to Rev. O. C. Wheeler, by the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, Wheeler in California are highly appreciated, and that he is doing good service in the cause of truth. It is understood that the Missionary Prospects in China.—At the recently Monthly Concert in Boston, an

be able to finish the translation by the au-THE MENDI MISSION.—The American Missionary publishes interesting letters from Mr. Thompson, of the Mendi Mission. The telligent, moral and responsible beings." fact that almost a year had elapsed between ost—that in the madness of war, some of rolina, Mr. Moses (not a very good reprethe chiefs had precipitated themselves on sentative, we should think, of his meek name-

hopefully converted. Mr. Thompson makes PROSELYTING THE JEWS. In consequence of a representation made by the Minister of

SUNDAY LABOR IN THE BRITISH POST OF-

NEGRO CHRISTIANS IN GEORPIA.—A bil

In proportion as the light of the Gospel LAND.—The Aberdeen Journal says that on spread over the world, these ancient Secret Sunday week two repentant sinners, a man and a woman, stood in sackcloth, on the

tives of the different denominations, and to sermons, so that a volume of the work will

\$2,00 per annum.

A Member of the Conference.

States.—The ial for 1850, ian churches Hithese 165 o for all the re in Maine

The Confifty new he work deangelization. ted to secure may erect a may do the

SCAR — The as a heart-Her course aries, and of tian subjects cceeds to the

ittsburg, the et Societies g resolution. prepared to et Societies

membership ment, these l tendençy, the best inand would. to our peon with such debrew be-

eings." IN SOUTH South Caood repreneek name-"Bill to n Incen-S. Mail."

House of r in Genethe same. this Act. of South ted paper, culated to the peo-Slave popshall, on nths, and

n with will not has long ged 34.

52 churches

nay be taken.

oah read a d that he 80 many Hebrew which we round us

Committee

recently in which that and symthat extraed through ie supreme ieaven and his own imza comprise Moses and f the tem-

ent meeting

tiny, as in-

shes this

upon the rights of the South. [Applause.] Mr. Duer rose to explain, but

bers.] Thirty-five millions have been drawn to be expended there, and not one dollar goes into the coffers of the South. Without hesitation, Mr. Tooms remarked, that he was in favor of disunion if this state of things con-The second week of the first session of the tinued. Let the South alone; give them their 31st Congress closed without the organizaportion of the territory; let the District of tion of the House. Slavery makes the Columbia alone. Only then will there be trouble. There are three parties - the peace in the country. And until that was done, he trusted that discord would reign-Whigs and the Democrats, of whom neither has a clear majority, and the Free Soilers,

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

ferences for the sake of electing a Speaker

the first eight days; and Mr. Cobb, of Ala-

their parties to take up new ones. The

Democrats took Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana,

and on Wednesday last, at one ballot, he re-

ceived 112 votes, lacking only two of an elec-

tion. Just at that juncture a discussion

which it came to light, that Mr. Brown,

while he was represented as favoring south-

ern views, had at the same time pledged

himself to the Free Soilers, that if elected

he would organize the three important com-

mittees, on the District of Columbia, on the

Territories, and on the Judiciary, so as to

satisfy them; and, farther, that he was op-

posed to the extension of slavery, and in fa-

vor of its prohibition by Congress from any

territory within its jurisdiction. Of course

this discovery created a commotion among

the southern members, who declared that

Numerous plans were subsequently pro-

posed to secure the organization of the

House. One was to take the appointment

of the important committees above named

from the Speaker, and give it to the House,

so that his views of slavery would not be a

The following account of a scene in the

Mr. Duer said that they had voted eight

or nine days. No party was in the majority,

and it was certain that no Speaker could be

two parties. The proposition with this view

failed yesterday; it failed to-day; members

were forced, therefore, to abandon the at-

tempt to organize, or resort to the only mode

by which the Speaker could be elected.

The gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Brown,)

called on the Whigs to make an uncondition-

al surrender. As for himself, he would vote

for any body but a disunionist to occupy that

chair. [A voice: "There is no such person in the House."] He thought so. [A

Mr. Duer pointed toward Mr. Meade, who

Mr. Meade was understood to say: "If

Mr. Duer instantly retorted: "You are a

Immediately Mr. Meade made an attempt

to reach Mr. Duer, but he was restrained by

the interposition of gentlemen. The parties

were not more than four feet apart, when

members rushed between them. There were

cries of "a fight," "a fight," when the Ser-

geant-at-Arms hurried down, with his mace

of office in hand, and cries of "order," "or-

der." were raised. The members mounted

the side-screen, when Mr. Meade beckoned

to Mr. Duer to follow him to the rotunda.

ment excited a fear that the sound proceed-

ed from one of the two members, but there

was no personal collision. The spectators

on the floor and above looked on with in-

in his seat, all was confusion. Motions were

made to adjourn, but in a few minutes com-

parative quiet was produced. \* \* \*

Mr. Toombs considered the reason why the

House had not been organized was, that it

was ruled by sectional feelings. The gen-

tleman from New York, (Mr. Duer,) had

from any section of the country; he would

vote for a Whig, for a Democrat, for a Free

Soiler; but never for a disunionist. Now,

sir. said Mr. T., I am not afraid to declare,

in the presence of this House, in the pres-

to slavery, be carried into effect by the

House, then that disunion is at hand. [Ap-

plause. They who attempt these aggres-

sions on the South were bringing that very

disunion upon us, and the curses of Heaven

and sacred presence of my God I declare,

you charge me with being a disunionist, the

was standing in a crowd of gentlemen in the

member: "Where is he?"]

assertion is false."

House on Thursday, will give our readers

public servants at Washington :--

support Mr. Brown.

ganization of the House.

who hold the balance of power. Southern members, of either party, will not vote for a members will not give up their party pre- or, that they were advancing doctrines which would lead to disunion. The threats of the gentlemen are idle. The people of the North for home. who is known to opposed to Slavery. Hence won't be frightened by them. The majority the attempts to elect a Speaker have thus far of the people of this country are in favor of people the right to govern.

bama, was the favorite candidate of the Demclined longer to stand as candidates, leaving interpretation of the Constitution.

Mr. Baker repeated that the majority of the people of this Union, through their Representatives, had the power, under the Constitution, to make all laws for the government of the territories, which were the proparose relative to slavery, in the course of threats of disunion, if the principles entertained by the majority of the people were carried out by their Representatives in Congress, they amounted to nothing.

Mr. Wallace.-We'll teach you.

Mr. Baker.—How are you to teach us? Mr. Wallace.-Let slavery be abolished in this District, or the South excluded from the territories, and we will show you that we mean what we say.

Mr. Baker still did not believe the Union would be dissolved. Nor did the invocation of the name of God to the declaration induce him for a moment to believe that the Union could be dissolved for such a cause. that the hand would ever be raised with power sufficient to destroy this Union.

