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

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

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 27, 1849.

Sabbalt Recorded

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The Sabbath Recorder. RITRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. CARPENTER

SHANGHAI, June 18, 1849. To the Executive Board of S. D. B. Missiostary Association :---Our last letter to you, sent per overland, left this port per steamer to reach Hong-Kong in season for the May mail. As there is a vessel about to sail from this port to the gold regions of California, we embrace this opportunity of writing again, although we have but little to say. That little, however, we trust will give you and all who hear it a thrill of joy. I allude to another instance brethren so decree. But, situated as we are of conversion from heathenism. The fall of we are, so to speak, at the mercy of any deour late teacher seems to have been made nomination who may choose to locate near instrumental of the raising from spiritual us, and yet on a thoroughfare. Suppose death of I know not how many. It seemed some one should come and buy, for instance. to be blessed to Bro. Wardner's teacher, in the lot of which I have spoken, and build a bringing him to a decision. It was not withlarge chapel, and preach in it on Sundays; out its influence upon his cook and ours. he would stand a fair chance to prejudice All of us regarded it as a loud call to rethe Sabbath cause very much. But if we newed faithfulness. It was the means of should secure that or some other lot near, bringing us into a more intimate acquaintnone could have any thing like the oppor ance with the relatives of the deceased, by tunity of prejudicing the minds of this comwhich means a door has been opened for munity in which we dwell against the Lord's preaching the Gospel to them. One of them, Sabbath. And if we neglect to take adthe only own sister of Chung; has recently vantage of these circumstances, who can avowed herself a believer in the Lord Jesus tell how long it will be before we shall find Christ. And this she has done under cirourselves in an unpleasant predicament. cumstances which encourage us to hope that We have confidence in the truth, only give she is sincere. The Lord has been better it fair play. And our opinion is, that for the to us than we had dared to hope. A comsingle purpose of vindicating the Lord's bination of circumstances has, in the provi-Sabbath, if for no other object, it would be dence of God, tended to this happy result. worth while to build a chapel on some more 1. The pleasant acquaintance we had conpublic street. We would suggest, secondly, tracted with her brother, of course, gave us that the site before spoken of is a desirable and the doctrine we bring, a more favorable one. It is something like seventy feet on reception than we could hope for under the street, and runs back about a hundred other circumstances. 2. By visiting them feet. This would allow of a space each side in company with Mrs. C., this has obviated of the chapel, for air, light, and safety in

effect would be better than to take a stand death unto life. From the examination, we schelar, he readily understood the Scriptures farther off. If we were the only mission- felt inclined to hope for each one of them. aries in Shanghai, the case would be differ-The meeting was closed by a season of ent. Our influence will be cut off, undoubt- prayer, in which each of these three took a which is generally shown by the learned edly, to some extent, by other missionaries. part. But if we can concentrate our efforts to one section of the city, would we be as liable to missionaries called on me. Although he had

lose our labor as if we should scatter our other business, he asked me why we kept a different day from the other missionaries. I tion. His heart seemed indeed to be opened efforts in different sections ? If our chapel, which we now occupy, were situated on a explained the matter at some length, refer. to receive the truth in the love of it. thoroughfare, instead of a very narrow, ring him to numerous passages of Scripture, crooked lane, we should think it might anwhich he read. He seems to be a candidswer for years; and it must as it is, if our

Nows has recently reached us, that the he might be expecting to be employed as an Rev. Mr. Farmer, of whom we have formerly written to you, died near Ceylon, on his way homeward. The Rev. Mr. Spalding, an American Episcopalian, who arrived here soon after our arrival, is laid by with an affection of the lungs. He has been a remarkably healthy man until within a few weeks. Mr. Yates, of the Southern Baptist them of the Savior. Subsequently it was Board, is likely to loose the use of his eyes. represented to him on one occasion, that by

MISSIONARY EFFORT IN CHINA.

The English Correspondent of "The Independent," furnishes "Missionary Gleanings" of an interesting character, from which we copy what relates to China. The first fruits of what we hope and believe will be a glorious harvest, are being and to Him, are all things. He feeds all teacher, named Go-to, has entered into rest. after a short career, in which he exhibited Christian graces in a very happy degree. Three years ago he first became a regular attendant at the missionary church at Amoy. He was then weary of idolatry, and looking for a better hope. He accepted the Gospel message, and found peace in believing, and was received into church fellowship early in March last year. He was greatly esteemed on account of his active piety; but his case of fire. It would be sufficiently exten-

ing the circle of our influence gradually, the to the reality of their having passed from continued a regular attendant. Being and all our tracts. His progress in know ladge was rapid, and very delightful. He manifested none of the proud opposition Chinese. For a fortnight I read an hour The next day the teacher of one of the every morning with him myself, when by six o'clock he was always waiting for his les son; and I do not think I have ever had so much pleasure in communicating instruc-

> "After he had been here about six weeks he made application to be baptized, as he wished, he said, to go and preach the Gos pel. This awakened a slight suspicion that evangelist to our mission, and his application be thus emanating from the hope of a liveli hood as much as from the conviction of the truth. On being asked the meaning of the expression, however, he said that he was thinking of his wife and children, and brothers, and of all his relatives and acquaintances in his native place. His desire was to be baptized, that he might go home and tell becoming a Christian he would expose himself to much persecution and many difficul ties. He might even find it impossible to collect a school in order to support his family. His reply to this was very fine. . now,' said he, 'know the true God. I learn

> in the Bible, that of Him, and through Him,

missionaries feel that they are doing a pre-

THERE SHALL BR NO MICHT THERE,

No night is there!"-the sum of love is beaming! Upon the happy denizens of heaven; Its pure effulgence from God spresence streaming, Shines ever on the hosts of the forgiven.

"No night is there !" for cloudy disputation Is left behind upon the sinual earth; With notes of cheerful praise and adoration, All voices blend to hymn the Saviour's worth.

"No night is there !" for want and pain are ended : Sin and temptation they shall know no more; And unbelief, with all that God offended. Departed as they left the mortal shore.

"No night is there !" for eye to eye each seeth, There no harsh judgments, no distrust intrade; Before love's light all misconception fleeth, And each esteems the other as he should! No night is there !" for none shall know the anguis

Of separation or estrangement keen; Under the Lord's chastisements none shall languish, For there his glorious face anyveiled is seen

Oh then, while here, in darkness and in sorrow, We wait with trembling hope the summons home A ray from heaven to light our path we'll borrow, Nor e'er beyond its hallowed influence roam. [Knickerbocker.

EBENEZER ELLIOTT. THE GORN-LAW RHYMER From Stanton's

I must not omit the iron poet of Sheffield. Like the Ayrshire plowman, he sprung from the working class. Like him, his songs are the lays of labor. But, unlike him, his muse did not draw her inspiration from the breath of the open fields, perfumed with daisies and gathered in China. A native Christian creatures. I wish to do His will, and put adorned with hawthorn, but from the hot atmy trust in Him. I do not trouble myself mosphere of furnaces, fringing with the

> machinery. Burns was the bard of yeomen. Ellioit is the bard of artisans. Both have He was baptized and waited at Hong- touched the deepest chords of human feel-Kong a few weeks, celebrated the Lord's ing, and waked echoes that shall vibrate till. Supper, and then returned to his own home, human hearts cease to pulsate. Wandering it is hoped to be an independent witness for a few years ago in the suburbs of Sheffield, the truth. Very pleasing and encouraging the blackest smoke of that most sombre encouraged by a whisper, now and then, traits of character to other Chinese converts town, whose front showed a sign running, I from one who need not be named, for she at Hong-Kong are described in the letter think, thus: " Elliott & Co.'s Iron and Steel was not accustomed to a crowd.

> > first in verse and

anointing General Jackson with the oil of

about Church Establishments, Biddle and

then in prose, o

A half-score or more of Irish women have lately taken their stands at the Park-street corner of the mall, where, with a few oranges and tother fruit placed)upon; some temporary table or box, they, remain from morning until, night, perhaps clearing, by their small sales, from one to two shiftings per day. They are mostly old women, who can do nothing else for a living, and ane patronized more from charity than from the templing appearance of their goods. One day, not long since, one of these old

A SCENE IN BOSTON. OF LAD

women became quite ill from exposure to the sun, and probably from want of proper nourishment, and was forced to leave her stand, and seat, herself, against the iron railing of the Common, in the shade, A little, bright-eyed girl of thirteen summers, saw her limp to the spot, and also observed the anxious eye of the old woman directed towards her little store of oranges, nuts, and candy. "Never mind those, ma'am," she said; "I'll go and sit there till you are better, and sell for you."

The little miss, dressed with much teste and richness, with an air that indicated most distinctly the class to which she belonged. sat down upon the rough box behind the Irish woman's stand, assuming all the importance of a young salesman. She had never sold anything before in her life; but people began to stop and wonder what it meant, to see the fair and beautiful child in that singular situation.

The story was soon told by the bystanders. who had only to point to the poor woman. In a moment, every one was seized with a about the future. God will provide for clang of anvils and the boarse grating of very extraodinary desire for an orange, a handful of nuts, or some candy, and our little beauty could hardly serve them fast enough. Many, utterly refusing any change, gave her a shilling, a dime, or a sixpence, for a penny's worth of nuts or candy. It was all accomplished very quickly, though the little girl

from which these extracts are made. The Warehouse." I inquired of a young man, The table was soon swept, and we saw missionaries feel that they are doing a pre- dressed in a frock, beside with iron and her pass her tiny hand full of silver to the The table was soon swept, and we saw poor woman, who thus realized triple the value of her small stock, and called on half he saints in the calendar to bless the kindhearted child. Merry's Museum.

ble objection in the minds of the Chinese. 3. The individual alluded to is able to read, which, among Chinese females, is a rare accomplishment. She has learned the docthe rear, and they asked eight hundred doltrine more from reading than from any thing lars, but I think it could have been bought that has been said to her. And being a for five or six hundred dollars. Since I saw woman of more than ordinary abilities, it has not required so long a time as is generally required for a heathen to unlearn his errors and learn the truth. 4. Last, not they almost, always ask too much, and will least, the Holy Spirit, we trust, has opened her mind and heart to understand and love the Scriptures. After all, time may show that we are decoived in this case; but at present we rejoice, thank God, and take courage. And our prayer is, that God would make this individual a missionary to the large circle of relatives in which she moves. Already she has begun this work, in making known to her aged grandmother, who is have been bought, and think that the lot I blind, the blessed Gospel. Of this and other things Mrs. C. will inform you, as her oppornot be dearer than others pay. Bishop Boone tunities with the family are greater than mine. Brethren, we ask you to rejoice with us in these first fruits of our feeble labors in this land of heathenism. If angels rejoice that if it should be judged advisable to enover signers who repent, why should we suppress, our joy or our thanks to God ? But we must pray and labor still. In this same. the obtaining of sites is concerned. In my family of which I have spoken above, idolalast. I stated that a house and chapel, totry is still practiced, and an opposition is gether with the ground to set them on, might felt, and in our absence expressed, to the be obtained. I thought, for five thousand dol-Gospel of Christ. But they treat us kindly, and some of them, I hope, are thoughtful. and house might be built in a very plain What shall I say concerning more enlargstyle, and not large, if thought best. If five ed operations? We have already written thousand dollars were expended, a good lot for means to publish tracts. We know not and commodious chapel, and good-sized how spirited our brethren may feel in reference to the enlargement of operations here. If three thousand dollars were expended, a But if they find it in their hearts to do so, lot could be purchased, and a plain chapel and if the Lord gives them means for this and plain house built, which porhaps would purpose, we shall be truly thankful. Not answer the purpose. only do we want tracts, but in a year from

what otherwise would have been a formida-

this, or at most in two years, if we are spared and prospered, we think we shall need another place for preaching, where we could our opportunites for conversation with the gather larger congregations. Not that we people have been abridged. The regular would give up this, but occupy both. It has so happened, that I have seen several sites that can be bought, and the best one, all things considered, is not half a mile from ne perhaps not more than a quarter of a mile. But it is on a street that is much traveled, and, for aught I can see, a good

palians have purchased two sites within the city, and are building; the Baptists have purchased one, and, are building; the London Society has had a chapel in the city

