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

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 17, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 291.

The Sabbath Recordek.

For the Sabbath Recorder WHY IS NOT THE GOSPEL PREACHED TO THE

The Gospel is the grand means of God's appointment for the enlightening and salvation of sinful man. To propagate this "glorious Gospel," is the great duty of the people of God. They are commanded to "show forth the praises of him who hath called them out of darkness into his marvelous light"-" to hold forth the word of life." They are set as "lights," not merely in some isolated neighborhood, but in "the world." The greatness of the work is such, and the interests at stake are such, as to demand the constant and united efforts, not only of a few men of superior talent, but of every one that hath "named the name of Christ."

Why, then, is so little done for the spiritual good of this lost world? Why are so many hundreds of millions of souls passing on to eternity without the light of the Gospel? God is not in fault. He has bestowed natural talents upon a sufficient number of men and women in professed Christian lands to do the work of missionaries, if these were improved. He has promised the aid of his Spirit to all such as seek it aright. He has bestowed upon professed Christians an amount of property amply sufficient to sustain as many missionaries as are needed, together with all other necessary agencies for preaching "the Gospel to every creature."

Where are these men? Some of them are pleading law. Some are physicians. Some are found in almost every worldly calling. Some are traveling for pleasure. Some are for the missionary work, are unwilling to leave their fashionable congregations, and large salaries, to "preach the unsearchable riches of Christ" among uncouth barbarians. for a bare subsistence. Many candidates for the ministry seem to be looking forward to the applause of men, to a comfortable living. to the popularity of a sect, and not to a life of self-denying labor for the cause of Christ. and the multitudes ready to perish. How few, among our young people who are getting an education, are doing it with reference to glorifying God, in a life of active exertion for the benefit of mankind! How few of the children and youth in professed Christian families are catching the missionary spirit from their parents, and ardently desiring to expect these children to be thus affected when their parents are so worldly? Are worldly instructions and examples fitted to produce soldiers of the cross?

Again, where is the property that should be laid on God's altar, and employed in spreading the Gospel through the world? Some of it is used up in law-suits, carried on for the purpose of gratifying self-will. Much is invested in speculating operations. Much is laid up to curse children with. Millions are wasted on costly and splendid houses and furniture. And even our houses of worship are decorated by means of that money which might sustain the faithful servants of God in distributing the bread of life among the heathen. Another item of extravagance is dress. insatiable. Although this "outward adprning" of the body with "gold, pearls, and costly array," (1 Tim. 2:7; 1 Pet. 3:3) is strictly forbidden in the word of God, yet the world around them, rather than to walk in the footsteps of the meek and lowly Jesus. And who can estimate the cost of this? Even ministers of the Gospel, who ought to be examples to the flock, are guilty in this thing. Many of them, and some of their wives, are in the front ranks, almost, of the Mahionable army! There is one more form of selfishness that I will mention, which uses up, to a great extent, the time and resources of professed Christians. This is the gratification of unholy appetites. Nature's wants are few. But pampered appetites are never "fare sumptuously every day," and their "god keeping the system in a healthful condition, they weaken and destroy it. Men and women gratify their own appetites .. Iustead of keeping their bodies under, their souls are ensauctuary with mouths polluted with tobacco.

part by the contributions of those who have laid aside all extravagances, continue to wear fine clothes, drink tea, and smoke and chew tobacco. And will not such contributors become dissatisfied, when they see the fruit of

their self-denial and economy thus perverted? We see, then, why so little is done for the languishing cause of Christ-why we deny to "benighted men the lamp of life." It is because worldliness prevails among the ministry, to a great extent-among students, among the youth, among the professed churches of Christ at large. It is because church members love the honor of the world, their own children, and their own appetites, more than the souls of men. They think more of gratifying their pride, chewing their tobacco, and drinking their tea, than of pleas-Gospel. Is not this so? Men spend more to please the taste than to save souls. Are The lips of the people are still unsealed, these they who "confess that they are pil- and nearly all will readily tell you that the their own?" Are such good stewards?

But it is urged, that we are to "take comfort the little time we have to live on earth." And with many this is the great end of life. They say, "Soul, take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry." Such have forgotten, if they have ever learned, the first lesson taught in Often they endeavor to support the dogmas the school of Christ, which is self-denial. of their religion by argument, and here it is known African travelers, has recently pass-Jesus suffered. All his true disciples have comparatively an easy matter to overthrow lived, "not to themselves, but to him who them, but then they turn and say, "It is our died for them." So must we, if we would be approved of Heaven. "Whether we eat, or drink, or whatsoever we do," we and see no reason why they should change lating to the Jews in Abyssinia, which are

Another objection is worthy of a moment's clothes, would it not have a powerful effect to induce others to do the same? Thus a large sum might be saved for the spread of the Gospel. Great good would thus be done. But would his reputation as a good man be destroyed? Would the community lose their confidence in his piety? Would but would not except with the condition that The traveler carefully wrote down their rehis prayers be hindered? Would God re- no influence should be exerted to induce fuse the aid of his Spirit?

We have seen that the love of the world, ruling in the hearts of church members, is the great reason why the heathen remain in darkness. Shall the existing generation go down to death in their present condition? Reader, you will meet them at the judgment seat of Christ! Will you so act now that become missionaries when the proper time joy." Remember, that, " to him that knowshall have arrived! And why should we eth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is C. A. O.

THE RELIGION OF HAYTI.

The religion of Hayti is not one and the same throughout the Island, but varies like the people, and assumes a totally different aspect in the interior from that presented on | them.

You will find away among the rugged mountains, the morasses and plains of the interior of Hayti, a race of untutored blacks who will bow in awe and reverence for the enchantments of their heathenish sorcerers, and in obedience to the demands of the priests and priestesses of the ancient pagan superstitions which constituted the religion of their ancestors in Africa, and now holds absolute sway over their own minds, will yield their own lisping children into their hands, that by spilling the blood of innocence The demands of the goddess Fashion are they may appease the anger or ascertain the will of the "unknown God."

No missionary has yet appeared to declare unto them Him whom they ignorantly worship. Their inability to read, and the unstable character of their minds, would prethe great multitude of professing Christians clude them from the advantages of the labors disregard this rule, and are striving to imitate of a colporteur, and no missionary would feel called on to locate among them while so much wider fields of labor are open in the many desolate cities on the coast.

Here a different kind of labor is required. for, with the exception of the few small circles where Protestant influence has been felt, we find throughout all the cities and villages of the Island, no influence but the all-pervading, deadening influence of Roman

This is the state-religion—its churches are owned and its priests appointed by government; and yet while Protestant ministers are allowed to roam at pleasure through the labors to dive into the hidden recesses of badie solemnly promise that he would en-Island, no Catholic priest is suffered to pass philosophy, and to explore the untrodden deavor to interest European Jews for that the walls of the city where he is located, for path of science. The great Frederick, with object, and inform him of the result within a satisfied. Now-a-days multitudes desire to say they, "We can not trust them beyond an Empire at his direction, in the midst of twelvemonth. The traveler regretted his and heard all that passed from my window sedition among the people." This character cide the fate of his kingdom, found time to the priests have always sustained, and the revel in the charms of philosophy and intelfilthy weed called tobacco; most of them resources which they could command through use test and coffee, and a variety of luxuries. The confessional and otherwise, to dare leave the ber begging for vacant thrones, with thou- Ter.—Dr. Gutzlaff is about to visit Europe the confessional and otherwise, to dare leave to ber begging for vacant thrones, with thou-These, except in a few extreme cases, are less becoming disaffected they and a few extreme cases, are These, except in a new extreme cases, are revolution, lest, becoming disaffected, they refused to speak the best and worse than useless. Instead of should now the people on to a revolt.

The latter courts, as a political agent of Go. | exhort you all to follow his example." | a perfect reconciliation took place.

mountain creole language, we may perhaps gather a few facts, and possibly lodge an idea in their uncultivated minds.

We question one about his religion and he drops upon his knees and amidst sundry crossings and alternate kissings of the little bag containing a pagan charm, "to keep the devil off," and an image of the Saviour on the cross, both which, according to the prevalent custom, he wears suspended from his neck, he will tell his beads and repeat his prayers with an astonishing celerity, to prove that he is "a good Catholic." We question another, and he immediately proffers money that we may say masses to release some dear friend from the horrors of purgatory. They are not opposed to the Protestant religion, for most of them live in infantile ignorance of its existence even.

Missionary labor has thus far been confined entirely to the cities, and here it is that ing Christ and imparting to the destitute the we meet Catholicism in all its giant deformity. Yet here its sway is far more limited than in some portions of Catholic Europe. grims on the earth," and that they "are not priests are men of vile character, who seek not their souls, but their money.

But while they thus distrust their priests, they repose the most implicit confidence in their religion. "Our priests are bad men, and yours are good," say they, "but our religion is as good as yours; either is able to save the soul, and we will leave you without molestation if you will do the same by us.' their religion rather than we ours.

There is far less conservatism among the males than among the females. Many of

wished to place their children in our school, them to change their religion. Still, most of own ease to conform to all the require. ments of their religion, and prefer to barter with the priests, and obtain license to confess but once a year, eat meat during lent,

The mass of people are not bigoted, indeed very many of the most intelligent among them express the earnest desire and you can "give up your account there with hope that the Island will eventually become Protestant, not because they deem our religion a better one, but because they think the change would be accompanied by a great political and civil reformation.

Hayti was the first portion of this Western world to embrace Catholicism, and it was not until the year 1817, long after they had thrown off the yoke of their task-masters, that a Protestant minister first settled among

The Island has a population of from 600,governments. The Eastern or Spanish portion is a republic. But little religious tolera-Western or French portion is but half the toleration to Protestants. In this part there commentary on each of the sacred books, three of the Baptist, and one is Congregational. Some of these have labored several years, and have gathered churches of considerable size; others have recently commenced their labors, yet already decided influence has been gained over the people, gratify the government.

Sectarianism, which in too many missionexerted a baneful influence upon the people, has thus far done little harm in Havti. When questioned, its missionaries are ready to admit that in minor points they differ; still all are Protestants and all brethren-engaged in the same great cause—the religious other evidence, altogether independent of mancipation of Hayti.

Josephine Cushman.

For the Sabbath Recorder. "IT'S JEWISH."

BY ROSWELL F. COTTRELL.

When we present God's holy law, And arguments from Scripture draw Objectors say—to "pick a flaw"— Though, at the first, Jehovah "blessed And samptified" His day of rest,

The same belief is still expressed. Though, ere sin was, this rest began, And thence through all the Scriptures ran, And Jesus said 't was " made for man "-

"It's Jewish." Though, not with Jewish rites which passed But with the moral law 'twas classed. Which must endure while time shall last-

"It's Jewish."

Though the disciples, Luke and Paul, Continue still this rest to call 'The Sabbath day," this answer all-"It's Jewish."

If, from the Bible, we present The Sabbath's meaning and intent, This answers every argument—
"It's Jewish."

The Gospel teacher's own expression, That "sin is of the law transgression," Seems not to make the least impression-"It's Jewish."

They love the rest of man's invention, But if Jehovah's day we mention, " It's Jewish."

