

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY G. B. UTTER AND T. B. BROWN.

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

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WHOLE NO. 268.

The Sabbath Recorder.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

As no reply was made to the foregoing for some time, I had supposed that I was not to expect one. But more than four months having elapsed, I received the following kind note, accompanied by another book.

My DEAR BROTHER,—It seems to me, that the chief, if not the only point of material difference between our views, is as to the question whether or not the time for observing the divinely-appointed Sabbath, as a day of rest from labor and of religious worship and sacred exercises, was changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, under the sanction of inspired men. Watson's statement of the evidences in favor of such a change having been so made, does not appear to have the same power to convince your judgment as it does mine; perhaps the summing up of Bramhall may have more effect in exhibiting the strength of proofs, which are essentially the same as those offered by Watson. Allow me to commend it to your perusal.

My view of the burden of proof may be best expressed by an illustration. For instance, suppose a certain King, in the early part of his reign, to establish a Royal Society, and to enact, amongst other laws, that the members of the said Society shall meet on the morning of a certain day each month to transact its business. Suppose, farther, that some years after this, a very extensive change is made in the character of this Royal Society, its Constitution remodeled, its objects enlarged, and its members admitted on different grounds than had been the case heretofore. Moreover, numerous Branch Societies are established. Another series of years is supposed to pass, and many persons join themselves to this Society, enjoying its privileges and discharging its duties, and amongst others that of meeting each month for the transaction of business. These meetings, however, are now found to be universally held on the evening of the day appointed; and if any one inquires the reason of this diversity, he is told that the change took place at the time of the Great Remodeling, and by competent authority. The same answer is given to him by the office-bearers and members of every one of the many and widely-scattered Branch Societies all over the Kingdom; and, in the custom of meeting in the evening, and not in the morning, they are all agreed.

Now, I cannot but think, that finding things were (and that for many years they had been) in this state, the presumption would be in favor of holding that the designs of the Royal Founders were essentially carried out by the evening meeting; and that the burden of proving the practice of the multitudinous majority to be wrong, would lie upon the advocate of resuming the morning hour. Now, is not your case like this? And, if it is, how does your own mind dispose of the parallel?

To the above I replied as follows:—

My DEAR BROTHER,—It appears from your note of the 27th ult., that what you presented before in the shape of Bishop Watson's statements, you regarded as arguments *ex abundanti*, objections to which you do not feel yourself called upon to answer. It appears, also, that you still hold me bound to prove the practice of the majority to be wrong, or else to adopt it.

Supposing your illustration to be a just representation of the facts of the case, I admit that there would be a presumption in favor of the evening hour, which in the first instance would throw the burden of proof upon him who should dispute it. But this general statement is not enough. It must be decided to what extent the burden of proof would rest with such an one. Otherwise there could be no such thing as a shifting of the burden of proof. If he should produce the records of the Society, which show the pleasure of the King at the time of its organization to have been in favor of the morning hour, and then ask for the record of the change, would the burden of proof then be shifted to the other side, or must he be held to prove that at a remote period a certain event did not take place, or else admit that it did? Are you willing to admit every proposition to be true which you cannot prove to be false? Suppose an individual should affirm, that you had stolen his watch, I think you would be slow to take the burden of proof upon yourself, although conscious of innocence. The presumption would be in your favor, and the *onus probandi* would rest with the accusing party. So in every case, it seems to me the affirmative is bound to proof. So in the case supposed when the enactment of the King is shown to have been in favor of the morning hour, there is a presumption in favor of the continuance of that hour, which evidently throws the burden of proof on him who affirms that the hour was changed by the proper authority.

But it seems to me, that your illustration, in order to suit the facts of the case, requires a little filling out. Without attempting to bring it up fully to what the facts would warrant, allow me to suggest a few things which I think should not be overlooked. Let us suppose, that at the time of Remodeling, the King himself being personally present, had declared that it was not his pleasure to do away with the old enactment which fixed the time of the Society's stated meetings, and that whosoever should make an infraction of the law should be called the least in this Royal Society. After a series of years, it is found that the great majority of the Branch Societies hold their stated meetings in the evening instead of the morning. And if any one inquires the reason, he is told by some of the office-bearers and others, that the change took place at the

time of the great Remodeling, and by competent authority. But, not satisfied with this, he inquires farther. Others, who are also office-bearers and members, say that the change was brought about very gradually. Others tell him that the old enactment is repealed, and that one time is as suitable as another, only it is very important that all should be agreed in the same time. A few of the Branch Societies are found who steadfastly maintain the morning hour, and who deny that there is any satisfactory evidence of the hour having been changed by competent authority.

Now, although there is a pretty general, though not entire unanimity in favor of the evening hour in practice, yet the grounds upon which that practice is founded are so diverse and conflicting, that this fact of itself is calculated to produce the conviction, that the whole subject of the change in question is involved in the greatest obscurity. The presumption, therefore, arising from the practice of the majority, that the King had authorized the change, could be but slight; and the presumption that he had caused said change to be recorded, would be still less. And what well-ordered Society would allow a change of its stated hour of meeting to pass unrecorded? But suppose this individual should admit a slight presumption in favor of the evening hour, simply and solely because the majority hold it, and then should produce the old enactment that distinctly enjoins the morning hour, and then the record made at the time of the remodeling, which showed the pleasure of the King to be to perpetuate the same arrangement; I ask if in such a case the burden of proof would not be shifted on the other side, with a witness?

Taking the place of the individual supposed, and admitting that there is a presumption in favor of a change of the Sabbath, simply and solely because of the custom of the majority of Christians, I remark, in the first place, that this presumption is weakened by the incongruity of the arguments by which the point is attempted to be sustained. If there were plain and positive proof at hand, all intelligent witnesses who should contend for the same thing, would be likely to produce substantially the same proof. But, on the contrary, there is great diversity even among the intelligent. Some contend that the fourth commandment, with the other precepts of the decalogue, is done away. Others have drawn a comparison between the works of creation and redemption, and presuming upon their ability to decide which is the greater, have drawn an argument thence in favor of the change of the Sabbath. Others lay the whole stress of their claim upon supposed Apostolic example. Others, admitting that Apostolic example is quite as much against as for the change, rest the argument on certain expressions in the Scriptures. Others again, admitting that the Scriptures contain no evidence of the change, claim that the Church has made the change, and that she had a right to do so. Many other positions are taken, too numerous to mention here. Now, if truth is simple, and if error is multifarious and complex, I think you will agree with me in the opinion, that the incongruity of the testimony of the several witnesses, all of whom are desirous to establish the same point, goes very far to diminish the strength of the presumption that would otherwise exist in favor of the change in question.

I now proceed to rebut this presumption, by what it may, with opposite proof, only with a view to the shifting of the *onus probandi*. And for this purpose I will adduce the enactment contained in the fourth command of the Decalogue. You admit the authority of this command. I beg you to consider the following particulars contained in it:—

1st. The injunction to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

2d. The particular day specified—the seventh day, not a seventh day.

3d. Its appropriate title—not the Jewish Sabbath, but the rest-day of the Lord thy God.

4th. The prohibition of labor.

4th. The reason of all this, "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth," &c., and rested on the seventh day. I see not how this reason could be used to enforce another day. In other words, if we rest not on the last day of the week, I do not see how we could be said to follow the example of our Creator, which is here held up for our imitation.

6th. The reason why the seventh day was blessed and sanctified in the beginning: "Wherefore the Lord blessed the rest-day and hallowed it." Because He himself had rested on that day from all his works, therefore he blessed and hallowed it, thus constituting his rest-day, a perpetual memorial of his great work of creation, and a standing witness against all Atheism and all Idolatry. But I see not how this memorial is preserved when we cease to remember the rest-day of the Lord our God, and to keep it holy.

7th. The meaning of the expression, "The Lord blessed the rest-day and hallowed it." Was this blessing of the day an empty ceremony, a vain compliment, or did He confer upon the day he blessed something which does not belong to every day? Those who have been long in the habit of secularizing this day, when they have come to remember it to keep it holy, have declared in the most solemn manner, that they have received a great blessing in their souls. Who shall say that this is not the blessing which God has put upon this day, and that the great body of Christians are not depriving themselves of a very valuable means of grace? But whatever there is in this blessing of the seventh day, I see not how it can be transferred to another day without the special act of God.

8th. The time when God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it. At the time when the command was given from Sinai, it was spoken of as in the past. And we are distinctly referred back to the creation of the world, when God gave this, together with the marriage institution, to the whole race.

These two, as celestial messengers, came down from heaven, and, lighting upon the heights of Paradise, proposed to extend their benign influences, as it would seem, over all the world, and through all time.

Thus the command seems to contain within itself the elements and notices of its own perpetuity in all its integrity. It seems, in the strongest manner possible, to enjoin the seventh day of the week. And its language is the same now as when first promulgated, with great solemnity, from Sinai's shaking summit. His voice then shook the earth; but when he shall come to make inquisition as to the manner his law has been kept, He will shake, not the earth only, but also heaven.

By admitting the authority of this command, and at the same time claiming that the time has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, you virtually say that the command does not now enjoin the seventh day of the week, but the first. But as the presumption is fairly on the side of the obvious meaning of its language, the burden of proof must be as fairly on the side of him who would make it speak what it does not appear to say.

What I have said has been simply with the view to shifting of the burden of proof. If, in doing this, I have shown the impossibility of a change of the day without abrogating the institution and law of the Sabbath, it was only incidental to my main object, which was to show that, although there is a presumption in favor of the first day, which in the first instance throws the burden of proof on him who rejects its claims, yet this presumption may be rebutted by an opposite presumption in favor of the seventh day, which throws back the burden of proof upon him who rejects its claims. Upon the relative strength of these opposite presumptions, I will say nothing. Upon the nature of them, I will simply remark, that while one is grounded on the practice of uninspired men, the other is built on the inspired word of God.

If you should be unwilling to admit that the burden of proof is now thrown upon you, this controversy will probably end here. But if you admit that the *onus probandi* is now with you, and consequently that the practice of the "multitudinous majority" is wrong, unless the change in question can be proved, then I would be glad to have you show, in the first place, that the "divinely appointed Sabbath" is susceptible of the change in question without being abrogated, and, secondly, that such change has actually been made.