I not have felt it my duty to have pointed paid very respectful attention. Being in- church, one of them a man of cultivated inperhaps three years; the American Presbyreaders to pause and consider before they him to the Saviour ?" Perhaps it would to come again when our women would telligence, and qualified to labor with acterians are about to obtain a site, probably allow this false sentiment to govern or lead be at home, she promised to do so, and the ceptance among his fellow countrymen. Two in the city. The Methodists have come, and them in their choice of a companion for life _ A POPE OF THE OLDER TIME. - Pope Val. but doubtless it would have been in season probably within a year or two will have one. company departed. Afterwards, in my ab- hundred miles from the colony Ha, Yik--yes, remember it is for life-for, should a entine, elected in 818 was the first who in the sight of God. The London Society's missionaries are so sence, she redeemed the pledge, and made Heem had heard that at Hong-Kong foreign. 'divorce" follow, as in this wise, yet the made the whole Senate of Rome kiss his parties concerned will feel its effects for life. feet. There was a remarkable affront put DEATH OF MRS. GUTZLAFF. The death of [Advocate and Guardian. upon this ceremony when Dr. Cranmer, af. Mrs. Gutzlaff, the wife of Rev. Charles Gutzaumerous here, that they will doubtless soon our people a visit, appearing quite friendly. ers were teaching new truths there; a relahave other chapels within the city. And O that we had some suitable tracts that tive who had made a trading voyage brought THE PRAYING SCHOOL-TEACHER.—A moral ed the Pope on account of Henry the vices from Europe, She died at Singpore, young man was invited to teach a school to Eighth's divorce from Queen Katherine. On the 3d of May last. Letters received in how long must we be confined to this little narrow ya yoo loong ? It is a good place, might thus have been sent into the interior. back some tracts with him; one of them on the Publican's Prayer arrested the attention but I hope it will soon be found to be too . On the first Sabbath in June, we had which a legacy had been left, on condition When going to make his speech, on the sud- this country say, "that she suffered much of Yik-Heem. In March he went to Hongmana mattow, s: c: that our means and our ac: mesting to hear, the experience of those that all the teachers employed should pray den he was interrupted by an numannerly during her sickness, but her death seems to Kong, seeking for knowledge: he there quaintance with the language will creilong among us who hope in Christ. Bro. W.'s in the school. He engaged with a deter. spaniel belonging to the Earl of Wiltshire, have beep very peaceful; so, much so, that found a colporteur, and the results are thus mination to go through the form of reading one of the English ambassadors. The dog, the writer of these letters, who was seated a prayer, though conscious that he had no "Immediately after he found his way to heart to pray. In entering on this heartless the kissed, caught, between his teeth, his great posed for a while that the was only sleeping, the Bazaar chapel, and introduced himself to service, he was convicted of sin; began to to so that the ambassadors, disdaining to while it was the sleep of death." found a colporteur, and the results are thus wake it desirable to take a more prominent teacher and cook, and our cook, all stated make it desirable to cake a more bioling out his foot to be on her bed, and faming her at the time, sup-stand. In case our people should wish to what they thought the Lord had done for build a chape here, we would suggest 1 them. Questions were addressed to them build a chape here, we would suggest 1 them wish of the gospel chame, and christianity. A sun while the gospel chame, and, Christian duty. He would suggest a dom the book of the good action of t constructions and transferrer of transferrer in the public lefting of transferrer and transferrer and the public lefting transferrers sammes to be prudont and economical in up is both trucht and trailerell and that that the Christian Charles in Flainfeld.

Christian course was short, and the termina sive for a chapel and dwelling. I do not tion of it somewhat sudden. The circumknow what it can be obtained for; when I stances are narrated in a joint letter from saw it. the front was considerable wider than the missionaries Young and Hyslop. These missionaries say ;----

" Go-to departed this life on the 26th o December, 1848. On the preceding day he it, they have told me that the lot can be enhad been out as usual fulfilling his loved dularged so as to be a regular parallelogram, ties as distributor of tracts among his coun. that they might, under our training, grow be greater than from James Montgomery to and the price is a thousand dollars. But trymen, and had called on us, stating the up to be servants of the Redeemer, and go Ebenezer Elliott. The former was polished kind reception he had almost everywhere forth to proclaim the truth. We have not in his manners, exquisitely neat in his permet with; the ready ear which had been come down if one takes time for it. I think given to his exhortations; and the eagerness heard. the lot can be bought for eight hundred dolevinced by many families to receive from lars, and perhaps less. If I were authorized, him religious tracts. He then mentioned the the Institution, eight are now recognized that years had not abated of his repeated imiov he felt in seeing that Tan-tai continued 1 think I would try them with five hundred and hold them a good while. By taking to endure 'as a good soldier of Jesus Christ,' time enough, one can buy any thing for what it is worth. I have heard of several sites trials had only rendered him the more confor sale in different parts of the city, and the firmed in the faith, and devoted to the ser- land. In a knowledge of English they are speech, glowing with enthusiasm, putting prices, and also the prices of some which | vice of the Lord Jesus.

"On the afternoon of that day, December have spoken of, at a thousand dollars, would and there he again gave his testimony before the congregation that the Gospel of Christ est confidence.' and Mr. Shuck have each purchased a site, is unspeakably valuable and divinely excel-

for which they pay respectively \$1300. I lent. It was while standing, during the have felt it a duty to be thus particular, so closing prayer, that he was seized with a paralytic fit, which in a few hours proved fatal. As the doctor considered it unadvisalarge our operations here, the Board might | ble to remove him, he remained in the chapdistinctly see the feasibility of it, so far as | el until he expired the following morning. Though unable to speak a word after the disease attacked him, his consciousness so far returned that he was able, by signs, to express to us and to his sons, as we watched beside the couch, that his mind was in perlars. If the lot were secured, the chapel fect peace, stayed upon the Lord.

"Though the call came to him suddenly he appeared completely prepared to meet it Only a few days before, while speaking to him on the subject of Christian experience, and remarking how unexpectedly the behouse, all in good style, might be obtained. loved missionary, Mr. Lloyd, had reached the end of his course, we asked him, how he thought he should feel were the Lord suddenly to call him out of the world ? He fail." said. 'I think I would not feel at all afraid-

I should feel it to be joyful.' He had been latterly making rapid progress in the divine life; his heart seemed to glow with increasmuch rain that our out-of-door walks have ing love to Christ; and most fervently did been very much interrupted. Consequently he desire that all his countrymen might know and love him too."

Since we last wrote, there has been so

If we could gather up the sighs, tears, and The funeral arrangements are described services of the chapel have been occasionally | and were in harmony with the Christian prointerrupted, and the attendance some times fession of the deceased; for though they ess than usual, on acount of the rain. We were thoroughly Chinese, everything con-

angry lines :--ren are receiving encouraging evidences of their results as in the present instance-reple, excepting myself, happened to be away. picture of despair. At last he said-" Had I entertained the company as well as I could the power of the truth. Three more consults which might have been foreseen, or I known that this man would have been call-For thee, my country, thee, do I perform with the story of the cross, and the old lady verts have recently been added to the native reasonably apprehended at the time by an Sternly the duty of a man born free, ed so suddenly from time to eternity, would unprejudiced mind—will cause our youthful Heedless, though ass, and wolf and venom'd worm, Shake ears and fangs, with brandished bray, at me."

liminary work, and are deeply concerned "My father," said he, "is just gone. You for the training of a native ministry; and will find him at his house yonder." L renow they are encouraged by the prospect paired thither. The "Gorn-Law Rhymer." stood on the threshold in his stocking feet that of the young under their influence. holding a pair of coarse shoes in his hand some will be qualified for the great work. His frank " walk in " assured me I was wel

"We have been teaching the young, and come. I had just left the residence of praying that God would convert their hearts Montgomery. The transition could hardly labored in vain, nor prayed without being sonal appearance, and his bland conversa-

tion never rose above a calm level, excent "Of six-and-thirty boys and young men in once, when he spoke with an indignation members of the Church of Christ, and there prisonment in York Castle. for the publica is reason to hope that their number will, be tion, and the various sorts of persecution to which largely increased. Of those eight, three go liberal and humane sentiments, which offendhe had been subjected; observing, that these by the denomination of theological students, ed the Government. And now I was con-They are those who were with me in Eng- fronted with a burly iron-monger, rapid in in advance of all the others; and I hope, in and answering a dozen questions at a breath, a few years, to see them preachers of the eulogizing American republicanism and de-25th. Go-to was also with us in the chapel. Gospel, in whom their friends, and the nouncing British aristocracy, throwing sar-Church of Christ at large, can repose the full- casms at the Duke of Wellington, and

"LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT,"

the Bank, poetry, politics, the price of iron "Yes, I do believe there is such a thing as and the price of corn, while ever and anon love at first sight," said a gray-haired sire some two years since, as he complacently he thrust his damp feet into the embers, and hung his wet shoes on the grate to dry. A gazed upon a delicate and youthful daughter much shorter interview than I enjoyed would who had just become the bride of a somebe sufficient to prove, even if their works what noted man in the city, of rather doubtwere forgotten, that of the two Sheffield ful character : " for there was no such thing poets, Elliott's grasp of intellect was much as turning our Anna after she had once seen the stronger, his genius far the more buoyhim." Yes, and after a superficial acquaintance of a few weeks, with the necessary ant and elastic. Yet has the milder bard done and suffered much for civil and requota of professions of ardent attachment, ligious liberty. But the stronger! Not he reluctant consent of her doting parents corn-law repealers only but all Britons who was given, and the hand and heart of the moisten their scanty bread with the sweat of unsophisticated maiden; nothing doubting the brow, are largely indebted to his in that the fancy of her imagination, which she denominated "love at first sight," was suf- spiring lays for the mighty bound which the ficient to insure her happiness with a comparative stranger-" for he had fallen in love

me of their recent union, prospects of happiness, &c., and quoted this remark of the father. Two weeks since a paragraph in the newspapers informed me that the Supreme Court had granted them a *divorce*.

anguish of desolate hearts which this offshoot of the novelist's brain has caused, then might we hope to stay the fatal progress of reduce every fourth man to beggary, while to the grave. a theory so baseless, and the youthful mind a great heart beats in his bosom. Against upon virtuous principles, is but an idle fancy, and will perish with the using. But. alas I the romancer's pen is so prolific, and disseminated, that we can scarcely hope that the narration of cases as strikingly sad in

BEV. JOHN FLETCHER'S PREACHING.

On my occasional visits I was struck with several things. Preaching on Noah as a type of Christ, he was in the midst of a most animating description of the terrible day of the Lord, when he suddenly paused. Every feature of his expressive countenance was marked with painful feeling ; and striking his forehead with the palm of his hand, be exclaimed. "Wretched man that I am ! Dolored tradition in Unch CUIN INH AN ING soul, as it does at this moment, to reflect that, while I have been endeavoring by the beauties of holiness, and even by the terrors of the Lord, to bring you to walk in the peaceable paths of righteousness, I am, with respect to many of you who reject the Gospel, only tying mill-stones about your necks to sink you deeper in perdition!" The whole church was electrified, and it was some time before he could resume the sub-

flattery, pouring out a flood of racy talk On another occasion, after the morning ervice, he asked if any of the congregation could give him the address of a sick man whom he was desired to visit. He was answered, "He is dead, sir." "Dead I dead |" he exclaimed; "another soul launched into eternity! What can I do for him now f Why, my friends, will you so frequently serve me in this manner? I am not informed that you are ill till I find you dying, or hear that you are dead !" Then, sitting down, he covered his head with his gown ; and when the congregation had retired, he walked home buried in sorrow, as though he had lost a friend or a brother. [Horne.

A STRIKING THOUGHT .--- " The death of an laboring mind of England has taken in our old man's wife," says Lamartine, "is like day. Some of his poems are among the cutting down an ancient oak that has long with her at first sight, therefore it would not rarest and purest gems that shine on the shaded the family mansion. Henceforth, the sacred mount. Others are as rugged, aye, glare of the world, with its cares and vicis-Reader, I have never seen this couple, but and as strong, as the iren bars in his own situdes, fall upon the old widewer's heart. a mutual friend, two years since, spoke to warehouse. They break but in denunciations and there is nothing to break their force. or of privileged tyrants and titled extortioners, shield him from the full weight of the miswith sounds like the echoes of a Hebrew fortune. It is as if his right hand was withprophet. The genius that animates and the ered-as if one wing of his eagle was brokhumanity that warms every line, carry them | en. and every movement that he made only where more fastidious and frigid productions | brought him to the ground. His eyes are would never find their way. Elliott has dim and glassy, and when the film of death been called harsh and vindictive. He may falls over him, he misses those accustomed be pardoned for hating institutions which | tones which might have smoothed his passage

meanness and oppression his muse has rung frequently receive calls from the Chinese, nected with idolatrous rites and observances might see that anything short of affection based "IN SEASON - OUT OF SEASON." - Dr. out battle-songs, charged with indignation, Chalmers once spent an evening with a to whom we address the truths of revelation. was excluded. A great many Chinese defiance, sarcasm and contempt; but into family in Scotland, and the themes of their On the 18th ult., in company with some of joined in the funeral procession, and listened the ears of the lowly and wan sons of toil. conversation were of a worldly character. our neighbors, a very respectable lady who to an address in Chinese, founded on 1 Cor these erroneous sentiments are so thoroughly it has breathed the murmurs of sympathy, At the close of the evening, a visitor was place for a house and chapel. The Episcoresides at a considerable distance from here, 15. consolation, and hope. The key which unstruck with apoplexy, and died very sudlocks his harmony he has furnished in these called to see the foreigners. All of our peo-At Hong-Kong also, the missionary brethdenly. The doctor stood over him, the very

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 27, 1849.