THE JEWS IN ABYSSINIA.

change it. Would you change your re- eleven years. While in London he commuligion?" They at once lose sight of proof, nicated to an Israelite some particulars renot without interest:

seat was filled by men, while not a woman uals of that hated race. In the conference hour before supper he took a cup of wine, should be led astray by Protestants. Many letter, originally written in French, had been translated by M. D'Abbadie into Ethiopic. plies, and intends to publish them in some French paper. The halashaas appear to enthem are far too indolent and careful of their tertain some extraordinary religious notions, enjoyed water cresses. These little points fulness of life consists, far more than in eloaltogether incompatible with Judiasm as may be unimportant in themselves, but they quence, splendid talent, or illustrious deeds, understood by the Jews. They hold celiba. assist us in drawing a mental portrait of the that shall send the name to future times. It cy in high honor; and when asked in what man. part of the Bible that state was recommended, they pointed to the example of the prophet Elijah who according to their opinion was never married, no allusion being made in his history either to his wife or children. They also consider suicide from religious motives as highly meritorious. Persons dissigns taken in reply be in the affirmative, suicide is committed; but if the reply be in when the inquries are again made. "They are totally unacquainted with He-

brew, and read the Scriptures in their native 000 to 800,000, and is under two separate badie, they were translated from the Arabic. Besides the books held by all Jews as authoritive, they also consider the Apocrytion is there enjoyed, and but one Protestant | pha as sacred. These books, in as far as missionary is located among them. The they were examined by our traveler, perfectly agree with the Vulgate, except the book size of the other, has recently become an of the Maccabees, in which he discovered rant you. Duncan will be as true as gold." empire, and grants, as I have said, free great discrapancies. They also possess a are nine missionaries stationed. Five of except the book of Ezekiel, which has been her into the alley, and we can tell Mr. Cole these are of the Methodist denomination, lost. In addition to the five books of Mo- that the butcher's dog killed her; you know ses, they possess a sixth, which they call he worried her last week." 'Coofaclaw.' The names of the other books agree with ours, and appear therefore to be well. But Duncan looked quite angry. His Ethiopic translations of the Greek words, face swelled, and his cheeks grew redder Genesis, Exodus,' &c. In their liturgy. however, which is also in Ethiopic, M. the south of their country, in the country of and said :the Gazoo, there was a Jewish kingdom: a statement confirmed to our traveler by the Halashaas. He also said that he met in Abyssinia a most intetesting native Jewish youth, who was most anxious to go to Europe, in order to acquire there correct no-I have no Time to Study.—The idea tions on Judaism, which on his return to his about the want of time is a mere phantom. | native country, might be propagated among Franklin found time in the midst of all his his brethren. This youth made M. D'Ab-

should urge the people on to a revolt. pleasure, had time to converse with books, among the Chinese. Perhaps no foreigner longer restrain themselves; and when Tom to each other; when John Owen, another Another large portion of the population Cosar, when he had curbed the following plan reside in the country, in the immediate Roman people, and was thronged with visit- himself with the people; their literature, can!" all joined in a hearty hurra. The to reconcile them, after several others had do not use them to "glorify God," but to vicinity of some city, and of these of course ors from the remotest kingdoms, found time religion, government, history, and social teacher seemed willing to allow this, and been tried in vain. He wrote and left at the we know much less than the city residents. for intellectual conversation. Every man and domestic habits, have been investi- then said-The males are liable in time of war to be has time, if he is careful to improve it; and gated by a mind which finds pleasure in . My boys, I am glad you know what is enrolled among the army, and are hence if he does improve it as well as he might, he study. Even in personal appearance, the right, and that you approve of it; though I elaved by the flesh. And here, again, fre- paraded and reviewed with the city troops, can reap a three-fold reward. Let me- learned gentleman has in a degree become am afraid some of you could not have done quently, we find ministers at the head of and the females are weekly represented at chanics then make use of the hours at their Chinese. We have heard it asserted, in it. Learn from this time, that nothing can the heap." Sometimes they preach under the the city markets, and here rumor sometimes disposal, if they want to obtain a proper in- North America, that Europeans who live for make a falsehood necessary. Suppose Duntage and here rumor sometimes disposal, if they want to obtain a proper in- North America, that Europeans who live for make a falsehood necessary. the neap. Sometimes they preach under the attracts their curious eyes and ears to the refluence in society. They can, if they please, years among the Indians acquire their extracts their curious eyes and ears to the refluence in society. They can, if they please, years among the Indians acquire their extracts their curious eyes and ears to the refluence in society. They can, if they please, years among the Indians acquire their extracts their curious eyes and ears to the refluence in society. They can, if they please, years among the Indians acquire their extracts their curious eyes and ears to the refluence in society. They can, if they please, years among the Indians acquire their extracts their curious eyes and ears to the refluence in society. They can, if they please, years among the Indians acquire their extracts their curious eyes and ears to the refluence in society. They can, if they please, years among the Indians acquire their extracts their curious eyes and ears to the refluence in society. They who should have excitement of tes. They who should have sidence or chapel of "le ministre Protest- hold in their hands the destinies of our Re- pression of countenance, especially a pecu- come to me with a lie; it would have been liar cast of the eye, which no Indian is with instantly detected, for I was a witness of liar cast of the eye, which no Indian is with- instantly detected, for I was a witness of liar cast of the eye, which no Indian is with-

vernment, and no person who has seen him will forget his oriental countenance. Similar influences among à different people may have had the same effect on Dr. Gutzlaff.

EVERY DAY LIFE OF LORD BACON.

During meditation, he often had music in another room, by which his fancy was enlivened. He had many little whims and peculiarities, some of which may excite a smile; for instance, in spring he would go out for a drive in an open coach whilst it rained, to receive (in the quiet language of Aubery) "the benefit of irrigation," which he was wont to say was very wholesome, because of the nitre in the air and the universal spirit of the world. He had extraordinary notions respecting the virtue of nitre, and conceived it to be of inestimable value in the preservation of health. So great was his faith, that he swallowed three grains of that drug, either alone or with saffron, in warm broth, every morning during thirty years! He seems to have been very fond of quacking himself—once a week he took a dose of the "water of Mithradate." diluted with strawberry water. Once a month, at least, he made a point of swallowing a grain and a half of "castor" in his broth and breakfast for two successive days. And every sixth or seventh day he drank an effusion of rhubarb in white wine and beer immediately before his dinner. \ He made it a point to take air in some high and open place every morning, the third hour after sunrise, and, if possible, he selected a spot where he could enjoy the perfume of musk, roses, and sweet violets. Besides thus breathing the ed through London on his return from Abys- pure air of nature, he was fumigated with fathers' religion and ours, and we cannot sinia, where he has been during the last the smoke of lign-aloes, with dried bays, and rosemary, adding once a week a little tobacco. On leaving his bed, he was anointed all over with the oil of almonds, mingled with salt and saffron, and this was followed by gentle friction. He was rather a hearty "The Halashaas (strangers) are held in feeder, and when young preferred game and attention. It is this: By dressing in the the former are quite ready to attend Pro- abhorence by the Abyssinians, and when poultry, but in after life gave the choice to speech drop as the down To literally disliving in ease. Some are taking care of style of the world we can do more good. large estates acquired by their fathers. Suppose the minister of a congregation large contracting an roastes. At every meal his table was strew-Some, whose talents are of a proper kind should lay aside his fine coat, and other fine our little congregation, and sometimes every impurity by coming in contact with individed ed with flowers and sweet heres. Half an ious ear." which the French traveler held with them, or ale, hot and spiced, and once during sup-The women are far more attached to their he laid before them a letter addressed to per, wine, in which gold had been quenched. own religion-attend mass frequently, or at him by the well-known Italian Hebrew The first draught which he drank at dinner temper; a constant irritability; little ineleast as often as they have a new dress, and scholar, S. D. Luzzatto, containing various or supper was always hot, and on retiring to qualities in the look, the temper or the manmanifest much anxiety lest their children questions bearing on Jewish matters. The bed he ate a piece of bread steeped in a ner; a brow cloudy and dissatisfied—your mixture of wine, syrup of roses and washed husband or wife cannot tell why-will more

TRUE DUNCAN AND THE EAT.

Bentley's Miscellany.

Once there was a little boy named Dun-Can. The boys used to call him True Dunday he was playing with an axe in the yard stand amazed at the power and kreathets or of the school, and while he was chopping a posed to sacrifice their lives, repair to the stick, the teacher's cat, Tabby, came along. brink of a river, and there solemnly inquire | Duncan let the axe fall right on poor Tabof God if their end has come or not. If the by's head, and killed her. What to do he did not know. She was a pet of the masters, and used to sit on a cushion at his side, the negative, they wait for a twelvemonth, while he was hearing the lessons. Duncan every garden, and that shall flow on every face grew very red, and the tears stood in his eyes. All the boys came funning up, language, into which, according to M. D'Ab. and every one had something to say. One of them whispered to the others and said:— "Now, fellows, we shall see whether Duncan can make up a fib. as well as the

> "Not he!" said little Tom Pooley, who was Duncan's friend. "Not hell I'll war-Big Jones stepped up, and taking the cat by the tail, said, "Here, boys, I'll just fling

Several of them thought this would do very

than before. "No!" said he, "no! Do you think sufficient at least to alarm the priests and D'Abbadie thought a good Hebrew scholar would lie for such a creature as that? It might trace many Hebrew words. Among would be a lie, a lie, a Lie!" And every time others he remembered to have found it in he said the word, his voice grew louder and ary fields has created jars and discords, and the term 'Phanuel.' M. D'Abbadie has louder. Then he picked up the poor thing brought with him copies of these books. He in his arms, and the boys followed to see further learned from his informant, that to what would happen. The master looked up.

> "What is this? My fathful mouser dead! Who could have done me such an injury?" All were silent for a little. As soon as Duncan could get his voice, he said

' Mr. Cole, I can't lie, sir : I killed Tabby. But I am very sorry for it. I ought to have been more careful, for I saw her continually rubbing her sides against the log. I am very

Every one expected Mr. Cole to take down his long rattan. On the contrary, he put on a pleasant smile, and said-

'Duncan, you are a brave boy! I saw the reach of our cannon; they would sow war, on the eve of battles which were to de- want of acquaintance with Jews, which, he above. I would rather lose a hundred cats honor in my shool. Your best reward is fell down, not towards the outside, but upon

BAPTIST NOEL IN THE PULPIT, A SEC. O

A writer in the Glasgow Exemiser, and giving an account of a sermon which Noel lately preached in that exy draws then following picture of him as he appeared in

the pulpit :- Spinite to without AT He is tall and slander His fosteres are small but marked—his brow high and ample -his complexion pale, and the general cast of his countenance is the most pleasant and noble we have seen. He is seemingly about forty years of age, and retains a plentiful supply of hair. Though the scion of a moble house, he is plain in his dress. The perfumer and goldsmith seem not to be called, into requisition. He appears in the pulpit alike free from the canonicals of the ecclesiastic and the decorations of the dandy. "No ring with diamonds on his lily hand a no chain, no gown, no bands, adorn him, not even gloves does he flourish. He is as free of the airs of the gay as he is of their adornments. On entering the pulpit, instead of gazing round on the auditory, he seems to be communing with his own heart, and un conscious of all around him. As he sat in the pulpit, humility, docility, thoughtfulness and gravity characterized every feature. He never moved a muscle, and certainly betraved none of that restlessness which some, for want of any other, consider the manifestation of genius. When he rose to give out his text there was no flourish of handkerchief, no staring around on the congregation, no pause artificial, but a simple announcement of the chapter and verses which contained his text. Instead of notes he held in his hand a New Testament, and read from it the illustrative passages. His action was less animated than usual, as poor health forbade effort, but his gestures were varied and natural, and his voice sweet and full. Ana speaker he is unquestinably the most pleasant we have heard. His neat pronuncia-

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

A spirit of fault-finding; an unsatisfied it down with a cup of ale to compose his than neutralize all the good you can do, and spirits and send him to sleep. In the spring render life anything but a blessing. It is in he was fond of a glass of spiced pomegran- such gentle and quiet virtues as meekness ate wine early in the morning, and greatly and forbearance that the happiness and useis the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which glides through the meadow, and which runs along day and night by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or the warring cata-God there, as he "pours it from his hollow hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent or a world; while that same world needs thousands and tens of thousands of silvery fountains and gently-flowing rivulets. that water every farm and meadow, and day and every night, with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds only, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done; it is by the daily and quiet virtues of life—the Christian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness in the husband, wife, the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the friend the neighbor, that it is to be done, and in this

THE VIRGIN MARY IN BUFFALO.

A Catholic priest in Buffalo, N. Y., lately wished to put up his congregation to the work of building a new church, and on Sabbath morning, at high mass, he presented a large letter to them, declaring that the letter which he held up before them, was a genuine one. written by the Virgin Mary's own hand, that he found it upon the altar, and that the Virgin had given an architectural plan of a new ately built to her honor, with a high steeple. and desiring that the faithful, especially those who are devoted to her, should be liberal in their gifts as well as devotions.

The money was poured in the church was begun, but not finished, because there was not enough of "the needful" to complete the "high steeple." The priest said that, the church could not be opened till the "steeple" was finished. While the congregation were in an unfortunate quandary. another priest, about two months ago. announced to them, to their perfect astonishment, that he had found another letter. written by the Virgin Mary, upon the tower. (which was already more than a hundred feet above the surface of the earth,) who wished that the steeple should be fifty feet higher, and that it must be finished by Christmas next. Four days after that community cation from the Virgin Mary, the steeple

How rare that task a prosperous issue finds, Which seeks to reconcile discordant minds! How many scruples rise at passion's touch! This yields too little, that too much Each wishes each with other's eyes to see; And many sinners can't make two agree.

What mediation, then, the Saviour showed,
Who singly reconciled us all to God!"

It is said that upon receiving the lines powerful; and they have only to be educated out. Sir Henry Pottinger went to the East what passed. I trust he has been governed each minister left his residence to seek the half as well as other professions, to make when a mere lad; he resided for many years in this by a sense of God's presence, and I other, and that they met in the street, where danded in the feet of the day is the court with the feet accord. I think such has been the nest ion and theless and the day in the Habital.

The Sabbath Recorder.

assorbe

New York, January 17, 1850.

EVILS THAT REQUIRE CORRECTION. Notwithstanding our zeal for the Bible Sabbath, in opposition to that of man's invention, there is reason to fear, that some of our denomination are of that class who "say, and do not." We shall not undertake to offer all that we might on this point, but there are some things which have fallen under our notice, against which we would, in the name of the Lord of the Sabbath, utter our protest.