Mr. Stephens of Ga., was sorry to say that he and the people of the section of counan idea how things are being done by the hand, it is as well now as hereafter.

believe the South would dissolve the Union. his form large and erect, near six feet in He felt a blush of shame that any one should height, weighing about 200, and well proelected only by an arrangement between the believe that the South deserved such a re. portioned, with the exception of some cor-Resolved, That the Union be dissolved. Thus the South would show to the North that we are in earnest. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are ready

to vote for it. [A voice: "And Virginia."] Mr. Hilliard would tell gentlemen, calmly and deliberately, that there never was such a feeling on this subject at the South as exists now. I tell gentlemen, that if they pass the Wilmot Proviso, the best friends of this Union must part. It was no part of his purpose to calculate the value of the Union; that could not be conceived. But once let it be dissolved, and when and how can it be bound together again? He would say to gentlemen from the North and South, that f the Wilmot Proviso be passed by both Houses of Congress, then this Union must

The Senate, on the 15th, passed a resolution informing the President that they were will see, of course, that they must live mainprepared to receive any executive business he might have to communicate. The House entered upon the present week with a bet-A boy crying out in the gallery, for a mo- ter prospect of speedy organization.]

THE BOSTON MURDER.—The Coroner's Jury, called to investigate the cause of the tense anxiety, and there was not a member | death of the body found in the Medical College at Boston, on the 30th day of November, have made their verdict public. They chant should do business unless he paid a agree that the parts of a body found at the Medical College are the the remains of Dr. Geo. Parkman; "that he was killed in lowed to take cargo unless she had dissaid College building by a blow or blows, charged her cargo at that port. The export ning between Baltimore and Charleston, for told the House that he would vote for a man wound or wounds, inflicted upon him with duty on Coffee and Logwood was \$50, their line from this city to Chagres. They some instrument or weapon to the Jurors unknown, and by means not yet known to He has fixed a price on all goods imported. said Jurors; and that said blow or blows, and exported. He was raising an army to wound or wounds, were inflicted upon him, march against the Spanish part of the Island. ence of the country, and in the presence of and said means were used, by the hands of my God, that if the views and sentiments | Doctor John W. Webster, by whom he was entertained by that gentleman, in relation killed."

THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY. Our readers have already been informed, that several the borders with the whole Haytien army on Assembly room. Prices ranged from \$875 tinues to decline, and it is next to impossible Climate, Growth, &c., of our own Country; and the this city, by the steamer Oregon on the ing been detained on account of a lamenta- About 200 of the ton were present, and the would fall, with all their force, upon those Pacific side, and the Empire City on this who were the causes of it. In the solemn side, were robbed on the way of about \$10,sisted in, then the Union is dissolved. [Ap-000, and that \$3,000 was offered for the ap- French and English inhabitants. prehension and conviction of the thieves, plause. And as long as I have the physical and \$1,000 for the recovery of the gold. Officer A. M. C. Smith, of this city, at once merce (of Port au Prince,) of Nov. 11. constrength, I will have the moral courage, to set about discovering the thieves, and last week arrested Chas. R. Churchill, clerk, and John McDonald, third mate, of the Oregon, East, as having filled the measure of Iniquistand here and prevent further aggressions Mr. Toombs continued. He said that South both of whom came on to New York by the ty. Organized as pirates, he says, they traerners had been charged with every crime vessel which brought the boxes. The gold verse our seas, perpetrating crimes of savage erners had been charged with every crime in the catalogue, and taunted about the sin dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity. In front of Aux Cayes, they sure dust, or its value in cash, has been recover-barbarity and the barbarity and the barbarity a slaves into the territories, he would ask the robber, and is required to find bail in \$20,- children. These alledged outrages are the venting all Sunday desecration by upnsmen of the South what they wanted with or- 000. McDonald is supposed to be an ac- probable pretext for the new movement cessary traveling, or in any other way violat-

## EXPERIENCE IN THE GOLD REGION

An intelligent young friend who has just ence in brief but emphatic language. After sideration the demand for, and the practical a wearisome voyage round the Cape, he reached San Francisco, and left immediately for the "diggings." There he was sick nearly three months. His tent was in the midst of dry sand-heaps, with the thermom-Mr. Baker explained his views upon the were exhausted with the hard labor, and sufquestion. He denied that the people of the fering from blistered hands; others were go. such an institution, and to make such at road at Geneva, forming a direct and speedy North, by holding and advocating the prin- ing about with their arms in slings from the rangements for carrying out the design as communication, at all seasons of the year, Speaker of whose soundness on the subject ciples of the Wilmot Proviso, could be just-same cause. Finding his recovery doubtful, they may deem proper. of slavery they have any doubt. Northern ly charged with being opposed to the Union, if he remained at the mines, after paying his nurse \$500, and his physician \$700 more, he was able to reach San Francisco and embark

Just before he left that place, two young proved fruitless. Mr. Winthrop, of Massa- free territories, and are opposed to the ex- York, and whom he had often seen in fachusetts, was the candidate of the Whigs for tension of slavery; and the Constitution of shionable costume on Broadway, accosted the country guaranties to the majority of the him. Their rough exterior had so disguised them, that they were not recognized. One Mr. Hilliard protested against such doc- of them was driving an ox-team at \$200 per ocrats. At length both these individuals decarrying brick on a board strapped around his neck, as a tender to some masons. With scarcely an exception, the gold-hunters were all anxious to return. Pride prevented some, want of means many others. Some of them congratulated him that he had such a good there were so many members of the Greek erty of the whole Union. As regards the excuse for returning. They would willingly Church in this city as to require a provision expectations. Jour. of Com.

## THE HAYTIEN EMPEROR AND ARMY.

From a Letter in the Journal of Commerce. The present Emperor, Faustin Soulouque, or, as he is officially known, "His Majesty, Faustin 1st," like some other rulers in some House who thought/in his heart, or his head, served for some time as General. He has the tragedy that ultimately produced so

cepted, and the week closed without any marks of his colleague, (Mr. Toombs,) and Life Guards on horseback, preceded by tems. progress having been made towards the or- every sentiment uttered by him met with cavalry music, and passed through the prinhis hearty concurrence. Do gentlemen, by cipal streets of the city, uncovering his uttering pæans to the Union, think it can be head, and dispensing freely his bows and his preserved? If so, they are mistaken. If smiles to the crowds as he rode rapidly past the day of the dissolution of this Union is at them. He was dressed in full military uniform of a very rich character; the entire Mr. Colcock had listened to the gentle- front of his coat, as well as other parts of his man from Illinois, (Mr. Baker.) That gen- dress, being overlaid with heavy golden tleman had said that the North would not trimmings. His age is a little above fifty, proach. He wished to say, in a few words | pulency. His horsemanship is of the most -let this Congress pass a bill to abolish | perfect character. This attracts the atten-Slavery in the District of Columbia, or pass tion of all foreigners, and their universal rethe Wilmot Proviso, and he pledged himself mark is, that in this respect he is rarely

> The following are the statistics of the Fé. army: 5 regiments of guards; 4 do. artillery; 4 do. gendarmes (country police;) 3 do. heavy horse; 33 do. infantry. These, as I learned from a reliable source, shortly numbered between 16,000 and 17,000 effective men, though you would be told that it numbered 25,000 or 30,000 men. In the present campaign, the order of the Emperor | Legal Advocates—a lawyer to every 260 of is to march with 22,000, and he will doubt- the population. less have the full number, as he has almost unlimited power for increasing the military The soldiers receive a certain amount of clothing, and four Haytien dollars a month, with an allowance of \$1 a week for rations; making the entire sum of their pay and provisions \$8; or about 64 cents a month. You ly upon bananas, plantains, and other fruits which they get for a pittance. Their navy is very small-their principal dependence the well-known it inerant missionary of Maine, evidently being in their land force.