OUR CHINA MISSION.

Do our brethren really feel the importance of the missionary enterprise? About three -vears ago, we committed to the care of a kind Providence a little band-two beloved this head, which will be read with interest. sal. brethren, and their wives-pledging to them We copy for our readers, and hope that they our prayers, and our unwavering support, will be stimulated to more zeal. while they should preach the gospel in "As a sort of stewardess of other people's China. Our prayers have indeed gone up to God in their behalf, and our contributions have been steadily forwarded for their sup- those who read them, and know nothing of port; yet in both, it may be, that we have the facts, except that we are "missionaries" past few days. sown too sparingly. In one respect, at any and buy such things, should be grieved at rate, we feel disappointed. We had hoped our apparent extravagance. For instance, ful work in the Methodist Episcopal Church, that, before this, we should have been able to send out others to their aid. Yes, and the upper stories of the house, and that the they hoped so too. They continue to inlower stories cannot be made so tight but dulge this hope; and their recent communi- that the cold north-east monsoons sweep in which about seventy persons have procations breathe more than an ordinary desire to welcome fellow-laborers to the field. of our northern winters could exceed. We Must we tell them that there is no prospect might have the lower ceiling plastered, but of meeting their desire? We are not will- the expense would be considerable, and ing to send them such news. We are not could not be available to us in case of a rewilling to say to them any thing so disheartmoval, which the carpet would. "Globe ening. We fondly cling to the impression, lamps "—what extravagance, in the eyes of one who never knew the necessity of conthat God has some one or more in reserve stant study to acquire a foreign tongue, and for this mission, whom he will bring to light that nights, as well as days, we must ply our by exciting in them strong desires for the weary sight, where candles are either too tist Church. work, and fitting them for it, when we in expensive (foreign) or too unendurable earnest prayer ask him to do so. The great (native) to admit of constant use, without Author of missions gave no reason to expect canilles emitting a most offensive smoke. much actual injury, or expense, the native that laborers would be raised up till the "Dishes"-cannot missionaries eat their church should set about praying for them. "PRAY ye the Lord of the harvest, that he heathen among whom they live ? Perhaps would send forth more laborers into the so, but sometimes a missionary is so worldly minded as to wish a friend to partake of his harvest." Probably we have been deficient rice with him, in which case he finds one in this respect. We have prayed for them bowl hardly sufficient for two. "Butter and who have gone into the field, but we have beef steak !"-you call this self-denial do not been so earnest in praying for more. you? It may be that men and means are We think, not only that it is important to so important that the missionaries should take pray for more laborers, in obedience to the these palatable precautions to preserve their Saviour's injunction, but that it is a great strength, supplies being so abundant that mercy that God withholds them till we do they may the more readily be spared. pray for them. Neglecting prayer, we might, the missionary who says from his heart, "Boat hire and coolies' wages!" Is it not it is true, compass sea and land, with gust zeal, to find men for this work, and perhaps Press forward to glory, and leave all below ?" "Through cold winds and storms, o'er mountains I 'll go, we should succeed. But when we had ob- True, he may not get there quite so soon tained them, how would we know that they for the invigorating effects of the open air were God-given? Satan is sometimes per- do seem to brace up his failing strength, and mitted to interfere in this matter. True, he make him look upon the grave as farther John Peck, who for the last fifteen years would rather have no missionaries at all; but if he can not prevent it, he will exert coming in contact with the heathen in al useful on that account, as he is constantly what influence he can to induce those to these excursions, and adding to his own thrust themselves forward, who are wholly means of usefulness. "A new broadcloth coat, and a cambric dress !"-unparallelled Cazenovia, N. Y., for interment. Eld. Peck incompetent to the work. It becomes us to be on our guard. If we ask not counsel of pride! very sad indeed, were it not that in the Lord, we may be as much cheated as articles, from not being subject to duty, are these ports open to British trade, many Israel was with the Gibeonites. But if we cheaper than a much coarser article would pray, and pray earnestly-if we wrestle with be at home, to say nothing of the danger God in holy desires for this object, as well and expense of transporting them to us. exert ourpel, ou in the "These remarks are not made because when candidates present themselves, we may but because I have not forgotten how such reasonably conclude that God, and not satan, matters used to strike me before I knew for has given them to us. Desirable as it is to myself the truths as I have mentioned them." send out a reinforcement of our China mission, it would be better that the matter be TWO REMARKABLE BOOKS. delayed a dozen years, than to send out such | To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :as would be a reproach to the cause. Let A few words, if you please, for the benefit us then betake ourselves to prayer. We are of the readers of the Sabbath Recorder, as almost confident that there is a failure here. to a couple of recent publications that have We know, that in the prayers offered by min- interested me much. isters on the Sabbath, there is not that prom The first is NOEL ON BAPTISM, which has inence given to the subject which ought to been looked for by thousands with peculiar be. We know, that in our social prayer interest, and has just now appeared. The meetings, and monthly concerts, it is too apt present volume is upon the subjects of bapto be overlooked. And we fear, that the tism, and the author informs us that he closet exercises of our people, if they could be hopes, in another volume, to treat of the friends, are circulating petitions in Massalaid open, would disclose too little attention mode. No work has ever appeared on this to this important subject. We rest in the subject, that will compare with this; and persuasion, that if our churches do their none has had a wider circulation than will duty in the way of cultivating a missionary this, except perhaps Pengilly. Noel is an spirit, there will be forthcoming the men for independent witness; he writes as taught only voice in the imposition and use of the first, China, and for Hayti, and for any and every from the mouth of God. Says he, "I deterother field which the Providence of God may mined to form my judgment entirely by the direct us to occupy. study of the Scriptures, and of such authors We are here constrained to put in a word, as advocate the baptism of infants. To that by way of stimulating our brethren to more lib determination I have adhered. And not eral contributions. The necessity of giving our having read a single Baptist book or tract, I missionaries in China the means of operating publish the following work as an independmore extensively than they have hitherto and testimony to the exclusive right of bedone, will be apparent from the perusal of lievers to Christian baptism." The work is Bro. Carpenter's letter published on our first logical but clear, critical but simple; and page, as well as from other communications though learned in the best sense, is yet adheretofore given. Other denominations are mirably adapted to general and popular use. securing the most advantageous sites, for The influence of this production must be of Having secured to woman the right of sufftheir houses of worship, which money can the widest and most convincing character, command, and, withal, are scattering their and no one can afford to fail of its perusal. tracts with an unsparing hand. They have I will just add, that the edition published by schools, and printing-presses, and all the ap- Fletcher, (141 Nassau St., New York,) is the pliances which are needed to give their most desirable of the three that have ap missions the greatest possible efficiency. peared. It contains an introduction by Dr. As far as they promulgate God's truth, we Dowling, which adds materially to its value, rejoice in their movements, and thank God especially in America, besides a striking that the heathen can, by any means, gain a portrait of the author, which many will prize saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. We can highly. not resist the impression, however, that the The other is a less popular (because pureerrors which their theology embodies, do ly philosophical) but not a less valuable of Ohio and its vicinity; one at Buffalo; one

ters that come under this head. In report- ligion in different parts of the country. The auction, at the door of the Parish Church, ing items home, I often feel distressed, lest following have come before us during the in this city, on Sunday, the 22d of Septema carpet must sound strangely to one who and upward of one hundred hopeful converts does not know that we are obliged to occupy have joined the church within a short time. continually under our feet, with a chilling fessed cenversion. The letter communicatbleakness which not even the colder winds ing this intelligence, says that " within eight rice from a bowl with chop-sticks like the unto life.

their habits. For their personal wants they more and more extensively, though often undraw as sparingly upon their patrons, we der various modifications. The reader of that in Canada East the notice of all Sheriff think, as could be expected. Those of other this work will be well armed against it; and sales must be read at the church door on the orders live in a style far more expensive, I would commend it as particularly worthy Sunday, even among Protestants. There ceeded in electing a Speaker. It was acand still are considered as having nothing of the attention of ministers, It will furnish can be no lawful sale on any day, unless the complished about six o'clock on Sabbath but what is necessary to their comfort. Mrs. them with facts and arguments upon many notice thereof has been read upon the Sun- evening last, by adopting the plurality prin-Carpenter fills a spare corner in one of her points, such are not met with in any other day. But in the French country the matter ciple .-- On the sixty-fourth ballot, Mr. Wincommunications with some remarks upon work, and will amply repay a careful peru- is worse yet. All auction sales of real throp, of Massachusetts, the whig candidate,

It gives us pleasure to find in our ex- little while ago :-bounty, I suppose I ought to speak of mat- exchanges frequent notices of revivals of reber, that farm, &c. Conditions made known at the time of sale?

At Upham, Ohio, there has been a power At Sloansville, N. Y., a revival is noticed, measures to cause a better observance of the Sunday. Judge McCaleb, of the U.S. Dismiles around, during a few months past, trict Court, presided. Speeches were made, some three hundred souls have given eviand the desecration of the Sunday by mili dence of conversion."

tary parades, the theaters, &c., was condemn-At Cassville, N. Y., as we learn from the Baptist Register, a deep religious interest ed in unqualified terms. It is time a movement like this should take place in that city, has existed for some months past, and fiftyif the people would have the Sunday ob three members have been added to the Bapserved at all.

The Baptist Church at Jay, N. Y., has enjoyed a pleasant revival season, in the terly of the Baptist Denomination, enters course of which between thirty and forty upon its fifteenth volume with the new persons, it is hoped, have passed from death year, 1850. It is to be edited by Rev. Se

wall S. Cutting, assisted by Prof. Wm, In Georgetown, Pa., there has been a Gammell, of Brown University, and with the precious work. Thirty-six have been added advice of Rev. Drs. W. R. Williams and A to the church, and a number more are seriously impressed.

lard, 122 Nassau Street, New York, at \$2 In Salem, N. J., likewise, a season of reper year. We should be glad to hear of freshing is enjoyed. A number have been some of our churches making their ministers baptized, and there is still a number of inquirers.

A revival in Newton, Del. Co., Pa., is noticed in the Christian Chronicle, during which twenty-five were baptized. The same paper also mentions an interesting work week at Washington, where considerable atamong the students of the University at tention was shown him. A resolution offer-Lewisburg, Pa.

ered in the Senate, to admit him to the privia warm discussion, in which some of the Southern Members denounced the reverend father as hostile to the "peculiar institution." However, the resolution passed by a vote of 33 to 18.

The CHRISTIAN REVIEW.—This able Quar

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS. After three weeks of balloting and debat-A PASTOR. estate must be made at the door of the Parish received 100 votes, while Mr. Cobb of Geor-Church, immediately after service. The gia, the democratic candidate, received 102 and diplomatic relations are maintained with following he cut from a Montreal paper, a votes, and was accordingly declared Speaker, after which the House adjourned over to " Farm for Sale .- Will be sold by public Monday.

On Monday, the President's Message was delivered, and after the costomary votes Congress adjourned till after the Holidays,

Such advertisements are not unfrequent. As the people will feel a peculiar interest n this first regular Message of the President SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS .--- Not long ago we set aside other matter to give the docu meeting of the citizens of New Orleans ment entire this week. was held in one of the churches of that city,

THE PRESIDENT'S MUSSAGE. the object of which was the adoption of Rellow-Critzens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Governmenti and the Conpretended to foretell the downfall of our of the United States, civil and military, to derided, and the United States of America, | copy of that proclamation, is herewith submost stable and permanent Government on ed. So long as the act of Congress of the earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to posterity.

seek to maintain our cherished relations of as was supposed, forcibly carried off in a C. Kendrick. Published by Colly and Balamity with the rest of mankind. During vessel from New Orleans to the Island of the past year, we have been blessed, by a Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to kind Providence, with an abundance of the be taken as I thought necessary, in case the fruits of the earth; and, although the de- information I had received should prove corstroying angel, for a time, visited extensive rect, to vindicate the honor of the country, new-year presents of the price of subscrip- portions of our territory with the ravages of and the right of every person seeking an a dreadful pestilence, yet, the Almighty has asylum on our soil to the protection of our at length deigned to stay his hand, and to re- laws. The person alledged to have been FATHER MATHEW IN WASHINGTON.-The store the inestimable blessing of general abducted was promptly restored, and the Irish "Apostle of Temperance" spent last health to a people who have acknowledged circumstances of the case are now about to his power, deprecated his wrath, and im- undergo investigation before a judicial triplored his merciful protection.

intercouse with foreign nations, we have not committed in this case is held odious, as be leges of a seat within the bar, gave rise to been insensible to the distractions and wars ing in conflict with our opinions on the subwhich have prevailed in other quarters of ject of national sovereignty and personal the world. It is a proper theme of thanks- freedom, there is no prohibition of it of giving to Him who rules the destinies of punishment for it provided in any act of Connations, that we have been able to maintain, gress. The expediency of supplying this amid all these contests, an independent and defect in our criminal code is therefore reneutral position toward all belligerent pow-

might, at length, be organized. It is believed, by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be, permanently, established, without her cooperation. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives, of the legation, at Frankfort, to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprised that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, against a foreign country; and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the Island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the United States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Governgress of the United States again assembles, ment in suppressing the expedition and preto legislate for an empire of freemen. The venting the invasion. To this end I issued predictions of evil prophets, who formerly a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers institutions, are now remembered only to be use all lawful means within their power. A at this moment, present to the world the mitted. The expedition has been suppress-20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations, and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute-book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner who claimed We are at peace with all the world, and our protection had been clandestinely, and bunal. 1 would respectfully suggest that, While enjoying the benefits of amicable although the crime charged to have been. commended to your consideration.