1. The reading, on Sabbath days, of work which have no tendency to promote piety. The common newspapers of the day have no such tendency. Politics, the strifes of noisy demagogues, litigations at law, the rise and fall of stocks, the fluctuations of the market the gold excitement—these are the themes which crowd their columns. Is reading about such things calculated to stir up the heart to devotion? Does it draw the sou nearer to God? Does it help to prepare the mind for the duties of the sanctuary? On the contrary, these subjects are the very aliment upon which the carnel mind feeds-the food which it seizes upon raven ously, in the use of which it riots to fatness. It is not denied, that an eminently spiritual mind may raise profitable reflections from these subjects; but we are confident, that i is only such a mind that will. The power to convert such subjects into food for the soul, does not prove that we may make the Sabbath the time for storing the mind with them, any more than the power to raise pious reflections from his daily work, proves that a man may pursue his business on the Sabbath. Besides, even if there were a chosen few, who could, without danger to themselves, read the newspapers on the Sabbath day, they ought, for the sake of the great multitude, who could not do so without danger, to forego the gratification; on the same principle that the man, who can indulge in an occcasional glass of wine, ought, for the sake of the reformed inebriate, who cannot taste it without peril, to give an example believe that in this fallen world there is any more or less injury. At best, his power to do so is much like the power to make good use of riches, or to hold them in possession without losing his soul. The power exists, we may admit; but such is the corruption of our nature, that "it is easier for a came to go through a needle's eye, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God. a man may have power, on the Sabbath day, to read the newspaper, and make a spiritual use of the various topics discussed in it; but such is his natural tendency to worldliness, have his worldliness inflamed. At best, he throws himself into the way of temptation. "Lead us not into temptation," should be the daily prayer of the Christian. Our advice is, to let the newspaper lie unopened till the Sabbath is past; then you can read it with a good conscience. We have specified the newspaper, not because we conceive that its matter is any more deleterious than a thousand other things, but because it is more likely to engross the attention. Novel read- under the three following heads:ing would be still worse. Books of history are not suitable for Sabbath reading. Even Ecclesiastical History is not profitable; nor can we recommend works of religious controversy. At all events, their tendency to promote piety is remote. The Bible should be the great text-book for the Sabbath. Other works may be read, but they should be of a decidedly religious tendency.

2. Sabbath-day visiting. This is a very prevalent evil. Neighbors call upon one another to beguile the tediousness of the day. And, pray, what makes the day so tedious? Surely, you do not employ your time as a Christian should, or it would not be so. The Christian is expected to "call the Sabbath a delight." Isa. 58: 13. He is expected to find his enjoyment, during its sacred hours in spiritual exercises. He is expected to forego the "finding of his own pleasure," and even the "speaking of his own words." it this which makes the day so tedious? so, you are no Christian; you are yet carnal. from having a motive or a stimulus address- positively, these Societies have a great deal For it is emphatically promised, that he who ed to their vanity, who could not be misled calls the Sabbath a delight, and neither finds by any other means. But who would have his own pleasure, nor speaks his own words, looked, at this age of the world, for such a "shall delight himself in the Lord." And blossom upon the stem of vanity as the titles this promise cannot fail, "for the mouth of of office in these Secret Societies present? the Lord hath spoken it." But if you find Among them may be found such as these: so little delight in the Lord, that you must Worthy and Most Worthy, Patriarch, Most nary visiting done by professed Christians ly after the pattern of the Sons of Temperis irksome. Communion with God, so far the regalia, with all its concomitant follies. as they know anything about it, affords less First, these men fix upon each other the

holy of the Lord was reckoned honorable." stitious reverence for the day, nor for any reverence for the day merely, which shall

of communion with God. We have no doubt that Christians may visit one another on the Sabbath, and spend the time to edification. But, nine cases out motive is to pray with one another, and engage in holy conversation, no doubt the result will be edifying, and the visit may be regarded as no violation of the Sabbath But if the motive is merely to find entertainaccordingly. We do then, with uplifted hand, protest against this Sabbath visiting as most pernicious in its tendency. You go to your neighbor's house for your own entertainment. But do you stop to consider how much injury you may do him as well as yourself? Perhaps he is in his closet, communholy word. You go then only to frustrate the end which he has proposed to himself, and which was in a fair way of being accomplished. You go, (unconsciously, perhaps,) as the emissary of the devil, to hinder his growth in grace. Perhaps he has collected his household for religious instruction. Perhaps he has his children around him, to teach them the statutes of the Lord. You go then only to interrupt this very important duty. Satan took advantage of your unwillingness to do the same duties to your own house, and sent you off to hinder your neighbor. of total abstinence. However, we do not Your neighbor ought to be plain with you, and tell you that he is "doing a great work, one so matured in piety, that he can practice and cannot come down." But he is too po- in such respects, these Societies are really lite for that. He cannot bear to give you doing the work of love which she, in her even a temporary offense; rather than do so, he will offend his God. Alas! "One sinner destroyeth much good."

In this reprobation of Sabbath visiting, we which they set up their claims. That they do not, of course, include those visits which are made to the sick, to pray with them, and to converse about the interests of their souls; nor even those which are made for the purpose of relieving their bodily sufferings. Watching with them, administering their medicine, and bestowing the various kindaffain perfect consistency with good Sabbath keeping. We condemn only that kind of visiting which is resorted to for one's own entertainment.

Other evils will receive our attention at a

SECRET SOCIETIES-No. 5.

The practical opposition of modern Secret Societies to Christianity, may be spoken of class of persons received into these Societies, 1st. That which flows from their fixtures

3d. That which flows from their claim to

the first thing which strikes the attention, in the beneficiaries, on an average, must re- of the anti-Christian character of your Orlooking at these Societies, is the long list of ceive far less than they themselves, as indidented to the funds of the Fountsian character of your Ofla originates in, and also serves to cultivate taining in its own hands, for its own aggrandand strengthen, the carnal extravagance of the izement, money which, in simple justice, bemind in general, and the spirit of vanity in longs to this object of its (falsely so called) impropriety of such language—on the blasthat vice naturally, will be proportionally more inclined to seek to procure themselves matter. Vanity is one of the most spon-

taneous, excessive, injurious, and ridiculous If to. Many men are susceptible of injury (and I doubt not it is very great and sore)

diminished. While the day was set apart ingly in a suitable way, to appear strictly, and not allowed to be used as other presence of their superiors. Those who are men, (church members,) and that they were days were, it was held in reverence. "The vain enough to invent and use such fixtures, are not too strong to be injured by them. But the very moment that a part of the day think I have seen some of the evil effects of while these Societies, or their defenders, have ployed to hide and facilitate its dark and was set apart for their own pleasure, their these things upon professors of Christianity, indirectly conceded that Christianity has dreadful workings. I will now close by paired. We are no apologists for a super- church and Gospel simplicity—the drying stand in the place of reverence for Him who consequence, and claims for consideration glory, not a disposition to promote that glory, cessory to such opposition? made the day; we ask for no such reverence | which could not be accounted for as the refor it as will be a restraint to the exercise of sult of any unkind treatment on the part of benevolence and humanity-such as the their brethren in the church, though such Pharisees of old cultivated—but we believe things do probably take place. Grand and that no one can accustom himself to treat sa- Past Grand, Worthy and Most Worthy, and cred things as common, without suffering in- the like titles, are directly calculated to fosjury to his conscience, and a consequent loss ter the carnal mind, fill men with pride, love they must affect men in a way precisely op- 1846, I find the following:posite to what Christianity does; that does not teach them that they are Grand and Worthy, but that they are degraded by sin, of ten, the actual fact is otherwise. If the and most unworthy. Elihu said, "Neither let me give flattering titles unto man." And our Lord said, "Call no man Father." the word Patriarch, so much used in these Secret Societies, not only signifies Father, but also a ruling Father. So, when we come ment, as is generally the case, it may be cal- the most flattering import. Most Worthy If the truths from which this highest form Patriarch signifies Most Worthy Ruling Father. Does this comport with the docto young men, to (as they frequently must be) mere boys who are elected to fill for a few weeks or months the offices in these secret bodies. Look at these youths, clothed in their kingly attire, and then addressed as ing with his God. Perhaps he is taking Fathers! Not a few of these are members sweet delight in meditation, and reading the of the church of Christ, and a short time since they professed to renounce the vanities of the world. Who, has bewitched them? Why are they silent in or absent from the the place of prayer? And if cold-

ness, dissatisfaction, or hardness should fol-

low, as the practical result, as in fact it does,

do not these exceedingly vain and extrava-

gant features of these societies alone suffi-

ciently account for it? I feel disposed to go

more minutely into this branch of my sub-

ject, but at present forbear.

Good Works.-This is the subject of our second head. It would seem, from the representations which these Societies present of their objects and operations, that benevolence and charity are the employments in which they are constantly and wholly engag- in which is found the following :ed-that the church, having proved a failure falseness, has left undone. In this way, the excellency from which all this practical goodness flows, is represented as residing in their institutions. I say, such is the air with devote the attention, and apply the means, by which many persons are comforted, and reatly benefited, there is no doubt. But it is to be observed, that their constitutions and by-laws only contemplate the bestowment of these benefits upon the members of their order, and their widows and orphans. If they go farther, and bestow favors on any not so or credit of these Societies, because they have no functions for such a work, and were not intended for such a use. The credit, in such cases, belongs to the men composing the Society, and not to the Society, or system on which it is built. And farther, these Societies select their members from the youthful and most hale portion of the community. This is fixed by law; and if persons are advanc- Odd Fellew to consist in the duties of a child ed in life, they have to pay extra prices for unto God." the privilege. Now, when we consider the the probabilities of their contributing as a whole to increase the funds of the Society, and of their drawing from those funds, it is 2d. That which flows from their claim to the system, (except in very extraordinary cases,) must be, to put into the hands of the Society a large balance over all expenses. tions, they do not even refund the amount vices, which frail humanity has fallen heir derelection from her duty in these respects, very different laws. The mystery is, how a less than no claim at all to the attributes of benevolence and charity. But, at the same time, the formal and showy manner in which these Societies have handled this topic, has been marked by an evident design with some to throw Christianity into disrepute, or into the shade, as touching these virtues. Many

the practical influence of multitudes of good power, or effect, of said not shocked at their position, simply because they did not know that it was what it was great excellence in it, by contrasting their boasted system with it, yet it is their system up, as it were, the fountains of their affec- which they intend to aggrandize, and up, opposed to Christianity? tions—and an increased sense of their own Christianity, as a competitor for the prize of which induces them to take such notice of it as they do. I wish to be understood as peaking in general, not universal terms.

Religion.—The opposition of Secret So cieties on the score of religion, I will present in a few extracts. In an editorial article contained in the "Golden Rule, and Odd of power, and wicked ambition. Practically Fellows' Family Companion," of March 21st

" Yes, we verily believe, and it is not with out confirmatory testimony from men of all creeds and churches, that the truths and tice which they inculcate, are the highest form of Christianity which the age presents

The truths and practice of Odd Fellow to English these titles, we shall find them of ship, this age's highest form of Christianity of Christianity flows are the rightful propert trines of Christianity? How out of all pro. of Odd Fellowship, then Christianity mus portion are these appellations, when applied owe its highest present form, completeness, or perfection, to Odd Fellowship. When contemplating Odd Fellowship and Christianity as two things, it seems that the man wh holds the views above quoted must feel more Most Worthy and Past Worthy Ruling regard and esteem for the former than the latter. Does the reader doubt this? Let us hear our author farther then:-

"It is the spirit of Odd Fellowship, then as it appears in these lofty teachings, and the practice learned of them-the ange whose shining garments and heavenly face gleam through all the forms of the Institution-it is this that we reverence and love. And it is to this shrine we ask all men to approach, confident that, having once come, they will need no entreaty to induce them to come a second time. . · . In the name of God and of his children, we say, let it still go forward, and utter its noble truths, and do its divine and blessed work."

article under the heading of "Our Order,'

"Then, indeed, ours is a high and holy calling, which is not only sanctioned by the ilent whisperings of our honest consciences, but by the oracles of heaven, the law of

Then, speaking of the Order's liberality and deeds of humanity and love, the writer

"Such principles shall live till time shall be no longer, and the glories of an eternal sunshine shall burst upon our vision and Upon it we have securely rested the whole superstructure of Odd Fellowship; to it we mean to cling as to a 'harbinger of brighter days, and inclosed in its happy embrace we

In the same paper of Jan. 10th, 1846, in an article headed " The Work of our Order," speaking of their commands, mottoes, and lectures, the writer says:-

"These declare the true work of every

In the Rev. W. Easton's ninth letter to Dr. DeWitt, he thus alludes to the position

of the Sons of Temperance on this point:most obvious that the practical operation of Order, again, claiming the power of performing the work of the Gospel, purifying the heart, &c., should lead every follower of the Not only so, but it is fairly within bounds to tion to what has been quoted, there are many Lamb to abhor and renounce it. In addi-Fixtures.—Under this head I observe, that young, and most healthy, and robust, that that might have been referred to, in proof Society. So that, while the Society appears ed on a rock, and cannot be overthrown, to be doing a deed of charity, it is really rethat 'the Great Patriarch above has smiled upon its efforts—that the spirit of love has charity. From all this it appears, that so far phemy of tipifying the Almighty as the ily in this work. Great Patriarch in the celestial hall, thus which they have received, though the donors great Jehovah to do honor to a wicked and such titles; and they will be injured in pro- to their funds are their only beneficiaries. worthless Order. And this blasphemy, It is a shame for such Societies to trumpet while remaining connected with the Order, their charity, their good works, their Friend- you sanction. How plain, that in the pulpit, ship, Love, and Truth, as they do. What- in the church, and in the secret hall, you are

minister can perform these different sorts of In these extracts is seen a specimen of the tone with which the journals and disciples mandment, consequently sinful in the sight or members of these organizations often of God, and deserving to be viewed and speak on the score of religion. And what treated accordingly by the authorities of the is the import of what they say, if it is not needs go abroad to find it in your neighbor. Worthy Associate, Most Worthy Scribe, respects than the church, and to such a ment of blessed immortality? I ask, what "marriage on the Sabbath is a violation of Court passed a special enactment for prothe fair inference is, that you do not severely Most Worthy Treasurer, Most Worthy Chaplength have they carried this matter, that all this does not ascribe the fourth commandment."