Cape Haytien, the Tribune has been fur- for one of his years. nished with the following items, The Emperor of Hayti had issued an edict, to take effect on the 5th inst. that no foreign merlicense of \$1,800, Spanish, per year, in place of \$900 as heretofore; or any foreign clerk unless he paid \$1,000. No vessel was aland in the same ratio on all merchandize. Business very dull.

By brig Jane and Eliza, Capt. Morton, 26 days from Port au Prince, we hear that the war with the Republic of St. Domingo has been revived, and that His Serene Highness Emperor Faustin, the First, was to march to was a great sale of India Shawls at Niblo's der by the joint assistance of the American, -nearly \$100 per shawl on the average.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.—The Fueille du Comganization & [Applause from southern mem- complice, and his bail is fixed at \$3,000. against the Spanish part of the island. ng the order of the day.

Another Baptist Theological Seminary PROPOSED.—At a Convention assembled at returned from California, gives his experi. Peoria, Ill., Nov. 7th, "to take into con

> Institution in that State," it was-Resolved, That this meeting regard the es-

Abolition State Convention.—The Sy racuse Liberty Party Paper contains a call for a " Mass Convention of the Abolitionists of the State," to be held in that city on the speaking tubes, laid under ground, and to Sch. Greenman, Berlin, Wendel Phillips, Gerrit Smith, W. L. Chap lin, Samuel R. Ward, H. H. Garnet, &c. are announced as speakers. The Liberty Party Paper hopes "that ALL the Abolition ists of the State of New York, whether they Party, or Garrisonians," will attend.

restion having been made in the papers tha exchange their health for his debility, if they of a place for public worship, a correspond in the projected Constitution of Kentucky could only reach their homes again. Disap- ent of the Express gives the information that pointment and dejection were common a priest of that church has lately arrived Scarcely one had realized even moderate here, and that he can be found on applicate tion at the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Rooms, 2 Park Place.

## SUMMARY.

The death of Hon. Jeffrey Chipman, or other places, had previously to his present the 18th ult., at Kalamazoo, Michigan, at the election been unknown to fame save as a age of 60, is announced. He was a native be endowed to the amount of \$60,000, in military chieftain. His first connection with of Rutland, Vt., but for a good many years the army was in the capacity of a servant to was a resident of Canandaigua. He was sum, \$35,000 has been already subscribed. a distinguished General. Since that time, the magistrate before whom Morgan was ar-Despite the solemn appeal to the name of an early period of his life, he has been con- raigned on a charge of larceny, and commit they had been deceived, and could no longer God made by the gentlemen from Georgia, stantly in the "service," and has gone up ted to Ontario jail, from which he was taken he did not believe there was a man in the through the various grades, until he had and carried off. This was the first act in ever been regarded as a man of moderate much excitement. In all the "Morgan abilities and acquirements, but of undoubted trials," J. Chipman was the first witness Presbyterian Church, on St. John's Island,

My first view of him was as he was riding | In a recent suit against Henry O'Reilly try which he represented, now considered through the city, as his custom is on every for an infringement of the Morse telegraph W. was a graduate of Brown University. the day when that compact was to be rend. Sunday morning, after having reviewed the patent, before the U. S. District Court at He received his theological education at the at White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New ed was near at hand. The aggressions army. His color is the most thorough which had been made upon the South had "coal" black: but his nose, lips, &c., are that the Morse patent was pull and void in from 1817 to 1820. matter of so much importance, and the elec- which had been made upon the South had "coal" black; but his nose, lips, &c., are that the Morse patent was null and void, in from 1817 to 1820. tion would not be influenced so much by sec- met with forbearance, and still they were more European than one would expect from consequence of illegal specifications; and for tional feeling. Another, and the most feasi- now told that aggressions was to go still far- his color. From his forehead to the top of other reasons. If this decision is sustained

An interesting statistical article in the dead. Boston Transcript states that the amount of sales of poultry in one market in that city, says, that during the course of fifteen years, whole city of Boston, for the same year, was that State. over one million of dollars! The amount of sales of eggs for the whole city of Boston, for the same year, was a fraction short of a million of dollars.

The Santa Fé Indians are committing frequent depredations. A party of 36 Califoremigrants were recently killed by the Indians near the Copper Mine. Troops to introduce a resolution in these words: equaled. He usually rides to the "Bureau from El Paso had proceeded against the of the Port," the custom house, and through enemy. Three Mexicans were killed at E1 42,855. The number of electors in this popsome of the streets of the city, attended by Paso on the 10th of October. Several per-ulation is stated at 25,393. a few of his guards, twice during the week. sons had also lately been killed near Santa

> There are in Montreal three colleges, a medical college, twenty convents and academies, four banks, the aggregate of whose capital is \$9,870,000—besides two bank after my arrival here, a few weeks since, agencies, eifiht or ten bookstores, twelve or fifteen priniing-offices, sixty-four physicians. seventeen licensed anothecaries, stxty-one notaries, and one hundred and seventy-two

Hon James H. Duncan, of Providence, R. houses near at hand. I., whose wife is a neice of the late Cyrus Dr. Dick, the philosopher, after a literary Butler, Esq., and principal legatee of his career of seventy-two years, has been reducgreat estate, has given \$10,000 to the ed to a state little above positive destitution. Atheneum is that city. The Atheneum is For some time, his total income did not exalready flourishing, having a beautiful stone ceed \$200 a year. building and large library-supporting a librarian, and is open daily.

Rev. Jotham Sewall, or Father Sewall is the oldest congregational minister in that State. He completes 90 years next New FROM HAYTI.—By Capt. McIntire of the Year's. His residence is Chesterville, Me., schr. Enterprise, arrived at New York from and he is now enjoying remarkable health,

> The Boston Water Works thus far have cost the city near four millions of dollars. When East Boston is fully supplied from the same source, the entire expense will be some four millions and a half.

Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall have chartered the steamer Republic, formerly run- hydrophobia. Haytien money, instead of \$5 as heretofore; pay \$60,000 per annum, and insurance, for

> The office of John McKeon, District At torney for New York, was entered by false keys one night last week, and nearly every indictment and paper of importance carried Mission, arrived in Boston recently. off. The Mayor offers a reward of \$500 for the detection of the robbers. In New York, one day last week, there

boxes of gold, sent from San Francisco to the morning of the 16th Nov., Sunday, hav- down to \$15 each, for the splendid wares. for him to survive much longer. ble fire which occurred on the night of competition was spirited. The whole number Tuesday the 14th, which was barely got un- sold was 185, and the cash received \$17,785 Rev. Dr. Nerses Lazarin, a distinguished

Roman Catholic clergyman, belonging to the 2 75 a 2 8 . Indian Meal 3 00. Armenian community of Constantinople, has Grain—Canadian Wheat 105; Genesee 1 25. Corn recently arrived in New York, on a mission 54 a 60c. Rye 60c. Oats 43c. for River, 45 for Canal. Armenian community of Constantinople, has of benevolence in behalf of his countrymen. His object is to obtain funds for the establishment of schools and asylums in the Armenian nation, from whose chiefs he has a

The N. O. Delta, of Ded. 4, says that on Saturday a tornado passed over the planta-Saturday a tornado passed over the planta-tion of Madame Panis, in the Parish of St. Lewis, John Whitford, H. W. Stillman, S. F. Blood, Charles, whereby the sugar house was leveled to the ground, killing the engineer and bility of establishing a Baptist Theological 15 negroes, and destroying a large quantity

The Erie Railroad is now open to Corntablishment of a Theological Institution in ing, three hundred miles from New York, at eter at an average of 112 deg. during the this State, as necessary and practicable, and which point it connects with the steamboats day. Many of the amateur gold-diggers that a committee of five be appointed to on Seneca Lake, whose waters never freeze, P. M. Barber, between New York and Buffalo.