VISITATIONS OF PESTILENCE.

BY REV. GEO. CROLEY, OF LONDON.

Since the Christian Era, there have been recorded twenty extensive European pestilences, besides others whose devastations have been more local. In the year 265, a pestilence burst upon the Roman Empire, then comprehending the civilized world. It continued for fifteen years, and "raged with out interruption, in every province, in every city, and almost every family in the empire. During some of the time, five thousand people died daily in the city of Rome." A reference to the register of Alexandria, shows that "about half of the population of the city had perished; and could we venture to extend the analogy to other provinces, we might suspect that war, pestilence and famine, had consumed in a few years the majority of the human species."

In the middle of the sixth century, Constantinople, then the capital of the world, was startled by the approach of the plague. From the terror of the time, it is difficult to discover its origin; but it is supposed to have come from Egypt. Its mortality was indescribable. During three months, five, and at length ten thousand persons died each day in Constantinople. Many cities in the East were left vacant; and in several districts of Italy, the harvest and vintage perished on the ground. The disease pursued a double path; it spread to the east over Syria, Persia and India; and penetrated to the west along the coast of Africa, and over the continent of Europe. This pestilence was of such peculiar malignity, that it was not abated by the change of season. In time it vanished, but revived; and "it was not until the calamitous period of fifty-two years, that mankind recovered their health, or the air recovered its salubrious qualities."

The triple scourge of war, pestilence and famine, afflicted the subjects of Justinian; and his name is disgraced by a visible decrease of the human species, which has never been repaired, in some of the fairest countries of the globe.

Another more memorable pestilence was brought by the commerce of the Levant to Europe in the fourteenth century. In the imperfect narratives of those days of universal distress, the place of its origin, and the degree of its havoc in the east, remained unknown. But its mortality in Europe was felt along the borders of the Mediterranean. From its first appearance in the Levant to its close, it ravaged Europe for more than three years. It was calculated to have destroyed a third part of the population.

In those general devastations, London frequently suffered. But the plague of 1665 has made the greatest impression on the national memory. Though it scarcely passed beyond the limits of the capital, then, perhaps, not a third of its present size, its mortality was vast and almost exterminating. A large part of the population fled into the country; yet from the beginning of June to the end of the year, the deaths exclusively by the plague were calculated at sixty-eight thousand. A large portion of this mortality might probably have been prevented by due precaution, and early employment of medical science. The closeness of the streets, the crowding of the people, and the habitual disregard for ventilation, must have fostered this dreadful disease. But they cannot account for its origin, for its direction or virulence. These were independent of man.

THE SKELETON HAND.

BY JOHN G. DUNN.

Rap tap! Rap tap! At the door of the heart;
Rap tap! With a loud demand!
Oh, who is it raps at the door of the heart?
Crying, matter and spirit shall surely part—
The one to the dust, for dust thou art!
The rest to the spirit land!
'Tis I! 'Tis I, who knocketh without
With a long arm and a knuckle-stout—
'Tis I of the skeleton hand!

Rap tap! Rap tap! I have started thee up
In the midst of a misty dream!
Rap tap! Rap tap! I have started thee up
When thy lips were fresh from the deadly cup,
And thy curses grew louder at every sup—
And thy organs in a frenzy gleamed!
For 'tis I, 'tis I, who knocketh without
With a strong arm and a knuckle-stout—
'Tis I of the skeleton hand!

Rap tap! Rap tap! on the bony walls
What ho! Art ready, within?
Rap tap! Rap tap! on the bony walls
Rap tap! Rap tap! still louder it falls—
I'll rent thee no longer these carnal halls—
'Tis I, 'Tis I, who knocketh without
With a strong arm and a knuckle-stout—
'Tis I of the skeleton hand!

Rap tap! Rap tap! but a voice of prayer
Burst forth from the sinful wight!
Rap tap! Rap tap! but a voice of prayer
Went fluttering upward to spare, oh, spare,
For another year—a year to prepare
For the regions of glory and light:
Make ready, make ready! 'Tis I without
With a bony arm and a knuckle-stout—
For him with the breath of light.

Rap tap! Rap tap! but a voice is given—
A year of ages—a year is given
Rap tap! Rap tap! but a voice is given
Tostrive in the field where the righteous have striven
For their spotless robes and a home in heaven.
But alas! how fleeting is time;
'Tis past and again is heard without
The skeleton arm and the knuckle-stout—
Like a wild and deadly chime.

Rap tap! Rap tap, on the bony walls
What ho! Art ready, within?
Rap tap! Rap tap, on the bony walls
Rap tap! Rap tap! like thunder it falls—
I'll rent thee no longer these carnal halls—
'Tis I, 'Tis I, who knocketh without
With a strong arm and a knuckle-stout—
For him with the breath of light!

ror of the nurse, who, like all persons of the lowest order in her country, was fully impressed with an idea of the very peculiar cunning and malignity of the "dumbies," seized it with the intent to fling it down vehemently. Before the nurse could interpose the countess had flung the stone—not, however, at the child, but on the floor, where, of course, it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke and cried. The countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness to the result of her experiment, fell on her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that her child possessed the sense which was wanting in herself. She exhibited on many other occasions similar proofs of intelligence, but none so interesting.

PELAGIUS TO GOD FROM THE PESTILENCE.

In a day like the present, when the hand of a devouring pestilence presses so heavily upon the people, it may be safely presumed that there is much serious thought among those who are ordinarily far from seriousness. There are fears unuttered; there is deep anxiety, which, while the wicked would not acknowledge it, they are compelled to feel. There is a sense of unfitness to meet and grapple with so dire a foe as cholera; and still there is a determination to hold up against these unpleasant apprehensions, so long as there is any hope; and then it may be, when the crisis approaches, flee to Him whom in prosperity they reject.

Nothing like the near approach of death in any form, so serves to show how dreadfully the wicked trample on the Divine forbearance, and how deliberately they turn back from their apparent seriousness to their former courses, when the cause of their fear is removed.

The following extract from Vincent's book entitled "God's Terrible Voice in the City," illustrates these remarks. Mr. Thomas Vincent was one of the Nonconformist ministers who remained in London during the great plague of 1665, while the ministry of the Established Church sought refuge in the country.

"Ministers," says he "all preaching; and every sermon was unto them as if it were their last. Old Time seemed to stand at the head of the pulpit, with its great scythe, saying, with hoarse voice, 'Work while it is called to-day; at night I will mow thee down.' Grim Death seemed to stand at the side of the pulpit, saying, 'Do thou shoot God's arrows, and I will shoot mine.' Now, there is such a vast concourse of people in the churches where these ministers are to be found, that they cannot many times come near the pulpit doors for the press, but are forced to climb over the pews to them; and such a face is now seen in the assemblies, as was seldom seen in London: such eager looks, such open ears, such greedy attention, as if every word would be eaten which dropped from the mouths of the ministers. If you ever saw a drowning man catch at a rope, you may guess how eagerly many people did catch at the word, when they were ready to be overwhelmed by this overflowing scourge, which was passing through the city, when Death was knocking at so many doors, and God was crying aloud by his judgments. Then the people began to open the ear and the heart, which were fast shut and barred before. How did they then hearken as for their lives, as if every sermon were their last; as if Death stood at the door of the church, and would seize upon them so soon as they came forth; as if the arrows which flew so thick in the city, would strike them before they could get to their houses; as if they were immediately to appear before the bar of God, who by his ministers was now speaking to them.

"HOLY RELICS."

I have been reading an old English magazine, and finding in it some curious matters relating to "holy relics," I have made a short extract for the entertainment of your numerous readers.

In the year 359, the Emperor Constantius, out of a presumed and perhaps not inconsistent respect, caused the remains of St. Andrew and St. Luke to be removed from their ancient place of interment to the temple of the twelve apostles, at Constantinople; and from that example, the practice of searching for the bodies of saints and martyrs increased so rapidly, that in the year 386, we find almost the whole of the devotees engaged in that pursuit. Relics, of course, speedily became of considerable value; and as they were all alleged to possess peculiar virtues, no expense or labor was spared to provide such treasures for every public religious foundation. Hence translations into numberless local places of the decayed members of persons reputed saints; and where the entire bodies could not be collected, the pious contented themselves with possessing such parts alone as "Divine Providence chose to bless them with." Without these sacred relics, no establishment could expect to thrive; and so provident had the persons been who labored in their collection, that not a single religious house but could produce one or more of these invaluable remains. Of the number of these pretended relics that have been preserved, the following is only a partial list:—

"A finger of St. Andrew.
A finger of St. John the Baptist.
The thumb of St. Thomas.
A tooth of our Lord.
A rib of our Lord, or of the *verbum caro factum*, the word made flesh.
The hem of our Lord's garment, which cured the diseased woman.
The seamless coat of our Lord.
A tear which our Lord shed over Lazarus, which was preserved by an angel, who gave it in a phial to Mary Magdalene.
Two handkerchiefs, on which are impressions of our Saviour's face: the one sent by our Lord himself as a present to Agabus, prince of Edessa; the other given at the time of his crucifixion to a holy woman named Veronica.

The rod of Moses, with which he performed his miracles.
A lock of hair of Mary Magdalene.
A hem of Joseph's garment.
A feather of the Holy Ghost.
A feather of the angel Gabriel.
A finger of a cherubim.
One of the water-pots used at the marriage of Galilee.
The slippers of the antediluvian Enoch.
The face of a seraphim, with only part of the nose.
The snout of a seraphim, thought to have belonged to the preceding.
The coal that broiled St. Lawrence.
The square bucket, lined with red velvet, and the short sword of St. Michael.
A phial of the sweat of St. Michael, when he contended with Satan.

FILIPPO NERI AND THE STUDENT.

A story is told of a good and pious old man whom the Church of Rome has enrolled among her saints on account of his great holiness. "He was living in one of the Italian Universities, when a young man whom he had known as a boy, ran up to him with a face full of delight, and told him that what he had long been wishing above all the things in the world, was at length fulfilled—his parents having just given him leave to study law; and thereupon he had come to the law school at his university on account of his great fame, and meant to spare no pains or labor in getting through his studies as quickly and well as possible. In this way he ran on for a long time; and when at last he came to a stop, the holy man, who had been listening to him with great patience and kindness, said:

"Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to do then?"