But we should tection, but for some reason, not now known.

The fair inference is, that you do not severely Most Worthy Treasurer, Most Worthy Chaplength have they carried this matter, that all this does mean, if it does not ascribe the fourth commandment."

But we should the enterprise fell through. them any thing else than slavish drudgery. and Grand Conductor. Here is childish pose—not that, as a body, they deliberately fess I do not know what its meaning is. of the fourth commandment. That we are power of REDEMPTION to these estab. like to see some member of it attempt to the enterprise fell through. "Not finding thine own pleasure" is the solweakness—silly pomposity—and what looks purposed such a work—nor that the whole,
But I think I do know what its meaning is, inclined to think, is easier said than done. lishments? If that is not its meaning, I con- prove, that marriage on Sunday is a violation emn prohibition of the Almighty. There is like a burlesque on things both sacred and or the most of them, would knowingly lend and that it is REDEMPTION; let him deny on the Sabbath, is for no other purpose but ance; but they are much like those in use who would delight, if they could by any con- of their author's convictions, we see that Bishop North, of Manchester, the father of their own entertainment. At home the time among Odd Fellows—not a whit more exfederacy banish Christianity from the earth,) they have embraced their systems with the present Earl of Guildford, obtained for passes heavily. To sit all day in the house, travagant, if any thing, less so. Then comes but that, in the zeal and enthusiasm resulting expectation that they would answer all the himself and family, during his lifetime, nearly this in all probability will call out a reply and the contract of the probability will call out a reply and the contract of the contract o pleasure than a social chat with their neighmost pompous titles; then, dressing one anpressed with the prospect of realizing their so many actual instances of the practical and bors. Weariness of closet exercises, or an other up in fantastic royal suits, (for the entire want of relish for them, drives them word regalia. according to Webster signifies cess, that they have, as a mass, thrown them. entire want of relish for them, drives them word regalia, according to Webster, signifies selves or in other words their institutions.

| Continuence of the continuence of these systems against richest church gifts in his diocest selves or in other words their institutions.

| Continuence of these systems against richest church gifts in his diocest selves or in other words their institutions.

opposition, and would be far preferable to that which is now on, and rendered successful, and putting two questions to the reader :-

1st. Have I proved Secret Societies to b 2d. Will you see to it that you are not ac

A Member of the Conference.

ASSOCIATIONAL MISSION. Fo the churches and brethren co

DEAR BRETHREN, Your Executive Board at a meeting held at Alfred, January 2d, statement, with the suggestions and appeal appended thereto.

STATEMENT.—On receiving the reports of your missionaries, the Board were encourag- press. In respect to the former, the Jews principles of Odd Fellowship, and the praceed and greatly strengthened in their purposes of Christian benevolence in supplying destitute churches and communities with that precious Gospel which is indeed the word of life. God has graciously owned the means of His own appointing, and blessed the labors of His humble servants to the strengthening of the hopes of His saints, the reclaiming of the wanderer, and the conversion of sinners.

Bro. JAMES BAILEY informs us, that his appointments in Sharon, Pennsylvania, have been well attended, and that good attention is given to the preaching of the word; and although his heart has not been cheered by the conversion of sinners, yet he is encouraged with the hope that the seed sown will result in a precious harvest h due season Bro. Bailey has two appointments, at two different places in the above-mentioned town preaching at each once in two weeks. was resolved by the Board, that Bro. Bailey be requested to continue his bors as here-

Bro. HIRAM P. Burdick reports for the The same paper of Feb. 7th, 1846, has an visits; there have been thirteen hopeful conhave embraced the Bible Sabbath. This account, though brief, cannot fail to cheer your hearts. How thankful ought we to be for precious gifts.

The receipts for the last quarter, so far as open to us an eternal day. Our basis, then, dollars and two cents; Independence, eleven Jacobi, a member of the extreme left." s as permanent as the pillars of heaven. dollars and lifty-seven cents, lst Alfred, sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents; Ulysses one dollar; source not known, fifty-two dents; making seventy-five dollars and thirty-

The Board would suggest to those church es and brethren who have withheld their suppport from this work, that they are deficient in an important christian duty, and that this deficiency is embarrasing, both to the Board and the missionaries in its employ. What better evidence can we give of christian character, than to be found laboring faithfully and self-denyingly for the promotion o Christ's kingdom? And do you not perceive that if you fail to do your part in this matter, the Board becomes at once embarrassed? What can the Board do if you refuse to furnish the meaus for the carrying out of its plans? And further do you not perceive that you discourage your missionaries, where anity ?

And now we make another appeal, and we urge you, dear brethren, by every interest been diffused,' &c. I need not dwell on the that you have in the cause of our blessed Saviour, to come up at once and engage heart-

> Bro. Burdick's appointment is renewed and is extended to the first fourth-day in N. V. Hull, Cl'k of the Board. ALFRED, Jan 7th, 1850.

MARRIAGES ON THE SABBATH. The Presoytery of Bethel, Pa., recently adopted the following resolution:-

" Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Presbytery, marriage on the

THE JEWS IN EUROPE.

The Jews have played an important part n the recent revolutionary movements in Europe. Hence, probably, the severity of the measures recently adopted towards them in Italy and Hungary, where they have not only been reduced to their former state of oppression and degradation, but subjected to fines, confiscations, and imprisonments, nearly as cruel as those endured by them in the middle ages. In a paper upon the subject, prepared by the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Free Church of Scotland, who has long been a resident in Germany, it is said :-

" A large majority of the democratic societies have Jews for their leaders and chief speakers. If smaller in point of numbers, directed me to make to you the following they have generally in these unions the ascendancy in talent, tact, and, what is of equal importance in such times-daring. The two levers of greatest power at present in the political world are money and the have long had the supremacy. They rule the exchange in the greater part of Europe. Even governments have been known to tremble in the ante-chamber of a Jew. But the press of Continental Europe is no less in Jewish hands; every department of periodical literature, more especially, swarms with Jewish laborers. In the majority of cases, he newspaper press is conducted by Jews, as editors, sub-editors, and occasional contributors. The correspondence is almost entirely managed by them. These men are, without doubt, the leaders of public opinion on the Continent, and are covertly or more penly, as it suits the circumstances of the moment, undermining at once the national nstitutions and the national faith."

The following paragraph from the London Quarterly Review contains statements of the same import, which may probably be relied

"Nor should we omit te mention another influential body who have played a distinguished part in all the revolutions of Germany—we mean the Jews. At least onethird, if not one-half of the public journals in Germany, have for a long time been conducted by Jewish editors. In Austria, the most forward among the extreme democrate last quarter, that he has spent in the service have been Jews. Dr. Jellinck, for instance, of the Board sixty-six days, preached twenty- who was executed with Dr. Bekker on the eight sermons, made ninety nine family 23d November of last year, at Vienna, and whose journal had been an organ of the versions, seventeen backsliders professedly to have been a Jew, born on the frontiers of party since the month of March last, appears reclaimed, seven persons baptized, and three Moravia and Hungary. The names of Borne and Heine, both of whom died refugees in Paris, both occupying a prominent position in the most advanced section of revolution. ary writers, are doubtless familiar to our these distinguishing favors and mercies to readers. Both of these daring adventurers the sinners of our race, and for that blessed were Jews. In Austria, the Jews have of Gospel, which is the heavenly a moner of the late played so prominent a part in revolutionary politics, that out of ten leading men six or eight will be found to belong to that nation. In Prussia, likewise, the most they have come to the knowledge of the violent journals are in the hands of the Jews, Board, are as follows: -Oswago, forty-six whose leader in the Chamber at Berlin is

> COLORED BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—There is an Association of Baptist churches in Illinois, composed of colored persons, and embracing an aggregate membership of 243, of whom 43 were baptized during the past year. They held their last annual meeting at Wood River, in September. The Western Christian says that "resolutions were passed setting apart the Fourth of July next for fasting and prayer to Almighty God, that the blasting curse of slavery in America may be destroyed; and recommending to the churches to devote one evening in each month to reading and exchanging views upon the Scriptures," &c.

COPYRIGHT OF SERMONS.—A question has arisen in Paisley, Scotland, whether sermons openly delivered in public are copyright property-which will probably come before the Courts for decision. The facts of the case are of the ordinary kind. A reporter makes notes of a sermon, and announces it for publication. The preacher enters his demurrer, and the intending publisher intimating his intention to persist, an interdict has been applied for and granted-preventing the issue of the work until the legal right shall have been tested. / Questions of great interest to the reading world hang on the

PRESBYTERIANISM IN MASSACHUSETTS. The Presbyterian form of Church Government does not seem to take well in Massachusetts. A correspondent of the N.Y. Observer, who is traveling there, says that two Presbyterian churches in Newburyport, and a small one recently formed in Boston, are the only churches of that order in the State. In 1633, he says, a body of Presbyterians in Scotland fixed upon the mouth of the Merrimack as a place of settlement, and applied

CONTROVERSY ON BAPTISM.—A reply to Mr. Noel's work on "Christian Baptism," is announced as shortly to be published in London. It is to be entitled "Scripture new volume on the mode of baptism, and

THE SABBATH CONVENTION AT PRIERRORO. -We have barely room to direct attention with their spirits. And what is the consequence of such indulgence? One consection into the scales of competition with and process of such indulgence? One consection in the consequence of such indulgence of such quence of such indulgence? One conset thrones, to receive like kings the homage of works, especially in the line of benevolence. Cathedral, rector of St. Mary, Southampton, a large assembly. Let the triange make their arrange makes.

buried with Christ by baptism.' Among Clayton. those who were baptized were D. N. and Lewis McIntosh, sons of Gen. William McIntosh. (who was killed by the hostile party in the late war,) and nephews of the present King." Of the Choctaws, Rev. R. D. Potts savs

"Our prospects were never brighter than now." He had lately baptized eight, and was expecting to baptize others at another pleased raidalling talling velicities

The Committee of the American Tract are fast becoming all but universal. There Society charged with the award of the pre- are probably not less than One Thousand Miles in aggregate extent at present, and are tematic Beneficence," have recommended being rapidly extended. When wisely lothat it be divided equally between Rev. Ed. ward A. Lawrence, of Marblehead, Mass.; public may thus be elucidated: Over the print 10,000 copies of the Report on Com-Parsons Cooke, of Lynn, Mass, and Rev. wagon would in good going transport one the election of Sergeant-at-arms, but nothing fewer than 165 are in the State of Massa.

Sereno D. Clark, of Ashfield, Mass. Serono D. Chark, of Ashfield, Mass.

General' Intelligence.

WESTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SRMINA

RY.—About 15 years ago, some Baptists at

Cincinnati, desirous of establishing a theo-

"vexed question," slavery; and the Ken-

the professors. The Central Christian Her-

"The individuals who have had their

hopes thus disappointed are determined not

to give over their efforts to build up a Theo-

logical Seminary; and accordingly, on the

first day of December a convention was held,

composed of delegates from North-Western

States, which resolved on the establishment

of a new institution at Fair Mount, about two

miles and a half north west of the city. Seve-

ral individuals who have purchased a farm

there, have donated thirty acres of ground

(valued at \$40,000) for that purpose. The

donation has been accepted, and efficient

measures will be forthwith adopted to carry

the enterprise forward to completion. W

wish it much success. The character of the

present age is such, that no denomination of

Christians can look for enlargement which

has not an enlightened and educated minis-

try to guide and urge forward its move-

DEATH OF REV. 1)R. MILLER.—This vener-

able divine, who has been for more than half

American Church, has been at length re-

moved. He expired, as we learn from the

Newark Daily Advertiser, after a long con-

finement, in the bosom of his family at

Dr. Miller was born near Dover, in the State

of Delaware, where his reverend father-a

native of Boston—was then settled as a pas-

tor, October 31, 1769; and graduated at the

institution. He studied theology with Dr.

