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

RIO JANEIRO, March 15th, 1849.

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

VOL. VI. -NO. 34.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 294.

The Sabbath Recorder.

NOTES OF A VOYAGE TO CALIFORNIA.-No. 2. From letters of Dra. D. B. Stillman to his friends in New York.

When I closed my last letters, we had just anchored in the harbor of Rio. Twelve Californian ships were dropping anchor around us, and the excitement was great. Cheer answered cheer from every part, and all doubts about our getting on shore were removed. Palm groves, cocoanut and banana trees, were mingled in the deep green of the tropics. We were almost frantic with delight.

This is an interesting, curious place. The largest liberty is allowed on shore, by special edict of the Emperor, to Americans on their way to California. When we landed, there were over three thousand of us in port, and every place was full, even to the billiard tables; and where we lodged, there were six beds on the floor, and for every such accommodation we were required to pay fifty cents. The currency here is droll enough. For a dinner you will be required to pay a bill somewhat like this: Coffee, 250 reis; Rolls, 160 reis; Omelet, 500, reis. You look at it with horror, and feel yourself a bankrupt. You cannot make him who presents it understand, that you have not so much money in your pocket. He relieves you by putting his fingers in your hand, and, taking out two half dollars, gives you more than two pounds of copper coing, each as large as two of our cents. Then you have the "dumps," for that is what they call them. There is no silver or gold coin in circulation.

There is no society in Brazil-no social sound, no voice of mirth. You will hear, or piano, as you wander through the streets; but the rumble of carts, the woful sing-song of the slave, with filed teeth and tattoed face, as he trots along with the bag of coffee or barrel of flour on his head, are nearly al the sounds that greet the ear, except when Majesty issues forth. I asked myself, Why is this—why, in a country where nature has combined her rarest qualities, and varying but endless Spring is blended with Autumn so as hardly to be distinguishable, and Sum mer and Winter are but as the pledge and fruition of the year, while health sits or every hill-top, and spreads its blessings over all the land? Alas, it is because woman is a slave. She has no intelligence, and consequently no virtue. Jealousy and suspicion enter every and the most sacred relations of life. The husband, on leaving home, locks up his house, and takes the keys into his own safe keeping. Women are not allowed to walk the streets, night nor day. A Brazilian never laughs heartily, never hurrahs, and rarely gets drunk. They like Americans, and wherever you go among them, you will be treated most generously. Gardens and groves, public and private, are alike open to you. You will be invited to enter the houses, and will be treated handsomely, but you will not see females, except they are blacks.

Of the natural scenery of this country, you cannot have an exaggerated description. All that is picturesque in land and water is combined in every possible way. If a population of Americans had possession here, I doubt if the world could produce anything to equal it; but, with the present inhabitants, it will never improve. They are small, sallow, and without energy, They dress with exceeding good taste and with much elegance. They are amazed at the appearance of our people. It is difficult for them to comprehend how one man can fill any situation, and perform that which it takes all classes here to do. We generally employ shore-boats to carry us betwen ship and shore. They are rowed by slaves, and we are often two hours in the passage. Sometimes we take one of the iron boats, and man it with our own men. The gentlemen lay off their coats, and lay to their oars; and, oh, how the people will stare! All business is suspended within sight of the boat, to witness this new display of these universal Yankees. They say, "If these are the emigrants, what d-l of a nation you must be!"

March 24th.—Yesterday I visited the Empress' Garden. It seems strange to see the finest hot-house plants of the North grow ing here in immense profusion in the gardens half-cultivated. By the way, the Empress is homely, as are all the women here Color gives no distinction—all are on the same footing, except as master and slave. handsome. By pulling off our hats, and looking respectful, we were admitted to the to and fro, and valiant, men rushed to arms, claimed, 'Mother, I have found the Savior.' Missions among them. With what sucand the royal pair descended from the coach, The mother broke out in ecstacies of joy. In cess present practices most clearly indicate.

spears, ascended the stairs to the great hall above, where the maids received their Empress, and His Majesty looked out for himmany here, that he looked like an American; but the reason did not occur to me till nowit is because he is a sovereign.

This morning I saw a great military dismagnificent, preceded by his body guard of a hundred men, and followed by about one furious rate-ladies of honor in their coaches.

peror worth £600,000. March 30th.—Yesterday we started from the ship, eleven in number, and rowed outside of the bay. We landed on the beach, between two high mountain rocks; it is one of the approaches to the town from the sea, and is fortified by a battery. We were met by a soldier, who would not allow us to pass, and we walked along the beach, picking up shells, flowers, lizzards, &c., when an English soldier told us that no one was permitted to land there, and that we had better be off. We had made the shore in the surf without much difficulty, except the breaking of our rudder from neglecting to unship at the proper time; but to get off was not an easy matter. We shipped a sea that nearly swamped us, and wet us from head to foot, but fortunately cleared the surf before an other wave could break over us. We then shaped our course around the "Sugar Loaf," and landed on the shore of Bota-fogo Bay. Here we left our boat in charge of some negroes, and started off on foot along a road lined with orange trees in full fruit, with cottages and gardens at intervals, and now and then a grassy lawn, where were cattle feeding, like those of our own clime. Ruined walls and rocks, overgrown with cactus and twining trees, lined the road for miles. We had supposed the novelty of Rio exhausted, but this as charming. Our own scenery is beautiful, in the freshness of June, and I think of it now with tears, its plain utilitarian features, corresponding with the practical character of our own people; how much of its interest to us lies in association, too, is a question; but for gorgeous display and prodigal profusion of surface and production, nothing can equal the scenery about Rio. On reaching the most elevated portion of the road through the mountains, we passed a massive arch of masonry. It had the The hunter is made bold for the chase, and appearance of having been built centuries ago. On the side towards the sea, it was pierced for cannon, and contained apartments for working them under cover. It was all overgrown with trees, and dismounted cannon, of very large size, lay scattered about. Here we partook of lunch, and looked down upon the fleet in the rear, and the ocean before us, with its long line of surf, dashing with a roar like thunder. On

either side the mountains of solid rock rose among the clouds, bare, except where tall spires of cactus clung to its rough surface, mud walls peering through the banana and the deep green of the orange trees. As we passed, the family were gathered in a comguished the head by the mustache. They were gazing with mute curiosity at us as the renowned Americanos do California. The surf at this beach is the heaviest that I ever saw. Storms are almost unknown here; but the south-east trades blowing so constantly, drive a heavy swell from the Indian Ocean on this shore, which is grand. After a re-Lake Tagandes; and here, taking Corcovado before sun-down.