SUNDAY IN CANADA.-Rev. Joel Fish says

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 27, 1849.

DEATH OF A BAPTIST PREACHER .----------------Eld. on. But perhaps he may not be the less has been identified with the Home Missionary Operations of the Baptist Denomination died in New York City, on the 15th inst. aged 69 years, His remains were taken to

was born in what is now the town of Stan ford, Dutchess county, N. Y., September 11 1781. About the year 1796, when he was fif teen years of age, his parents removed to Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y. He became pious at an early age, and at about twentyone was licensed to preach the Gospel. He was married at about twenty-three years of age, and soon after, in 1804, removed to Cazenovia, which was from that time his

home. In 1806 he was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in that town, and continued in that relation until November, 1834, when he resigned his charge, and entered he was a highly useful and respected minister; many revivals had been enjoyed by the church, and 640 persons had been baptized. A new church was organized in another part of the town by dismissions from this in 1820.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE TO WOMEN .--- Wenchussetts praying the Legislature

" That, since the women of the State are made to pay taxes, and are held amenable to of citizens. The jury found a verdict of its criminal laws, they may be allowed a and in the enactment of the second; and hence that they may be permitted to vote and to be eligible to office."

To some readers, says the N. Y. Tribune, this may perhaps seem inconsistent with the fact that these gentlemen are principled against "human governments," and consequently regard voting as a sin. They say, however, "that they are not asking women to vote, but only asking that they shall have the right to refuse to vote." "It is no virtue the venerable gentleman has reached the age in one that cannot vote to abstain from it." of four-score years, his ministry may yet be rage, the petitioners propose to do their best to indoctrinate them in the virtue of making no use of it.

AMERICAN BETHEL SOCIETY .- The Society have employed during the season a larger number of chaplains and missionaries among sailors and boatmen than at any previous period; one on the Illinois and Chicago Canal; one at Chicago; one at Milwaukie;

fifteen on the lake ports, canals, and rivers

BAPTIST COLLEGE IN MISSOURI.-The Provisional Committee on the College reported to the General Association of United Baptists a resolution was adopted to prosecute the work of obtaining subccriptions till \$100,000 were secured.'

BREACH OF PROMISE-SUNDAY CONTRACTS. -A suit for damages for the breach of a marriage contract, was lately tried in Philato the jury is thus reported :---

" That the law in regard to Sunday conracts did not extend to contracts of mar-\$3.000.'

day of January next will be the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. Dr. Kendall as Pastor of the first Church in Plymouth, which took place Janu 1800. A ministry extended over so period in the same parish is very unusual, Few connections between pastor and people have been characterized by more uninterrupted harmony and good feeling, and though celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary, and Dr. Kendell has accepted an invitation to preach on that day. There will also be a collation in the evening at the Samoset House.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES .- Four Missionaries appointed by the Church (Episcopal) Missionary Society, sailed from Provi-

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In densequence of have recently distracted Europe. the recent alteration of the British naviga-

delphia, where the defense set up was that ment, by which Great Britain is brought cognize her independence, in the event of upon the agency for Home Missions. Dur- the contract was made on Sunday, and there- within the terms proposed by the act of her ability to sustain it. The powerful ining the time of his residence at Cazenovia, fore void. On this point the Judge's charge of Congress of the 1st of March, 1847, it is tervention of Russia, in the contest, extinhoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic inter- terfere in the contest; but the feelings of the course, which occurred between this Gov- nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, riage, which by many religious sects were ernment and France, I am happy to say, has and by the sufferings of a brave people, who considered as solemn sacraments, to be only been terminated, and our Minister there has had made a gallant though unsuccessful sanctioned by impressive ceremonies. The been received. It is, therefore unnecessary effort to be free. contracts made on Sunday which are void to refer, now, to the circumstances which dell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and their are those relating to worldly business. To led to that interruption. I need not express ing the past year, prosecuted with renewed

> ng a This permission was granted during an ar- as one of the leading causes of her delay in mistice between that Empire and the King- indemnifying our suffering citizens. But sive that this act of intervention, on our part, The omission of Portugal to do justice to might be viewed as a violation of our neutral the American claimants has now assumed obligations, incurred by the Treaty with Den- character so grave and serious, that I: shall mark, and of the provisions of the act of shortly make it the subject of a special mesfar from its termination. The Parish are Congress of April 20, 1818, I directed that sage to Congress, with a view to such ultimaking arrangements for an appropriate no further aid should be rendered by any mate action as its wisdom and patriotism agent or officer of the Navy; and I instruct may suggest. ed the Secretary of State to apprise the With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Minister of the German Empire accredited Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and to this Government, of my determination to the Italian States, we still maintain our acexecute the law of the United States, and to customed amicable relations. maintain the faith of treaties with all pations. The correspondence which ensued between States, our Charge d' Affaires'at Rome has the Department of State and the Minister of been unable to present his letter of crethe German Empire, is herewith laid before dence, which, indeed, he was directed by you. The execution of the law and the ob- my predecessor to withhold until he should

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions, which

During the late conflict between Austria tion acts, British vessels, from British and and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect in Missouri, at their annual meeting in Au other foreign ports, will, (under our existing that the latter might become an independent gust that about \$60,000 had been secured for laws,) after the first day of January next, be nation. However faint that prospect at the the erection and endowment of a college, and admitted to entry in our ports with cargoes time appeared, I thought it my duty, in acof the growth, manufacture, or production cordance with the general sentiment of the of any part of the world, on the same terms, American people, who deeply sympathized as to duties, imposts, and charges, as ves- with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, sels of the United States with their cargoes; upon the contingency of the establishment and our vessels will be admitted to the same by her of a permanent Government, to be advantages in British ports, entering therein the first to welcome independent Hungary inon the same terms as British vessels. Should to family of nations. For this purpose, I inno order in council disturb this legislative ar- vested an agent, then in Europe, with power rangement, the late act of the British Parlia to declare our willingness promptly to re-

guished the hopes of the struggling Magyars, The United States did not, at any time, in

hold that marriages solemnized on that day to you the sincere satisfaction with which we vigor, and it has been my object to employ were void, would be to disturb thousands of shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy every effort of honorable diplomacy to promarriages which have been contracted, and Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary cure their adjustment. Our late Charge d' to render illegitimate a very lerge number from a sister republic, to which we have so Affaires at Lisbon, Hon. George W. Hoplong been, and still remain, bound by the kins, made able and energetic, but unsuc-

cessful, efforts to settle these upleasant mat-Shortly after I had entered upon the dis- ters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity CELEBRATION AT PLYMOUTH.-The first charge of the Executive duties, I was ap- for the wrongs which were the subjects of prised that a war-steamer, belonging to the complaint. Our present Charge d' Affaires German Empire, was being fitted out in the at that Court will, also, bring to the proseharbor of New York, with the aid of some cution of these claims ability and zeal. The of our naval officers, rendered under the revolutionary and distracted condition of permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. Portugal, in past times, has been represented dom of Denmark, which had been engaged | must now say it is matter of profound regret in the Schleswig Holstein war; Apprehen- that these claims have not yet been settled

AT I

During the recent revolutions in the Papal dence on Monday, of last week, in the brig servance of the treaty were deemed by me receive further orders. Such was the un-Smithfield. They are destined to Africa, to be due to the honor of the country, as settled condition of things in those States,

and design to locate at Cape Palmas and well as to the sacred obligations of the Con- that it was not deemed expedient to give much to neutralize the power of the gospel. work, in its department-PAINE on the Soul at Oswego; twelve on the Erie Canal and vicinity. Their names were as follows : stitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same him any instructions on the subject of pre-Sunday-keeping, infant baptism, and a mul- AND INSTINCT. It was originally published its tributaries; one on the Northern Canal; course, should a similar case arise with any senting his credential letter different from Rev. E. W. Henning and lady, Providence; titude of other things, being the offspring of by the Medical Class of the New York Uni- of New York, among canal boatmen; three Stokes, (colored,) of Providence. Mr. Henother nation. Having avowed the opinion, those with which he had been furnished by Popery, do but contribute to give strength versity, before whom the learned and cele- on the Delaware and Hudson Canal; two ning has spent several years in the African on taking the oath of office, that, in disputes the late Administration, until the 25th of with conflicting foreign Governments, it is June last; when, in consequence of the want In dianito the "man of sin," already too strong in brated Professor delivered it. It has since; on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and one our interest, not less than our duty, to remain of accurate information of the exact state of heathen lands. We care not so much for a and of late, been enlarged by the author, and ou the Morris Canal-making in all forty-Mission, and returns now with a fresh reinstrictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You things, at that distance from us, he was indirect conflict between our missionaries and is now issued in a desirable form, by the pubtwo. Fifteen have been young men from forcement to his field of labor. Mr. Stokes, will perceive, from the correspondence substructed to exercise bis own discretion in those who uphold these traditions, but we do lisher of the work already referred to. It originally from England, and formerly Recour theological seminaries. mitted to you, in connection with this submi bo. presenting himself to the then existing Govwish to see that system of religion, which we is a most triumphant vindication of the comtor of Christ Church in Providence, now ect, that the course adopted in this case has damar ernment, if, in his judgement sufficiently believe to be in accordance with the Bible; mon belief as to the origin and character of the by a letter from Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, that on the sickly coast of benighted Africa. In been properly regarded by the belligerent goes forth to spend the remainder of his life powers interested in the matter. stable; or if not, to await further events, 102 8117 making rapid progress among the heathen. Soul, against materialism, or the doctrine that this Church and Society have agreed upon company with the above, three Missionaries Since that period Rome has undergone an-JEON Although a Minister of the United States other revolution, and he abides the United States We do wish to see our denomination retriev the soul is of a like nature with the body, a plan for the erection of a meeting house sent out under the patronage of the Southern Dates to the German Empire was appointed by my ment of a Government sufficiently permanent We'do wish to see our denomination retriev yaily ing lost, opportunities, We do wish, our missionaries to be so, abundantly furnished of even with the shall not be hindered gists,) "from the chemical action which the and will be 36 by 48 feet, with a tower, and were, Rev. Thomas J. Bowen of Geo., Rev. We do wish to see our denomination retriev the soul is of a like nature with the board, a plan for the erection of a meeting-nouse to supply the place of the one recently burnt. Baptist Board of Foreign Missions; are des-on the Maine; and although a Minister, ap-With the Republic of Mexico, it is our with a tower, and were, Rev. Thomas J. Bowen of Geo., Rev. Ceived and accredited here, ye no such relations. The form the chemical action which the and will be 36 by 48 feet, with a tower, and were, Rev. Thomas J. Bowen of Geo., Rev. Thomas J. Bowen of Geo., Rev. with facilities, that they shall not be hindered gists,) "from the chemical action which the and will be 36 by 48 feet, with a tower, and were, Rev. Thomas J. Bowen of Geo., Rev. and without a gallery. The building is to be Harvey Goodale of Mass, and Robt. T. Hill Government as that of the German Empire Treaty of Gaudalupe Hidaigo, nothing has shall dictate as necessary to be done. It will mutually exercise on each other." This er- completed in August next. Meanwhile the (colored) of Vais These Missionaries are aphas been definitely constituted. M. Duncl- occurred of a serious character to disturb not be out of place to state here, what we ror is vastly more prevalent in some other meetings are held alternately in the Free- pointed to a field of labor which as yet has have said before, that we believe our mis- countries than here, but even in our coun- Will Baptist House at Unadilla Forks, and been unexplored by the agents of any Miss- tion that a union of the German States, under fail to secure the lasting confidence and son, our Representative, at Frankfort, I.e., them. A faithful observance of the treaty, one Constitution or form of Government, friendship of that Republic. The Message

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 27, 1849.