"Then I shall take my doctor's degree," answered the young man.

"And then?" asked Filippo Neri again.

"And then?" continued the youth, "I shall have a number of difficult and knotty cases to manage, and shall catch people's notice by my eloquence, my zeal, my acuteness, and gain a great reputation."

"And then?" repeated the holy man.

"And then?" replied the youth, "why, then, there can't be a question; I shall be promoted to some high office or other; besides, I shall make money and grow rich."

"And then?" repeated Filippo.

"And then?" pursued the young lawyer, "and then I shall live comfortably and honorably, in wealth and dignity, and shall be able to look forward quietly to a happy old age."

"And then?"

"And then," said the youth, "then I shall die."

Here Filippo lifted up his voice, and again asked, "And then?" Whereupon the young man made no answer, but cast down his eyes and went away. The last *And then?* had pierced like a flash of lightning into his soul, and he could not get clear of it. Soon after, he forsook the study of law, and gave himself up to the ministry of Christ, and spent the remainder of his days in godly words and works.

The question which St. Filippo Neri put to the young lawyer, is one which we should put frequently to ourselves. When we have done all that we are doing, all that we aim at doing, all that we dream of doing, even supposing that all our dreams are accomplished, that every wish of the heart is fulfilled, still we may ask, *what will we do then?* Whenever we cast our thoughts forward, never let them stop this side of the grave; but when we have followed ourselves thither, and have seen ourselves laid therein, still ask ourselves the searching question, *AND WHAT THEN?*

WARMTH OF THE SNOW BLANKET.—That the goodness of God pervades creation, is manifest from the fact that what seems to us chilling and cool, becomes, under his dispensations, the means of life and warmth. In the cold winter, in northern climates, he envelops the earth in a mantle of snow, whose pure white is pleasing to the eye, while it serves like the soft wool upon the bosom of the earth. The Jewish poet remarks:—

"He giveth snow like wool."

The recent experiments of a French physician have shown that snow, to the depth of only four inches, produces nine degrees of heat! This fact will enable us to understand how, in the icy climates of Greenland and Lapland, the inhabitants live comfortably in snow houses.

APPROPRIATE NAMES.—Mr. Sumner, in his recent address before the Peace Society, called the roll of the English steam navy, as an illustration of the infernal spirit of war. The following is the list of names as reported in the New York Independent. It was copied by Mr. Sumner from the official publications by the British navy.—Acheron, Adder, Alecto, Avenger, Basilisk, Bloodhound, Bulldog, Crocodile, Erebus, Firebrand, Fury, Goliath, Gorgon, Harpy, Hecate, Hound, Jackall, Mastiff, Pluto, Rattlesnake, Revenge, Salamander, Spitfire, Spitfire, Styx, Sulphur, Tartar, Terrible, Terror, Vengeance, Viper, Vixen, Vitago, Volcano, Vulture, Warpsite, Wildfire, Wolf, Wolverine.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 9, 1849.

Travelling Agent.—Eld. Walter B. Gilbert having been engaged to travel as Agent for the Sabbath Recorder...

SECTARIANISM OF MISSIONS.

Probably no sect of Christians engaged in foreign missionary operations would be willing to avow that the principal stimulus to their enterprise is a desire to promote the peculiarities of their creed.

intercourse with other missionaries, of other orders, not omit to do something towards expounding to them the way of God more perfectly.

This will not and ought not to be the main object of their mission; but if it would not be a part of their business, we have mistaken the nature and design of Baptist organizations.

As our first-day Baptist brethren feel in regard to baptism, so do we feel in regard to the Sabbath. Our denominational peculiarity is not the whole, but it is a very necessary part of our religion.

But we honestly believe, that the doctrine taught by our first-day brethren in regard to the Sabbath, is a relic of Popery. Indeed, to be plain about it, we believe it to be the joint offspring of Popery and Paganism.

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE.

The Central Association, at its last annual session, appointed a committee of five to correspond with similar committees from the other Associations, with reference to the establishing of a Seventh-day Baptist College.

The New York Central College Association respectfully reply to the inquiry presented by the Central and Western Associations of the Seventh-day Baptist Order, through Bro. Eli S. Bailey, as their respected messenger.

I would observe, for the information of those that may not be acquainted with the peculiarities of this college, that it is founded by the Free Mission Baptists; that it is a manual-labor school, and declares, by the third Article of its constitution, "that it shall now and ever hereafter be anti-slavery in its character and influence."

Article 22d declares, that the Bible shall be regarded as a classic and text book by all the instructors and students of the college, and that instruction shall be given in it in our own and in the original languages of the Scriptures, as extensively as practicable.

ELI S. BAILEY, one of the Committee. BROOKFIELD, July 28th, 1849.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

WALWORTH, Wis., July 20, 1849. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

The Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association convened at Walworth, Wisconsin, July 11th. The delegation was quite full, and the congregation respectfully large. After a sermon by Eld. O. P. Hull, the Association organized by choosing Z. CAMPBELL, Moderator, and H. M. COON and D. H. GREEN, Clerks.

The Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association, convened July, 1849, to the sister Associations and General Conference:—

DEAR BRETHREN.—We have been permitted to enjoy another anniversary, which we trust has been the occasion of uniting our efforts and increasing our zeal in the great and glorious work of reformation and salvation.

HARLOW M. COON, Cor. Sec.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN WISCONSIN.

At a meeting of Seventh-day Baptists, convened at Walworth, Wis., July 13, 1849, for the purpose of organizing a Society for Missionary Operations, O. P. Hull was called to the Chair, and H. W. COON chosen Secretary.

Constitution.

Art. 1st. This Society shall be known by the name and title of the North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society; and its object shall be united exertion to disseminate the Christian Religion and the Scriptures of truth in their original purity, and to promote the salvation of our fellow creatures in the most destitute portions of our own beloved country, and also among the heathen, as far as its funds shall aid in the accomplishment of such an object.

Art. 2d. The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and one Director, who shall constitute an Executive Board, and a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Art. 3d. It shall be the duty of said Board to ascertain the most eligible fields for missionary labor, to employ one or more missionaries, and fix the salaries of all missionaries they employ, and make a full report to the Society at the time of the sitting of each Quarterly Meeting of said Society, and to take up collections for the benefit of said Society at all such meetings.

Art. 4th. All persons annually contributing to the funds of this Society shall, by virtue thereof, be constituted members of the Society.

Art. 5th. All available property that may be donated to the Society for the above specific object, shall be received by the Executive Board as funds of said Society.

Art. 6th. There shall be an Appraising Committee of three appointed by the Society, whose duty it shall be to appraise all property donated to the Society, and pay all missionaries employed by the Executive Board, and also all necessary contingent expenses, either directly or by their order on the Treasurer, and render an accurate and just account to the Executive Board when called upon.

Art. 7th. No expenses shall be incurred that shall exceed the funds of said Society.

Art. 8th. The Officers of this Society shall be elected annually.

Art. 9th. One or more Solicitors shall be appointed by the Society to solicit and collect funds to aid in carrying out the humane and benevolent objects of this Society.

Art. 10th. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a plurality of votes at any regular meeting of the Society.

Art. 11th. The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be held at the time and place agreed upon at a former Annual Meeting.

PROMPT PAY.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Saratoga, mentions the following incident as having occurred at one of the churches in Saratoga on the previous Sunday evening:—

walked down the aisle directly in front of the pulpit, then deliberately and politely handed up in front a bank note to the Rev. speaker, who quietly received it, and went on with his discourse. Who? What? Why? asked excited curiosity in the minds of the puzzled audience.

ANNIVERSARY OF ALFRED ACADEMY.

The Anniversary Exercises of this Institution came off in Prospect Grove on the 12th of July. These exercises indicated a progress worthy of the age, and were calculated to awaken in the bosoms of the multitude who witnessed them, the most laudable enthusiasm, and the most profound respect for literature and religion.

It is estimated, that not less than 3,700 people were in attendance, and the most commendable decorum and order was maintained during the whole day, though the weather was excessively hot. The exercises were enlivened by music of various kinds, performed with an accuracy indicating that this beautiful and healthful science is duly appreciated in Alfred.

At the close of the exercises, Mr. JONATHAN ALLEN, late of Oberlin College, and Miss ABIGAIL A. MAXSON, Preceptress of Alfred Academy, were married by Rev. N. V. HULL. The exercises concluded with prayer by Prof. Kenyon.

The examination of classes was held three days previous, and indicated the adaptation of the mode of instruction here employed to the production of independent scholarship. Thoroughness and self-dependence was the motto of every teacher, as appeared in the recitation of every class.

This Institution, formerly under the proprietorship of two individuals, is now transferred to that of seven, who, by a long identity with it, both as teachers and students, feel that interest in its success which no others can feel, and who, by their long experience and success as teachers, promise to meet the fast increasing demands of this flourishing Institution.

MISSIONS IN OREGON.

The Home Missionary for August contains long extracts from the correspondence of the missionaries on the Pacific coast.

Rev. Horace Lyman, who was sent out to Oregon, but stopped a while at Pueblo de San José, on account of the rush to California, has been directed to proceed according to his original appointment, as it is expected that a large part of the diggers from Oregon will soon return to their homes; and that many others, after becoming weary of the privations and hazard incident to the present condition of California, will settle in the adjoining territory.

At Oregon City, the people have organized themselves into a religious society, and feel much interested in the responsibility of sustaining public worship. The cause of temperance has received a new impulse, and a general application has been made to the retailers to stop the trade in rum, especially as the sale of it to Indians endangers the lives of people. The prospects of an intelligent and orderly community are encouraging.

One of the missionaries gives the following account of the atmosphere of Oregon:—

"In passing from the Missouri river to Oregon, the traveler cannot fail to observe the positive and increasing clearness and purity of the atmosphere. Objects seen at a distance are found to be of a remove nearly double their apparent distance; the spirit of the traveler becomes unusually buoyant and excitable, and he finds himself and animals possessed of far greater powers of endurance than he had supposed possible. The same brilliantly clear atmosphere smiles benignantly over all Oregon. Objects may be seen with the unaided eye, at a distance of 200 miles; and the eye still reaches off beyond in search of a more distant object upon which to rest."

MISSIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The ministers sent out to California by the American Home Missionary Society seem to be well received by the people. Mr. Wiley, who was sent to Monterey, has commenced preaching, and has also established a school on the New England plan.

"May it not be, that some ministers are coming here, thinking to serve their Master—and to dig gold? We feel very strongly on this point. Some have attempted this; but the influence is bad; every body else digs gold, and nobody could be hired to refrain. Now, the simple fact of a man's refraining from grasping a fortune which lies in this way before him, and devoting himself with simplicity and Godly sincerity to the work of doing good, is calculated to have more influence than the most eloquent preaching sometimes has."

"We copy the following Call from the Christian Contributor. The people who send it forth are said to be of a disposition (very rare in these days)—to examine for themselves the commonly received theological dogmas, and to adopt or reject them according as they agree or conflict with the word of God."

"I am decidedly better than I was a month ago, and there is now every prospect of entire recovery. What the intentions of my heavenly Father may be towards me I cannot know, but do think I feel submissive to his will. A long life seems very desirable in a place like this; but the all-wise alone can tell whose life to preserve, and whose to take away."

ANTI-SECTARIAN CONVENTION.

TO CHRISTIANS:—It will soon be six years since a portion of the Christians in this community came together, under the name of the "Church of Peterboro."

From time to time, the Church of Peterboro hears of individuals in different parts of the country who sympathize with it, and heartily espouse its distinctive and peculiar principle. That it should hear of these with joy is no more than might be expected.

INDIAN OUTBREAKS IN FLORIDA.—Outrages have recently been committed upon the whites of Florida by the Indians. In one case they went to a trading store at the mouth of Pease Creek, killed the clerk and another man, wounded several persons, plundered the store and set fire to it, and then decamped with their booty.

A STEP BACKWARD.—A correspondent of the Independent notices a recent meeting of the "Michigan Sabbath Union," and appends the following reflections, which are deserving of consideration, particularly from those who suppose that when men in the East are induced, by the dollar-and-cent argument, to stop their rail-road trains on Sunday, they straightway become consistent Sabbath-keepers.

LETTERS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN RECEIVED in this city, which state that the Rev. William M. Jones, Calvinistic Baptist missionary in Hayti, has become a convert to the views of the "Seventh-day Baptists," but continues his labors as heretofore under the patronage of the "Free Mission Society."

"The facts communicated at this meeting show a great need of effort in this cause. Sabbath desecration has received a great impulse in this State within a few weeks past, from the Central Railroad Company. Their cars now run regularly on the Sabbath. They thus not only desecrate the day themselves, but afford to others the full influence of their example, besides furnishing multitudes with occasions for this wickedness, too tempting to be resisted."

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this we hope they may soon become thoroughly satisfied, and be disposed to keep the Sabbath—especially in view of the exceeding mischief to good morals and virtue, of which their present course is productive."

ASSOCIATION COMMUNION.—I noticed, in a recent number of the Sabbath Recorder, a declaration that the Associations were in the habit of celebrating the Lord's Supper at their annual sessions. The writer labors under a mistake, so far as the Central and Western Associations are concerned. I believe I have attended every session of the Central Association, and do not recollect of their celebrating the Lord's Supper for the last ten years.

E. S. B.

A WESTERN SABBATH CONVENTION.—One of our exchanges says that at a recent meeting of the General Association of Iowa, a letter was read from a committee of the Baptist Convention, requesting the appointment of a committee "to co-operate with them and with other ecclesiastical bodies, in calling a general convention to secure the better observance of the Christian Sabbath."

FANNY FORRESTER.—Letters from Mrs. Judson have been received by a friend, dated Maulmain, April 21, in which she says:—

"I am decidedly better than I was a month ago, and there is now every prospect of entire recovery. What the intentions of my heavenly Father may be towards me I cannot know, but do think I feel submissive to his will. A long life seems very desirable in a place like this; but the all-wise alone can tell whose life to preserve, and whose to take away."

This announcement, though not entirely relieving the many hearts, saddened by a recent reference in the newspapers to the health of this estimable missionary lady, will prove of great comfort, as showing her perfect resignation to the Divine will, and her full trust in the power of Him in whose hands alone her destiny rests.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT ST. LOUIS.

About 3 o'clock in the morning of July 29, a fire broke out on the steamer Algona, just arrived from the Missouri with full freight, which destroyed that vessel, together with the steamers Mary, Phenix, San Francisco, and Dubuque. The San Francisco was also just in from the Missouri, with a full cargo of hemp, tobacco and bacon.

Capt. Young of the steamer Algona, was lost during the conflagration, together with some other persons, including father, mother, and ten children of the same family.

After the fire, a riot was got up between the Irish and the firemen, in the course of which pistols were fired, and several persons badly wounded. The military suppressed the riot, and made several arrests of the rioters.

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General Intelligence.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on the 3d, with seven days later news from Europe.

In England, the cholera is increasing. During the week before the steamer sailed, there were 339 deaths from that disease in London, being more than double the number of the preceding week.

The reports from Ireland are more favorable as respects the potato crop. Although disease has appeared in a few fields, it is believed that the general crop is saved.

From Hungary, there are reports of several conflicts, but it is not easy to say which party is in the ascendant.

The armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been ratified. A suspension of hostilities both by sea and land for six months is agreed to.

At Rome, preparations are being made by the French which lead to the impression that the Pope is soon expected to return.

The French are doing all they can, distributing money freely, to get up a cry in his favor, but in vain. The Roman troops, who had agreed in the first instance to do duty jointly with the French, are all leaving.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escape from the French division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now on the mountains of Abruzzi.

The besieging operations against Venice have been discontinued in consequence of the fatal prevalence of fever and sickness amongst the Austrian troops.

THE CHOLERA.

The City Inspector of New York reports 678 deaths by cholera last week. The week before there were 692; and the week before that 714.

At Boston, the cholera has increased considerably within a week. On the 4th, 24 deaths were reported for that day, and 52 for the week.

At Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, the epidemic has so far abated that business is beginning to assume its usual aspect.

There are several places at the West and South-west, where the cholera continues to rage. At Peru, Ill. it has carried off fifty persons.

A letter from Jackson, Mich., to the Detroit Free Press, tells of the sudden death of eight persons, all in one family.

A CHINA SHIP.—A ship designed for the China trade was launched from one of the New York yards last week. She is to be called the Oriental, and commanded by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer.

RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT.—A frightful accident happened on the railroad between New York and Philadelphia, on the 2d of August.

FAMILY GATHERING.—The descendants of Richard Haven, of Lynn, Mass., were to have had a great family party at Framingham, on the 30th ult.

SUMMARY.

Two men were drowned near Binghamton, N. Y., on the 29th of July. A young man named George Martin was bathing in the Chemung River, when by some means he seemed to be drowning.

The Chronotype says that Christopher Robinson, publisher of the Lynn Pioneer, has brought an action for slander against James N. Buffum, laying the damages at \$10,000.

The Governor of Maryland has commuted the sentence of William Riston, a colored man, found guilty of murdering Edward Harris, from death to imprisonment for life.

A telegraphic dispatch dated New Orleans July 21, says: A gentleman named Morris, arrived yesterday from Black River, on the steamer Dorwell, and committed suicide this morning.

A committee of the Canadian Parliament have reported that there is an average emigration to the States of 4,000 French Canadians per annum, making 20,000 in five years.

The census of the territory of Oregon, taken pursuant to an act of Congress, shows a population of 8,902, of whom 2,509 are voters.

The Free Central College, at McGrawville, Cortland County, N. Y., will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Tuesday in September.

The Suspension Bridge at Nashville, Tenn., is to be done on the 1st of April next, cost \$100,000. It is to be 460 feet span, 780 feet long.

The Board of Canal Commissioners who had under consideration the propriety of changing the line of the Erie Canal through Cayuga Co., before the enlargement was commenced, have decided not to make any change.

The late Miss Abby Hutchinson, now Mrs. Ludlow Patten, lies very ill at the Home Mansion in Milford, N. H., though there are great hopes of her recovery.

The Anti-Renters in Rensselaer and Delaware counties, New York, are preparing for the Fall elections. They have resolved that they will support no man for Chief Justice, Justice of the Court of Appeals, or Attorney General, except such as "cannot be bribed by corruption and fraud."

The cholera seems to have diffused itself over the whole west, making its appearance first at places along the water courses, but penetrating with a sure and equal pace to the smallest villages and hamlets in the interior.

A young man was arrested at Cincinnati, for a theft committed at New York, and was lodged in jail to await the requisition of the Governor; before it came, however, he was attacked with Cholera and died.

Charles Lowell, of Ellsworth, Me. had his library totally destroyed on Saturday night last, by a band of rowdies who entered his office for the express purpose.

A young woman is under arrest in Pittsburg, Pa., by the name of Mary C. Stevens, accused of strangling her two new-born babes!

The Mayor of Detroit has ordered the enforcing of the ordinance for closing tipping houses on Sunday, the penalty being \$25.

A son of Rev. Mr. Baury came near being drowned in Charles river, at Newton Falls. He was sailing in a tub.

The Mayville Eagle, of July 26, says: "The astounding number of one hundred and ten drunken men were actually counted in our city, on Sunday afternoon last, between 5 and 6 o'clock."

The Pittsburg American speaks of a new counterfeit which has just appeared. It is a \$20 note of the Greenwich Bank of the city of New York, dated April 1, 1849.

A cotton mill, the first established in Northern Ohio, has recently been put in operation at Sandusky. The main building is 130 feet in length, and contains machinery for the manufacture of 2,000 yards of sheetings per day.

The barbarous usages of Lower Canada, under color of which unfortunate men have been closely confined for three, six, and sometimes for nine years, because unable to pay all their debts, though convicted of no fraud, has at length been changed.

The New Orleans Crescent, in discussing the subject of Peter Pence, takes the ground that the Federal Government which refused to let the United States sail until bonds were given for her, ought to sequester the sums collected in the Catholic Churches for the Pope.

Miss Susan P. Cleveland, aged 25, a daughter of Zimri Cleveland, and Phebe Allen, daughter of George Allen, were drowned off Madaket, Nantucket, on Tuesday of last week, by the upsetting of a boat.