Emperor's country palace, and returned late twelve o'clock.

March 31st.—This letter must be landed rior. this P. M., as we sail in the morning.

A SCENE OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

the Spirit in Western Virginia, Mr. Cross relates that he retired from one of the meet-The maids of honor are all white, but not ings to spend the night in a pious family in which a daughter had been recently awakened by reading a religious volume. A theological student, who had been assist-Palace, day before yesterday. The Emperor ing at the meeting, was with them, and beand Empress were expected, the guard were ing about to leave the family, the little circle waiting with arms resting against the wall united in prayer. "At the close of the ing to yearly the strange of the gospel, is transcendently grand." give as little trouble as possible.

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and passing through a file of glittering a few minutes another lady, wife of an For more than 100 years the French were me Excused.' In a few minutes more a self among the nobles. I have remarked to daughter-in-law exclaimed, 'I have got peace to my soul.' The father of the family who had been absent returned at that mo-

door, and caught him around the neck and and control. Still they are in many respects exclaimed, 'Father, I have found Jesus.' an independent people, speaking their own play. The Emperor and Empress, drawn Tears of joy flowed down the cheeks of the peculiar language, governed by their own in their carriage of State, which is truly pious father, but his soul was too full to utter laws, and adhering with unyielding pertinaa word for some time. An old mother in city to their primitive customs. Israel, a relative, walked to and fro through the parlor and exclaimed, 'Mr. C-, is thousand horse, came down the street at a this heaven?' She had a large number of servants. She asked me to speak to them. I saw a diamond in the sword of the Em- A room was soon filled with them, and the man, is Joseph's well at Cairo. Its magniecstacies of joy, and many of them were been surpassed. All travelers have spoken deeply concerned. The scene had some of it with admiration. faint resemblance to the day of Pentecost real child of God and angels could im-

PERSEVERANCE.

A swallow in the spring, Came to our granary, and 'neath the eaves Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring Wet earth, and straw, and leaves.

Day after day she toiled With patient heart; but ere her work was crowned Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled, And dashed it to the ground.

She found the ruin wrought, But, not cast down, forth from the place she flew, And, with her mate, fresh earth and grasses brought, And built her nest anew

But scarcely had she placed The last soft feather on its ample floor, When wicked hand, or chance, again laid waste, And wrought the ruin o'er.

But still her heart she kept, And toiled again; and last night, hearing calls, I looked, and lo! three little swallows slept Within the earth-made walls.

What truth is here, O man! Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn? Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, trust, or plan? [Nat. Intel. | tion. Have faith and struggle on.

INDIAN COUNCIL EXTRAORDINARY.

tions have had their stated seasons for con-Spirit, as an acknowledgment of his special wrath when he has been offended, to conciliate his favor for the future, that He may cause the corn to grow luxuriantly, the streams to be well stocked with fish, and the to persevere in the way of well-doing, and the unruly of their obligations to reform. the warrior valiant for battle.

neld daily, at the Onondago Castle, a series of Indian Councils, preparatory to the com-

during the year among the Chiefs and Sachems of the nation, and the new incum- latter? bents on these occasions are inducted into office and installed with all the ceremony of aboriginal etiquette, as practiced in olden

At this season it is customary and approprifreshing bath; we wandered about the woods, ate to adopt and initiate individuals of other and by the springs from the mountains, till nations, and occasionally white people, to we were lost. We reached the shore of the Onondaga nation, and consort them with particular families, clans and tribes. On this occasion, while the sires and sages of Peak as our land-mark, a part crossed the the nation were convened in solemn council, the way we came. We reached our boat tion of the high estimation in which he has

> occurrence, to adopt and initiate a white per- the well. son among the Onondagas, and is only spicuous among them.

At a subsequent council and more adprivileges of native incumbents.

elder in the church, broke forth in joyful predominant. For a period of more than strains, 'I have found peace.' Her attention half that time the English prevailed in all was first arrested by reading the tract. Have that pertained to trade, diplomacy and political influence.

Since the close of the American Revolution, the United States and the State of New York have had the perishing remnant of the ment. His daughter met him before the Iroquois under their influence, protection

JOSEPH'S WELL AT CAIRO.

The most remarkable well ever made by young brother and myself each addressed tude, and the skill displayed in its constructhem. One of them soon praised God in tion, which is perfectly unique, have never

This stupendous well is an oblong square, The joy of that pious family, none but the twenty-four feet by eighteen; being sufficiently capacious to admit within its mouth a moderate-sized house. It is excavated (of these dimensions) through solid rock, to the depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, where it is enlarged into a capacious chamber, in the bottom of which is formed a basin or reservoir to receive the water raised from below, (for this chamber is not at the bottom another shaft is continued one hundred and | Paine's life and death :thirty feet lower, where it emerges through the rock into a bed of gravel, in which the water is found. The whole depth being two hundred and ninety-seven feet. The lower shaft is not in the same vertical line with the upper one, nor is it so large, being fifteen feet by nine. As the water is first raised into the basin, by means of machinery propelled by horses or oxen within the chamber, it may be asked, how are these animals conveyed to that depth in this tremendous pit, and by what means do they ascend? It is the solution of this problem:

A spiral passage-way is cut through the chamber, independent of the well, round gress, and dismissed for violating the secrets duct. Do you inquire, who are the friends From time-immemorial, the Iroquis na- that persons sometimes ride up or down upon paid in one way or another for his Revolution my friends if ye do whatsoever I command which it winds with so gentle a descent. asses or mules. It is six feet four inches tionary writings. After the peace he went you." Do you ask, who are those that love voking the tribes of the several cantons. On wide, and seven feet two inches high. Besacrifices, are freely offered to the Great of rock is left to prevent persons from falling, where he was chosen a member of the Nal Do you ask, how shall we know that we into, or even looking down it, (which in cindness and guardian care, to appease his some cases would be equally fatal, except through certain openings or windows, by means of which it is faintly lighted from the interior of the well; by this passage the animals descend, which drive the machinery woods to abound with game. During these that raises the water from the lower shafe festivals the good are reminded of their duty into the reservoir or basin, from which it is again elevated by similar machinery, by other oxen on the surface of the ground. It the lower shaft a path is also cut down to the water; but as no partition is left between During the past fortnight there have been it and the well, it is extremely perilous for strangers to descend.

This celebrated production of forme mencement of the New Year. On Friday times resembles an enormous hollow screw last was celebrated the annual and important | the centre of which forms the well and the rite of sacrificing the "White Dog." The threads a winding staircase round it. To customary victim was immolated on the erect of granite a flight of geometrical or flaming altar, with all the formality and cir- well stairs, two or three hundred feet high, cumstances of ancient usage among the Iro- on the surface of the ground, would require quis, in presence of a pagan portion of the extraordinary skill; although in the execunation, and numerous white persons spec- tion every aid from rules, measures, and the tators. On Tuesday last, this crowning fes- light of day, would guide the workmen at tival of the Indian year, after a continuance every step; but to begin such a work at the of nine days, was closed with the exciting top, and construct it downward by excavaand wonderful ceremony of the "War tion alone in the dark bowels of the earth, or large lizzards run or basked in the sun. Dance." These observances are continued is a more arduous undertaking, especially as A little way off, perched a tiled cottage, its in the midst of a Christian community with deviations from the correct lines could not all the reverence, solemnity and zeal of an- be remedied; yet, in Joseph's Well, the cient times, with a punctuality and devotion partition of rock between the pit and the for the institutions of their fathers, and with the latter, seems to have been ascertained sembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ire- life. It brings us nearer to see what we which shows the regard these people have passage way, and the uniform inclination of pact group of ten or eleven. We distin- what tenacity they still cling to their ancient with equal precision, as if the whole had land has reached a crisis in its financial af- are likely to be at the end and after the end. At this great festival, in grand council, all | Was the pit or the passage formed first? vacancies are filled which have occurred Or were they simultaneously carried on, and aid heretofore rendered by Government, and that now can never be done. It has added

Lake in a canoe, and the rest returned by according to ancient usage, and in considera- sheets of paste-board placed on edge, to beer, &c., were consumed in Great Britain leave us, still to be done, that which it should for a long time been held by the Onondaga built house, for it should be borne in mind Taking the population of the United King. portion of it—the ensuing year, and each nation, J.V. H. Clark, Esq., of Manlius, was that the massive roof of the spiral passage dom at 27,000,000, the average expense to part of it—should be entered upon with em-The day before this, three of us took a adopted and initiated as a tribe Onondaga, next the well has nothing but this film of each individval would be £28s 10d. On this phatically imploring our God to save us from sail-boat, and two slaves, and went up the and most cordially affiliated with the "Wolf rock to support it, or to prevent such por- basis, after allowing for the fact that the Eng. spending it in vain! bay, landed at San Christova, visited the Tribe" of that nation, to be forever hereafter tions from falling as are loosened by fissures lish drink more ale than the Irish, £2, or \$10 known throughout all the six nations by the or such as, from changes in the direction of is the average assigned for each of the 500,name, Fy-yah-da Koe-nah-has, (the red man's the strata, are not firmly united to the gene- 000 adherents of the Assembly. The total at night. We run the guard boats about friend and defender) and to be everywhere ral mass. But this is not all; thus insuffi- annual expenditure for intoxicating drinks, we are all alike before the throne of God, accepted as a brother, a counsellor and war- cient as it may seem, the bold designer has therefore, is put at \$50,00,000. This, says and I request, therefore, that my mortal re-In these days it is a circumstance of rare semicircular openings, to admit light from support annually 2,000 ministers in Ireland, pomp or state. They are to be moved to St.

missible in cases where the individual has are exceedingly various. Pocock thought it Jews, to the colonies, and to the heathen, at possible. I particularly desire not to be laid done the nation some distinguished service, was built by a visier named Joseph, eight \$1,500 each, and to build, in ten years, 2,000 out in state, and the funeral to take place by In the midst of the recent outpouring of spiceous among them. vanced stage of the proceedings at the Coun- of European savages, who, under the name terian friends? Is not the matter very clearly ber, who wish to attend, may do so. My cil-house, the same individual was elected as of crusaders, spread rapine and carnage put?" That paper thinks the glories of nephew. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, honorary Sachem of the Onondaga Nation, through his land. His name was Yusef Father Mathew are, in a great measure, Lords Howe and Denbigh, the Hon. Wm. and was duly invested with the rights and (Joseph.) By the common people of Egypt fictitious, as, if the Bible be kept back, while Ashley, Mr. Wood, Sir Andrew Barnard, It may be worthy of remark, that more that name, and their traditions are often be but little advance, intellectual or moral. those of my ladies who may wish to attend. than 200 years have passed away since well founded. Van Sleb, who visited Egypt It likes the plan of total abstinence proposed I die in peace, and wish to be carried to the Christianity was first introduced among the several times in the 17th century, says some by the pamphlet writer. "The idea," it tomb in peace, and free from the vanities. in the outer court, and the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally, when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long the long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long that the band were playing lovally when a sentinel gave a scream long that the band were playing lovally when a s

MY YOUNGEST.

BY REV. DANIEL SHARP, D. D.

They say my youngest is a pet, And has too much her way: It can't be so, I think, and yet I would not dare say nay.