sentatives, of the Sth of February last, com-municating in compliance with resolution Amity and Company of them Treaties of thousand, ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, to make reconnoissances of the most impor-lishing of a retired list for such of the offi-and exempting him from all other influences, to make reconnoissances of the most impor-lishing of a retired list for such of the offi-and exempting him from all other influences, to make reconnoissances of the most impor-lishing of a retired list for such of the offi-and exempting him from all other influences, to make reconnoissances of the most impor-lishing of a retired list for such of the offi-and exempting him from all other influences, the abarteter of the municating, in compliance with a resolution Amity and Commerce, which will be laid (\$50,563,097 50;) and the expenditures for that body a convolution of a name called a Profairs of the Mexican Government; having of constructing a ship canal through the in Treasury notes funded, ten millions, eight I have transferred the Indian Agencies I also ask your attention to the views ex- a component part of the sovereign power, of a component part of the sovereign power, of the sovereign power attraction to the sovereign p

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the part of Mexico. They entered upon into such a Treaty will enjoy the right of twenty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$5,their duties; and, at the date of the latest in-passage through the canal on payment of 828,121 66,) and on the 1st day of July, 1851, organized by Congress, to examine and de-allowed by those laws, compared with the liberties and institutions, we may reasonably

ses incident to the organization of the com- antees, will become a bond of peace, instead three cents, (\$10,547,092 73,) making in the co; and that provision be made for the es- effectual. More particular and efficient promission, and to its conveyance to the point of a subject of contention and strife, between whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, tablishment of officers of Surveyor General vision by law is required on this subject. where its operations were to begin, have so the nations of the earth. Should the great of sixteen millions, three hundred and seven- in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and The act of 1845, reducing postage, has American heart. For more than half a cenmuch reduced the fund appropriated by maritime States of Europe consent to this ty-five thousand two hundred and fourteen for the surveying and bringing into the mar- now, by its operations during four years, pro- tury, during which kingdoms and empires Congress, that a further sum, to cover the arrangement, (and we have no reason to dollars and thirty-nine cent, (\$16,375,214 39.) ket the public lands in those Territories. duced results fully showing that the income have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. charges which must be incurred during the suppose that a proposition so fair and hon- The extraordinary expenses of the War with Those lands, remote in position and difficult from such reduced postage is sufficient to The patriots who formed it have long since present fiscal year, will be necessary. The orable will be opposed by any,) the energies Mexico, and the purchase of California and of access, ought to be disposed of on terms sustain the whole expense of the service of descended to the grave; yet still it remains, great length of frontier along which the of their people and ours will cooperate in New Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, liberal to all, but especially favorable to the the Post-Office Department, not including the proudest monument to their memory, territory, and the difficulty of obtaining sup- do not recommend any appropriation from those objects. I therefore recommend that plies, except at or near the extremes of the the National Treasury for this purpose, nor authority be given to borrow whatever sum of the principal mineral deposites in Cali- from Panama to Astoria, which have not been name. In my judgment its dissolution line, render it also indispensable that a liber- do I believe that such an appropriation is may be necessary to cover that deficit. I fornia may be ascertained, I recommend that considered by Congress as properly belong- would be the greatest of calamities, and to al provision should be made to meet the ne- necessary. Private enterprise, if properly recommend the observance of strict econo- a geological and mineralogical exploration ing to the mail service. cessary charges during the fiscal year end-protected, will complete the work, should my in the appropriation and expenditure of be connected with the linear surveys, and It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress,

In the adjustment of the claims of Ameri- this Government beyond its protection; and may augment the revenue. I do not doubt opportunity of procuring a permanent right lieved from the unjust burthen of transport- tain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the can citizens on Mexico, provided for by the they profess that, having examined the pro-the right or duty of Congress to encourage of property in the soil. This would seem ing and delivering the franked matter of obligations imposed, and the power conlate treaty, the employment of counsel, on posed line of communication, they will be domestic industry, which the great source of to be as important to the success of mining Congress. for which public service provision ferred upon me by the Constitution. the part of the Government, may become im- ready to commence the undertaking when- national as well as individual wealth and as of agricultural pursuits. portant for the purpose of assisting the Com- ever that protection shall be extended to prosperity. I look to the wisdom and pa- The great mineral wealth of California, fidently believe that a change may safely be missioners in protecting the intersts of the them. Should there appear to be reason, triotism of Congress for the adoption of a and the advantages which its ports and har made, reducing all single-letter postage to United States. I recommend this object to on examining the whole evidence, to enter- system which may place home labor, at last, bors, and those of Oregon, afford to com- the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of

the inefficiency of the means provided by of the route. the Government of New Grenada for trans-

of my predecessor to the House of Repre- Republic of that name, we have separately nine millions, six hundred and sixty-three placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay its various grades of officers, and the estab- resentative responsible only to the people, and the setable of a rative list for such of the officers and the estab-

tocol, signed at Queretaro on the 30th of A contract having been concluded with the same time were, in cash, forty-six mil-May 1949 have been concluded with the Store of Nillions, seven hundred and ninety-eight thou-May 1949 have been concluded with the same time were, in cash, forty-six mil-man accommended, it will country. It is under these circumstances May, 1848, by the Commissioners of the Uni-the State of Nicaragua, by a Company com-sand, six hundred and seventy-seven dollars rection of which is urgently demanded by greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy, only that the elector, can feel that, in the choice of the law-maker, he is himself truly.

been a subject of correspondence between territory of that State, to connect the Atlan-been a subject of State and the Envoy Fy tic and Decise Orace, to connect the Atlan-bundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to pressed by him in reference to the employ-the nation. With equal care we should study "the Department of State and the Envoy Ex- tic and Pacific Oceans, I have directed the (\$10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty-Traordinary and Minister Pleningtentiery of negotiation of a Tract with tr traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of negotiation of a Treaty with Nicaragua, seven millions, six hundred and thirty-one to be appointed sub-agents in the vallies of contracts for the transportation of the United dicial Departments. Our Government can that Republic accredited to this Govern- pledging both Governments to protect those thousand, six hundred and thirty-one to be appointed sub-agents in the values of contracts for the transportation of the contracts for the transportation of the sys- only be preserved in its purity by the supment, a transcript of that correspondence is who shall engage in perfect the work. All dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$57,631,667- rivers. Still further legal provisions will tem upon the prosperity of the Navy.

The Commissioner on the part of the caragua to enter into the same Treaty stipu-United States for marking the ballion the ballion to the same Treaty stipu-United States for marking the ballion to the same Treaty stipu-United States for marking the ballion to the same Treaty stipu-United States for marking the ballion to the same Treaty stipu-United States for marking the ballion to the same Treaty stipu-United States for marking the ballion to the same Treaty stipu-Creating post-Creating post-Created in the strict of th United States for marking the boundary be- lations with her; and the benefit to be de- submitted to Congress in the Report of the course over the new Territories. tween the two republics, though delayed in rived by each from such an arrangement Secretary, show that there will probably be literon of a branch and Oregon. Exertions have been made to tions of the Constitution-with a sedulous

reaching San Diego by unforseen obstacles, will be the protection of this great inter-a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, execute that law; but the limited provisions inculcation of that respect and love for the mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, execute that law; but the limited provisions inculcation of that respect and love for the mint in California, as it will in my opinion. arrived at that place within a short period oceanic communication against any power Mexican War and Treaty, on the 1st day of afford important facilities to those engaged of the act, the inadequacy of the means it Union of the States, which our fathers cherafter the time required by the treaty, and which might seek to obstruct it, or to mono- July next, of five millions, eight hundred and in mining, as well as to the Government in authorizes, the ill adaptation of our post- ished and enjoined upon their children, and

of ten millions, five hundred and forty-seven cide upon the validity of the present subsis- prices of labor and rents in California, ren- expect to transmit them with their inumera-The work, if constructed under these guar- thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy- ting land titles in California and New Mexi- der those exertions, in a great degree, in- ble blessings to the remotest posterity.

for its construction, desire no assistance from tariff, and its adjustment on a basis which by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an letter correspondence. This should be re- may threaten it, I shall stand by it and main-

the early and favorable consideration of Con- tain a serious doubt of the practicability of on a sure and permanent footing, and, by merce, especially with the islands of the distance, without thereby imposing any greatconstructing such a canal, that doubt could due encouraegment of manufactures, give a Pacific and Indian Oceans, and the populous er tax on the Treasury than would constitute Complaints have been made in regard to be speedily solved by an actual exploration new and increased stimulous to agriculture, regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that a very moderate compensation for this puband promote the development of our vast there will arise, in a few years, large and hic service; and I therefore respectfully re-Should shuch a work be constructed, un- resources and the extension of our com- prosperous communities on our Western commend such a reduction. Should Conporting the United States Mail accross the der the common protection of all nations, merce. Believing that to the attainment of Coast. It, therefore, becomes important gress protection of all nations demond Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our Postal for equal benefits to all, it would be neither these ends (as well as the necessary aug- that a line of communication, the best and entirely, it seems probable that no demand Convention with that Republic, of the 6th of just nor expedient that any great maritime mentation of the revenue and the prevention most expeditious which the nature of the on the Treasury would result from the pro-March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affaires at Bo-State shall command the communication. of frauds) a system of specific duties is best country will admit, should be opened, within posed reduction of postage. Whether any gota has been directed to make such repre- The territory through which the canal may adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the territory of the United States, from the further diminution should now be made, or sentations to the Government of New Gren-be opened ought to be freed from the claims ada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt re-moval of this cause of complaint. ada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt re- of any foreign power. No such power at rates high enough to afford substantial of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion, as elicit which I have recommended, should be first Langworthy embraced religion in early life, and united should occupy a position that would enable and sufficient encouragement to our own in- ed and expressed by two large and respecta tested, is submitted to your decision. ble Conventions, lately assembled at St. been ravaged, has been brought to a close. to obstruct a highway which ought to be The question of the continuance of the that which, if practicable, will best meet the Britain has been received and ratified, and as teacher in the DeRuyter Institute, in which capacity our representatives at Carracus have hitherto Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large the finances and revenue, I refer to the Re- pense, and one which must, if it be, indeed, successful; but the purpose has not been Adams, and has since had the pastoral charge of the The extension of the Coast of the United government did not accede to the proposi-eral Government to the improvement of failure and disappointment; to enable Con-of the Post Office Department, and other possible. During this time he made a tour to Ohio, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, for his health, and to topics, as would exhibit a full view of the Jefferson County. When the Church in Hounsfield course toward all other American States. be offered; and as Mexico herself would be ed by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities that have been already begun, and also for the Census Board, thus established, having by resignation to the divine will, and by a sure and cer-No civil government having been provid- I recommened early appropriations for pursuits, industry, education, and resources was organized, she became a member of it, and conhas been accomplished; and it is believed country, and especially the advance of our United States within the ensuing year. behalf, without entangling ourselves in ed Railroad across the Isthmus at Panama California into the Union, as a sovereign sion of commerce, may render necessary. Intion to the General Government is one of viving friends mourn, has brought her acquainted with foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. will be successfully contracted, under the State. Should such be the case, and should An estimate of the amount which can be ad- local one limited application, but not, on that Whenever the faith of our treaties with any protection of the late treaty with New Grena- their constitution be conformable to the Con- vantageously expended within the next fiscal account the less obligatory; I allude to the of them shall require our interference, we da, ratified and exchanged by my predeces- stitution of the United States. I recommend year, under the direction of the Bureau of trust committed to Congress as the exclusive Stonington for California, about six weeks previous to sor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guar- their application to the favorable considera- Topographical Engineers, accompanies the legistor and the sole guardian of the District her death. Sister Barnes was a member of one of the Brazil, providing for the satisfaction of and the rights of sovereignty and property The people of New Mexico will also, it is respectfully invite the attention of Congress. rests to your dind attention. As the Nation-The cession of territory made by the late al Metropolis, the City of Washington must viously she gave good evidence that her heart had felt. will be submitted to the Senate. Since the a view that the free transit from ocean to themselves for admission into the Union. treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our be an object of general interest; and, foundlast Session of Congress, we have received ocean may not be interrupted or embarrass- Preparatory to the admission of California exposed frontier, and rendered its defense ed as it was under the auspices of him whose an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni- ed" during the existence of the treaty. It and New Mexico, the people of each will more difficult. The treaty has also brought immortal name it bears, its claims to the potentiary, from that Empire, and our rela- is our policy to encourage every practicable have instituted for themselves a Republican us under obligations to Mexico, to comply fostering care of Congress present themselves tions with it are founded upon the most am. route across the Isthmus, which connects form of Government, "laying its foundation with which a military force is requisite. with additional strength. Whatever can con- children at Salt Lake, an aged mother, and an olderson, North and South America, either by Rail- in such principles, and organizing its pow- But our military establishment is not materi- tribute to its prosperty must enilst, the feel- Bro. Lester T. Rogers 2d, at Waterford, Ct. ings of its Constitutional guardians, and command their favorable consideration. effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. me to adopt that policy, especially in con- easiness may be avoided, and confidence and dition to it will therefore be necessary; and and its successful administration eminently

avert that should be the study of every ly recommend this subject to your atten- have procured the charter from Nicarague, I recommend a revision of the existing lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of, not now be made, more particularly on the less generations to come. Whatever dangers

> Z. TAYLOR. WASHINGTON, December 4th, 1849.