We are told by the Washington Republic, that a New Yorker proposes to connect the A. D. Bond, Whitewater, Wis. President's House and the Capitol, and the T B. Stillman, New York, several Departments, with gutta percha 15th of January. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, guarantee that ordinary conversation can be Amos Green, carried on between these remote points with W. C. Millard, Scio, as much fidelity as if the different parties were in the same room.

There is a general short cop of apples in all parts of the country. Even the great Geo. B. Utter acknowledges the receipt of the followbe Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, Liberty Wabash Valley has failed to afford its wonted world-wide supply. In all of the counties of New York, that we have visited, there Sch. Whitford, Almond, is one universal complaint of no fruit. Mas- Rob't Burdick, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 - " 5 " 52 sachusetts and Connecticut we find in the same condition.

A movement is on foot to insert a clayse against the admission of ministers of the Gospel to seats in the Legislature.

propose to establish a College and Theological Seminary in Worcester, Mass. The second prize of the Paris College o

It is said that the Christian denomination

Pharmacy, has been won, this year, by young Turk of the Egyptian Institution. Oglethorpe University, in Georgia, is to

the establishment of scholarships. Of this The Prophet Snow has at length been

caged in the Alms House at Flatbush, hav-

ing been taken thither by officer Whitehall a few days ago, as a confirmed lunatic. Rev Elisha White, pastor of the (N.S. in the vicinity of Charleston, S.C. was killed by a fall from his horse on the 20th ult. Mr.

William Tipton, one of the early pioneers tional feeling. Another, and the most feasible one, was to elect by ballot, instead of

Was to elect by ballot, instead of

Was to elect by ballot, instead of

Water Gap, Strondsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Dalethere will submit to account to the rode a

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, to Delaware
there will be no farther hindrance to unlimitage of 97 years. He entered the service in

Water Gap, Strondsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Dalewas to elect by ballot, instead of

Water Gap, Strondsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Dalewas to elect by ballot, instead of

Water Gap, Strondsburg, Bartonsville, Stanhope, Dalewas to elect by ballot, instead of the service in ville, Bucktown, Lackawana, Iron Works, &c. ceived. We will submit to aggression upon grey horse—very good for this country—was ited competition in telegraphing, as there is 1776, under Capt. Langdon, and was at the our rights no longer. He had heard the re- accompanied by a hundred or more of his none now between the Morse and Bain system siege of Savannah, where he was severely wounded, and left on the field all night as

> The Paris Texas Times, of the 9th ult. for the year 1848, was six hundred and there has never been witnessed so general and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York seventy-four thousand and twenty-three dollars. seventy-four thousand and twenty-three dol- and complete a failure in the crops as pre- daily, Sund-ys excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, lars. The amount of poultry sales for the vails throughout the northern counties of at 4 cyclock P. M., and Stonington at 8 cyclock P. M. lars. The amount of poultry sales for the vails throughout the northern counties of

Grove" and "Rose Washington," for a purse of \$500, near Frederick, Md., Mr. George W. Cook, who belonged somewhere in the North, was thrown from his horse, and received injuries from which he died.

The State Census shows a white population of 115,591, and a colored nopulation of

Among the nobility called into existence by Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti, are two or three colored gentlemen who figured as barbers or cooks in this city not long ago.

Licenses to sell intoxicating drinks are granted in but four towns in Rhode Island, this year, viz: Smithfield, Boster, West Greenwich, and Cranston.

At a late fire in Cincinnati one of the engines threw blood instead of water upon the

A scheme is being organized in Liverpool of trade with Africa. Capital \$500,000 in 2,000 shares. An anti-state church movement is gaining round in England. Lectures have been

delivered, and public meetings held, in the A Catholic priest and monk in Galveston Texas, has renounced Popely and united

A small gray plant, Jound in mossy situaions, and popularly known as the "flower

Wood is now hardned by a new process, so

The diameter of the earth is the pocket Rev. William H. Stelle, of the Borneo

A man at Port Richmond, Pa., is walking 700 miles in 700 hours.

New York Markets-Dec. 17. Ashes-Pots \$6 62 a 6 69; Pearls 6 31 a 6 37. Flour and Meal-Canadian Flour 4 69 a 4 76; State and Michigan 4 56 a 4 81; Genesee 5 18. Rye Flour

Barley 58c. Provisions—Mess Pork has advanced \$1 per bbl., and sells at 12 50 a 13 00; prime 8 75. Beef 6 00 s 9 00. Butter 10 a 17c. for State. Cheese 6 a 7c.

For thod art good and wie! Let every anxious thought be still, Nor one faint murmur rise.

Wm. M. Fahnestock, Wm. C. Kenyon (all right-sent

## RECEIPTS

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following Luke Crandall L. A. Crandall, Rockville, R. I. Wm. Lawton, W. Winfield, 2 00 . & J. Witter, Unadilla Forks, BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

R. C. Bond, Whitewater, Wis. 5 00

## Ladies' Fair.

The Ladies of Clarkville and vicinity will hold Fair at the Brookfield and Glarkville Baptist Meeting-P. M., and continuing through the afternoon and evening. The proceeds of the Fair to be appropriated to the furnishing of said house. All persons friendly to the object are invited to attend. DEC. 3, 1849.

New-York, Elizabethtown, Somerville, Easton. MENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—WIN-U TER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Thursday. November 1, 1849. The extension of the Railroad from omerville to White House (10 miles) is open for travel. reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road and Easton to 25 miles. This line leaves New York by steamboat RED JACKET, Pier No. 1 North River, and from foot of Cortland-st. at 9 A. M. and 44 o'clock P. M. By steamboat, Pier No. 1 North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, will leave White M. and 1 50m. P. M ; Somerville at 5 A. M. (freight) A. M (freight) at 7 A. M. and 21 P. M.; Plainfield at 53 A. M. (freight) at 7 25m. A. M. and 2 40m. P. M.; Westfield at 61 A. M. (freight) 71 A. M. and 3 P. M.: lizabethtown at 7 A. M. (freight) at 81 A. M. and 121

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars anon, Clinton, Bricktown, Jugtown, New Germantov

Mail Line between Boston and New York. DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN BOS R AND NEW YORK via Stonington and cars or dence. Inland route, without ferry, chenged of cars or baggage! The new steamer C. Vant. William H. Fra-Joel Stone, and COMMODOP: Vapt. William H. Fra-zee, in connection with a Stonington and Providence or reon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. These steamers were built expressly for the route, and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of At a trial of speed between "Forrest Long Island Sound. The accommodations for passen gers are commodious and comfortable—the officers capable and experienced. The route being the shortest and most direct between Boston and New York, pass ing lines of steamboats and railroads running to various points from those cities. The C. VANDERBILT will eave 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.

## Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S. E., of Edinburgh the celebrated author of the "BOOK OF THE FARM," and PROF. NORTON, of Yale College, New Haven, are preparing for the Press, a Book to be entitled, AGRICULTURE-SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

It will embrace every subject of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both Theoretical and Practical. "Science, in as far as it has, flames, drawing its supply from hog slaughter | operation as it occurs in the course of the seasons." The work will be arranged under four distinct heads, representing the seasons, beginning with Winter and ending with Autumn. The following are among the subjects to be treated of in the first and second seasons, including

Initiation.—On the best of the existing Methods for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Practical Husbandry; the Difficulties to be encountered in learning practical husbandry, and on the Means of overcoming them; the different kinds of farming; the persons required to conto constitute a company for the promotion duct and execute the labor of the farm; the branches of science most applicable to Agriculture: the Institutions of Education best suited to Agricultural science; the evils attending the neglect of landowners and others to learn Practical Agriculture; on observing the details and recording the facts of farming by the Agricultural

PRACTICE-WINTER.-On the treatment of farmhorses in Winter; the treatment of the farmer's saddle the treatment of fowls; the rationale of the feeding o animals; on the accommodation of the grain crops in with the Methodist Episcopal Church in that the steading; threshing and winnowing of grain; on the construction of liquid-manure tanks and carts; sea-weed as manure; on gaulting or claying the soil.

PRACTICE—Spring.—Summary of the field operations, and of the weather in Spring; on the advantages of moss, has proved efficacious in curing of having field-work always in a state of forwa dness; on the calving of cows; the milking of cows; the rearing of calves. On the sowing of spring wheat; on drilling up the land; on the sowing of beans, and peas. as to be used for flooring, and to resemble and tares. On the transplanting of turnip bulbs for producing seed. On the rolling of land. On the sowing of oats, lucerne, and sainfoin. On the lambing of ewes. On cross-ploughing land, and ribbing land for the seed furrow. On the sowing of grass-seeds and barley. On the turning of danghills. On the planting of potatoes, On paring and baring the surface. On the farrowing of

sows; the hatching of fowls, &c. The Work will also embrace many important operations not included in the ordinary routine of farm such as "Judging of Land," "Stocking of a Farm," The health of Hon. George McDuffie coninvested dealing and a successing of Land, Stocking of Land,

"Improvement of the Soil," &c., &c.

The contributions by Prof. Norton will add greatly to the value of the book, by adapting it to the Soil,

united labors of two such distinguished men will make this work one of the most complete and valuable to the American farmer, ever issued from the press. The work will be comprised in about 18 Nos. of 80

pages each, with a steel engraving in every number; besides which it will contain more than 600 wood enbesides which it will contain more than 600 wood engravings, in the highest style of the art. It will be handsomely printed on fine paper, and sold at 25 centers number, or \$4 in advance for the eighteen numbers. The First Number will be issued in the month of January, and the work will be completed in about onf year. The first volume, written by Mr. Stephens, ie already published in Edinburgh, and the Americans edition will be printed from the stereotype plates im-

ported for that purpose.

Booksellers and Dealers in Periodicals will be furnished on liberal terms. Postmasters and others remitting the money for three copies at the above prices, will receive a fourth-copy gratis. Remittances will be at the risk of the Publishers, if the mailing of the money is proved otherwise at the risk of the parties remitting. A postmaster's cer

tificate of the money being duly mailed is always satisfactory evidence to the Publishers. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Pablishers, No. 79 Fulton-st., Entrance 54 Gold-st.

# Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH HOUSES IN LONDON.

A late number of the London Times contains a long and interesting report on the canitary condition of that city, made to the City Commissioners of sewers, by John Si- placed in a box, from which the gun supmon Medical Officer of Health. With re- plies itself without fail. The gun may be gard to Public Baths and Wash Houses, Mr. Simon has the following which will be, interesting to the readers of the Recorder :-

"The committee for promoting the establishment of baths and wash-houses, founded at great pains and expense, a model institution at Goulston square, Whitechapel. In spite of many circumstances conspiring to render this first and experimental establish-

significance of the figures which I have cited as illustrating the great utility of these institutions: and, as regards their pecuniary success, it is impossible to furnish you with better testimony than is comprised in the fact, that the guardians of the poor in a great mean unlimited water supply, and with other pleteness, at an expense of only twopence er the first two hours during which they oc-\*u the separate chambers allotted to them. pense is considerable proportion.

given at the higher price of 6d., and with some additional luxuries persons of a higher grade in society than those who use the a different class of persons, being sought with almost as much avidity as the latter.

## PRINTERS AND PRINTING.

J. T. Buckingham, Esq., in his series of reminiscenses, in course of publication in the Boston Courier, speaks of the importance of the printer to the author, as follows:-

"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, lit-Suppose they had been so printed. The the knowledge that fellow creatures demand-longest lines tried. It ascends about four French journal of medical chemistry by M. smaller. printer would have been treated with scorn ed his assistance appealed to the heart and feet above the surface of the water, having Mauviel La Grange: and contempt, as an illiterate blockhead—as commanded the aid of the generous sailor. a fellow better fitted to be a wood-sawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance and carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a themselves would be puzzled to read."

loaded at the breech as often as it is fired off, at the rate of twelve shots per minute. four cartridges, which, by a very simple congay uniform, and the cages surrounded by the breast, thickness of the rump, existence 450,000,000 francs, including the wages and cessively without any interruption. The moment that the twenty-fourth ball is fired, one side in a hollow cylinder to about one thousands of pigs. Of course it has raised inch in length, is filled with powder, and their price in market—in fact it is just now the end covered with a thin piece of cork, impossible to obtain them at any price.

through the center of which is a small hole, to admit fire from the priming. The exe- Swisshelm, the editress of a paper publishcution which this ball does, is no less surprising than every thing else connected with discharged from forty to fifty times, in good weather, without needing a swab. a hammer or stone, and a swab run through dinary loading of a common gun.

## BREAD ON THE WATERS.

A Swiss boy of remarkable promise was ment particularly expensive, it has more than refused by his father the necessary aid for rid of the disease, until we did not have it supported itself by the small payments of the prosecuting studies for which he had a strong for five years. We have made up our mind poor; and its arrangements are sufficiently predilection. The good pastor of the parish now, never to have a symptom of it again for extensive for it to have given in one day as in this emergency came forward and furten, for whenever we catch cold, feel stupid many as 932 baths. I may add, that from nished the necessary means; the boy was and miserable, we will be packed away in a the first opening of the building, the annual sent to the University, and in course of time cold wet sheet, until all the bad humors are receipts have been progressively on the in- rose to the highest eminence among scienti- soaked out of our system, and then there will

year 1848 the number of payments made here studies had won, a resident of this West- get rid of sore throat." for bathing was 111,788; the number of payern world. He lived solitarily, amid plenty ments for washing in the laundries, 246,760. and luxury. But reverses had come upon This establishment has not only supported his ancient friend, the benefactor of his itself, but has been enabled to accumulate a youth. Religious persecution had visited and washhouses for the destitute poor. It with him his purse and table; the invitation was opened in May, 1845. In its first year was accepted, and, added to the pleasure of the baths given amounted to 27,695; the giving to the world a man of science, the and Elizabeth Claypoole, emigrated to Phil- not occupy two minutes. The patient moan-several weeks during the last season at her

## A NOBLE-HEARTED WRECKER.

The Salem (N. J.) Standard relates the following of Capt. Joseph Gaskill, a Jersey shoreman, of whom the Newark Daily adds, tropolitan parish have recently, out of the that "he has assisted on various occasions

adventures, which have been sufficiently nuarrangements of the most admirable com- merous, on our wild and desolate shore, to fill a most entertaining volume. Last April a brig drove ashore near Great Egg Harbor; the night was dark, and the storm rag-A very considerable proportion of the ex- ed furiously. As usual, the fishermen crossed the sound to the beach, but their boats were all too heavy to be carried over, and it was impossible to pass them out the inlet. In the extremity of despair, and while the ordinary baths; the former, though used by vessel was momentarily expected to go to pieces, Capt. G. arrived with a diminutive gunning skiff, decked over except a small brace, scarcely large enough to seat the the beach, launched into the surf, and Capt. G., seizing the oars, started directly through the breakers for the brig. Every wave of course submerged the tiny craft, but, drenched and half frozen as he was, he finally arrived along side.