For, if my memory serve me right, And truth must be confessed, Each youngest that has blest my sight Has seemed to be loved best. Thus one by one has shared the love

Of a fond father's heart: The youngest tenderer thoughts could move, Than those who had the start. The oldest was to me most dear-

So was the next—so all; The youngest came my age to cheer-On her my love did fall. 'T is not that she is loved the most, But she is loved the last,

The youngest may my fondness boast, But so could all the past. My youngest, then, is not a pet. More than each child before: I think so, certainly—and yet They say I love her more.

THOMAS PAINE.

In New York, on the evening of January 29th, the admirers of Thomas Paine celebrated the 113th anniversary of his birth, by a ball and supper. The editor of the N. Y Tribune, in acknowledging the receipt of an of the well.) On one side of the reservoir invitation card, gives the following sketch of possessed. As he listened to the remorse-

Thomas Paine was born in Thetford, England, in 1737, of a Quaker father and a Church-of-England mother. He says he was an infidel from his seventh year. He was twice married: his first wife died within a year; the second parted from him very soon after marriage. He tried several different pursuits, but was not successful in any: so in 1774 he migrated to this country. He soon plunged into the midst of the Revblutionary ferment, and rendered signal serwice to the American cause by his pamphlets that renders Joseph's Well'so peculiarly in- entitled 'Common Sense' and the 'Crisis,' teresting, and which indicates an advanced the latter issued at intervals throughout the

> had previously been a Secretary of Con- him, shall be evinced by corresponding conconfided to him as such; but he was fairly of Christ? He himself replies, "Ye are to England, where he was prosecuted for the Redeemer? His answer is, "He that seditious writings; fleeing thence to France, loveth me, keepeth my commandments." tional Assembly; thence prosecuted by the possess a saving knowledge of him? "Here-Terrorists, imprisoned, and all but executed. by do we know that we know him, if we Liberated on the fall of Robespierre, he keep his commandments." Would we know lingered in poverty and obscurity at Paris the evidence of hostility to Christ? "He till 1802, when Mr. Jefferson, then President, that loveth me not, keepeth not my sayings." had him brought to this country in a national Would we know who are they that are devessel. A woman, who was not his wife. but another man's, accompanied or followed knoweth him, and keepeth not his commandhim. His reception by Jefferson was not ments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him." such as in his own opinion he merited, and Would we trace out the grand line of dethough he wrote, as formerly, on the side of marcation between saints and sinners? "In the Jeffersonian party, his writings were no this the children of God are manifest, and longer seized, perhaps because no longer the children of the devil-he that doeth not needed. He was not complimented with righteousness, is not of God." Would we office-perhaps his habits (which had grown know what will be the grand and universal gradually worse) did not allow it and he rule of trial at the final day? "Without lingered in comparative obscurity, some respect of persons, the Father will judge times in this city, but mainly on a farm at every man according to his works." From New Rochelle, which our State had given beginning to end-from first to last, the him, until 1809, when he died almost unat- great test of character is, "By their fruits tended. His remains were buried at New shall ye know them." Rochelle, but his bones were dug up by Cobbett, ten years afterward, and taken to England—a foolish as well as culpable adventure, whereof the only reward was con- tion of one year from our whole allotment,

IRISH PRESBYTERIANS.

Belfast. It assumes that the General As- many of us, there is no such wide range of been constructed of cut stone on the surface. fairs, and suggests a way to meet the exi- It has increased the religious danger, if gency. The plan proposed is to reject the there be danger. It tells us of too much, the excavated masses from both bore up the establish a system of self-support on the plan very greatly to the weight of every conof the Free Church of Scotland. The min- sideration that ought to impel us to make The extreme thinness of the partition wall imum number of adherents of the Assembly the most of what may remain. The year excited the astonishment of M. Jonark, is put at 500,000, who raise of themselves, departed may admonish us of the strange whose account of the well is inserted in the and obtain from Government, about \$300,second volume of memoirs in Napoleon's 000 for the annual support of 500 ministers of time. There have been a prodigious great work on Egypt, part 3d, p. 691. It is, in Ireland, and 11 missionaries among the number of minutes and hours to look forward according to him, but sixteen centimers thick Jews and the heathen. The writer proposes to, and each hour at the time did not seem (about six inches!) He justly remarks, that an Association based on the principles of to go so wonderfully fast; and yet how short it must have required singular care to leave total abstinence from all intoxicating drink a while they now seem to have been, in all and preserve so small a portion while exca- and tobacco, and makes some curious calcu- vanishing away! It will be so in what is to vating the rock from both sides of it. It lations. In 1847, the year of famine, 651,- come. Each day will beguile us with this would seem no stronger in proportian than 147,409 gallons of rum, whiskey, brandy, deception, if we are not vigilant; and will support one end of the stair of a modern and Ireland, at a cost of about \$332,144,305. have done. Therefore every period and pierced it through its whole extent with the writer, would enable the Assembly to mains be conveyed to the grave without any at salaries of \$1,000 each; 2,000 schoolmas- George's Chapel, Windsor, where I request Opinions respecting the date of this well ters, at \$250 each; 800 missionaries to the to have as private and quiet a funeral as generally attribute it to Salidad, the intrepid colleges. In view of these things, the Brit- ried by sailors to the chapel. All those of defender of his country against the hordes ish Banner asks: "What say our Presby- my friends and relations, to a limited numit has long been ascribed to the patriarch of the whiskey bottle is withdrawn, there can and Sir D. Davies, with my dressers, and

ADVICE IN TIME.

One night, in the autumn of 184-, there was great agitation among the inmates of a mansion in one of the Southern States. It was whispered from servant to servant, that their master could not live. In one of the limited apart ments, surrounded by those comforts and and which wealth affords, and watched by the sleepless eye of a tender and loving wife. lay the sick man. He was not far advanced in life, and but two or three years had elapsed since he had left the halls of one of the most venerable institutions of learning in the land. In circumstances that placed him above want, he engaged not in the active duties of the legal profession, but passed his days in social intercourse with the friends of his youth. They looked upon him as a happy man, and dreamed not that he could be a mark, at which the archer, Death, was about to shoot.