> > MARRIED.

In Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 12th by A. B. Spaulding, Esq, Mr. JOSHUA G. SISSON, of Plainfield and Miss Louisa CLARK, of Brookfield. . In Truston, N. Y., on the 18th inst , by Eld. J. R. Irish Mr. EDWARD BURDICK, of Lincklaen, to Miss F. ELIZABETH RICHMOND, daughter of Roswell Richmond of Truxton.

DIED,

Baptist Church in Brook Hounsfield, several of her grand-children were brought into the church: indced. all but one of them. who have attained sufficient age, are now impaled in its unending felicity. the power of renewing-grace, and that death to her would be gain. At Sutter's Fort, Upper California, in April last, of In Christiann. Dane Co., Wis., November 4th, NANCY BABCOCK, wife of Elkanah Babcock, in the 39th year of her age. HELEN, daughter of Elkanah and Nancy Bab-cock, died October 8th, in the 17th year of her age

The sanguinary civil war with which the it hereafter to exercise so controlling an in- dustry, and at the same time so adjusted as

Republic of Venezuela has for some past fluence over the commerce of the world, or to insure stability. Deen ravaged, nas been brought to a close. to obstruct a ngnway which ought to be In its progress the rights of some of our citi-zens resident or trading there have been wieleted. The restoration of order will af these and Paname are also worthy of our ed important modifications of it appear to work of great national importance and of a in pursuance of that treaty is to carry its. violated. The restoration of order will af-ford the Venezuerian Government an oppor-serious consideration. They did not fail to be indispensable. for definition of the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His for the ministry, when about 27 years of age. His tunity to examine and redress these grievan-ces, and others of longer standing, which our representatives at Carracus have hitherto Hidalgo was instructed to offer a verv large the finances and revenue. I refer to the Re-our second to be regarded to the country which must if it he indeed successful, but the nurnose has not been equally where he labored deviced by the finances and revenue. I refer to the Re-

the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican States on the Pacific, and the unexampled tion for the purchase of the right of way, agriculture, except by the expenditure of gress to judge whether, in the condition of matters connected with that branch of the use what little strength he had in the great work to which rapidity with which the inhabitants of Cali- probably because it had already contracted small sums for collecting and publishing the country through which it must pass, the public service, I refer you to the Report of he was called. For the last six months he was able to fornia, especially, are increasing in numbers, with private individuals for the construction agricultural statistics, and for some chemi- work be feasible, and if it be found so, the Postmaster-General. have imparted new consequence to our re- of a passage from the Guasocualco river to cal analyses, which have been, thus far, paid whether it should be undertaken as a national By the act of the 3d of March, 1849, a lations with the othor countries whose terri- Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any pro- out of the Patent Fund. This aid is, in my improvement or left to individual enterprise; Board was constituted to make arrangements In Adams his labor has been crowned with success, and tories border upon that ocean. It is prob- position to purchase, for money, a right opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this and in the latter alternative, what aid, if any, for taking the 7th census; composed of the Sec- he was universally esteemed. By his death, his widow able that the intercourse between those which ought to be equally secured to all na-beating branch of American industry the en-beating branch of American industry measure provide a careful recommend as a preliminary measure of the second branch of the second particularly with the Republic of Chili, will owners of the improvement, who would, recommend the establishment of an Agricul- a careful reconnoissance of the several pro- of this Board "to prepare and cause to be they all confided. become extensive and mutually advanta- doubtless, be well contented with that com- tural Bureau, to be connected with the De- posed routes by a scientific corps, and a re- printed such forms and schedules as might In Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 16th inst., geous in proportion as California and Ore- pensation and the guarantee, of the mari- partment of the Interior. To elevate the port as to the practicability of making such be necessary for the full enumeration of the of a paralytic affection, caused by bronchocele of long gon shall increase in population and wealth. time States of the world, in separate trea- social condition of the agriculturalist, to in- a road, with an estimate of the cost of its inhabitants of the United States; and also discussed of vers. Mrs. C. embraced religion It is desirable, therefore, that this Govern- ties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and creace his prosperity, and to extend his construction and support. ment should do everything in its power to them to protect those who should construct means of usefulness to his country by multi- For further views on these and other mat- statistical tables, under proper heads, such Baptist Church in Scott, at the time of its organization. foster and to strengthen its relations with the work. Such guarantees would do more plying his sources of information, should be ters connected with the duties of the Home information as to mines, agriculture, com-Subsequent to the death of her first husband, (the late those States, and that the spirit of amity be- to secure the completion of the communica- the study of every statesman, and a primary Department, I refer you to the Report of the merce, manufactures, education, and other dealed of the merce of the merc I recommend the observance of the same any other reasonable consideration that could

American power to which, as their natural communication between the Gulf and the of their political condition, recently met in the construction of those for which estimates been performed, it now rests with Congress see all her children, five in number, converted, and ally and friend, they will always be dis- Pacific Ocean, it is presumed that she would convention, for the purpose of forming a con- have been made, as well as for examinations to enact a law for carrying into effect the active in the cause of religion. In the late revival in posed first to look for mediation and as not hesitate to yield her aid, in the manner stitution and State government, which, the and estimates preparatory to the commence- provision of the Constitution which requires sistance, in the event of any collision be- proposed, to accomplish an improvement so latest advices gave me reason to suppose, ment of such others as the wants of the an actual enumeration of the people of the tween them and any European nation. As important to her own best interests.

A Convention has been negotiated with antees the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, tion of Congress.

the African Slave trade, with a view to the complete; and I consider it obligatory upon in part, carried on by means of vessels built tating intercourse with our possessions on maintaining the harmony and tranquility so of Congress an increase in the several corps co-ordinate branches within its own appro-dear to all, we should abstain from the in- of the army at our distant Western posts, as ed by some of our citizens. The corres. The position of the Sandwich Islands, with troduction of those exciting topics of a sec- proposed in the accompanying Report of the stitution ordains that "All legislative pew- dall, W. M. Fahnestock, L. Crandall, Charles Potter, pondence between the Department of State reference to the territory of the United tional character which have hitherto produc- Secretary of War. and the Minister and Consul of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our ed painful apprehensions in the public mind;

of sea-letters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when ed to their capacity and wants; and the use tions."

Secretary of the Interior.

such we may often kindly mediate in their We have reason to hope that the propos- they will shortly apply for the admission of population over new districts, and the exten-

Your attention is earnestly invited to an road or Canal, which the energy and enter- ers in such form as to them shall seem most ally changed, as to its efficiency, from the amendment of our existing laws relating to prise of our citizens may induce them to likely to effect their safety and happiness." condition in which it stood before the com-By awaiting their action, all causes of un- mencement of the Mexican war. Some ad-It is not to be denied that this trade is still, sequence of the absolute necessity of facili- kind feeling preserved. With a view of I recommend to the favorable consideration depends on the confinement of each of its

ers therein granted shall be vested in a Con-

Great embarrassment has resulted from gress of the United States, which shall con-States at Rio de Janerio, which has from persevering and benevolent citizens who and I repeat the solemn warning of the first the effect, in the army, heretofore given to sist of a Senate and House of Representatime to time been laid before Congress, re- have repaired to that remote quarter in chris- and most illustrous of my predecessors brevert and staff commissions. The views tives." The Executive has authority to represents that it is a customary device to tianizing the natives and inducing them to against furnishing "any ground for charac- of the Secretary of War, on this subject, are commend (not to dictate) measures to Conevade the penalties of our laws by means adopt a system of government and laws suit- terizing parties by geographical discrimina- deemed important, and if carried into effect gress. Having performed that duty, the Ex-

provided with such papers by the Consul, made by our numerous whale ships of the instead of returning to the United States for harbors of the islands as places of resort for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for harbors of the islands as places of resort for the united states for the united states for harbors of the such of the resolution shall have been affinished to the united states for a new register, proceed, at once, to the coast obtaining refreshments and repairs, all com- ing the revenue laws over California, and for such of the rank and file as from age, decision shall have been officially submitted H. M. Babcock, Florence, of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining car- bine to render their destiny peculiarly inter- measures have been taken to organize the wounds, and other infirmities occasioned by to the President for approval. The eheck M. Wells, Jr., DeRuyter, goes of slaves. Much additional informa- esting to us. It is our duty to encourage Custom Houses at that and the other ports service, have become unfit to perform their provided by the Constitution in the clause John Cottrell.

LETTERS.

Wm. B. Maxson, James R. Irish, Charles M. Lewis, C. Chester, Joseph Goodrich, J. T. G. Bailey.

RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following David Maxson, Adams, \$2 00 to vol. 6 No. 52 " 52

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goes or staves. Much anditional information and the out of the same character, has recently been the authorities of those islands in their efforts mentioned in that act, at the earliest period respective duties, is recommended as a means conferring the qualified veto, will never be Aaron Coon, Petersburg, transmitted to the Department of State.] It to improve and elevate the moral and politi. practicable. The Collector proceeded over- of increasing the efficiency of the army, and exercised by me, except in the cases contem- P. Carpenter, Stephentown, . ". 6 has not been considered the policy of our cal condition of the inhabitants; and we land, and advices have not yet been receiv- as an act of justice, due from a grateful plated by the fathers of the Republic. I " 6 " 52 " 6 " 52 2 00 2 00 -1 52 laws to subject an American citizen who, should make reasonable allowances for the ed of his arrival at San Francisco. Mean- country to the faithful soldier. 2 00 " 6 in a foreign country purchases a vessel built difficulties inseparable from this task. We while, it is understood that the customs have The accompanying Report of the Secre- ed to only in extraordinary cases as where S. Dunham, Metoachin, N. J. J. W. Green, New London, " 52 1 00 4 6 4 52 in the United States, to the inconvenience of desire that the islands may maintain their continued to be collected there by officers tary of the Navy presents a full and satisfac- it may become necessary to defend the ex- C. H. Breece, " 6 2 00 " 52 2 00 " 6 " 6 " 6 sending her home for a new register, before independence, and that other nations should acting under the military authority, as they tory account of the condition and operations ecutive against the encroachments of the " 52 2 00 nervoiting ber to proceedion a voyage. Any concur with us in this sentiment. We could were during the administration of my prede-alteration of the laws, which might have a in no event the indifferent to their passing cessor. It will. I think, be expedient to logitimete pure against the logitimete pure during the log alteration of the laws, which might have a in no event be indifferent to their passing cessor. It will, I think, be expedient to Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pur- considerate and unconstitutional legislation. Clark Saunders, tendency to impede the free transfer of pro- under the dominion of any other power. conform the collections thus made, and di- suits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. By cautiously confining this remedy within Sam'l Crandall, Jr., porty in vestels listween our citizens, or the The principal commercial States have in rect the avails, (after such allowance as Con- Wherever our national vessels have gone the sphere prescribed to it in the cotempo- Of M. Stillman, Lincklaen, towards Pub. Fund, \$5.00 2 00 . 2 00 ···· 6 ··· 52 free navigation of those vessels between dif this a common interest, and it is to be hoped gress may think fit to authorize,) to be ex- they have been received with respect, our raneous expositions of the framers of the ferent parts of the world, when employed in that no one of them will attempt to interpose pended within the Territory, or to be paid officers have been treated with kindness and Constitution, the will of the people, legiti- Geo. B. Utter acknowledges the receipt of the follow. The solution of the into the Treasury, for the purpose of meet-ing appropriations for the improvement of pursued a course of strict neutrality, in ac-tion, through their constitutional organs, the ing sums on old accounts of the Sabbath Recorder, or accounts previous to the close of vol. 5 will devise a method by which our general The receipts into the Treasury for the fis- its rivers and harbors, and Representatives of the United policy in this respect, may be preserved, cal year ending on the 30th of June last, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, were, in cash, forty-eight millions, eight dispatched to Oregon in January last. Ac-is as large as is admissible, with the number sible to the preservation of our system of \$4 00 to vol. 5 No. 52 Fitch Brown, Milton, Wis. 2 00 11 11 5 11 52 Abel Babcock, and at the same time the abuse of our mag, by means of assisted, in the manner indi-by means of assisted, in the means of the means of the of the means of the mea tral America, which formerly composed the (\$10,833,000,) making an aggregate of fifty- the buoys authorised to be constructed and subject of a re-organization of the Navy in but their constituents. By holding the Rep- bath in January, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Miscellaneous.

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A BOMANCE OF THE OFEAN. From the Polynesian of August 25.

The following facts relating to a young American girl, I think cannot but interest your readers, especially as they are too well authenticated to admit of a doubt of their having taken place, in the manner to be mentioned.