The captain and crew were struck with astonishment at the temerity of the bold tle think of the printer, who, almost sailor, and forgetting their own peril, hailed and about ten days earliest. The grap of tions which are necessary to circulate the last three months to have been suffocated by the smoke of the lamp, sits up her, "Skiff ahoy! where are you bound?" and about ten days earliest. The crop of tions, which are necessary to simple vitality, 35,958, deaths 135,394, births 135,290. Durtill midnight to correct the false grammar, however, the false grammar, however, the same period, 46,558 persons have have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high stern, formed a breakwater, and by this repute as scholars, sent to the printer, in means was safely landed. Notwithstanding their own hand writing, many words, and the coldness of the weather, Capt. G. continespecially technical and foreign terms, ab. ued his trips until every man on board was breviated, misspelled, and entirely out of saved; and sunrise found him for a full hour, place. I have seen the sermons of eminent on his last trip, with the captain and his dog. divines sent to the press without points or The entire crew would undoubtedly have capitals to designate the division of the sen- perished had it not been for the intrepidity tences; sermons which, if published with the of Capt. G. venturing out in his mere egg. covery of a remarkable rock in the middle imperfections of the manuscript, would dis-shell skiff. No offer of money would have of Lake Superior, nearly 200 miles from

# CURIOUS AFFAIR AT BANGKOK.

ceived in this country, that on the cessation its unknown and unfathomable history, the add sixty grammes of water, and then two of the cholera in Bangkok, presents of "fowls, alarm of the mariner who navigates the grammes of potash dissolved in eight gramducks or pigs," were expected to be made Great Lakes. The sudden appearance of mes of water. When no Indian meal is compositor, and after him a proof-reader, is to his majesty, the Siamese king, and the this monument of past ages is likely to be-present, as soon as the carbonic acid has escompelled to spend in reducing to a reada, missionaries, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Ca. come a matter of curious scientific investigation caped, only yellowish flakes separate; but ble condition, manuscripts that the writers tholic, as well as other foreign residents, tion. At what depth in those unsounded when this is present, some orange yellow three various standards established by law were notified accordingly. The Presbyte- waters are its foundations laid? How long particles subside, which are easily detected. for our gold coin: 1st, up to June, 1834, it were notined accordingly. The Fresdyle- water and the foundations laid; flow long particles subside, which are easily detected. The outgoing coin a set, up to built, 1004, it is less trouble a complete copy of W. H. In this way an admixture of from four to five was 22 carats, or 9163 thousantis; at that Graham's "American Historical and Biographical Library." SAMIJEL D. PATTERSON & CO. under the apprehension that the gift was in plored caves of this submerged region up to per cent. of Indian meal with wheaten flour time it was reduced to 899-225 thousandths; Jennings' patent rifle is destined to be an ligion of the country, declined compliance the Lake receded around it, or is there, far almost endless repeater, and to avoid the on that ground. The Baptist missionaries, down in the cerulian deep, a mountain amgreat difficulty of capping or priming each understanding the transaction to be no more bitiously rising to exhibit from its crest this French National Guard, who was supposed load, and also to be uncommonly free from than a testimonial of congratulation, compossible handiwork of a people who dwelt, to have died from indigestion, produced by selling establishments in New York has rehave never seen equaled. In appearance, plain the compliance. The Presbyterian mighty in this vast northern basin before it the rifle is of ordinary size, without incum- missionaries, when the matter was thus ex- was filled up with water, and who perished ternally, in having an iron breech with a but eight French Priests persisted in the re-

been devoted to escorting the fowls, ducks flesh is preferable, though some think a yeland pigs to the yard, or rather field, assigned low-skinned chicken the most delicate roast. between the produce of the gold and silver London Custom House, having such a re-Another variety of the same gun differs not by royal bounty for their residence. They

Of the different varieties of the turkey, mines of America, and the coal mines of markable memory, that it is said he can tell were placed in highly ornamented cages, those of white plumage are considered the England, from which it appears that the where any ship that may be named, out of and put upon boats gaily decorated with most delicate and tender. The signs of a the same size, capable of containing twenty- banners, and the boatmen often dressed in good turkey are fullness of the muscles on

ers, and accompanied by bands of music. Thus arranged, they were collected in this gun may be used as the first one, loaded Majesty," and then were taken in procession County (Conn.) Bank, which passed through over the gold and silver mines of the New at the breech, and fired at the rate of twelve to the place where they are to be kept. As our hands the other day, says the Journal of World of no less sum than 227,500,000 in a minute. But the chief strength of this near as we can now ascertain, the king has Commerce, were written the following france." formidable weapon rests on the cartridge, collected in these three days between seven-words:which is simply a loaded ball. A hollow ty-five and one hundred thousand fowls and cone of lead, or rather a bullet elongated on ducks, and hundreds, and I may safely say

MRS SWISSHELM ON COLD WATER.—MIS. ed at Pittsburg, has been disabled for sevethe gun. At forty rods the balls were buri-

"The only true remedy for these things is to keep the system in order, by obeying the laws of health, and we feel positively ashambarrel may be detached at a single blow of ed of having abused our health until we became so ill. We fancied we had overcome it in a moment at any time; the operation this, our constitutional disease, by simply tion forms a remarkable contrast with many ratio another year it will reach 2,000,000. some time, we had neglected every rule, and deserved our punishment richly. We used to have it from once to four times a year, under the care of the best physicians. Gradcrease. Somewhat earlier, and under the fic men. His name has no superior in his be nothing for quinsy to feed upon. It will though specially directed by a branch com- Many years had passed away, and the Swiss the drugs out of our system, but the mill mittee, a similar establishment was founded boy thus befriended was now, with place race runs through the yard, and we will in George-st., Euston square. During the and pay equal to the distinction which his drink and wash until we turn into a fish or

gunpowder, was exploded by lightning, and THE CROMWELL FAMILY IN AMERICA.—A the lower part of the town laid in ruins. large surplus, which is now being applied to his native eanton, and the Swiss pastor, now that the family of the great Lord Protector correspondent of Cist's Advertiser shows enlarge and improve the building. At Glass an old man, had been driven from his flock, of England is not extinct, nor likely to be formed the painful operation of cutting out change my religion, I am sure I keep true in nature. A Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet is house yard, near the entrance to the London The scholar last no time in transmitting to at present. Cromwell's sixth child Elizabeth the great toe nail at the roots, from the foot to my principle, which is to my principle. married Sir James Claypoole, and died Aug. of a young woman, at one of his recent Vicar of Bray."