In the wisdom of God, this youth had been stricken with a fever. For days he had been decreasing in strength, and near relatives began to gather in anxiety around the couch. Among others, stood the father. He had been a kind parent, in the worldly sense. He had furnished this, his first born son, with all the money he desired, and encouraged him in all the fashionable dissipation of the day, but neither cared himself, nor taught his son to care, for the God who made them, and gave them everything they less cries of his death-stricken son, his heart was ready to burst with grief. With the hope of soothing his departure from this world, he bent over the body of his boy, and said: "My son, put your trust in God!" The advice was good, but it came too late. The sufferer in despair, exclaimed: "Father. you never told me that before!" And soon the pulse of life ceased to beat.

OBEDIENCE THE GREATEST TEST OF PIETY. The Bible assigns peculiar importance to

the test of religious character which is fur-

nished in obedience. God knows the blindness of the human heart, and the strong exstate of the arts, at the period of its construction. War. In 1780 he went to France with Col. posure of men to self-deception. He has Laurens, who was sent out to negotiate a therefore provided that the reality of those dispositions we profess to cherish toward ceived or deceivers? "He that saith he

In whatever way we consider the subtractempt. Such was the life and death of it is an important circumstance. It reduces to a narrow space the uncertainty of life's continuance. At the beginning we might, for anything that could be known, live but A bold project has been started in a pam- one or a few years; yet we might live fifty, phlet addressed to the Rev. Dr. Cooke, of sixty, or seventy years. But now, as to deceptiveness, the stealthiness of the flight

A QUEEN'S DYING WORDS.

"I die in all humility, knowing well that

" Nov., 1849."

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 7, 1850.

SABBATH TRAVELING.

corrected. We do not know whether it ob- but two or three hours remaining. The boat ily class thus formed. Then the simple suptains very extensively among us; we rather is just about leaving, and if I do not embrace ing all night, was landed here about sunrise. leave by this tempting opportunity, you may, tices under their care. Sometimes we hear of one leaving New York it is true, escape observation here where you for home before the Sabbath is quite gone. are not known, but when you get home, Bound for some point up the Hudson, or for where you are well known, it is understood the Eastern States, he embarks upon one of by all your neighbors, that you took a portion our steamers, about five o'clock, and thus of God's time to do your traveling. Your occupies an hour or two of holy time in get- example, therefore, goes to encourage Sabting a good start on his journey. When we bath-breaking. If there is any one of your have heard of such cases, we have hoped, for neighbors who inclines to find his own pleathe credit of the cause, that none of their sure on God's holy day, he will be sure to fellow travelers recognized them. But plead your example; especially, if you are whether they did or not, there was One who a deacon, or a prominent man in the church. are offered for this profanation.

to absolute starvation; for He hath said, "I be sold at any price. Prov. 23: 23. will never leave thee, nor forsake thee." shall not undertake to say. But we do say, is not always to be expected. that when one begins to calculate the extent of moral obligation by dollars and cents, he gives but a miserable proof of knowing anyin the heart."

on Sixth-day afternoon; but on my arrival be very profitably imitated by us. It is a proceeded to Green Brier Settlement, and at Albany, I was a few minutes too late for burning shame that we, who have the true in the evening preached at the house of Bro. the morning boat, and I was therefore driven Bible Sabbath, should have so little reverence Wm. F. Randolph. On that occasion, one to the necessity of occupying a portion of for it-"holding the truth in unrighteous- of his sons, about fourteen years of age, the Sabbath to finish my journey." But why ness." did you not stay in Albany till the Sabbath was past? If your detention was providential, it is a conclusive proof that God intend ed you to remain there; and your coming away is, therefore, a double disobedience. Perhaps He had some important object to and country, to improve Saturday as a preaccomplish by you there. Perhaps he de- paration day-to do every thing, so that on God had heard his prayer and forgiven his tained you, on purpose that you might give the Sabbath all servile labor, except works your testimony in that place to His holy institution. Or, perhaps he intended to hinder bath day was made ready—the water vessels you from accomplishing that which might were filled—the interior of the house cleans- anxious to secure the salvation of their souls. eventually be to your injury, and to the in- ed-boots and shoes all cleaned-fathers From what I witnessed while with that fajury of His cause. Yet you rebelled against and young men all shaved and washed. Last, the leadings of His providence, and against His express command. But it is not unlikely that there was something wrong in your first all the members of the family assembled for starting on the journey. You knew, or family worship. The next thing was break- George Davis, in the neighborhood of the ments; in the two years ending April, 1846, among the ordinary misfortunes of traveling. age, prepared to attend the church or meet-You ought, therefore, to have made some al- On returning from Church, the food prelowance for them. You ought not to have pared on Saturday was served up for dinner. attention and apparent seriousness. started so late in the week, that you could A blessing was invoked from the Giver of preached on Fourth-day at the school-house saving of money has also been made to the ers, the returns are various. In Boston you were detained; and you would not have bers of the family were kept together; some done so, if you were in the habit of shaping to read their Bible, or other religious books. your calculations with reference to the Sabbath, as much as you are with reference to to the younger members their various tasks a number of the unconverted were in tears, your own business. It is only because you seek first the advantage of your own little self, instead of seeking first the kingdom of David; so many questions and answers of evidently in our midst, working effectually God, that you fall into such mistakes. Our the Shorter and proof Catechisms. Thus in the hearts of many. advice is, to start so that you will have a day employed, they werekept within doors, and, to spare, unless some imperious necessity not allowed to roam a bout the fields or streets hinder. At all events, if you cannot finish your journey before the Sabbath, stop where