The American whale-ship Washington, which arrived here on the 13th inst., reports the whale-ship Christopher Mitchell at Paita, under the following circumstances: The M. had touched in at Paita, for the purpose of putting ashore letters for home, and again left for the cruising ground; but on the second or third night out, when the watch was called, one of the crew was discovered to be a young girl, instead of a fair-haired boy, which created no little excitement on board, and caused the Captain to put back again to Paita to land his female sailor, to seek some more congenial way of earning a livelihood, than using a tar bucket and marling spike.

Her story before the American Consul was as follows :---

She is a native of Rochester, New York; was seduced, like thousands of others, from her home, by a villain who promised to make her his lawful wife, but who abandoned her in a short time and absconded to parts unknown. Returning to her parental roof, she was met by her parents with bitter scorn, and driven from her home. Too proud to ask assistance from strangers, and not so far lost to virtue as to think of subsisting by the only means which might now seem left to her, she put on male attire, and for two months earned her living by driving a horse on the canal. Tired of this, she determined to go to sea-first engaged as a cabin boy at \$4 per month-but was told by the shipping master, that she could make more by a whaling voyage, and consequently proceeded to Nantucket to look for a ship. It was with some difficulty that she obtained a berth, her youth and delicate appearance being much against her. One of the shipowners, at a place where she applied; (an old Quaker,) at last became so much pleased with, as he expressed it, "the good face of the boy," that he persuaded the Captain of half that go there will fall sich ind die. As the M. to take her on board. She perform-ed her duty faithfully for the seven months to work in the mines, will not make more previous to her discovery-never shrinking than half their expenses; but that the specufrom going aloft, even in the worst weather, | lators will get the gold, and that they are inor the darkest night. She also pulled her | terested in preventing the publication of the oar twice in pursuit of whales, but the boat | whole truth. He says about 20 whom he in which she belonged had never been fast met at Chagres, on hearing the accounts to one of the monsters, or perhaps her courage might have failed her. She was a general favorite on board, never mixing with the crew any more than was absolutely necessary. Her quiet, inoffensive behavior, had also very much prepossessed the Captain and his officers in her favor. When summoned into the Captain's presence, immediately after the discovery, she made a full and voluntary confession, whereupon she was taken into the cabin, a state-room set apart for her use, and every attention shown her that could be extended to a female on board ship. When landed at Paita, the excitement and fatigue had somewhat overpowered her, but in one or two days she was quite well, and much elated with the prospect of soon reaching home in a vessel about to sail. Only once previously to her final discovery, did she run any risk of being exposed; but on the occasion alluded to, by suddenly working in a more bungling manner, she escaped detection. The cause of attention being drawn toward her on the above occasion, was the quickness with which she plied her needle-being more than a match for the other sailors, in that respect. The fact of her being on board and doing her duty well, cannot be doubted. Her name is Miss Ann Johnson, and her

The affair speedily obtained public notoriety in the lower part of the city, and created an intense excitement. Several free

persons of color interested themselves in the case, and in a few hours collected among their own class nearly \$200, to buy the girl out of the estate and bestow upon her her freedom. This has not been permitted, however, and from present appearances there is little probability of her subjection to the degradation of being included in the chattels of the succession. Mr. Duran has left no heirs, and dying intestate, his property escheats to the State, after satisfaction of the creditors. There is but one creditor, and his feelings were as deeply affected yesterday as those of any person present. Mr. Lovenkiold and others, who have taken the girl's cause in hand, however, have determined upon an entire purification of the girl, and, if it be practicable, will bring the case before the Courts in such a manner that a Jury shall pass upon her blood.

LOOK AT BOTH SIDES.

We publish on the outside of our paper to-day, says the Boston Traveler, an interesting letter from a Boston gentleman, dated at the mines, which gives a favorable impression of things, though he does not advise others to follow his example. We have conversed with Mr. Alvin Loker, an intelligent and wealthy farmer, of Jamaica Plain, who has been to California and returned; and he gives a very gloomy picture of things. He remained three months in the country, about six weeks of which he spent at San Francisco, and nearly the same time at Sacramento City. He visited the mines at McCullamer's River, but was taken sick on his arrival, and immediately returned. He states that sickness prevailed very generally. The diseases were typhus, typhoid, billious and intermittent fevers, ague, dysentery, scurvy, &c. Hundreds were dying at the time he left; and he was of the opinion that thousands would die, when the rainy season had set in, as they had no shelter but tents covered with their cotton cloth. He represents the whole country as being very unhealthysays the living is very bad, the best that could be made of it. There were no vegetables to be had, and this, he supposed, occasioned the scurvy. It is his opinion, that given by those who had been to the mines, turned about and came back with them. It was estimated, by those returning, that there were about 60,000 people at the mines, and not more than 20,000 able to work, and they did not average more than five dollars per day; which would make \$100,000 a day for 60,000 men. Mr. Loker went round the Cape, and returned over the Isthmus. The former route he speaks of as being very tedious and uncomfortable, and the latter intolerable. He spent about \$700, besides his outfit, and returned minus the whole. He wishes to warn others against an enterprise, which he thinks will prove disastrous in at least 99 cases out of 100. We advise those who contemplate gold hunting, to converse with him before they fully make up

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 27, 1849.

THE HOMICIDES AT ST. LOUIS.

The deplorable and almost imcomprehensible event which produced so much sensation in the public mind at St. Louis a few weeks ago, and so much grief in several families, seems to have excited equal sensation and grief in France. The last steamer brings out from Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris, a letter of his own to Senator Benton. with many letters and official documents to himself, and others to Senator Benton, Senator Cass, and Hon. Mr. Winthrop, on the subject of this most melancholy occurrence. These letters make known the fact, that the father of these young gentlemen (the late Count Montesquieu) labored under insanity, and destroyed his own life two years ago, and that their elder brother is now insane in Paris; and hence raise the irresistible inference, that inherited insanity must have broken out in the two brothers at St. Louis. All the letters speak of them in the same! terms, as being remarkable for the amiability of their characters, and their "mild and inoffensive manners ;" that they came to the United States for information and recreation, and especially to see the Western country, and with ample means and credit. They descend from a family in France not only of great historic name, but distinguished for private virtues. The celebrated Duke de Rochefaucauld Lyancourt, author of the 'Maxims," is their grandfather on the mother's side; the present Duke De Lu Rochefaucauld writes in their behalf as his nephews. The General Oudinot, (Duke) of Reggio, and General Arright, (Duke) of Padua, also write in their behalf as relations. The Count Montesquieu himself belonged to the distinguished and able family of that name. Many Americans in Paris, among them Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall, of New York, also write, and with all the deep feeling which the view of the agonized condition of the unhappy mother and relations so naturally inspires. These letters and official attestations are all forwarded to St Louis, to have their effect in explaining a transaction which seemed to be incomprehensible.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STOCKINGS.—A LONdon journal, in an article upon foreign manufactures, has the following item in relation to the making of stockings :--- It is not generally known, that the Chinese knit a considerable **q**uantity of silk stockings by the hand. many of them as fine as twenty guage, the quality which was generally made in Europe previous to the year 1720. A large quantity of cotton stockings are also hand-knitted in Hindostan, it being a general manufacture at Musilanatam, and in those vicinities where the Dutch and Tweed factories were established, though they are now under the dominion of the British. The received opinion is, that the Portuguse taught the Hindoos as well as the Chinese this art. Cotton stockings as fine as 34 guage are knit in India; they are beautiful articles, being made of hand-spun cotton, which is much leveler in the thread than mill-spun yarn It is in general considered in the East that spinning machinery is in its infancy; and in this opinion a few of the ablest operative spinners of Manchester fully coincide, they being of opinion that the method first pur sued by the colleague of Arkwright will finally supersede the draw frame and mule spring. THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN 1851.-The preliminary arrangements for the great trial of the industrial strength of Nations which stands for 1851, are progressing successfully. The sum of $\pounds 20,000$, to be given away as prizes, has been deposited, and stands now in the hands of trustees for the objects intended. Mr. Lea, of Astley, Worcestershire, formerly a large manufacturer, has put the workingmen of Kidderminster into training for the contest. He has issued an address to them, in which he calls their attention to the projected exhibition as a means by which the trade of Kidderminster may be promoted-requests them to form Committees of the men at the principal firms, and endeavor to make some improvements in their staple manufacture which may call the attention of foreigners to them-and offers the munificent prize of 100 guineas for the man, or set of men, who may invent a new article of any description, provided it is done in Kidderminster, and adapted for general use.

THE LOVER TO HIS DEPARTING LOVED ONE. THOU art leaving us all, love, and much may befal. love To warp and to wean thee from infancy's ties; Thou wilt tread fairer places, and see brighter faces, And freshness and beauty will dazzle thine eyes. Thou hast promised thine heart, love, but now, ere part, love,

They were made in our joy, love, as girl and as boy love. When moonlight was gilding the old hawthorn tree.

We have grown up together like green moss and heathe Our hands were entwined ere our footsteps were sure But the dreams of our youth, love, too often, forsooil love.

Are painted in colours that will not endure. And now thou art going where life will be glowing With all the enchantment thou longest to see; And a rarer Elysian may shut from thy vision Our fairy romance and the old hawthorn tree.

f thou findest another whose presence can smother Our earliest words and our latest adieu ; Thou hadst better be breaking thy word than be taking An altar to serve where thou couldst not be true. I'd have thee forget, love, if aught of regret, love, Should come with the thought that thy will is not free Oh! I'd have thee forget, love, that ever we met, love, With the promise and pledge 'neath the old hawthe

Think not I would gain thee if duty but chain thee, Think not that I deem thee unchangeably mine; Shouldst thou love one more dearly, oh ! tell me cerely,

And my hopes and my claims I will sadly resign. For my heart, while possessing its coveted blessing, Would bitterly bleed, if Affection could see Chat thy young love had vanished, and feelings w banished

That gladdened my soul 'neath the old hawthorn tre see by thy smile, love, thou'rt thisking the while, lo That thou wilt return with thy spirit the same ;

And perchance I am wrong, love, in breathing a so

That shadows one moment thy well cherished name So I'll tell thee no more, love, but that I adore, love, With passion as fervent as passion can be; And that if thou wilt come. love, unchanged to thy ho love.

We'll have orange bloom twined with the old have thorn tree. E. Cook.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

It appears that Continental nations, well as the people of the American States enjoy great advantages as regards Public Libraries freely accessible to all classes.+ Thus France has 107 Public Libraries containing 4.000.000 volumes: Belgium 14 containing 538,000 volumes; the Prussian States 44, containing 2,400,000 volumes : Austria (with Lombardy and Venice) 48, containing 2,400,000 volumes: and so on with the other Continental states. The United States have already above 180 sim-

them open to the public, some as reading, others also as lending libraries. The interest in these institutions increases yearly. Not only do the States Governments support the Public Libraries, but they also vote money for the formation of Academy Libraries, and Common School Libraries, for the use of the people at large, for whom also a thoroughly efficient system of elementary education is provided. The grants of the State to these libraries is generally in proportion to the amounts raised by individual contributions.

The States Libraries, as for instance, that of New York, are open during the day and in the evening, and are frequented by large numbers of readers. The College Libraries are equally open to the public for the purpose of reading and consulting, books. The Academy and Common School Libraries are free and open to the whole public, and the books are lent out to be read at home: and nearly all classes in America read,-first, because they are thoroughly educated at the public schools when children, and next, because books are cheap, and libraries easily accessible to all classes of the people; also, doubtless, because the peculiar institutions of the Free States stimulate to the cultivation of all the intellectual powers. Mr. Stevens, formerly Librarian of Yale College, U. S. states in his evidence, that the working classes, and persons who are engaged in active business through the day, are the chief readers in Public Lending Libraries. Much of their leisure time is spent in reading. Works on physical science, history, biography, and of a superior class, are those chiefly read by them; and when he came to England he stated that he could not help being struck by the "little reading that there is among the labouring and business classes" of this country compared with the United States. This is succinctly explained in the evidence given by Mr. George Dawson, wherein he says : ! The quantity of people who cannot read and write in this country is a very great hindrance to the demand for books. We have eight millions who cannot write yet." Mr. Edwards, one of the officers of the British Museum, also points to the same defect of elementary education. "In addition," he says, "to the positive want of schooling on the part of large numbers of the population who are now growing up, those who do get some partial education, habitually neglect to improve what they get from the want of cultivating a taste for reading. Unless good books are made accessible to the people, this is very likely to continue to be a cause-even where education by Sunday schools, and other efforts of that kind, have been brought within the reach of a considerable number of the pophas its Public Library, supported by a vote ulation-why the good effects of education have not been continued in after life." The establishment of public Lending ries, freely accessible to the people, are the Libraries throughout England, would in British Museum, in London, and Cheet- our opinion, be a measure of great public ham's Library in Manchester ; but neither utility, next in value to the establishment of which are open in the evenings,-and it of an efficient system of popular elemenwill be confessed that we have little reason tary instruction. It would afford facilities o congratulate ourselves on our privileges to the rising generation for carrying on that education which may have been commenced in their youth; but which, for want of sufficient opportunities of reading good books, they run so much risk of forgetting. It would enable them to carry on their own instruction in adult years. We like the idea too, of a working man being enabled to carry home to his fire-side, and reading it there for his own instruction, as well as for that, it may be, of his wife and family. Reading rooms as in the United States, might also form part of such institutions, where young men might profitably spend their spare time in the evenings,how much more delightfully and advantageously than in the public house we need not say

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 livided into three Terms:

The First, commencing August 29, of 14 weeks. The Second, "December 5, of 15 " 1. 66 1 March 20, of 14 " The Third,

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. IRISH, A. M., Pre sident, assisted by other able instructors. In this De partment, especial attention is given to the lower Engish Branches. Students are also fitted in the Olassica to enter the advanced classes in College:

The Department of Natural Science is conducted by Professor GURDON EVANS. In this, Natural Philos phy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chem stry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest With it is connected the Department of Agricultura cience.