Nesbit, at Carlisle, Pa., and was ordained

and installed over the United Presbyterian

Churches of New York in the summer of

1793. He continued in that responsible

position until the spring of the year 1813

when he was called by the General Assem-

bly to aid in founding the Theological Semi-

nary at Princeton, of which he has been the

senior Professor ever since, or rather, until

he was constrained, at the last meeting of the

of declining health. The request was grant-

ed, but the prevailing sense of his worth and

services was manifested by his election as an

he had so served and adorned for somethirty-

six years. During much of this period Dr.

M. was also a leading member of the Board

of Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

Dr. M. was pre-eminently, in the best sense

personal address and deportment would have

conciliated respect and attention in the most

ANOTHER PRIZE ESSAY ON THE SABBATH

-The London Christian Times, in giving

an account of matters at the Glasgow Uni-

versity, says, that a gentleman who has

taken a warm interest in everything cal-

culated to promote the proper observance of

law, or theology, attending the University

for the current session. The Essays are to

be given in to the Principal, on or before

same form as the other University Prize

next. The Essay is to be the property of

similar cases, will be retained by the Uni-

versity. The gentleman in question has

also intimated his intention of founding an

Annual Prize of twenty guineas, in all time

coming, under regulations similar to those

already stated, for the best Essay on some

topic connected with the Christian Sabbath."

DIANS.—The December issue of the Indian

Advocate records the continued success of

the Gospel among the Creeks and Choc-

taws. In speaking of a baptism among the

Creeks, at which twelve converts were bap-

"It is thought that more than one hundred

Chiefs of the Creek Nation were present;

tized, Rev. H. F. Buckner says :-

polished courts.

ald says :-

ments.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

logical seminary for the West, purchased a tract of land near the village of Covington, A letter from Bayard Taylor to the N. Y. \$40,000 for the institution. They procured New Orleans, from which place it was telea charter from the legislature of Kentucky, graphed to New York,) gives California

ships. But jealousies soon arose out of the Election shows that about 15,000 were given in all, a smaller number than that of the cititucky portion of the trustees, by a clandeszens entitled to vote, and much smaller than tine application to the legislature, obtained ed Governor, and John McDougal, Lieutensuch an alteration of the charter as threw the ant Governor. The Members elect to the people. whole power into their hands. One of the U.S. House of Representatives are George first acts of the new Board was to discharge W. Wright and Edward Gilbert. All these gentlemen are Loco-Focos.

Labor is becoming constantly cheaper at ber of persons coming down from the mines public of Liberia. Referred to Committee the jail. to spend the winter, and seeking occupation on Foreign Relations. in every department of industry.

The prices of vegetables there are enormous, owing to their scarcity, and, in fact, the necessaries of life generally, are much

higher than they were at this time last year. Heavy Boots are now selling at San Fran-

cisco at the rate of Ninety-six Dollars a pair. The growth of the city of San Francisco vast number of its transient population.

The last of the overland emigration that is to be expected this year has crossed the Sierra Nevada.

Those emigrants who came by the Truckwho came by the way of Sampson's Pass mountains, and the setting apart a territory more wealthy and better educated portion of were caught by the snows on the mountains, a century one of the shining lights of the and at the last accounts were in the head tribes, was taken up and adopted. waters of Deer Creek. Major Rucker with eft Sacramento City for their relief.

The rainy season has set in and has made Princeton, N. J.—having attained the patri- roads thither, impassable in many places. A great number of the miners are without their usual supplies and have no means of obtaining necessaries. There will be much suffering if the roads do not become better.

University of Pennsylvania in 1789, having Freight from Stockton to the Diggings is long been the oldest living graduate of that | 75 cents per pound.

Flour at Stockton is \$1 per pound, and other articles in the same proportion.

The carpenters at Sacramento City made strike for higher wages, as they were only paid \$12 a day, whereupon the contractors settled the difficulty by raising their wages

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE

By the Steamship Canada, just arrived, Assembly, to ask to be relieved on account we have two weeks later intelligence from all parts of Europe and Asia.

Emeritus Professor of the Institution which 22d ult., state that a rebellion on a most formidable scale had broken out in Servia and The ground of their rising is resistance to was informally passed over. the decree of November 18, organizing the The consideration of the resolution in re-Woiwodeschaft. The chief movement is in gard to suspending diplomatic relations with Syrmian, Peterwordein, and Zepaikist mili- Hungary, was resumed, and remarks upon tary districts, which are exasperated at be- it were made by Messrs. Foote and Hall, military force alone of the rebels is estimated | till the hour of adjournment. at 120,000 men, with 110 cannon, and if they are joined by the Croats, which appears highly probable, they will have 200,000 men, the Sabbath, has announced for the present with 300 cannon. The numbers of the insession a prize of twenty guineas for the surgents are daily swelled by deserters from best Essay on "The Value of the Sabbath, the Austrian regiments in Peterwordein, Es-WHEN RIGHTLY OBSERVED, TO LITERARY AND seg, &c. It is said that Russia has been in-PROFESSIONAL MEN." The competition, in triguing to get up this insurrection, in orthis instance, is open to all actual students, der to have both Austria and Turkey eneither in languages, philosphy, medicine, tirely dependent upon her.

The Hamburg Borsenhalle announces the discovery of a new and very extensive con-Monday, the 18th of March next, in the spiracy in Russia. Its focus was at Moscow. and its object was to depose the dynasty of Essays. The prize will be adjudged by the Romanoff. The coup de main against the Theological Faculty, and will be delivered Czar was to have been attempted on Newto the successful student on the 1st of May Year's day. The conspirators, who have been hitherto discovered, all belong to the the writer, but the copy sent in, as in all high nobility and to the Russian National party—the party of Boyards. Not a single Pole is compromised in this affair. The conspiracy is exclusively aristocratic and

tention of Russia to concentrate all her forc- justly deserves the condemnation of mankind,

rison Poland. A mutiny broke out in one of the Austrian regiments stationed in Comorn on the 19th ult., through which several superior officers were killed by the exasperated men.

The Journal du Havre states on the authority of private letters from the United other European countries. States, that the Cabinet at Washington has just admitted the justice of the demand for elected Chaplain, after which the Senate adamong whom were the King, or head Chief, indemnities made by Mr. G. T. Poussin, and journed. and his wife, who had come to see their son which was the origin of his dispute with Mr.

> The Pope, it is said, will not return to Rome until after the projected loan has been completed. There has been some disturbance in the Roman provinces, in consequence of the re-imposition of the flour tax.

PLANK ROADS.—New York state is now adding immensely to her facilities of internal intercourse by means of Plank Roads. Utica Oswego and perhaps Rome have hitherto taken the lead in their construction, but they cated, they pay liberal dividends to their stock-holders, while their advantages to the Tribune.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

In Senate. SECOND-DAY, Jan. 7. Mr. Clay presented a petition, numerously

Mr. Dickinson presented a petition of made for the Embassy to Austria.

taken up and adopted.

Mr. Dickinson's resolution of inquiry, rea sufficient party and all needful supplies lative to the appointment by the Postmaster General, or his subordinates, of deputy postmasters, before the expiration of the Commissions of those who were removed, &c., was taken up, and after some discussion

pon it by Messrs. Hale, Clay, and Foote; after which the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. The Committee on Rules reported amendments to the same, which were made the

order for Fifth-day. no purpose, adjourned.

In Senate. Third-day, Jan. 8. from citizens of Kentucky, setting forth the evils of war, and asking Congress to take evils of war, and asking Congress to take who also leaves a wife and family. measures for the establishment of a Con-Accounts from Vienna and Berlin of the gress of Nations, who shall arbitrate disputed matters between different powers.

Sclavonia, and the military boundaries are up Legislature of Vermont, on the subject of terials for the further illustration of our in arms against the Austrian Government. Slavery, which he moved be printed. This history. His position in England afforded The Sclavonian and Servian boundary regi- motion gave rise to a long discussion, in the him great advantages in making researches, ments have revolted and raised the cordon course of which several Southern members and his success has been commensurate to of the term, a Christian gentleman—whose of the Turkish frontier. The boundary indulged pretty freely in accusations and his labors. Mr. Bancroft proposes to reside and amiable disposition, she possessed a depth of piety regiments which have revolted are among the threats against the North for interference in New-York, and to devote himself to which manifested itself in her unabating interest in the bravest and hardiest in the Austrian service. with the subject of slavery. The motion literary pursuits.

ing excluded from the woiwodeschaft. The which occupied the attention of the Senate

House of Representatives. Nothing done but to ballot for Clerk, and debate questions of order.

In Senate. FOURTH-DAY, Jan. 9. the establishment of a Branch Mint of New-

York, showing its necessity and propriety. or services which they may render to the valued at \$165,634 90. Government when this road shall be com-

Mr. Seward, in pursuance of notice, introduced a bill to prevent the sale, or farming out, of offices, which he said was in accordance with the English statute on the subject. -He also submitted the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That the conduct of Austria and of Russia in the the war in which these powers have subverted the nationality and the liberties of Hungary, has been marked The Gazette of Breslau says it is the in- by injustice, oppression and barbarity, which SUCCESS OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE IN- which may arise, and that Austria shall gar- cially of Republican States; and that the Committee on the Public Lands be directed to inquire, and report, on the propriety of setting apart a portion of the Public Domain to be granted, free of all charges, to the exiles of Hungary already arrived, and hereafter to arrive in the United States, as well as to the exiles fleeing from oppression in

Rev. C. M. Butler, of Washington, was

House of Representatives. Balloting for Clerk, as usua

In Senate. FIFTH-DAY, Jun. 10. The whole day was spent in discussing the Vermont Resolutions on Slavery; with out disposing of them, the Senate adjourned over to Second-day of the present week.

House of Representatives.

Balloting for Clerk, with no better result. House of Representatives. Sixth-day, Jan. 11. On the 42d ballott for Clerk, several Southern Democrats went for Campbell, the Whig candidate, and he was elected. The House then proceeded to the election

tual ballots, adjourned. House of Representatives. SABBATH, Jan. 12. After a brief debate upon a motion to

of a Sergeant-at-arms, but after two ineffec-

cost of \$2 50. In bad weather the load must DR. Webster in Jail.—We learn, says be much smaller, or the distance traversed the Boston Mail, that Dr. Webster has made the late Dr. Abbott, of Exeter, are Lewis Change of Proprietorship—New Volume—Portrait would be less. On a Plank Road, the same frequent complaints to Mr. Andrews, the Cass, Levi Woodbury, Daniel Webster, team will transport 2 1-2 tons, at least forty jailor, that the occupants of the cells in his Alexander H. and Edward Everett, Jared miles per day in all seasons, at a cost, include immediate vicinity are in the habit of shout- Sparks, Geo. Bancroft, Henry Ware, Jr., Ky., and by a judicious sale of a part for vil- Tribune, (which was brought by steamer mer expense. New villages are springing unkind epithets, such as, "You're the man S. Buckminster: ing tolls, of \$3 1-8 or less than half the for- ing out to him nights, uttering all sorts of John G. Palfrey, John A. Dix, and Joseph be conducted by Rev. Francis C. Woodworth, and lage lots, realized an endowment of about Unicorn to Panama, and thence by ship to up and old ones being renovated by virtue that cut up Dr. Parkman," "You're a murof Plank Roads. They form important derer," "You're a blood-thirsty scoundrel," the right being reserved of altering the news to Dec. 1. We copy the principal weather. In short, they are Roads that the from Dr. Webster. He one night placed feeders to Railways, and obviate the stagna- &c., &c. Mr. Andrews had no other knowlpeople of any section even half settled can two men in the passage-way that leads to The canvass of votes cast at the State make without calling on distant capitalists the cells, where they remained until mornfor aid; they are constructed of timber not ing, but heard no unusual or unpleasant erly, R. I., Joseph Potter was elected Repreotherwise valuable, mainly by labor when noises. The day following this the Doctor sentative in the General Assembly of Rhode 23 volumes \$18. it is least needed in other pursuits, and have repeated his complaint to Mr. Andrews, saywas anticipated. Peter H. Burnet is elect- already added vastly though noiselessly to ing that "last night the same outrage had signed. the comfort and substantial wealth of our been repeated." Mr. Andrews, knowing this not to be true, of course concludes that the lot of books at auction; on examining them Doctor's imagination is so wrought upon, or he found in one of the volumes, between in future be addressed to D. A. WOODWORTH, that his dreams are of such an unpleasant some pasted leaves, a £50 and two £10 character, as to produce in some degree Bank of England notes. mental aberration. Dr. Webster has lost San Francisco, on account of the great num- signed, asking the recognition of the Re- ed him when he first became an inmate of

> DISTINGUISHED EMIGRANTS.—Among the out of doors. citizens of New-York, without distinction of emigrants that have lately arrived in Galvesparty, asking that no appropriation may be ton, Texas, is Dr. Florian Moerdes, recently Minister of the Interior of the Government employ, and the average of their wages for After some unimportant business, the of Bavaria and Baden during the brief career the last twelve months has not exceeded 12s. or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. These Senate proceeded to consider Mr. Clemens' of its Republican existence. The News 6d. (\$2,50,) a week. resolution, calling upon the President for says he is accompanied by his lady, (born copies of instructions given to civil or mili- Countess Armansperg, daughter of the new tary Governors of California since the 4th Premier Minister of the Kingdom of Bavastill without parallel, even in the records of March last, or to any agent of the Governia,) and his brother, Major Francis Moerdes, of magic. It now numbers twenty thousand ment, relative to the organization of a State late of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons of England. Lamentable to state, the whole Government; also how the delegates to the Padez. Dr. Moerdes and his associates have Constitutional Convention were elected, &c. been compelled to leave that country on ac-The resolution was finally laid on the table. count of their political opinions, but they are Mr. Downs' Resolution of Inquiry relative not alone, for there are also many thousands to the proceedings in the case of Rey, was who are under the necessity of expatriation. Dr. Moerdes believes that at least from some Mr. Douglass's Resolution of Inquiry rela- thirty to forty thousand families will be iner River and Salmon River routes have tive to the extinguishment of the Indian duced to emigrate to America from the same reached the settlements. About 70 teams title to all lands east of the Sierra Nevada cause. They will generally embrace the for the permanent occupation of the Indian the German population.