A third excuses himself in this way: "I This is another evil which needs to be greater part of the Sabbath, and there are asked, and the answers repeated by the famfriends to heap reproach upon it, he will be

saw them, and said, "How long refuse ye to If there is any one of them who is an enemy keep my commandments and my laws?" of the Sabbath, and is inclined to avail him-Let us consider some of the apologies, which self of the delinquencies of its professed One says, "My business would not permit sure to seize upon what you have done. It me to leave home earlier in the week, and I there is any one of them laboring under a was, consequently, obliged to spend part of conviction of its claims upon his regard, but the Sabbath in getting to my place of desti- waiting to see some proof of its sanctifying found in the progress of free principles at attention to the subject of the Sabbath, fur- ly canvassed, and some effectual provision your journey till the next week? But that | yielding the point, the devil will be sure to would have subjected you to some pecuniary send him to you; and you will soon have the loss, it may be. If a man can secure him- satisfaction of seeing him settle down conself against loss without being dishonest, he tentedly in the observance of Sunday. He has a perfect right to do so. But he has no does not see that it makes a bit of difference. right to rob another for the sake of securing Now, suppose that instead of yielding to the State Laws or the decisions of State like these ought to encourage us to go forare guilty of robbing God, when you take Sabbath is ended, you conclude to stay, and His time to do your work? You rob Him of the unavoidable consequence is, that you are that obedience to his law, which is his right- detained two days instead of one-what will ful due. You rob Him of that revenue of be the loss? Why, your labor at home praise, which your steadfast obedience would would, perhaps, bring you a clear profit of bring to Him. He is defrauded of the glory ten dollars. Add to this, say five dollars which would redound to Him from your ex- for your expenses in the city. Your actual ample. And all to save your pocket. Now loss, then, is fifteen dollars. And do you recede from the efforts to exclude slavery this is downright dishonesty, and God will think that this is too much to lose in the from (the territories, or meet the conso regard it in the great day of reckoning. cause of God? It is now a question of dol- sequences of a dissolution of the Union. We put it to you, solemnly, that you have no lars and cents. Will you sell the sanctity of Others believe that a dissolution is deterright to save money, or to accumulate the sabbath for fifteen dollars? Is God's mided upon in any case, and that the leaders Daniel David was short. My visit was ligious and benevolent education, among the desires to kiss the feet of the Holy Father," cept so far as you can do so without violating law a commodity of barter and sale? Simon are only waiting for a favorable opportunity agreeable, and I trust my labors not in vain. Universalists. He says: God's commands. If rigid obedience ren- was denounced as worthy of perdition, be- to announce this determination. Whatever I preached three times at the school house der you poor, make up your mind to be cause he thought to purchase the gift of God course may be pursued by these men at poor. You cannot be reduced lower than with money. Acts 8: 20. How much better Washington, it is evident that a crisis is at He was, who "became poor for your sake." is he, who thinks to sell it for money? If It is not likely, that you would be reduced we understand the wise man, truth is not to

You are a pilgrim, at His bidding, for the quite as well in traveling along quietly, as he voutly to be hoped, that the North will heavenly Canaan, and your traveling ex- could if he were to remain in the city, or at stand firm to its principles, and fearlessly penses are sure, if nothing more. His word some public house where the Sabbath is not wait the developments which are at hand. is pledged for it. You may not be able to regarded." If he can, he is to be pitied. ride, it is true, but take your staff, and travel A man who can enjoy himself just as well on, and "as thy day is, so shall thy strength in an act of disobedience, as in obeying the be." But even were you called to starve, voice of the Lord, must have such a searedwould that be worse than what many of ness of conscience, as justly entitles him to Christ's people have had to undergo for his the pity of all who can weep over dead sake? Would it be worse than being shut souls. His brethren ought to make him a up in a gloomy prison, and at last broken subject of special prayer. Enjoy himself in what I am doing, and what are my prosupon the wheel, or burnt at the stake? It the act of breaking God's law? Miserable pects. would be but death, at any rate; and what delusion! That his position, where he would if it should be necessary to lose your life for be obliged to spend the Sabbath, would not the truth's sake? "Do not talk to me of be the most comfortable, we can very well being poor," said the eminent Dr. Gill, to one imagine. But we suppose, that a Christian who advised him not to preach what he be- is not to make his own enjoyment the end of first and also on the second Sabbath in Delieved to be God's truth, lest it should offend all religion. His great object—that which cember. The brethren were ready to counhis supporters, "I am not afraid to be poor." | should take precedence of every other-Whether, in the long run, rigid obedience should be the glory of God. Freedom from the objects of my mission. A plan of labor would be attended with pecuniary loss, we annoyance, when attempting to serve Him,

think our notions too rigid, in regard to the journeying on horseback, and requiring Scotland. The following historical sketch manner in which the Sabbath ought to be more than two months time to accomplish it. thing about "the love of God shed abroad observed, we commend to their careful perusal the following extract. It shows what church in Salem on the third Sabbath in Another apologizes after this manner: I reverence the Scotch cherish for that which December, and preached for them on the left home, calculating to reach my destination they call the Sabbath. Their example might Sabbath and on First-day. On Second-day I

THE SABBATH IN SCOTLAND TWENTY YEARS AGO.

In order to encroach as little as possible on the duties of the Sabbath by worldly avocations, it was customary, both in the city of necessity and mercy might be omitted. not least, family worship before retiring to rest, was a very general practice.

Sabbath morning, as soon as convenient,

memory; so many verses of the Psalms of pray for them. The spirit of the Lord was

learning mischief. After sunset, the family was again called

you love God's law better than you do your the head of the family. Next the young on the Sabbath, and on First-day. Having their stock of Bibles was very heavy, the ones were called up to repeat their tasks in been with the Salem and Middle Island monopolists came down with their prices, the hearing of the older branches of the This done, a family circle was have finished all my business in the city, and formed, and the questions of the Shorter I am anxious to get home. I have rested the Catechism from beginning to end were first Sabbath in January. per and the family worship closed the duties mechanics who had journeymen and appren-

> From scenes like these auld Scotland's grandeu That makes her loved at home, revered abroad; rinces and lords are but the breath of kings; An honest man's the noblest work of God.'