The fine steamer Oregon struck on Beardstown Bar, Illinois River, and sunk. She broke entirely in two, and will prove a total loss. Fortunately, all on board were saved.

There has been a heavy freshet in the Big Miami River. Cornfields, fences, and much valuable property, have been swept away by the back water.

In Boston, on Sunday night, during a serious riot, No. 20 Engine Company was called out, and putting the hose on to a plug near by, gave the word "Play away," and almost instantaneously the water squirted, nearly drowning the original assaulter, and wholly quelling the riot.

A verdict of \$18,000 damages has been given against the proprietors of the North Upper Canada stages, for injuries sustained by a Mr. Russel, in consequence of the intoxication of the driver. He was precipitated into the water, which resulted in the loss of his feet and hands.

Mr. Cornelius Lansing, of Watervliet, was found dead in his barn, on the 19th ult., having been shockingly gored by an infuriated bull. His lower jaw was broken, and one side of his body ripped open.

The young men of St. Louis have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of taking care of orphans, and relieving the sick and poor.

A hundred and fifty Hollanders, under the lead of the Rev. Dr. Klein, are on their way to this country, to settle in Ottawa county, Michigan.

A female counterfeiter named Margaret O'Connor, who says she is from New-York, has been passing spurious bills on the Eagle Bank of Bristol, R. I., in Boston. She was arrested.

John Knox's (the Scotch Reformer's) house in Edinburgh, being in a dangerous state, has to be torn down. It is proposed to mark the stones, and re-erect it in exactly the same manner.

The Washington papers announce the death of Charles Porter, the body servant of the President, of apoplexy. He was a worthy man, and a great favorite with Gen. Taylor, having been his constant companion through his Florida and Mexican campaigns.

From the 19th to the 29th July, 86 persons died of cholera in Bucks Co., Pa., Allms-House. The disease is now abating. It broke out at Durham Furnace, and, after some ten men had died, the remainder, some 100 in all, quit work and left the place.

The Methodist denomination have for the past year employed two agents in soliciting funds for the endowment of Genesee College, the plan being to change the Seminary at Lima into a college. We understand that about \$50,000 has been already subscribed.

A California adventurer writes from Mazatlan: "We all traveled through Mexico without passports, and were treated very well—except that they stole everything from us they could lay their hands on."

A city paper estimates the damage done to the trade and business of New-York by the prevailing epidemic, at ten millions of dollars. Complaints are rife of the almost entire stagnation of business among merchants and tradesmen generally.

Two lads named Nelson Cole and Alexander Gowe, were drowned at the aqueduct near Schenectady a few days since. They were both aged about 9 years.

The colored people of Boston have presented Wm. Lloyd Garrison with a silver pitcher, in testimony of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of Emancipation.

The Spanish Consul at New Orleans was on trial during the last week for the abduction of the Spanish boy Rey. The evidence against him was very strong.

A fire at Montreal, on the 24th of July, destroyed about forty buildings, and property estimated to be worth \$80,000.

There was a fire at Albany, N. Y., on the 30th of July, which destroyed about \$50,000 worth of property. C. P. Williams & Co., J. P. Romaine, Ketchum & Co., lumber dealers, were the principal losers.

A whaling ship lately arrived at Nantucket which had been absent only one month less than five years.

Judge Thomas Henry, one of the pioneers of Beaver, Pa., an officer in the last war with Great Britain, editor of the Western Argus at Beaver in 1825, a Judge in 1831, and a member of Congress from 1836 to 1842, died at Beaver on the 20th, aged 68.

The National Common School Convention, on the 22d of Aug., has been postponed until the 17th of October, on account of the prevalence of cholera throughout the country.

The Washington Republic says that Nathaniel Denby, late temporary navy agent of the United States at Marseilles, in France, is a defaulter to the tune of \$155,508 48, and that suit has been commenced against him for that amount.

Three slaves were hung on Friday at Charleston, S. C., for striking an officer of the work-house. The Bumbles of Palmetto-odon have their dignity strongly fortified.

Jonathan Ketterman, Esq., of Xenia, Ohio, has resigned the office of Justice of Peace on account of the recent change in the Black Laws of that State being opposed to his conscience.

Father Mathew administered the pledge to about 3,000 persons at Boston, on Saturday. Rev. J. Morrill, of Manchester, N. H., while listening to the good father, had his pockets picked of several manuscript sermons.

The report started by the Indianapolis Olive Branch, that William Hamilton, who died of cholera in the Ohio Penitentiary on the 16th day of July, was Littlejohn, the celebrated revivalist, is untrue.

An artificial Sea-Serpent, prepared by some wags at Newport, created a great consternation among the bathers, a few days ago, by its sudden appearance in their midst.

The number of cholera patients treated by the Homeopathy Doctors of St. Louis, up to July 13, was 1,567, of which 51 died.

James M. Summons has been committed for trial at Cincinnati on a charge of poisoning his father's family.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, celebrated the Cholera Fast-Day by a festive commemoration of West Indian Emancipation.

First-rate coal has been found in Arkansas at the junction of the Pettijean and Arkansas rivers.

The rust is found to be bad among the wheat of Wisconsin.

Three boys were drowned at Hamburg, S. C., the other day, by the upsetting of a small boat.

The late Free Soil Convention at Seneca-ville (O.) among other resolutions, passed one asking a change in the Ohio State Constitution, so that all persons, male and female, over the age of twenty-one, might have the right of suffrage.

New York Markets—Monday, Aug. 6. Ashes—Pots \$5 87 a 5 94; Peas 6 00.

Flour and Meal—Flour, Western and State, 4 62 a 5 06; pure Genesee 5 25 a 5 56; Eye Flour 3 60 a 3 13; Jersey Meal 3 12.

Grain—Genesee Wheat 1 26; Maryland 1 15. Oats 46 a 47; Corn from 57 to 62; Jersey Meal 3 12.

Provisions—Mess Pork 10 87; Prime 9 06. Butter, 7 a 10; for Ohio; 10 a 14c. for Western. Cheese 2 a 6c.

LETTERS. W. B. Gillett, Daniel Coon, Geo. Thorsgate, Andrew Babcock, Maxson Green, Eli Vanhorn, Eli S. Bailey, H. M. Coon, B. F. Bond, Charles Potter (all right).

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Fund of said Society:—

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries for Adams, N. Y., Edward Whitford, James G. Green, E. W. Whitford, S. L. Babcock, Nathan Saunders, Isaac Saunders, Sela Palmer, James G. Green, E. R. Maxson, Chas. Potter, N. G. Whitford, A. M. Whitford, David Whitford, 500 Dollars, Wm. Goodrich 5 00.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries for E. W. Whitford, A. M. Whitford, N. G. Whitford, James G. Green, Homeas Otis, Benj. Matson, Stowell's Corners, H. M. Osgood, Laidlawville, H. P. Green, Genesee, Arnold Hiscox, Hopkinton, R. I., 2 00, S. P. Maxson, Daniel Main, L. R. Green, W. K. Green, Watson, D. P. Williams, New London, S. P. Marsh, Higgsville, Geo. Thorsgate, Dartford, Wis., 2 00, Daniel Larkin, Hopkinton, R. I., 2 00, Eli Vanhorn, Lost Creek, Va., 1 00.

Receipts for the Missionary Association. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report in the Recorder:—

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Includes entries for From Julia A. Wescot, Western Association, Pawcatuck Female Benevolent Society, and Money for the Missionary Association.

Notice. The Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Association requests that all communications, intended to aid him in making up the Annual Report, be forwarded to him so that they may be received at least two weeks before the time of the Annual Meeting. Address to the care of Geo. B. Uter. THOS. B. BROWN, Cor. Sec.

Our Anniversaries. The Missionary Association. The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will hold its Seventh Anniversary with the First Church in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing on the first day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1849.

The Tract Society. The American Sabbath Tract Society will hold its Sixth Anniversary with the First Church in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing on the second day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The General Conference. The Forty-third Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference will be held with the First Church in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1849. Eld. Nathan V. Hull is appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; Eld. Lucius Orndall alternate.

New-York, Elizabethtown; Somerville, Easton. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—COMMENCING APRIL 2, 1849.

THE extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White House (10 miles) is opened for travel, reducing the gauging between Easton and the terminus of the Road to 25 miles. Passengers Trains 17—Leave New York by Pier No. 1 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.; Leave New York by New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortland-st., at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

NEW LINE FOR SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN. Splendid stages will leave for the Mountain on the arrival of a 9 o'clock train from New York on Friday. The route is less staging than any other.

Life and Health Insurance. THE EAGLE LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE charter makes the Directors personally responsible if the capital is impaired by returning any portion of it in dividends. The insured incur no responsibility beyond the payment of the premium; nor any liability to have the sum insured reduced, or to make further contributions in case of mortality beyond the estimate. Losses are payable sixty days after proof of death, or immediately, allowing the discount. No risk is taken on any life for a greater amount than five thousand dollars, and as insurances are made on fire or marine risks, Persons insured with this Company may participate in the profits, in which case sixty per cent. is carried to the credit of the insured, and added to the policy, and becomes payable, in addition to the sum insured, at death. Without parting with the policy, or in the event of the Company not being able to pay the policy, the Company on fair and equitable terms, or loans will be made upon them according to their value. Tables are framed for insurances in different forms, so as to meet the circumstances of all persons, whether a policy is desired to provide for their families, or as security for moneys borrowed. The rates for insurance in any form are as low as those of any responsible Company in this country or in England, and as low undoubted as is consistent with safety to the insured and the stability of the Company. In point of security, liberality in terms and conditions, lowness of rate, and equity of principles upon which the business is conducted, this institution will compare favorably with any in existence. To the confidence inspired by the provisions which have governed the management of this institution, the public advantage found in the practice of Life Insurance, the Directors look for a continuance of that patronage which has so far been liberally extended. GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary and Actuary.