SUMMARY.

Three burglars entered the house of Robert Rickets, Rising Sun, Ind., a short Alfred. time since, and carried off \$938 in silver. They took the money from the sleeping The resolution offered by Mr. Cass, "that apartment of Mr. R., who was awake at the the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of death in case he should make the least alarm. Miss Mary E. Wells, of Hopkinton, R. I. suspending diplomatic relations with Aus- Two of the rascals have since been arrested tria," was taken up, and remarks were made in Cincinnati, and have told where the money was deposited; so it will probably be re-

the death of three persons who were frozen to the East, during the past season, with his parents, The House then proceeded to the election Jamestown, aged 47, who leaves a worthy toms of disease were repeatedly observed, until about The House then proceeded to the election family to lament his melancholy death; another balloting three times to other was Mr. P. Parkhuret of Wortfald. he was about 32 years of age, a shoemaker and quiet submission. Endowed by nature with high by trade, and leaves a wife and four small intellectual powers, and with the heart of an angel, he Mr. Underwood presented a memorial children to mourn his untimely fate; and the

Mr. Bancroft, the American Historian, and late Minister from our Government to Eng-Mr. Upham presented resolutions of the land, has returned laden with valuable ma-

A committee of five, of different denominations, of which the Rev. Basil Manly, D.D. is chairman, was appointed, at the late meeting of the Alabama Baptist State Convention, to award a premium of \$200 for the best Essay on the Duty of Christian Masters to although passed from visible existence. their Servants-unfolding the teachings of live in the memory of those who have known her. the Scriptures on the subject.

The ship Charles Crocker, which was cleared from Charleston on 2d inst. for Liverpool, had one of the largest and most Mr. Seward presented papers relative to valuable cargoes ever shipped from that port. It consisted of 3,960 bales Upland Cotton, weighing 1,523,730 lbs. valued at \$162,259 Mr. Dickinson presented the memorial of 90; and 60 bales Sea Island, weighing the Panama Railroad Company, asking the 20,816 lbs. and valued at \$3,425. Total passage of a law authorizing compensation | 4020 bales, weighing 1,549,549 lbs. and

> An extensive conflagration occurred at Akron, Ohio, on the night of the 28th De- N. V. Hull (yes-no.) cember, destroying a large part of that flourishing town. Thirty business establishments were consumed. The loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, of which | two-thirds are covered by insurance. The Akron Bank was burnt—loss \$3,000; funds, books and papers saved.

A Mr. Kinkhead, who arrived at St. Louis recently, from a journey across the plains, says that a new colony of Mormons has been. formed, and they have made a settlement John Saunders, Portville, es on the Turkish frontier, in order to be while they commend the Hungarian people 260 miles south of Salt Lake City. Twentyable at any time to take advantage of events to the sympathies of other nations, and espe- five Mormon preachers crossed the Plains with Mr. Kinkhead. It is their intention to preach Mormonism over the whole world, J. S. Perry,

> The last was an unfortunate year for Eli Forsythe, Pratt, O. steamboats. Not fewer than 40 were burned, Calvin Davis. sunk, blown up, or seriously damaged, on Ai Vanhorn, the Mississippi and its main tributaries with-

We learn from the Richmond (Ky,) Chronicle, that the Grand Jury of Madison county, ment in the case.

left New York, for Richmond, Va., with the sum necessary to redeem his wife and six children from slavery. He received contributions from several individuals, and was aided by the colonization society. At the recent ordination of Mr. Asa C. Bronson, Pastor of the Church at Hanson,

in the services, which made them unusually A newspaper in England circulating 10,000 copies daily, has to pay over \$17,000 a year to the Government for stamp duty

Mass., the father and two brothers assisted

Early on the morning of Christmas day the dwelling of a colored man named Wells, residing at the Navy Yand, Washington, caught fire, and, sad to relate, four human beings fell victims to the flames.

At a town meeting recently held in West-Island, in place of Nathan F. Dixon re-

A bookseller of London recently bought a

A recent order is said to have forbidden married men to hold any office in the Emperor of Austria's household, because, as is K AND NEW YORK via Stonington and Provi supposed, he wishes to have no tales told

Of the 400 shipwrights of Hull, Eng.,

the assistance of a brig on shore during the late storm, at the mouth of the Tyne river, number were drowned.

New York Markets-Jan. 14. Ashes-Pearls \$6 12: Pots 6 56 a 6 75. Flour and Meal-Flour is dull at 5 00 a 5 37 for Michigan, Obio, and State; Genesee 5 44 a 5 50. Meal 2 94 a 3 00. Rye Flour 2 94 a 3 00 Grain-Long Island Wheat 1 06 a 1 08; Canadian

08. Corn 58 a 62c. Rye 61c. Onts 38 a 41c. for Provisions-Pork, Prime 8 50, Mess 10 75. Beef, 00 a 9 00. Butter 7 a 11c. for Opio, 10 a 18c. for State. Cheese 5 a 7c.

In Alfred, January 3d, by Eld N. V. Hull, Mr. THOMAS CHAMPLIN to Miss CAROLINE ODELL, all

On the same day, by the same, Mr. EPHRAIM J.

In the city of Chicago, Ill., Friday evening, Dec. 28th, after a painful and protracted illness in the head, HENRY SILAS, only son of Henry Wand Harriet R. The Maysville (N. Y.) Sentinel publishes Clarke, aged six years and ten days. While on a visit the death of three persons who were frozen the subject of this notice received a dight injury near the death while laboring under the effects of the base of the brain, from which, after a few days' illdrink. One was Mr. George Walkup, of ness, it was supposed he had recovered. Slight sympsufferings, which were acute, were borne with fortitude an early flight to a better land.

· His fife was like the dew-dror That glitters on the rose; 11 is spirit, like the timid dove

In Pawcatuck, R. I., Jan. 8th, of apoplexy, Miss THANKFUL CLARK, daughter of Phiness Clark, aged 64 Seventh day Baptist Church, and had been a servant of promotion of every good work, and in her readiness to do good unto all," as her retired postion and humble means gave her "opportunity." By her death, the family has lost a valuble relative, the side and distressed a sympathizing friend, the Church a bright ornament though her tongue is silent in death, yet by the good example which as a rich legacy she has bequeathed to the cause of Christ, she will still continue to speak; and

In Greenmanville, (Stonington,) Conn. Jan. 1, MARIE ANTOINETTE, youngest child of George and Abby Greenman, aged two years and four months. In Hartsville, N. Y., Jan. 3, JOSEPH D., son of Squire In Verona, N. Y., December 30th, of inflammation of the lungs, Emerson Devillo, son of David P. and Mirinda H. Marsh, aged five months and six days.

J. R. Irish, J. P. Livermore, H. Dusenburg, W. M. Fahnestock, Rowse Babcock, C. Chester, E. S. Bailey, A. B. Burdick, Elias Burdick, Wm. Green, F. P. Wilcox, Eli Forsythe, Ephraim Maxson, Waitstill Phillips,

RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following Wm. Green, Hounsfield. Roswell Clark. Daniel Bennett. W. S. Livermore, Independence, B. B. Livermore, 1 00 BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Sabbath Convention.

With Divine Permission, a Convention will be held in cle, that the Grand Jury of Madison county, after an investigation of the Foxtown rencontre, in which Cyrus Turner was killed contre, in which Cyrus Turner was Richard Neale, free colored man, recently | sons of other States as well as this.

ELI S. BAILEY, Brookfield. WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Leonardeville. CHRISTOPHER CHESTER, Verena. SAMUEL B. CRANDALL, Brookfield. JOSHUA CLARKE, Newport, N. Y. NATHAN V. HULL, Alfred. JAMES H. COCHRAN, Berlin. JAMES R. IRISH, DeRuyter. JAMES BAILEY, Little Genesee GERRIT SMITH, Peterboro. THOMAS B. BROWN, New York THOMAS B. STILLMAN, New York. GEORGE B. UTTER, New York J. W. MORTON, New York. LUCIUS CRANDALL, Plainfield N. J.

Missionary Society—Executive Board.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Report on Computer of Conway; Mass.; Rev. old roads, a teamster, span of horses and merce and Navigation, the House went into leaves the risk of the public may thus be elucidated in the Publish.

After a brief debate upon a motion to print 10,000 copies of the Report on Computer of Unitarian churches of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, will be at the risk of the parties remitting. A postmaster are the risk of the parties remitting are the risk of the parties remitting. A postmaster are the risk of the parties remitting are the risk of the risk of the parties remitting. A postmaster are the risk of the parties remitting are the risk of the parties remitting are the risk of the parties remitting are the risk of the risk of the parties remitting are the risk of the r day in February, (4th day of the month.)

By order of the Board,

GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

of Dr. Spring.

HIS periodical, so long and favorably known as the I repository of the choicest efforts of the American evangelical clergy, of all denominations, will hereafter oublished by the subscriber.

The January number, commencing the twenty-fourth volume, contains two able discourses, one from Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, and the other from Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, with an excellent Portrait of

The present is the most favorable season to subscribe. Yearly subscriptions \$1, in advance—single numbers 124 cents—bound volumes \$1 25—the whole New and liberal offer to Clergymen.—Any clergyman who will send the names of three new subscribers, and

\$3, shall receive the fourth copy gratis. application, post-paid. Orders may be forwarded by Publisher of the National Preaches

135 Nassau-street, New York.

Mail Line between Boston and New York.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN BOSTON baggage! The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York steamers were built expressly for the route, and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of Twenty pilots manned a life boat to go to Long Island Sound. The accommodations for passen gers are commodious and comfortable—the officers capable and experienced. The route being the shortest and most direct between Boston and New York, pass engers are enabled to arrive in ample time for the mornng lines of steamboats and railroads running to various points from those cities. The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The COMMODORE will leave New York Monday Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. For passage, berths, staterooms or freight, application may be made to the agents on the wharf, and at the office, 10 Battery-place.

Sabbath Tracts. The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the

ollowing tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz:-No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp.

No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. o. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New

batarians. 4 pp.

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

feit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp.
No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition 4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. The Society has also published the following works,

o which attention is invited:—
A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in T802; now republished in a revised form. 168 The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten-

net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.

An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath. Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, ate Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded remittance, to George B. Utter, Corresponding Sec retary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9

Sprucë-st., New York.

Scientific and Practical Agriculture. are preparing for the Press, a Book to be entitled,

AGRICULTURE—SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL. It will embrace every subject of importance connect-Theoretical and Practical. "Science, in as far as it has, pperation as it occurs in the course of the seasons." The with Autumn. The following are among the subjects to be treated of in the first and second seasons, including

INITIATION.—On the best of the existing Methods for husbandry, and on the Means of overcoming them; the different kinds of farming, the persons required to conduct and execute the labor of the farm; the branches of science most applicable to Agriculture; the Institutions of Education best suited to Agricultural science; the evils attending the neglect of landowners and others to learn Practical Agriculture; on observing the details

PRACTICE-WINTER.-On the treatment of farm, horses in Winter; the treatment of the farmer's saddle the treatment of fowls; the rationale of the feeding of the steading; threshing and winnowing of grain; on the construction of liquid-manure tanks and carts; sea-weed as manure; on gaulting or claying the soil.

tions, and of the weather in Spring; on the advantages of having field-work always in a state of forwardness; " 52 on the calving of cows; the milking of cows; the rearng of calves. On the sowing of spring wheat; on 52 drilling up the land; on the sowing of beans, and peas, " 52 and tares. On the transplanting of turnip bulbs for pro-" 16 ducing seed. On the rolling of land. On the sowing " 6 " 52 of oats, lucerne, and sainfoin. On the lambing of ewes. " 6 " 30 On cross-ploughing land, and ribbing land for the seed-furrow. On the sowing of grass-seeds and barley. On the turning of dunghills. On the planting of potatoes On paring and baring the surface. On the farrowing of sows; the hatching of fowls, &c.