usings of the laundry to 35,840; and its toSwiss pastor had the happiness of proving in adelphia. He had seven children; George, ed, as if in a troubled sleep, and made Highland home, among the Grampian hills, tion of a competent teacher. tal working expenses were covered by £378. his own experience the trnth of that Divine Joseph, Josiah, John, James, Rebecca, and strong exclamations, a number of times, yet at the villa of Balmoret, in the parish of "No language, however eloquent, no com- promise, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, Edith. Rebecca married Henry Pratt; the surgeons were confident she did not suffer Crathie, county of Aberdeen In this parish Edith married David Chambers, both of any pain. She was removed from the apart- the adherents of the Free Church had hither-Philadelphia. There are a number of his ment before restoration was complete. descendants in that city and New Jersey. Dr. Mott restored the contracted arm of a ship. But since the place became the propoor-rates, founded an institution of this nature. In their establishment, which is not onlyself-supporting, but amply remunerative, the poor are enabled to have baths at an extension of this nature. In their establishment, which is not of property from shipwreck—without having of the third, and nine of the fourth. In Indiana, one of the second, eight of the third, and nine of the fourth. In Indiana, one of the second, eight of the third, and nine of the fourth. In Indiana, one of the second, eight of the third, and nine of the fourth. In Indiana, one of the second, eight of the third, and nine of the fourth. In Indiana, one of the second, eight of the third, and nine of the fourth. In Indiana, one of the second, eight of the third, and nine of the fourth. In Indiana, one of the second, eight of the third, and nine of the fourth. In Indiana, one of the second, eight of the third, and tound her arm closed and benumbed, apparently as if her body had rested upon it. She could not straighten it out, and the offict caused extreme pain. In this condition it remained two or three weeks. become am not able at present to give you the num- ing so rigid that nothing but force could reber of the Claypoole family in Ohio."

> GUANO COMPARED WITH ASHES .- Stephen ed, the contracted muscles extending, de-H. Smith, states to a committee of the Rhode taching themselves from the fleshy parts of Island Society for the encouragement of Do- the arm where adhesion had taken place. loam, which without manure would have pro. | no apparent suffering. duced twenty bushels of corn, he sowed broadcast, on the furrow, after deep ploughashes, worth \$8. The crop of millet was the corpus calasum, without destroying life. show the number of marriages in England where the ashes were used. In 1847 the or feel; it requires that the food should be emigrated from the principal ports, so that clover had nearly disappeared where guano pushed into its stomach; once there, it is the population of England has decreased at was applied, but remained well stocked digested, and the animal will even thrive and least 50,000 during the last quarter. where the ashes were put. The first and grow fat. We infer, therefore, that the part

A New Theme for Speculation.—The instinct, or exalted kind bestowed on man, ment, or other embarrassments Detroit Free Press mentions the recent dis. the gift of reason. at the top, and apparently far into the depths of the Lake, an area of only six or seven (30 grains) of the finest flour mixed in a test-

barrel tight, a strong block of steel falls be- The winding up of the affair is thus de- fatness under the wings. Old fowls should mencing an action against the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to present time, is from the 9th of May last, and the sergeant to the hind it, and the gun primes itself and is disscribed in Mr. Mattoon's account, published be boiled; the young may be either boiled recover damages for the injury. or roasted, though the hen is preferred for August 7th.—The last three days have boiling, and the cock for roasting. White

"A little while ye have been mine.

No longer can I keep ye; I fear ye'll ne'er be mine again, Nor any other like ye.

"The last of a legacy of \$20,000."

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—An interesting example of the value of lightning con-

to furnish lightning conductors to maga 80,083. The Tribune urges upon the peozines. In August, 1767, a large quantity of ple of Michigan the importance of establishgunpowder, belonging to the republic of ing large woolen factories and of working Venice, had been deposited in the vaults of up their own wool instead of exporting it. vaults, and exploded above two hundred and the Condition of the Laboring Classes, Lonpowder! About three thousand persons of herself and family from the late epidemic. perished by the catastrophe, and nearly onefifth of the fine city of Brescia was destroyed. Owing to the same want of protection, few, we believe, are acquainted with its real by an electrical discharge, and at Luxembourg in 1807, a magazine, with twelve tons of

cliniques in Crosby street. The patient was

The Claypooles of Chillicothe are of his fa- young woman, at one of his recent cliniques perty of Her Majesty, they made bold to apmily, and there are a number of the descend- before the medical class of the University, ply to her for the grant of a piece of land for ants of his daughter Edith in Cincinnati and in Broadway. She was also under the in-the purpose, and the Queen, in the most its vicinity; four of the second generation, fluence of chloroform. Three weeks previ- handsome manner, at once consented to give store its natural action. The operation was a painful one. Yet the arm was straighten-

mestic Industry, that on one acre of sandy The patient mounted a little, but there was Jour. Com. PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN.—One of the ing, 500 pounds of best guano, well pulver- most inconceivable things in the nature of ized, and mixed with four times its bulk of the brain is, that the organ of sensation dry loam. After harrowing it was plant should itself be insensible. To cut the brain ed with corn. The product was 50 bushels. gives no pain, yet in the brain alone resides In 1845, he seeded down half an acre of the power of feeling pain in any other part rower. The skiff was soon carried across ground, a sandy loam, with eight quarts of of the body. If the nerve which leads from millett, ten pounds of clover, one peck of it to the injured part be divided, it becomes herds grass, and one peck of red-top seed. instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only paying 40 cents for what costs the London-This lot was dressed with 350 pounds of by communication with the brain that any guano, worth \$9, applied as above described. kind of sensation is produced, yet the organ On an adjoining half acre he put the same itself is insensible. But there is a circumkind of seeds and in like quantity. Instead stance more wonderful still. The brain 4 4-5d., or say 10 cents, per 100 feet. of guano, he applied 6 bushels of unleached itself may be removed, may be cut down to

second crops this year were decidedly in of the brain, the convolutions, is simply intended for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, whether of the low degree called

"The sample is sifted, and two grammes feet. It stands alone, a shaft of traprock, to tube with four grammes of nitric acid, and It appears, from intelligence lately re- excite the wonder, and, for the first time in well stirred with a glass rod. After this

brance of any kind. Its weight is no great-plained to them, withdrew their former relike the unbelieving scoffers of the antedevolley, a groan was heard to proceed from copied from foreign works. drunkenness, was recently buried in the De- ceived orders from the Empress of Russia partment of Mayenne. He was buried with for five copies of every new illustrated Amermilitary honors, and on the firing of the last | ican publication, the plates of which are not | the coffin, which was instantly taken up and wooden stock, which breech is handsomely fusal, and were forthwith banished by com- you make your selection from the live stock, sergeant had negligently loaded his piece SELECTING TURKEYS AND CHICKENS.—If up, and on examination it was found that the Anished and engraved. By a simple con-mand of the King. The number of "fowls, take one with a small head, bright eyes, ta-with ball cartridge; the ball had passed trivance within this stock, the breech-pin of ducks and pigs "collected by his Majesty pering neck, full breast, straight back, ovalthrough the thigh of the man, and thus preour cities would present. the barrel is opened as the gun is cocked, was immense, and the parade of their "in-shaped body, with legs of moderate length. vented his premature interment. The re-A cartridge is placed in this opening, and spection" by him, which took place in due The signs of a good chicken are a plump suscitated man, who was soon cured of his A cartridge is placed in this opening, and spection by nim, which took place in due on pulling the trigger, the pin closes the form, must have been sufficiently comical. The minding up of the affair is thus do formed and flexible rump, and wound, has evinced his gratitude by com-