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. There is no reason to doubt, that a formidable number of Southern politicians are now conspiring to bring about a dissolution of the Union, and so to secure a slave-holding the Rio Grande. In the Senate, it is said, ing house on the subject of the Sabbath. the House of Representatives thirty Southern members, who are organized as disunionists. extension of human slavery. In justification likely to be still farther infringed by the ap- faith. plication of the Wilmot Proviso to the new power to legislate. Some politicians believe that the Slave States are on the point of hand. Meanwhile, the action of the Convention of Slave States, which is to be held at Nashville on the 1st day of June, is looked third Sabbath in January. Our meeting was A fourth thinks, he "can enjoy himself for with increasing interest. It is most de-

MISSIONARY REPORT.

Although I have not been particularly instructed to make a report of my missionary labors through the medium of the Recorder, who, I trust, will go on their way rejoicing. still I have thought it might be interesting On First-day, which closed the protracted to the denomination to know something of

I reached Lost Creek in the early part of December, and received from my brethren most cordial welcome to this field of labor. I was with the church at Lost Creek on the sel and cooperate with me in accomplishing was adopted, making it necessary for me to

Leaving Lost Creek, I was with the wept, nearly all the time'I was preaching. After sermon, and before the meeting was closed, he arose, and expressed that he felt himself a great sinner, and desired the prayers of Christians Special prayer was made on his behalf. At the close of the meeting he expressed to me the hope, that The next morning I conversed with a brother older, and two younger, than the one just referred to, who appeared deeply

Having an appointment to preach on Third-day evening at the residence of Bro. convened, and listened to the discourse with We had a refreshing season. The brethren The father, or head of the family, allotted were revived, and greatly encouraged, whilst

During the following week, I went to

Fayette Co., Pa., nearly eighty miles distant suppose it does not. We sometimes hear of this opportunity, I shall be detained two spending the Sabbath in my younger days the few brethren in that region, who are reof the day. Such was the general way of from Lost Creek, for the purpose of visiting a Sabbatarian making his arrival in our city days longer, for there is no conveyance on by all classes of community; by wealthy maining as members of the Woodbridgetown. of country, I stopped in Bridgeport, and preached for the Baptists on Second-day eve ning. On the next day I journeyed some twenty-six miles, and put up with a First-day Baptist brother, with whom I formed an acquaintance six years ago, when in this country, at which time he and his wife appeared to be fully convinced that the seventh-day was the Sabbath, and ought to be kept. They remain of the same opinion, but have not had strength to come out and keep it. They desired me, when I returned from Empire stretching from the Susquehanna to | Fayette Co., to stop and preach at their meetthere are eight Southern members, and in have been furnished with satisfactory evidence that my labors were not in vain when in this country six years ago. A Baptist looking to a perpetuity of the Union. Of informed that one half of the members of the the North, and the manifest determination nishing them with our publications, were at of Northern politicians not to consent to the that time ready to come over and keep the seventh day for the Sabbath, if he had reof the extreme measures proposed, the re- solved to do it. Whether he did right, or presentatives of the South maintain, that not, he could not tell. But the problem was their constitutional rights are infringed by easily solved in my mind. Circumstances Courts which operate to prevent the recla- ward in the work of Sabbath reform with mation of fugitive slaves, and that they are more diligence and in the exercise of more

> Passing on, I reached Morgantown on territory over which Congress alone has Fourth-day. A desire being expressed that I would preach on the subject of the Sabbath in that village, I consented to do so, tendering to the Free States the choice, to and on my return from 'Fayette Co., 1 deliuered a discourse on that subject, at the Court House, to a very attentive congrega-

in the neighborhood. On First-day morning preached on the subject of the Sabbath. Returning to Lost Creek, we commenced

a protracted meeting in that place on the very interesting. Sinners were made to feel their lost and ruined condition, and in the mercy. Several rejoiced in the hope that they had during the meeting experienced the pardoning mercy of God. Last Sabbath I had the happiness of baptizing five willing converts, who were added to the church, and meeting, I preached on the subject of the Sabbhth, to a numerous and attentive con-

Leaving Lost Creek, I arrived at this place last evening. AZOR ESTEE. Salem, Jan. 29, 1850.

THE FREE BIBLE PRESS IN ENGLAND.

Much interest has recently been excited in the churches of Great Britain by an appeal issued from Bristol, proposing to raise, by general contribution, a Testimonial Fund preach equal to nearly every day in the for Dr. Adam Thompson, the originator of If any of our readers are disposed to week, demanding several hundred miles of the "Free Bible Press," at Cold Stream, of that institution, which we copy from the Independent, will give an idea of the change which has taken place within a few years, and of the merits of those through whose instrumentality this change was wrought:-

From the time of Henry VIII. till th year 1839, the printing of Bibles had been two Universities of England and no other person could print the common version. They charged their own prices, and their profits became exorbitant by the operation

of the Bible Society. Parliament, and finally led to the abolition of the monopoly in Scotland. To secure to the public all the benefit of this triumph, Dr. T. and his family invested all their pro-Bibles at Cold Stream. This has worked a great reduction of prices. The brevier or minion Testament, which in 1840 sold in sheets for 1s., was invoiced in 1849 at 5d. mily, I was led to thank the Lord and take and the minion Bible was reduced from 4s. to 2s., in sheets. A great increase in circulation has followed. In two years ending April, 1836, the British and Foreign Bible Stream Press printed more than were print- between 40 and \$50,000.

Yet the Bible Society never patronized salary of 500 dollars, who holds religious of the college, and to have said, in the Bap for the afternoon and evening. So many and earnestly desired the people of God to the Cold Stream Press. Being in the hands services on Sunday, and visits prisoners at of the aristocracy, it would not do to give other times, and keeps up a Sunday School. its countenance to free trade, even in giving In no other county does there appear to be of a large congregation, that, in his opinion, free circulation to the Word of God. And any special regard for instruction; although immersion was the original mode of baptiz they carried this deference to monopoly so Bibles are generally furnished to prisoners. ing, and the only mode for several centu-I left this neighborhood on Sixth-day, and far as actually to sell their Bibles at a loss, There are not many to whom it can be said, ries. proceeded through a wilderness country to sinking £14,000 in six months, while pay- "I was in prison and ye came unto me."