The Work will also embrace many important operaath, and what is the proper day and the manner of its the value of the book, by adapting it to the Soil, observance. The Convention will meet at 11 o'clock A. M. It is expected that it will be attended by perunited labors of two such distinguished men will make this work one of the most complete and valuable to the American farmer, ever issued from the press.

The work will be comprised in about 18 Nos. of 80 pages each, with a steel engraving in every number; besides which it will contain more than 600 wood engravings, in the highest style of the art. It will be handsomely printed on fine paper, and sold at 25 cents a number, or \$4 in advance for the eighteen numbers. The First Number will be issued in the month of January, and the work will be completed in about one year. The first volume, written by Mr. Stephens, in already published in Edinburgh, and the Americans edition will be printed from the stereotype plates imported for that purpose.

Booksellers and Dealers in Periodicals will be furnish.

ed on liberal terms. Postmasters and others remitting the money for three copies at the above prices, will receive a fourth copy gratis. Remittances will be at the risk of the Publish. factory evidence to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers No. 79 Fulton-st., Entrance 54 Gold-st.

All the hedges are in bloom And the warm west wind is blowing-Let me leave this stifled room, Let me go where flowers are growing!

Look! my cheek is thin and pale, And my pulse is very low, Ere my sight begins to fail, Mother, dear, you'll let me go

Was not that the robin's song, Piping through the casement wide shall not be listening long, Take me to the meadow-side-Bear me to the willow brook-

Let me hear the merry mill-On the orchard I must look, Ere my beating heart is still. Faint and fainter grows my breath-Bear me quickly down the lane; Mother, dear, this chill of death-

I shall never speak again!

Still the hedges are in bloom, And the warm west wind is blowing Still we sit in silent gloom-O'er her grave the grass is growing.

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following Bill was offered in the Senate of the United States, on Dec. 27, by Mr. Douglass of Illinois, and was referred to

Representatives of the United States of Amer- from his fathers. They have gone to their ica in Congress assembled, That whenever last home; but he can trace their footsteps any person shall take actual possession of over the scenes of his daily labors. The any tract of the public lands according to roof which shelters him was reared by those side thereon and use and cultivate a portion every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was the lines: thereof for the period of four successive planted by his father's hand. He sported years, he shall be entitled to a patent from the President of the United States for the

self of this act, and desiring time to enable called his fathers and his forefathers to the him to erect his house and become an ac- house of God, and near at hand is the spot tual settler, may file with the Register of where his parents laid down to rest, and the person robbed, and arrested. His identhe Land Office in the district where the where, when his time is come, he shall be tity was positively sworn to, and the followland shall be situated, an application in laid by his children. These are the feelings ing confession was made by the criminal: writing, signed by himself and verified by of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint "My Lord, I confess that the evening specitract on the books and plats of his office as claimed by such applicant, and the said tract shall not be deemed subject to location or of six months from the date of filing said application.

Second: Within six months from the fil ing of the application aforesaid, the applicant shall file with the Register of the Land Office a statement in writing, signed and sworn to by himself, and supported by the oaths of at least two disinterested witnesses, facts/recited in said statement, stating that the said applicant had taken possession of said tract or quarter section of land, by enclosing a portion thereof, and erecting a house thereon, and becoming an actual resident therein, specifying particularly the date of such possession and residence, and the extent of the enclosure, and the nature and value of the house and other improvements, which statement and affidavit shall be received and filed by the Register, who shall designate the said tract or quarter section on the books and plats of his office e as having been located by the occupant, and thereby reserved from sale, location, or entry by any other person for the period of four years and six months.

Third: At the expiration of four years from the filing of said statement and affidaby proving to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, by his own affidavit and the oaths of at least two disinterested and competent witnesses, queathes his whole estate valued at \$500,000, nurse. All this time the mother was com- small mountain ash was also successfully thereof during each of said years.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the privileges of this act shall extend to any person being the head of a family, and all mines is the wife of a Frenchman who came mind, and will produce sad and deleterious unmarried persons, male and female, above here from Calcutta. She dresses in trow-

Commissioner of the General Land Office is probably, by one-tenth of the persons who died, leaving an immense property, and be-

UNITED STATES ARMY.

By the Report of the Adjutant General of

and pontoniers, 100; orduance sergeants, 53; aggregate of the authorized military

consists of 2,100 cavalry, officers and men; 2,808 artillery, of which eight companies are organized as light artillery, and 4,464 infantry-making in the aggregate 9,372.

The number of Major Generals having been reduced, as contemplated by the act of July 19, 1848, to one, Major-Gen. Scott, General-in-Chief, in accordance with the President's instructions, resumed command able fever and ague-particularly among the established his head-quarters at the City of New-York. The number of Brigadier Generals having in like manner been re-Twiggs (Major Generals by brevet) have been assigned to the command respectively of the eastern and western geographical di-

THE FARMER—A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

BY HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

ence, not easily imbibed from any other -more strongly than another the character generation before him moved in its rounds Alderman Rooney was at the mines, became A BILL granting one hundred and sixty acres of the Public Lands to the actual settler who shall reside by a visible link, with those who preceded thereon, and shall cultivate a portion thereof, for the him, as he is also to those who will follow Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Perhaps his farm has come down to him in his boyhood beside the brook, which still same, upon the following terms and con- field lies the path to the village school of First, Any person, wishing to avail him- dow the voice of the Sabbath bell, which

PROGRESS OF A MONEY-MAKER

Judge Martin, who recently died at New-Orleans, at the age of 84, left his father's entry by any other person for the period house at Marseilles, while a lad, with four hundred francs in money, about eighty dollars, as his sole patrimony. To avoid starvation, after he had rambled about the West Indies, he got a place as apprentice to a printer in North Carolina. After three years' service he was received as journeyman. In three years he laid up money enough to buy out his employer. Afterwards he came to Louisiana. There, while Judge of the Supreme Court, he was also partner of a brick every item of their joint household expenses of the railroad, landing-places of the steamwas marked down from day to day, and that boat, and often on board as well, numbers of for the whole seven years they had shared lads are found vending this trash. The peothe same table together, they had each ex- ple in general, the ladies especially, are conpended, on an average, only 25 cents per tinually seen amusing themselves by revelday, including food and clothing for their ling in this world of fancy, often extremely servants, and all the other expenses of house- vulgar and foolish. To give an instance: keeping. During all this time the Judge On one of my journeys by railroad, there sat was receiving a salary of \$5,000 per year, before me a family, consisting of a husband, besides large profits from the brick yard, wife and child, perhaps two years old. This Pear into a forest tree, called the sweet which he responded, until the House was in and from his rents, and money placed at in- mother and wife, a very genteel and lady- Pear, and this year gathered from it nearly a roar of laughter. After he had concluded, terest. His four hundred francs have been like person, got hold of one of these novels, half a bushel of most delicious fruit. The it is said, the boy who sells cakes and milk since increased to \$500,000 and upwards. and scarcely lifted hea eyes from her book tree, as it grows wild, is one of the first that near the entrance to the Hall, complained During the third of a century he held office, the whole of the distance they traveled, blossoms in the spring, and bears a fruit that "the thunder of Mr. Carter's eloquence he had to decide upon immense interests which occupied the greater part of the day. about the size of a choke berry. The writer had soured his milk!" submitted to the Court, and no one ever sup- The husband, in the meantime, had the en- of this article grafted one of these bushes davits as herein provided, the said occupant posed that for millions of money his opinions tire care of the little boy. It cried, and he with a Bartlett, last spring, and it has grown could be made to swerve a hair's breadth. patted it into good-humor; it slept on his lap, finely, and thrived better than the original His integrity was above the slightest sus- and he fanned it; it required food, and he stocks. He also grafted the same pear on a picion from any quarter. Judge Martin's ransacked the reticule to find cakes and common thorn bush, which grew very thriftwill takes only five lines of writing, and be- sweetmeats, and, in fact, was a perfect ily, to the length of 18 or 20 inches. A to his brother, who being only 65, he was pletely absorbed in her tale, and took not budded with the same fruit. As pear trees

A FEMALE MINER.

the age of 18 years, who shall comply with sers, and wears a thin hat and red shirt, as the terms and condition herein described. | most of the miners do, and her hair being SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the cut short, is not suspected of being a woman, Broomfield, Esq., of Boston, who recently side, several years ago, and planted it with hereby authorized to prepare and issue such see her. The first time I saw her, I was queathing very large sums to benevolent and way. The sprouts coming up rather crooked of tea, just received by Livingston, Wells & rules and regulations consistent with this act, digging in a hole in the Mokelumny, a few charitable institutions, that he always inas shall be necessary and proper to carry its feet from where she and her husband were sisted on performing for himself whatever them down close to the ground, which caused They received also a set of China were, silk working a rocker. I noticed her feminine triffing offices were needful, not only about new sprouts to shoot up straight and vigor- handkerchiefs, toys, &c., by the same route. look and thoughtful expression of coun- his person, but his room, and about his plac- ous. The trees were very thrifty, completely It is very possible that this is the forerunner of the country of the tenance, and mentioned it to a man who was es of habitual resort. He did this, not from shading the ground, and grow more and working near me. He informed me that a spirit of meanness, or avaricious desire to more rapidly as the soil becomes strengththe army for the past year, we learn that the some young man, was a woman; that she preference for helping himself, rather than well satisfied is he with the experiment, that consists of 870 commissioned officers, and that her husband was once a wealthy mer- which had become ripened by time into a similar course of improvement. was the wife of the man at work with her, being helped by a servant; a preference he is now placing other worthless lands in a 8,982 non-commissioned officers, musicians, chant in Calcutta, and that the wife had principle of action, and which he was most been accustomed to ease and luxury. Fail- unwilling to relinquish, or even to tempo- A Mussulman's Estimate of A Jew's General officers, 3; adjutant general's de- ing in business and becoming poor, the hus- rarily suspend. It was a habit with him, and Prayer.—The country around was cultipartment, 14; inspector general's depart-band determined to dig a fortune out of the a pleasure to him, to do his own work, to be vated with the grain called dra, and there

ANOTHER CALIFORNIAN'S EXPERIENCE

The following extract of a letter from an Albanian, bears date "Bark Nautilus, San Francisco, Nov. 14. 1849." We copy from the N. Y. Tribune:-"The dysentery is prevailing here to an

awful extent, and there has been considerof the Army on the 11th of May, 1849, and miners. I am now done with the former diseases. I intend to return to Albany by the next steamer, if possible, as my medical attendants hold out no hopes for my recovduced to two, Brigadier Generals Wool and ery unless I do so or take a trip to the Sandwich Islands. I am heartily sick of this country. The wobegone looks of the miners, as they return from the diggings dissatisfied convince me that California hardships will wholly undermine my constitution. You could tell a miner here as far as you could see him, by his ghostly features and dirty and tattered clothes. Dr. McNaughton in-The man who stands upon his own soil, forms me that there are nearly one hundred who feels that by the laws of the land in Albanians in San Francisco who have been which he lives—by the laws of civilized na- unsuccessful at the mines, prowling about, tions-he is the rightful and exclusive owner penniless and shiftless, working at whatever of the land which he tills, is by the constitu- labor they can get, so that they can get home. tion of our nature, under a wholesome influ- A large portion of the Company who went to the mines with Barrett have returned dissource. He feels-other things being equal couraged, and are now working in clay banks and tending masons, while those who of a man as the lord of the inanimate world. have trades do very well when they can get Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, employment. You see, the secret of it is, fashioned by the hand of the God, and up- they are unable to endure the hardships at the Committee on Public Lands and ordered tre to the sky. It is the space on which the they brought heavy influence with them. discouraged, and died of melancholy.

THE ILLITERATE ROBBER.

A gentleman passing late at night over the Pont Neuf in Paris, was accosted by a polite and seemingly suppliant stranger, who asked the legal surveys and subdivisions, not ex- to whom he owes his being. Some inter- up. The gentleman held up his lantern and him to read a paper which he had just picked ceeding one quarter section, and shall re- esting domestic tradition is connected with complied. The following is a translation of

JOHN COONEY."

Speak not a word when this you've read, Or in an instant you'll be dead; Give up your money, watch and rings, Or other valuable things; Depart then quickly as you will, Only remember silence still.

The gentleman thought it best to delive up his valuables as required.

paper was of great value, and that he had our penny papers, cost \$20 and \$25 per rid of me. Thus, if any one was wronged, to \$36. it was I, and I hope justice will be done me." He was acquitted. [London Times.

I was extremely sorry to perceive that the yard. After seven years his partner died. Americans exceed us as a novel-reading In settling their accounts, it was found that people. At every public place, the termini or quarter section during the entire period wont to call the boy. It is therefore worth the slightest notice of either husband or boy, sell very high, it may be to many an interestand, in fact, seemed unconscious that they ing fact, that they can make as good trees were present, or that she had any duties to from useless bushes in the woods, as they perform towards one or the other. This can purchase from the nurseries at \$1.35. The only white woman I have seen in the pernicious habit is eating into the American effects on a grand scale.