> gross value of the annual produce of the coal 2,000, hails from, and to what port she is mines, which is 18,000,000 tons, amounts to bound. of fat under the wings, and flexibility of the other charges; while the produce of the gold hinder part of the breast-bone. [Puritan Rec. and silver mines, including the same charg-

> > A young girl of twenty, in man's attire, is | bread. said to have been actively engaged in sixteen conflicts, during the late war in Hun- the top of a tin box, six inches in diameter, gary, as aid-de-camp to one of the Magyar in the throat of a fine fat pig which he had

Woolen Factories in Michigan.—The Detrict Tribune has an article which emductors occurred at Glogan, in Silesia, in bodies some interesting statistics respecting May, 1782. A thunder-storm from the west the production of Wool, and the manufaced more than four inches in the body of a tutional enemy of hers, it seems—from which at Galgnuburg. A brilliant flash of light gan. It says Michigan has gone into the live butternut tree. The priming of the gun she is now recovering. She thus discourses ning took place, accompanied by such a growing of wool at a rapid rate, and is desdreadful crash of thunder that the sentine; tined to go on increasing. Last year the was stupified, and was for a while senseless surplus that was exported was over 1,200,000 Some laborers employed at the work of the lbs., and the small manufacturing establishfortress, about two hundred and fifty paces ments scattered throughout the State are esfrom the magazine, saw the lightning issue timated to have consumed 500,000 lbs. more. from the cloud, and strike the point of the This season the amount exported will not well-known cases in which the most appall. At a fair estimate there are a million sheep ing disasters have been caused by a neglect within the State. In 1840 there were but

> the church of St. Nazaire, at Brescia. The Good Evidence of GRATITUDE.—A betower of the church was struck with light nevolent lady, who signs berself "M. O.," ning; the electric fluid descended to the has sent £100 to the Society for Improving seven thousand six hundred pounds of gun don, as a thank-offering for the preservation

powder was blown up in Sumatra, in 1782, Registration of Bray in to Agriculture, the Soil, the Plant, and the Animal, and Berkshire, was a Papist under the sway of their various relations, the Rotation of Crops, Feeding Henry VIII., and a Protestant under Ed. Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. For fur ward IV.; he was a Papist again under Queen Mary, and again a Protestant under Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying the reign of Queen Elizabeth. When he power has recently been added to the apparatus.

Sunday night last. She was sitting on the door-step, and having gone into the house mily and a physician, they were unable to awaken her. Some time afterwards she gradually recovered, and she informed the people that she was perfectly conscious of everything that was going on but was totally unable to speak or make any motion.

## Variety

The average cost of gas in London to private consumers is about 5s. 1d. per 1000 cubic feet, equal to 6 1-19d., or say a york shilling, per 100 cubic feet. New Yorkers are ers 121 cents! But more than this, a new company has proposed to supply the city of London at 4s. per 1,000 cubic feet, equal to

It is asserted in Hunt's Magazine, that but years, has been a large and successful merchant, without bankruptcy, stopping payhundred merchants in Boston, it a period of most beautiful specimens of art ever presented by grace the printer's imp, if he were the author. the browledge that follows are the grace the printer's imp, if he were the author. The browledge that follows are the follows are the printer's imp, if he were the author. This process is thus described in a wealth. In Philadelphia the proportion is 20 or 30 years, ninety-five die poor. Of the any Magazine publisher, and also a new and beautiful

The prize of £5 offered by the editor of the Family Friend, for the solution of an enigma, has been awarded to Mrs. A. F. Donoghue, London. The solution which is gutta percha, was attempted by 1,500 persons, 200 of whom were correct; but the most complete answer was furnished by the

and in January, 1837, there we a farther

In Turkey, whenever a store keeper is convicted of telling a lie, his house is painted General black, to remain so for one month. If there was such a law in force in this country, what a sombre and gloomy appearance some of Lockr

3779. This, according to the Sun gives on an average more than one liquout shop for Coal vs. Gold.—In a work lately pub- every hundred men, women and children.

member of Parliament, alleding to the fact that Lord John Russell married two widows, called the diminutive Premier "the widows' mite that was cast into the treasury."

Three hundred tons of potatoes, and two tons of alum, are sold weekly to the London bakers to help the manufacture of wheaten

A pork butcher at Cambridge latery found slaughtered.

## DeRuyter Institute.

The Academic Year of this Institution for 1849-50, will commence the last Wednesday in August, and continue 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 divided into three Terms:

The First, commencing August 29, of 14 weeks. The Second, 😻 🤫 December 5, of 15 " The Third. March 20, of 14

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., President, 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 o 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. stry, 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-

ations. During the Winter Term two hours each day will be spent in the Analytical Laboratory, where stu dents will be instructed in the constitution of soils and ashes of plants, with a minute examination of their con-THE VICAR OF BRAY.—A though no phrase stituent elements, and the various modes of testing for A course of lectures is given during the Term on

ther information see Catalogue.

The Mathematical Department is under the instruc tion of OLIVER B. IRISH, Tutor, It embraces thorough instruction in Arithmetic, and the higher in Engineering and Surveying.

Elocation, embracing Reading, Declamation, Gen.

eral Oratory, and Writing, receives the special atten The Teacher's Department will, as formerly, be in peration during the Fall Term, and last half of the

Winter Term. Particular attention to this is solicited from all who intend to teach district schools. The Female Department is under the care of Miss SUSANNA 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 learning and the higher refinements of education. Ample facilities are furnished for pursuing French, Italian, German. Drawing, Painting, Music on the

Good board in private families from \$1 25 to \$1 50. Parents from abroad should furnish their children with very little pocket money, as many temptations may almost immediately either fell or lay down, with either of the teachers, to be disbursed according thus be avoided. Those who wish may deposit money to order, without extra charge.

Tuition, to be settled in advance, per term, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Extras-For Drawing, \$1 00; Monochromatic Painting, \$3 00; Oil Painting, \$5 00; Chemical Experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including Stationery. 50c.; Tuition on Piana, \$8 00; Use of Instrument, \$2 00; in Agricultural Chemistry, including Chemicals, Apparatus, fires, &c., (breakage extra,

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango for this place at 4 o'clock P. M. For further information address the President, J. R. Irish, or Professor Gurdon Evans, DeRuyter, Madison

# A Card.

TO THE PATRONS OF GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, . The close of the current Volume is deemed a proper period to announce to the patrons of this Magazine, that arrangements have been completed which cannot fail to increase its attractions during the coming year. The best writers in the country will continue to enrich our pages with their productions, and our engraver who stand foremost in their profession-will put forth the best efforts of their art to make this peculiar department of the Magazine more beautiful than ever. Promising unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the favor bestowed upon the Magazine, we respectfully solicit a renewal of the subscriptions of all its old to avail themselves of the satisfaction of reading what

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