Any information will be given to persons residing abroad, who may wish to effect an insurance on their lives, by addressing (post-paid) E. G. Champlin, 206 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y. E. G. CHAMPLIN, General Agent. Pamphlets containing the necessary information may be had gratis at the office of the Sabbath Recorder.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 14, 1849.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York:—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of December next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Freeborn G. Jewett; A Secretary of State, in the place of Christopher Mortimer; A Controller, in the place of Washington Hunt; A State Treasurer, in the place of Alvah Hunt; An Attorney General, in the place of Ambrose L. Jordan; A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Chas. H. Stuart; A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Nelson J. Beach; and An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Isaac N. Comstock; All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Samuel Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; Also, a Senator for the Third Senate District, in the place of Will Hall; Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, in the place of John L. Lawrence; Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, in the place of Samuel Frost; and Also, a Senator of the Sixth Senate District, in the place of William Samuel Johnson. All whose terms of service expire on the last day of December next. The following officers are also to be elected for said City and County: A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Michael Ulloffer; A Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Aaron Vanderpool; Sixteen Members of Assembly; A Sheriff, in the place of John J. V. Westervelt; A City and County Clerk, in the place of James Conners; A Coroner, in the place of William A. Walters; All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. The Electors throughout the State are also to vote for or against the adoption of an act entitled "An act Establishing Free Schools throughout the State," passed March 26, 1849. Yours respectfully, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secy. of State. Secretary's Office, New York, July 14, 1849. The above is published pursuant to the provisions of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and revised by the Secretary of State. JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT, Sheriff. All the public notices in the County will be published in the above once in each week until the same are read and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, as they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for publication in the County, on the 1st day of May, 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of the provisions of the Act, Chapter 1, Title of Article 3, Part 1, Page 140, Aug. 3, 1848.

Miscellaneous.

YOUTH AND AGE.

[The following beautiful lines originally appeared in the "Etouian," a periodical started about twenty years ago by the boys of Etou College. For truth, tenderness, and melody, they are incomparable.]

I often think each tottering form That limps alone in life's decline, Once bore a heart as young, as warm, As full of idle thoughts as mine? And each has had its dream of joy, His own unequal'd pure romance; Commencing when the blushing boy First thrills at lovely woman's glance. And each could tell his tale of youth, Would think its scenes of love evince More passion, more unearthly truth, Than any tale before or since. Yes! they could tell of tender lays, At midnight, penned in classic shades, Of days more bright than modern days— And made more fair than modern maids. Of whispers in a willing ear, Of kisses on a blushing cheek, Each kiss, each whisper, for too dear, Our modern lips to give or speak; Of passions too untimely crossed; Of passions slighted or betrayed— Of kindred spirits early lost, And buds that blossom but to fade. Of beaming eyes and tresses gay, Elastic form and noble brow, And forms that all have passed away, And left them what we see them now. And is it thus— a human love, So very light and frail a thing? And must youth's brightest visions move Forever on Time's restless wing? Must all the eyes that still are bright, And all the lips that talk of bliss, And all the forms so fair to sight, Hereafter only come to this? Then what are earth's best visions worth, If we at length must lose them thus? If all we value must fade away from us!

GOLD DIGGING.

Soth Bryden, who went out to California with a party from Newark, N. J., has had real experience in gold-digging, of which he gives the following account through the Newark Advertiser:—

"We reached the valley of Sutter's Mill at 9 o'clock, A. M. April 15. Put up our tent, packed away our baggage, and about four o'clock went to the diggings below the saw mill with our wash pans, and washed out a few grains of gold. On Monday, the 16th, we went to the diggings, gathered all the information we could from the people we found at work there, and washed out 3 or 3 1/2 dollars worth of gold. On Tuesday, I put the washer together, while the others went to dig and prepare the dirt to wash. In the afternoon we washed out \$10 worth, or the weight of an eagle. Wednesday, 17th, Mr. Davenport stayed at the tent while the other five washed all day, and obtained \$27 50. Thursday, 18th, all hands together washed out \$32 50. Friday, 19th, obtained \$61 worth of gold, and on Saturday, 20th, \$82 50 worth, having struck a good bed of alluvial dirt, which we had to carry about 90 yards to the water. On Monday, 22d, collected \$67; Tuesday, 23d, \$63 50; Wednesday, \$68 50; Thursday, \$56; Friday, \$53 50; Saturday, \$50. On Sunday we stayed at the tent, washed up, and made a dividend of five ounces of gold to each person, leaving six pennyweights in the treasury. This is not up to what it was represented, being not over \$8 per day, and our expenses are enormous. It seems strange, that after all that has been said with regard to this country, no correct idea of it has been conveyed. When a person arrives at San Francisco, the journey is not half performed—the labor, fatigue and privation then commences. A person may go from San Francisco on the deck of a small vessel, and ride across the prairies in an ox-wagon, but no person would risk riding up and down the mountains to Coloma, (Sutter's Saw Mill) thence fifteen miles to the Spanish bar on the middle branch of the American fork, the nearest mine that yields sufficient to pay for working. A good horse will carry about 100 lbs. across the mountains, at an expense of about fifty cents per pound; from that a person must take his blanket, tools and victuals on his own back and climb his way wherever he goes. A person commencing to dig, selects his place, clears away a bed of rock and gravel of all sizes and of all depths, from one to six feet, till he comes to a bed of alluvial sand a few inches thick, and sometimes a foot of this contains the gold in greater or less quantities. This is carried to the river and washed, yielding a few pieces, such as I send, in a shovel or pan full. If we strike on the lee side of a rock, or pocket in the rocks, we make a good day's work; but if we strike a place that had no shelter when the gold and yellow sand was washed down, we get nothing.

This is the character of all the mines, as far as I can learn, in the ravine or rivers; and that the gold is universally spread over the country, is acknowledged by all miners, many of whom have made large sums by good luck, saying nothing of hundreds that have not made their expenses. I have seen many returning poor. An Irishman returning from the mines to San Francisco, said he got only \$19. I asked him the reason, and he said he could not find a good place. One other man said he never made less than \$20 per day, and had made \$700 per day, having obtained in all \$30,000.

Below the mill where the gold was first discovered there is a bend in the river, which was worn away to the foot of the mountain, some 150 yards from its original bed, which is the place in which we dig for gold. It appears to me that some thousands of years ago some heavy flood brought down the alluvial soil and gold from the mountains. Then other floods have brought rocks of all sizes, from half a ton weight to gravel, and covering and mixing it with timber, &c. Removing this to find the gold, and washing it out, is the heaviest work a man can do. I learn from the miners that not one in one hundred would have come, if he had seen as much as I have, and three out of four that have come would not work at it if the mines were at Bergen.

A gold-digging correspondent of the Alta Californian furnishes that paper with a sort of journal of his operations, from which we copy a few paragraphs, to give our readers a glimpse of life in California:— I arrived at this place (Stanislaus Digging) on the 7th of May. It is named in honor of Mr. James, who is an alcalde

"as is an alcalde," and dispenses grub and justice to the satisfaction of all. Hundreds were busy in the ravines, washing out the treasures of the gold-laden streams, with various success.

Sunday 8th.—The day is delightful, and the scene in this valley is worthy of a painter's skill, or the pen of an enthusiast. The morning was devoted (if devotion can exist in such a state of society) to the trial of a robber named Corrington, who had stolen ten thousand dollars worth of gold from Den and Dent. He was convicted by a jury of twelve, ordered to be stripped, receive a hundred lashes, and be banished from the mines. I should fail in any attempt to give a description of the trial. It took place in a large tent, kept as store and hotel by James & Co., and a more motly audience could not be collected—ragged clothes covering lots of gold, and long hair and whiskers, springing from piles of dirt, in faces that perhaps lately adorned the walks of civilized life. The greatest order was observed throughout. I strolled over the hills in the afternoon, prospecting, found small particles of gold in every spot I explored, but nothing of great amount. The miners are remarkably quiet, and each one seems bent on the one grand object.

Sunday, May 13th. I have been hard at work the past week, but met with only tolerable success, half an ounce per diem, though some have digged from three to four ounces. However, they are in the minority, the greater number finding the high stage of water baffles all their toil and skill. Large stories are told of the Mormon and Sullivan's diggings above, but on investigation I find, although some have got out a pound and more, that the proportion of the fortunes is about the same throughout the mines.

Friday, 27th May. News reached here last night of the murder of young Morrison of New York, son of the lawyer of that name. It occurred at Carson's Creek, ten miles from here, where he had an altercation with a German, (Dr. Freund,) who shot him in the groin, severing the femoral artery, and causing death in two hours. Poor Morrison! I saw him on Monday in perfect health; two little days afterward, and he "slept the sleep that knows no waking." Far from his boyhood's home, and his best associations, the fatal bullet summoned him away, and the cold eyes of strangers watched his ebbing breath. By stranger hands his lowly bed was made, and borne by them to his last resting place, he lies entombed, afar from kindred and from friends.

I have been unusually successful to-day. In a deep shaft which I sunk on high ground, I found an ounce of beautiful and heavy gold, and am now in tent, to avoid the mid-day sun, which in the mines is awful. The "Arroyo" is crowded, and unusual success seems to smile upon all, though they complain of high water. The scene at this point exceeds in life and bustle anything you would conceive. From sunrise to its setting, a continual tide of new comers pours along the road, horse after horse, mule after mule, pack after pack, bedstraddled by men and women, of every nation in this quarter of the globe; though the majority are Lower Californians and Sonorians. It seems as if the whole world had mounted and was passing in review before me. Thousands continue further towards the mountains, though many pitch their tents hereabout, off saddle, seize the shovel and the pan, and dive into Mother Earth as though she was a common foe.

April 10. The gold is getting scarce, at any get-at-able depth, though pumps have been in requisition and in operation. Two-thirds of the miners to-day are scarce paying expenses. I have been prospecting with a man from Monterey, who was here last fall, and digged more gold than any one in this vicinity. He told me that he had got out seven pounds before breakfast! and oftener counted his day's work by pounds than ounces. He has long lived in the lower country, where he has a family and snug rancho. He has spent his money as rapidly as he earned it, and is now here toiling for his fortune, impoverished by his liberality, and his total disregard for money. He is well known as Tom Blanco, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has no better success than the unsuccessful majority at present.

Monday, 13th May. I have earned to day only \$12, and the prospects among the workers are rather disheartening. Three Americans, however, below Jamestown, took out one piece of gold worth \$278!! The news flew like wild-fire. Twelve California carts, with four yoke of oxen each, passed this valley last eve, and it was a scene of rural beauty. I have seldom seen surpassed.