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

A course of lectures is given during the Term on Practical Farming, explaining the relation of Geology to Agriculture, the Soil, the Plant, and the Animal, and their various relations, the Rotation of Crops, Feeding Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. |Forfurther information see Catalogue.

Besides Globes. Maps, &c., for the illustration of Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying power has recently been added to the apparatus.

During the Summer Term, Botany and Geology reeive special attention, illustrated by excursions to lo calities where these sciences may be studied as seep in nature. A Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet is accessible to the students.

The Mathematical Department is under the instruc tion of OLIVER B, IRISH, Tutor. It embraces thorough instruction in Arithmetic, and the higheroure and practical Mathematics, with field exercises in Engineering and Surveying. Elocation, embracing Reading, Declamation, Gen

eral Oratory, and Writing, receives the special atten tion of a competent teacher.

The Teacher's Department will, as formerly, be in 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, agraduate of Troy Female Sem inary, a lady every way competent for this responsible 😒 station

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 pursning French, Italian, German. Drawing, Painting, Music on the Piano, and Vocal Music.

Information.

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 r

age 19 years.

A WHITE GIBL NEARLY SOLD INTO SLAVERY. From the New Orleans True Delta

One of the most revolting, and at the same time touching scenes, it has ever been our lot to witness, occurred yesterday in the auction store of Mr. Vignie, on Conti street. The estate of Benvenuto Duran, lately deceased, consisting chiefly in slaves, was to be sold, for the benefit of a creditor. The negroes were brought up, as is usually the case, one by one, and exhibited to the bystanders, before being put to the hammer. On the presentation of the third, advertised as "Madeline, an orphan quadroon, aged about nine years," every one present was horrified to behold before them, a lovely girl delicately formed, white as the purest of the Circassian race, her face buried in her hands, and her slender frame convulsed with sobs. There was a pause for some minutes. The crowd could not realize that one of their own race could thus be led up among negroes to be passed into a long bondage. Amazement was succeeded by indignation, as several gentlemen sat inquiring as to the manner in which the child had been thrust into such degrading associations.

Mr. Duran, it appears, was a Spaniard by birth; was some years since in affluence in this city; but latterly, his circumstances declining, he moved from the First to the Third Municipality, where he kept a small grocery store, and struggled through comparative poverty. None of the negroes knew anything of the early history of the girl, except one old man, who, dying when the child was yet but an infant. Mr. Duran took the orphan in charge to rear as an adopted child. This was when he was in prosperity. For some years after the death of the mother, a lady was in the habit of visiting Mr. Duran's house regularly, to see the child, and continued her visits until about the time he moved into the Third Municipality, since when, four or five years ago, she has never been seen. Whether this lady was a relative or friend to the mother, interested in the fate of her offspring, the old man knew not; nor did he know who the lady was, or whence she came. Upon this information, the sale was stopped. and Madeline was taken possession of by Mr. Charles Lovenskiold, to whose humane exertions in her behalf, she is perhaps indebted for her liberty. Mr. L. has kindly installed her in his own family, and will bring her up as a member of it if the law does not defeat his benevolent intentions. The girl, though of late years mingling exclusively with the negroes of Mr. Duran's household, is intelligent beyond her years, speaks both French and Spanish fluently, and understand English. Man Amala of the gastree and ended

1. .

FUNEBALS IN GALIFOBNIA.

their minds.

A San Francisco correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writes as follows :---

I will not pretend to deny our having sickness here. Bowel complaints have carried off quite a number, and without skillful anp early attendance, attacks prove fatal in a larger percentage of cases by far than in the United States. As for post mortem examinations for the purpose of learning generally the nature of these diseases here, it is quite out of the question. There is no time for science—but little for humanity. 1 met a clergyman the other morning, and in conversation learned that a young man, highly respectable at home (New England,) had died the day before, without attentions during the few days he was ill, and when dead his funeral was made up by the Rev. Mr W., the impatient cartman, who led the horse drawing the body, aad the money-making and speculating grave-digger. They to gether marched over the lonesome hill, in their sad official capacity.

A few days ago a man died at one of the hotels, and there was no one to bury himno one knew him. It came to the know ledge of Mr. F.; he raised a subscription quietly among the printers, (for he was one.) bought pick and shovel, and sent a man out with instructions to have a grave ready at 5 P. M., next day; at that hour the funeral moved, and, on arriving, found neither grave, grave-digger, nor even the tools he had been supplied with, and were obliged, it then being dusky, to leave the coffin in a carel near at hand, and the next morning employ another grave-digger.

Another time a funeral moved out to in ter the remains of a friend ; but on coming to the grave found it too shallow to call civ ilized; and having no tools, another digger who had a " well-dug grave," offered to "sel out if they would pay him the difference,' which terms were readily acceded to.

These are a few of the many proofs, shock ing and cold as they may strike an Eastern ear, of the utter disregard of humanity and good faith, which California expeditions are daily developing among us.

REFUGES FOR THE SHIPWRECKED .- The Humane Society of New York, (says the Tribune,) assisted by others, are about to cause to be erected, ten buildings on the shores of Long Island, as places for the reception of shipwrecked persons. They are to be located as follows: at Eaton's Neck and Fisher's Island on the North side, and at Amaganset, Bridgehampton, Qouge, Bell port, Moriches, Fire Island, near Rockaway, and Barree Island, on the South side. Each building is to be provided with one of Francis' Life Boats; a mortar for throwing rockets with lines attached, from the shore to the wreck; also one of Sheperd's box stoves, fuel, provisions, cooking utensils, &c.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTH.-At the recent meeting of the British Association. at Bir mingham, England, Sir David Brewster exhibited a specimen of incombustible cloth for the dresses of ladies and children, manufactured at Dundee. Although this cloth burns when it is inflamed by a candle, yet the flame speedily dies away, and its incombustibility is such that the person who wears it can receive no injury, even when it is burnt by a candle or the flame of a fire. As the material which renders the cloth incomoustible is removed by washing, the inventor was desirous that some of the eminent chemists of the Association should direct their attention to the subject, with the view of making the incombustibility of the cloth permanent. PLANTING CHESTNUTS .- At a late farmers' meeting in New York, Mr. Rice, speaking of planting chestnut timber, remarked that he plowed up a tract of unproductive hillside, several years ago, and planted it with the chestnut, in rows four feet apart every way: The sprouts coming up rather crooked and scrubby, he went over the field and cut them down close to the ground, which caused new sprouts to shoot up, straight and vigorous. The trees were very thrifty, completely shading the ground, and grow more and ber of volumes added to them, than those more rapidly as the soil becomes strength ened by the annual deposit of leaves. So well satisfied is he with the experiment, that similar course of improvement.

lar institution, containing about 1,290,000 volumes, for the most part entirely free and open to the public. Almost every State of the State Legislature. Contrast these with England, where almost the only libran this respect.

Many of the Continental and American libraries are also lending libraries ; another great public advantage which need scarcey be insisted on. The libraries of Paris are greatly resorted to by the working classes; that of Ste. Genevieve is open in the evenings, and is often crowded by artisans reading their books. "As soon as the doors are opened," says M. Libri, " all the doors are besieged, all the rooms are occupied, by not very select readers; they find there a temperature which pleases them. and agreeable reading. At Ste. Genevieve they find even light gratis, and they instal themselves by hundreds in these libraries, sometimes with bread and cheese in their pockets, to avoid being disturbed and ex-

posing themselves to the cold by going to breakfast at the wine shop.'

M. Guizot, who was also examined, says that " the libraries in France are accessible in every way; they are accessible for the purpose of reading, and also for the purpose of borrowing books. In a great many of them the library is accessible to every one who comes to read, and the books are lent to every one who is a known person in the town, who has some public recommendation, or whose name and mode of living are known to the librarian." Only the very orecious books are not lent out of the brary.

M. Guizot attributes the best results this system. He says: "There are two good results. The first is, a general regard in the mind of the public for learning, for literature, and for books. The complete accessibility to the libraries gives to every one, learned or unlearned, a general feeling of good will for learning and for knowledge, and then the second result is, that the means for acquiring knowledge are given to those persons who are able to employ them. It man to have in his own possession all the books he wants. He finds them, however. in the Public Libraries with the greatest facility. That has been of the greatest use to France, and of very good results to the general literature of the country."

M. Van de Weyer, the Minister of Legation from the Belgian Government, also speaks to the highly beneficial effects of the Public Libraries of that country on the mind and character of the population. He says, "Good results will proceed from good tools being put in the hands of the people who want to make use of them; the better the tools, the better the character of the might be gradually instilled into the mass through the instrumentality of well-chosen work. We have experienced that the Pub books. lic Libraries, having been put under the care of literary men, have increased in the We need scarcely say of how great adnumber of good books, and those good vantage Public Libraries would be to men books have been instrumental in giving a of letters, to the writers of books, to the much higher character to the publications. editors of newspapers. At present writers I should positively say, on principle, that have to exhaust their means in buying books the first-rate books ought to be put, in the before they can sit down to compose any hands of the people, instead of the inferior great work. We find Gibbon complaining publications prepared for them. They genthat, in his time, the greatest city in the world was destitute of that useful instituerally object to books being manufactured tion. a Public Library ; and that "the wrifor them, and they enjoy and feel the beauter who had undertaken to treat any large ties of the higher class of literature, I historical subject, was reduced to the neshould say, as deeply as any literary men." The Public Libraries of the United States | cessity of purchasing for his private use, a numerous and valuable collection of the are exceedingly numerous, and are increasbooks which must form the basis of his ing more rapidly in value and in the numwork?' Even within the last half contury, of any other country. The respective Graham the historian of North America, States Gavernments support them liberally | removed from London to Gottingen, for. by annual grants, and private individuals of the cole purpose, of availing himself of a sulted with those of commerce and philan he is now placing other worthless lands it a wealth, also contribute both books and well-stored and freely, accessible Public. Library, and wride y trail the discharged funds. These libraries are nearly all of

To any one studying some special branch of study-say mathematics, mechanics, or any department of science-such libraries would be of great value. The generality of men cannot afford to buy the best books on such subjects; they are altogether beyond their reach. Works on design, which are generally expensive, might well form part of such public libraries in those disd tricts where the art of design is required in manufactures. Who knows but that the superiority of the French artizan in all the arts connected with design, may be in a great measure owing to the superior opportunities he has of cultivating his taste in the Public Libraries of France? And England, as a manufacturing country, cannot now afford to be behind the world in this respect.

In the more rural districts, where more light is certainly needed, good libraries of agricultural works, such as the farmers of Scotland have provided for themselves in most districts, might be established with immense advantage. The most recent works on emigration would also be found highly valuable, as giving the best-informais, of course, quite impossible for a private tion on a subject at present of so much interest to the industrious classes of all ranks. Sound, healthy books on all subjects might have a place in such depositories, displacing those frivolous and unprincipled books which have now by far too extensive a circulation, but which cease to be read so soon as literature of a higher class is placed within reach of the people. Men might thus be taught many lessons which concern their material, as well as their moral and religious welfare. The cleanliness and ventilation of their dwellings, habits of providence, of temperance, a taste for something better than mere animal enjoyment.

thus be avoided. Those who wish may deposit money with either of the teachers, to be disbursed according to order, without extra charge.

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RESEARCHES IN AFRICA.—The English Government has determined to afford effectual assistance to Mr. Richardson, the African traveler, in prosecuting his travels and researches in the Great Desert of Sibria Soudan, and regions of Bornou and the Lake Tshad. It will be part of the duties of Mr. Richardson to endeavor to bring the chiefs and princes of the interior of Africa into relations of commerce and amity with England. Mr. Richardson is enjoined to embrace every opportunity of impressing upon the minds of the people and princes of Africa. that legitimate traffic is preferable to that of the traffic of men. Mr. Richardson will be accompanied by Drs. Barth and Overweg. Prussian savans, who are charged by Go. vernment to draw up a scientific report. This will render the mission complete, and the interests of science will be equally conthropy, ul vite consultance close and and iyo Z off lo nefficienzie or 1. Kodor

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