7,374. The number of enlisted men of the a mechanic, was in so dangerous a state, that of immediately adjourned—to the races—all per annum. There are but two tanger and the committee found the ceiling all of 433 peers who have not relatives in the Army, the Navy, or the Church.

The number of enlisted men of the a mechanic, was in so dangerous a state, that 138,500%; and 67 immediate relatives of it was unsafe to stay there. The House peers in office and place, receiving 84,930%, and the committee found the ceiling all out of 433 peers who have not relatives in the Army, the Navy, or the Church.

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ANECDOTE OF MR. GALLATIN.—It will be remembered that Mr. Gallatin was a Minis- ago, a zealous antiquity-collector, named ter of the United States in Paris in 1816, at Drovetti, sold to the Piedmontese Govern-

was then created by the French government, bling papyri, chiefly wrapped in musty and the most eminent capatalists assembled mummy-clothes. In process of time these at Paris to make tenders for the loan, among came under the critical examination of them Mr. Alexander Baring. This gentle- Champollion, who was then, in 1827, demen had made the acquaintance of Mr. Gal- veloping his law of hieroglyphical reading; latin when in the United States many years and in a series of letters, still extant, he before, and now consulted him as to the pro- announced his discovery that the writings posed loan, believing that his long experi- found enfolded in the ceremonies of the ence and eminent talents as a financier would dead related the life of the soul after the be of essential benefit to his house w. Mr. death of the body, its progress through the Gallatin readily gave his advice in the matter, and Mr. Baring obtained the loans

he then proposed to him, and even insisted, body. He termed this code "the Funeral that he should take a part of the loan with- Ritual," or "Book of the Manifestations of out advancing any of the funds, by which he Light," translating literally the hieroglyphiwould be enabled to realize a handsome cal title. fortune. "I thank you," was Mr. Gallatin's reply; "I will not accept your obliging offer, because a man who has had the direction of the finances of his country so long as I have, should not die rich.'

This statement was made by Mr. Labouchere, brother in-law of Mr. Baring, and father of the present Mr. Labouchere, M. P.

CURIOUS PUNISHMENT FOR CONJUGAL INheld by his power, is rolling through the the mines. Those who aimed at clerkships Durham, England, were recently amused by heavens, a portion is his; his from the cen- arrived rather a day after the fair, unless the town crier proclaiming the following: "Mr. John Kay is going to burn Mrs. Kay's clothes upon the Demesne Hill, and he invites Mr. Hopper to the fire which is now kindling." The crier commenced at Mr. Hopper's door, and it being the dinner hour he was followed by a large concourse of people. They proceeded to the Demesnes, a field near the town, upon a hill; a very large fire of wood and straw was made by Mr. Kay, (who is an innkeeper in the town,) upon which he laid all the valuable wearing apparel and articles of his wife, which consisted of satin and silk dresses, including nearly the whole of her bridal garments, muslin dresses, shawls, victorines, bonnets, veils, caps, artificials, parasols, a pair of beautiful stays, stockings, brooches, rings, a fine silk cloak, a quantity of bed linen, work boxes, a quantity of baby linen, a pin cushion with the inscription "welcome, little stranger," upon it, and a great many more clothes of all descriptions. These clothes were considered to be worth at least £200.

> I cannot read; I picked the paper up and Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Message was delivered in Boston before 6 thought it might be of consequence. Seeing Herald, and Post. The London Evening A. M., the running time throughout averagthat the gentleman had a lantern, I begged Mail is published three times a week, at \$25 ing forty-five miles per hour. him to do me the favor to read the paper. a year. The London semi-weeklies are He complied, and then, to my surprise, he \$16 60 cents per annum, and weeklies \$12 put his watch, rings and money into my and \$9. The French daily papers, the hand. I was so astonished that I could not large ones, are about the same price as the ask him what he meant, and supposed the London prints: those about the same size of given me his money, rings and watch to get annum. The German dailies cost from \$22

The subscription to the Placer Times, a at San Francisco, is \$12 per year, and 37 1-2 cents for a single number. The Alta California, since its enlargement, charges for advertisements at the rate of \$4 per square for the first insertion, and \$2 for every subsequent one. Legal and official advertisements are charged \$6 per square for the first insertion, and \$3 for every subsequent

of planting chestnut timber, remarked, that will keep in motion 6 hours.

Oomstock, on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and Saturdays, and Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 P. M. This line is the Helping Oneself.—It is told of John he plowed up a tract of unproductive hill- will keep in motion 6 hours.

ment, 2; judge advocate of the army, 1; earth in California, and the wife, true to her his own servant. He knew the work was was every prospect of a favorable harvest. quartermaster's department, 43; commiscompanion, only consented when he promiscompanion on the promiscompanion on the promiscompanion on the promiscompanion on the promiscompanion of the promiscompan sary general's department, 7; medical, 95; ed she should accompany him. I have seen there was no wasteful expenditure about it, bounty: last year, in truth, we had a sad pay department; 28. These are all connections with the pick and the spade, either of money or of time. And so addict. prospect for the crops; and had not my with the general staff. Corps of engi-early and late—there is ever a thoughtful ed was he to his favorite usage, that he once master, Seedy Abn Selam E'Slowly, ordered neers, 43; corps of topographical engineers, expression on her countenance, but she never left an excellent hotel, at which he was well the Jews—God curse them !—to pray for 36; mordnance department, 37; military seems discouraged; and yet the unfortunate pair have had the worst of luck, not having assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he "was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams, 3000, weighing from 10 to 15 lbs. Weight and the worst of luck assignable reason, except that he was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams assignable reason, except that he was not God's creatures." "Why did not the Mus-hams assignable reason, except that he was not God's creatures." "Why goons, 1,300; one regiments of dradug gold enough to pay their living. This
allowed to carry up his own wood and wasulmen, 800; four regiments of artillery, 2,808;
is one of the many romantic incidents that a
ter, as he had always done."

Too s creatures. "w ny did not the Mussulmen," said I, "offer up their prayers?"
and the diligent efforts of 3000 hens to sup"So they did," he replied, "and for twenty ply eggs for the establishment. days and nights; and to the banner of each Pensions of the British Peers.—In the mosque was affixed a prayer written by the House of Lords, there are 49 peers, State Fekee himself. The prayers floated in the The South Carolinian says that some pensioners, receiving annually 22,6351.; 36 face of heaven, but all in vain; for the establishment 9.862. The latest returns show members of the Alabama House of Represents in service, including recruits and sentatives were anxious to attend the races 51,948/.; 34 peers receiving 741,580/.; 16 who is worthy of all praise; and therefore men unassigned, being 154 more than author-last Tuesday, but the House refused to addrawing salaries from office and place, 10,- the Almighty, rejoicing in the sweet sound ized; but returns from distant regiments not journ. A number then proposed a resolubeing later than July and August, it is estition for the appointment of a committee to 000%, a year; 8 peers who are clergymen of our prayers, for he wishes us to continue mated that there is a deficiency of 500. The inquire into the condition of the ceiling of with livings, getting 8,000%; besides 638 im. still to pray. But no sooner is he tormented reported strength of all the regiments is the Hall, which, as he had been informed by mediate relatives of peers in the Church, with the disgusting prayers of Jews and in-7,974. The number of enlisted men of the a mechanic, was in so dangerous a state, that 138,500%; and 67 immediate relatives of fidels, than he grants forthwith their peti-

Guide Book for the Deap -Many years the time of the second restoration of the ment his collection of antiquities, among Bourbons to the throne of France. A loan which was a large box containing half-crumregions of Purgotory, its justification before the Judge of all, and its final blessedness or From a sense of gratitude to Mr. Gallatin, condemnation when again united with the

Glidden.

WARNING TO CLERKS.—A case of melancholy interest has just been tried by the U. S. Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio. It is will be spent in the Analytical Laboratory, where stu that of J. F. W. Fhurman, the son of a Lu-dents will be instructed in the constitution of soils and theran clergyman, residing at Fort Jennings, Putnam county, Ohio. It appears that he was a post-office clerk, at Troy, Miami Co. In making up the mail, on one occasion, a letter containing a draft of \$2,500 was not put into its proper package. According to his statement, it was accidentally omitted. ther information see Catalogue. To avoid the reproof of the postmaster, he concealed it, intending to include it in the next mail. The temptation, however, was too strong, and he kept the money. From that hour, he states, he never had a moment's peace. He was arrested at Zapesville on the 19th of October, and on the 25th was sentenced to ten years hard labor in the penitentiary. When arrested, he was on his way to Marietta, where he intended to obtain an education with the money. Nearly all the money was recovered.

PERILS OF EXPRESS RIDING .- Mr. Calhoun, the U.S. Mail Agent, who had charge of the Express to carry the President's Message hence to Boston, over the New Haven, Springfield, and Worcester roads, had two very narrow escapes. At Wilden, Conn., the locomotive, while going at a speed of forty-five miles an hour, ran off the track, and made sad havoc of the read, for some learning and the higher refinements of education. distance, but providentially no one was in- Ample facilities are furnished for pursuing French, jured, and the locomotive so little damaged, Italian, German, Drawing, Painting, Music on the that after a delay of forty minutes, it was at Piano, and Vocal Music. affidavit, specifying the legal description of the tract or quarter section upon which he or nonoses to settle and setting forth that it are the life appring of a fresh healthy and lated it, but vet I am far from being guilty. I a year. The same rate is charged for the soil. Words cannot paint the evening specified I met this gentleman on the Point Neuf, Newspapers in Europe are not as cheap as in track, and a detention was the rest of an hour and thirty minutes. Notwith, thus beavoided. Those who wish may deposit and the transactions may with either of the teachers to be dishoused and delays. The proposes to settle, and setting forth that it are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy, and lated it, but yet I am far from being guilty. I same rate is charged for the standing these accidents and delays, the with either of the teachers, to be disbursed according to order. Without extra charge.

Variety.

Madam Cresswell, of King Charles the II.'s reign, died a prisoner in Bridewell. She desired by will to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have ten pounds, on condition that he was weekly paper published at Sacramento city, After a sermon preached on the general subject of mortality, he concluded by saying, By the will of the deceased, it is expected I should mention her, and say nothing but born in Cresswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and died in Bridewell."

Richardson, of Otisfield, Me., in a communi- his thunder tones increased, the members, cation in the Christian Mirror, says that, five as if to ascertain the full extent of his

We read in the Courier des Etats Unis, that the Government of Chaipas has sent out an expedition to explore the Pimienta, a ville, Bucktown, Lackawana, Iron Works, &c. part of the mountain chain of the Cordilleras, with a view to set at rest the question as to whether there exists in that locality a city and a people with whom no communication has ever yet been established.

We have been shown, says the St. Louis Reveille, a Bed Cooler," an ingenious ma- and speed, particularly adapted to the navigation of chine, invented by Mr. Reeder, to supersede Long Island Sound, running in connection with the kall musquito bars. The principal feature in the River and Old Colony Railroad, a distance of 53 miles PLANTING CHESTNUTS.—At a late farmers' invention is a couple of fans, which may be to Boston only. Leave Pier No. 3 North River, new meeting in New-York, Mr. Rice, speaking placed under a bed tester, immediately over Comstock, on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and

of what may eventually be a great and important traffic.

A gentleman was complaining to pious ? prelate, that a certain clergyman in his parish was gone mad, for that he did nothing but preach an pray. 'I wish, then,' aid the good bishop, he would bite some of my

Sir Peter Laly made it a rule never to L look at a bad picture, having found by extook a tint from it. Apply the same rule to Pe bad books and bad company.

M. d'Hericourt, who has recently returned was from Abyssinia, has brought with him numerous specimens of a plant, the reot of which reduced to a powder is said to be a certain cure for hydrophobia.

The number of Indians that have been removed by the United States Government from this to the other side of the Mississippi so 00 per year, payable in advance. 32 50 per year river, is ninety-six thousand. Twenty-five will be charged when payment is delayed dill then

DeRuyter Institute.

The Academic Year of this Institution for 1849-50 will commence the last Wednesday in August, and continue forty-three consecutive weeks, ending the last
Wednesday of June, including a recess of ten days for Christmas and New Year holidays. The Year will he ivided into three Terms:

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

Encouraged by the success of the School under its present Instructors, the friends of the Institute have nade liberal additions to its library, cabinet. and ap paratus, thus furnishing ample facilities for illustrating anches taught in the various departments. The Literary Department is as heretofore under the supervision Rev. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Pre

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

The Farmer's Course is thoroughly scientific; em bracing the study of the best authors, with daily recitations. During the Winter Term two hours each day ashes of plants, with a minute examination of their constituent elements, and the various modes of testing for

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

Besides Globes, Maps, &c., for the illustration of Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying power has recently been added to the apparatus. During the Summer Term, Botany and Geology receive special attention, illustrated by excursions to lo calities where these sciences may be studied as seen in nature. A Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet for accessible to the students. The Mathematical Department is under the instruc-

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

Elocution, embracing Reading, Declamation, Gen

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