Wednesday, 16th. Still digging, with only mediocre success, as are the majority about me. The immigration for the past two days has been less than usual. Now and then, a party appears on its winding way, composed principally of Mexicans, with their lances and red flags. This afternoon the line of march seems to be resumed, and the apparently interminable array is again in motion. One may well ask, "Where do they come from? and what country is likely to be depopulated?" for some parts of the world must be thinning their ranks very rapidly.

A large party from Tepic have been hard at work for several weeks, with rather poor success till yesterday, when they struck a rich vein, yielding the first day 3 lbs., and today 2 1/2 lbs. Their wear-begone countenances have assumed a smiling appearance, though they fear their good luck will be of short duration.

California, Prices, &c. The Star publishes a letter from our late Alms-house Commissioner, Moses G. Leonard, dated at San Francisco, on the 18th June, from which we copy the following particulars:—

New York prices are fully equalled and frequently exceeded for real estate. Rents are exorbitantly high. A gentleman informed me that he was offered \$18,000 per annum for his house; its dimensions are 28 by 38, a frame building, two stories high; it stands quite out of the city, and is used for a boarding house; he thought it a fair rent, but did not accept it. A hotel, a firmer building, two stories high, 35 by 60 or 65 feet, with an L. 20 by 60, rents for \$100,000 per annum. Many other places rent equally as high. Building materials of all kinds are excessively high. Lumber is worth from \$350 to \$400 per M (or thousand feet). Bricks \$100 per thousand. Many other things were high, but not in the same pro-

portion. Carpenter's wages \$12 to \$14 per day. Laborers from \$6 to \$8 per day. Many articles of merchandise are as cheap as in New York. Flour from \$5 to \$9 per barrel. Beef \$8 to \$10, at auction has sold much lower. Good Mess Pork now worth \$30 per barrel. Rice 6d per lb. Butter 12s or \$1 50 cents per lb. Potatoes 1s per lb. Onions 1s each, or \$12 50 per hundred. Dried Fruit high and scarce. Wood \$6 per cord. Fresh Beef 1s 6d per lb. Mutton \$4 per quarter.

There was taken from the mines last year about \$4,500,000. Estimated receipts this year, from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000. Fair average per man, one ounce per day; many receive much more, others less, &c. Estimated number of persons now in the mines, 12,000. By computation it will be perceived that a much larger amount than I have named would be realized by this number of persons, each obtaining an ounce per day. But it must be remembered, that only a portion of this number are actually digging gold. Many carrying provisions, and others cooking, and others sick, &c., and not more than half the year is suited to profitable labor in mining. In July and August, it is unhealthy, and the heat is too excessive to be endured. The rainy months are equally unsuited to labor. Yet the amount may exceed somewhat the quantity I have named. I have obtained my information from the most reliable authority. The labor of mining is said to be very fatiguing, requiring the most robust and healthy to endure it.

The climate at San Francisco is very different from what I had supposed. From sunrise till 12 or 1 o'clock it is generally pleasant—thermometer ranging from 60° to 65°. After this it blows a gale; mercury falls to 45° or thereabouts. The winds resemble the north-east winds of New-England and New York in March or April, and produce very similar sensations. Notwithstanding, it is very healthy; the air is pure and dry. Fresh meat may be preserved a long time in the open air.

California. We have before us, says the Springfield Republican, a private letter, written by a gentleman of property, now returned from California, which country he had visited in the United States ship Ohio, simply for the purpose of seeing it. The facts which he states, are therefore without either the bias of interest or disappointment. He states that Mr. Itamar Whiting, formerly of Dedham, Mass., and the two Ranneys, from Chicopee Falls, are in California. The Ranneys he left at the Stanislaus "dry diggings," with a party of fifteen, sick of their speculation, and regretting that they had given up their comfortable situations. The situations they had left were at a factory in Tepic, Mexico. Whiting's income from his factory, at the same place, last year, was \$22,000, and yet he left to dig gold. The writer left him at San Francisco ill, where he probably died. He says that California is the worst "hole of a place" he ever was in, and that thousands of disappointed people were arriving every day. The writer states that he went up to the mines, in company with a gentleman who had expended considerable money in bringing along 15 Indians to assist him, but they did not succeed in getting more than an ounce apiece per day, and that the man was disgusted with the mines, as every decent person is who goes there. These statements, in regard to California, are, without doubt, too true. The sacrifice of home and friends, for gold, does not pay, and particularly is this the case with those who leave good and lucrative situations.

THE ROACH AND THE RED ANT.

In the year 1844, I was on my return voyage from China. We had been six months trading between the different ports in China and Manilla. We had carried two cargoes of dye-wood from Manilla to Shanghai, besides taking everything else that was offered, from bird's nests to bar iron.

In the knots, holes, and decayed pieces of the dyewood, which formed our principal cargo, were secreted immense quantities of vermin, consisting of red ants, scorpions, centipedes, lizards, and last, but not least, a reinforcement of our already large and voracious army of cockroaches, so that by the time our ship was ready for home, she was little better than a sailing entomological repository. Scorpions, with their tails erect over their backs, walked about in the most dignified manner imaginable. Centipedes crawled round in the cracks or esconced themselves between the blankets in the sail-or's bunks. Red ants by the million occupied every nook and corner; the bright eyes of the lizards were seen like jewels set in every snug crack; and the cockroaches pervaded everything. No place was sacred from their presence, and nothing came amiss to them in the eating line; all was "grist that came to their hopper." They ate everything in the shape of animal food that came in their way, from our salt beef down to the horn buttons on our jackets; and they seemed most especially to delight in making a meal of the carpenter's toe nails. I have seen him get up in the morning with his toes bleeding at every nail, the consequence of a singular propensity which cockroaches have in a marked degree, that of satisfying their stomachs at all hazards.

The greatest enemy which the cockroach had was the red ant. Two or three of these little indefatigable would steal up behind a large cockroach who was eating, and when he was all engaged, they would spring upon him, generally striking him on the head; and so quickly would they mortally wound him, that he would scarce ever run more than a foot or two before he would fall and die. We often after dinner would amuse ourselves by watching the evolutions of the ants, and noticing the ingenuity, amounting almost to reason, which they displayed in dispatching and disposing of a cockroach.

In order to eye the modus operandi to better advantage, we would entice a good fat specimen into the middle of the steerage floor, by gradually moving some dainty bit before him till we got him in a good position when we would leave him to the tender mercies of the ants militant, who were ever on the watch for the unwary.

The cockroach, knowing his danger, would for a time keep his eyes about him as he ate, and change his position in order to see if any ants were coming too near; but as he became more and more interested in discussing his meal, his vigilance would relax, and then the ants would approach, taking good

care to keep directly behind him, or, as the sailors said, "in his wake." Three or four only would approach in this manner, and when close to him they would branch out to get abreast of him, and when within an inch or two, they would give a spring and fasten upon his head, and before he would have time to compose himself to meet the "king of terrors," he was a defunct cockroach. As soon as the deed was done, the hitherto concealed ants would swarm around and drag the yet quivering carcass off to their hole. If the body was too large to be taken into their quarters whole, they would proceed to gnaw off and carry in the wings and legs separately; and if in its dismembered state it offered too great an obstacle, it was quickly cut up and hounded piece-meal.

Great quantities of cockroaches must have been destroyed in this way, for the ants were very numerous, and they seemed to be continually engaged in this "knock down and drag out" business. They seldom or never missed a cockroach; but flies, which they attack in the same manner, sometimes were too quick for them.

We wish the ants all manner of good success in their hunts, and should have been pleased to have had them confine their attentions to the insect tribes; but the worst of it was, they used to relish now and then a little sport in the human line, which was not so agreeable to us; and the middle of the steerage floor was sometimes the arena of a brush off and sweep out combat, in which they were sufferers "a few." [Living Age.]

EFFECTS OF FEAR.

We have been told that the tooth-ache, or even a fever, is sometimes driven off by the resistance of a strong will. Even death is known to be kept at bay and often conquered by the determination of the patient not to yield to its power. On the other hand, in times of general epidemic, people fall victims to terror no less than the pestilence. The best preventive of Cholera, is to use cold water freely for the body, eat temperately of wholesome food, and make up your mind to die when the time comes. Not many who are as ready to die of Cholera as of any other disease, will ever be attacked. The great reason why so few physicians and nurses suffer from it is that they see so much of the disease that they do not dread it. The Courier & Enquirer states a case in point:—

A gentleman residing in Delancy street, one day last week, went to his shop to attend to his business, leaving his family at home in good health and well provided for. During the morning a woman residing on the opposite side of the street sickened with the cholera, and died in three hours thereafter. During the afternoon the gentleman received a note from his wife, informing him that she had removed to Williamsburgh. Scarcely crediting the story, he proceeded to his house in Delancy-st., and to his astonishment found that everything had been removed, and the house was empty. His wife had become so alarmed in consequence of a person dying in the neighborhood with the Cholera, that she immediately proceeded to Williamsburgh, and hired another house, and in a few short hours the whole of her furniture was transferred to her new residence. The effect of this upon the mind of the lady, has indeed been most unhappy, as we hear she was taken sick immediately afterward, and has not yet recovered.

BIRDS.

In order to ascertain the strength of their stomachs, Spallanzani had recourse to a great variety of experiments. Tin tubes full of grain were forced into the stomachs of turkeys, and after remaining for twenty-four hours, were found to be broken, compressed and distorted in the most irregular manner. In the space of twenty-four hours, the stomach of a cock broke off the angles of a piece of rough jagged glass, though on examining the gizzard, no wound or laceration appeared. In a ball of lead were fixed twelve strong needles, with the points projecting out about one-fourth of an inch from the surface. Thus armed, the ball was covered with a case of paper, and forced down the throat of a turkey. The bird retained it a day and a half without manifesting any symptoms of uneasiness, and the points of all the needles were broken off close to the surface of the ball, except two or three, of which the stumps projected a little. The same interesting observer relates, that he fixed twelve small and very sharp lancets in a similar ball of lead, which was given in the same manner to a turkey cock, and left eight hours in the stomach, at the end of which the stomach was opened, but nothing appeared except the naked ball, the lancets having been broken to pieces, and the stomach remaining whole and entire. Hence, we may infer, that stones, so often found in the stomachs of many of the feathered tribes, may powerfully contribute to the pulverization of grain and other hard substances which constitute their food.

LAZY BEAVERS.

It is a curious fact, says our trapper, that among the beavers there are some that are lazy, and will not work at all, either to assist in building lodges or dams, or to cut down wood for their winter stock. The industrious ones beat these idle fellows, and drive them away; sometimes cutting off a part of their tails, and otherwise injuring them. These "Parasites" are more easily caught in the traps than the others, and the trapper rarely misses them. They only dig a hole from the water running obliquely towards the surface of the ground twenty-five or thirty feet, from which they emerge, when hungry, to obtain food, returning to the same hole with the wood they procure to eat the bark. They never build dams, and are sometimes to the number of five or seven together; all are males. It is not at all improbable that these unfortunate fellows have, as is the case with the males of many species of animals, been engaged in fighting with others of their sex, and after having been conquered and driven away from the lodge, have become idlers from a kind of necessity. The working beavers, on the contrary, associate, males, females and young together. [Audubon.]

CLEANING SILK.—The following directions for cleaning silks are by one of the first Parisian dyers. Half a pound of soft soap, a teaspoonful of brandy, and a pint of gin, mix all together; with a sponge, or flannel, spread the mixture on each side of the silk without grasping it; wash it in two or three waters, and iron it on the wrong side; it will then look as good as new.

HOLLAND WINDMILL IN THE WEST.

There is a flourishing Holland Colony in Ottawa county, Mich. named Zealand. They are a strictly temperance community, industrious, good citizens, and emigrated from Zealand, Friesland, and other provinces of Holland. They have engaged an American school teacher, and are fast becoming Americanized. The Grand River Eagle thus describes their milling facilities:—

"One of the greatest curiosities in the colony is the great, awkward, and unmanageable concern called the Windmill. This is a monstrous wooden pile, in the form of an octagon tower, large at the base, and drawing to a small compass at the top. It is built of heavy timbers, framed, and is about sixty feet in height. The machinery is of wood, including the gudgeons of the wheel shafts, which are about six or eight inches in diameter, and covered with twin straps of iron. There are two saw frames, one having nine, and the other six saws. These saws are placed as far apart as they intend to make the thickness of the stuff, and the log is sawed up by one passage of the saws through it, from one end to the other, and the boards left with rough edges. The saws are thin and narrow, and very near follow the grain of the timber. The mill is moved by the force of the wind striking against four wind-vanes, or flappers, covered with canvass, and attached in the centre to a horizontal shaft. They were sawing or attempting to saw while I was there. Occasionally the saws would strike a few times quite lively, then draw a few slower strokes, and then entirely stop—perhaps to start again in half an hour. With a fair wind, they can saw a little, but in a lively gale it is necessary to chain it up. An enterprising individual is now putting up a steam saw mill, which will do a better business."

SOUTHERN CHOLERA ANECDOTE.—The Richmond Republican, in commenting upon the Cholera, remarks, that at least five blacks die to one white, on account of their having less control of their appetites, in addition to their belief that "a man's time is fixed." It relates the following anecdote:—

"What is amusing, even in so serious a matter as an attack of the Cholera, is the uniform pertinacity with which its colored subjects will deny their medical attendants that they have eaten anything which could make them sick. An eminent physician of our city informed us that, on being called to a negro suddenly attacked with Cholera, he asked him whether he had been eating fruit or vegetables. 'No, sir,' was the reply, 'nothing of the kind.' 'What! have you eaten no apples or cherries?' 'No, no,' said the negro, 'I never eat 'em any time of the year.' The physician administered a vomit, the result of which was the ejection of about a quart of apples—stems, seeds, and all. 'Well,' said the doctor, 'are these not apples?' 'Yes, Sir, they are, 'are a fact.' 'Well, how did they get into you if you did not eat them?' 'Please God, massa, I don't know but I never eat anything of the kind.'

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.—At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever it is dug, whenever the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an augur five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the augur is removed, and upon its extraction, the water bursts up from the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new-made well, which continues full, and is effected by neither rains nor droughts. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and pieces of mosaic. Under this is found a soft oozy earth, made up of vegetables; and at twenty-six feet deep large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnut sticking on the stem, and their leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At 28 feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and this bed is eleven feet deep. Under these, vegetables are found again with leaves and branches of trees as before, and thus alternately chalk and vegetable earth, to the length of sixty-three feet.

BRITISH POST OFFICE REVENUE.—A return under the new mode of checking accounts and two-cent letter postage, exhibits the following results for the year ending January 5, 1849:—

Gross revenue receipts, after deducting the returns for refused letters, &c. \$10,396,840. Cost of management, (including a payment of \$948,640 for conveying mails on railways in former years,) \$6,805,762. Net revenue, (after paying all expenses by sea and land,) \$3,591,078.

There is no franking, and each department of the Government pays postage like an individual. In 1848 the Government postage amounted to \$550,000.

The Boston Advertiser states that Mr. Lyman, lately deceased, has bequeathed a legacy of \$50,000 to the Reform School at Westborough, Mass., of which he was the founder. He has also given \$10,000 to the Farm School, of which he had been an active officer for several years, and \$10,000 to the Horticultural Society, in whose labors he always took a deep interest.

The Elizabethtown Journal states that on Saturday night several persons were alarmed by a cry of murder, which, upon examination, they found to proceed from an intoxicated man named Souder, who was suffering under the lashes inflicted by four women, residents of the same house with him.

Montreal papers mention that on a recent Sunday the conductors of L'Avenir [i.e. 'The Future'] newspaper were formally excommunicated, and delivered over to satan's custody and safe-keeping for the present, at the Roman Catholic Parish Church.

The Nordlyset says that many emigrants from Norway have lately arrived at Milwaukee and Chicago. "We have heard of some 20 to 25 emigrant ships from the Fatherland which will cross the Atlantic this year with an aggregate of perhaps 2,000 men."

Land Warrants are in good demand, and selling at \$130 and \$132. The 40 acre warrants are \$45. The supply is moderate and mostly in the hands of speculators.

Alfred Academy and Teachers' Seminary.

Board of Instruction. WM. C. KENYON, IRA AYLES, DANIEL PICKET, JONATHAN LIVEN, JAMES MAXSON, VIN, DARIUS-FORD, DARWIN E. MAXSON.

ASSISTED BY: Miss ABIGAIL A. MAXSON, Mrs. SERENA C. SAYLES, Mrs. MELISSA B. KENYON. ORRA STILLMAN, Professor of Instrumental Music.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in issuing another Annual Circular, would express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to it; and they are happy to announce, that the above-named gentlemen have been engaged as a permanent Board of Instruction, by which arrangement the increasing demands of the public can be met most efficiently. Valuable additions have been made to the Library and Apparatus of the Institution, within the past year; and will continue to be made as the good of the School may demand.

Plan of Instruction. The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, aims at a complete development of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, "The Health, the Manners, and the Morals of our Students."

Academic Terms. The Academic Year for 1849-50 consists of three terms, as follows:— The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1849, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1849. The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 4, 1849, and ending Thursday, March 14, 1850. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 26, 1850, and ending Thursday, July 4, 1850.

As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue through the term, and accordingly no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, except in cases of emergency.

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term. Further, it is of the utmost importance that the student be present at the day of the opening of the term, as on that day, and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and classified. The regulations of the Institution are then explained, and all arrangements made for the convenience and accommodation of the students.

It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institution from a distance of a few miles around, that students should go home only once during the term, as every absence from class is always attended with disadvantages to the student.

Model Class and Normal School.

This Institution sustains a Model Class, for the particular benefit of those preparing to teach. This Class is under the special supervision of an able and accomplished teacher. The ages of the scholars attending it, vary from five to ten years; and they are taken promiscuously from the neighborhood. In the management of this Class, teachers have the opportunity of witnessing the progress made by children under the most approved system of instruction, and can also test their own abilities as teachers.

In addition to teaching in the Model Class, the teachers meet daily during the term, to listen to lectures on modes of teaching and governing a school, the importance and dignity of the teacher's profession, &c. This department will be open twelve weeks only during the fall term; but a large amount of extra labor is bestowed upon this class, and extra expense incurred in its management, the tuition will be the same as the regular full term course. Those teachers wishing to remain till the close of the term will have all the facilities for pursuing their studies with advantage, without additional charges.

The public may also be assured, that no pains will be spared to ascertain the qualifications of those proposing to become teachers; and that no one will receive a recommendation as a teacher, from the authorities of this Institution, who is not competent to accomplish all the specifications of his recommendation. A teacher, to be recommended by the authorities of this Institution, must have attended one full course of lectures on the subject of teaching; and, secondly, he must have been engaged in the instruction of the Model Class, and have evinced in it an aptitude to teach, and ability to govern. If the public employ those who go out hence with a recommendation, we do not hold ourselves accountable for failures, and consequent disappointment.

Expenses. Board, per term, From \$14 50 to \$18 00 Room rent, per term, 1 50 Washing, per term, 1 50 Fuel, per term, Spring and Fall, 75c., Winter, 1 50 Tuition, per term, From \$3 50 to 5 00 Lights, per term, 1 50 Incidental Expenses, per term, .25

EXTRAS PER TERM. Music on the Piano Forte, \$10 00 Oil Painting, 7 00 Drawing, 2 00

The entire expenses for an Academic Year, (including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except the extras above mentioned,) need not exceed eighty-five dollars.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment, or satisfactory arrangement. N. B. No departure from this regulation need be asked or expected. Parents should not, therefore, send their children by some neighbor, unless authorized to do their business, leaving them thus unprotected for, and in a manner, unaccounted for. Experience of years has taught us that this is the only way in which our business can be successfully managed. Besides, when paid in advance, or settled in advance, every Academic charge is fairly understood; and no man will be surprised, at the end of the term, to find a bill exceeding his expectations.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in private families, if particularly desired. Each room for those who board in the Hall is furnished with a bed and bedding, a table, two chairs, and a pair.

Rev. N. V. HULL, President of the Board of Trustees. Alfred, June 26, 1849.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

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