Churches about ten days, I returned to Lost and thus crushed the aprioxidus concern at Creek, and was with the church there on the Doctor and his family in utter bankruptcy.

VAGRANT CHILDREN IN NEW YORK.

The recent report of the Chief of Police relative to vagrant children in New York, early on Sabbath morning. He left Boston, Sunday." Rather a hard case, some might vants. by ploughmen and carters, and by that speedily. The Officers of the House of Refuge have memorialized the Common Council for permission to enlarge and improve their accommodations, so as to make the institution what it was originally designed to be-a School of Reformation. They express the opinion, that at least one thousand of the three thousand neglected children in this city, might be brought within the walls of a House of Refuge, and trained up in a school of reform to become good and virtuous men and women, instead of a dis grace and a curse to the community. They set forth, also, that great saving in expense would result to the city from a sufficient provision for the reformation of its vicious and and opposed to any compromise whatever minister tells me, that he has recently been Delinquents in New York, was last week course the occasion for such a movement is church which I visited, and called their where it is hoped the subject will be thorough." Which church is entitled to enjoy the term made for this long-neglected class.

A UNIVERSALIST SCHOOL

For some time past, the Universalists have been making an effort to raise a permanent fund of ten thousand dollars for the benefit of Clinton Liberal Institute. The subscrip- Roman, and the Queen, as head of the Engtions were made on condition of the whole lish Church, will have to meet and settle the sum being subscribed by the 31st of December, 1849. Some \$400 was wanting when they can encounter, will be to fix upon the the day arrived, but that sum was made up by the Trustees, and so the ten thousand dollar fund was secured. In announcing this fact, through the New York Christian Messenger, the agent, Rev. T. J. Sawyer, gives some account of his efforts to raise the fund, and of the present condition of the school, from which we conclude that there is great need of education, particularly re. the evening receives visitors. "Everybody

"The collection for the Institute has, by no means, equaled my expectations. more than 200 societies. I had hoped and beus a collection. It seemed to me the method was so simple, and every man so left to give according to his ability or disposition, that neither pastor nor people would or could object to it. But I have been disappointed. the most despicable tyrants in the world, is bitterness of their souls to cry to God for Out of all our societies, only twenty-six distinguished for his piety in the estimation have, so far as I know, given the subject any attention. This is discouraging beyond expression. It betrays the utter want of interest in much the greater part of the denomination in the cause of education among us. This ominous silence makes me almost despair of success

We greatly need money at the present moment. We have no philosophical and chemical apparatus worth mentioning. How necessary, at the present day, such apparatus s, must be known to all. It constitutes one of the great attractions of our best schools We are suffering every day from its want Students inquire for our advantages, and paratus. This very term we lose, to our certain knowledge, between fifty and a hundred dollars from its want.

"We have no means to do any thing. Our appeals to our societies are disregarded; they will not even give us a trifling collection. Our friends will not send their sons here, because we have so poor advantages, or if they are sent, they sneer at our poverty, and despise instead of respecting the school. Yet how easily might the Institute be ren dered an honor and an ornament to our de nomination, of which it is now a disgrace!

THE JAILS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Annual Returns of the Jails and Houses of Correction in Massachusetts, has just been published. We learn from the a close monopoly in the hands of the King's Boston Traveler, that the whole number of printers of London and Edinburgh, and the persons in all the Jails and Houses of Correction, was confined during the year, is 9970, of whom 1434 were debtors. This list of to request the discontinuance of a paper, if criminals embraces 8327 males, and 1433 the subscriber is in arrears, and did not at females; 1542 minors; 9238 whites; 512 the same time forward the amount due. In 1837, Dr. Thompson took the lead in a colored; 10 committed for murder; 21 Should this practice generally prevail, it movement, which brought the subject before arson; 14 rape; 10 highway robbery; 807 would be a powerful protection to publishassault; 118 burglary; 4 forgery; 2507 in- ers, shielding them against the forgetfulness lurceny; 26 passing counterfeit money; 3 tendency to convince delinquent subscribers perty in the enterprise of printing cheap perjury; 1 executed; 217 sent to State that by law they are responsible till all ar-Prison; 3125 had been addicted to intem- rearages are paid. perance; 1477 natives of Massachusetts; 2527 foreigners; 3145 couldn't read or write, Expenses of clothing prisoners, \$4615; average weekly cost of boarding prisoners, \$1.61 expenses for medicine, \$1553; expense for fuel, \$14,706; expense for officers, \$15,399; total expense, \$95,933; value of labor of Middle Island Church, I went to meet that the issues were 2,214,011. More Bibles prisoners, \$17,662. Boston furnishes mate- causes within the jurisdiction of the Courts, appointment. A respectable congregation were printed in Scotland in 1846 than in all rials for more than half of this black list, are unconstitutional and void. As the Le Great Britain in 1833. In 1845, the Cold having had 5698 prisoners, at an expense of gislature has granted much the largest num-

in the same neighborhood; also at the same public. The saving to the British and For- there is no instruction, except an occasional place on Fourth-day and Fifth-day evenings. eign Bible Society in one year cannot be less paper or tract. In Essex county, moral and than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. religious occasional instruction by clergy-The saving to the public the first three years men. In Middlesex, no instruction. In was over HALF A MILLION POUNDS STERLING. Worcester a chaplain is employed at a to have immersed, of late, several students the residence of Dea. Lodowick H. Davis, and preached at his house on Sabbath eveand preached at his house on Sabbath evethe people!

No labor is performed or required in any of the Jails. Solitary confinement in a dark ton, proffer a complete set of Dr. Channing's

A PHILANTHROPIST.—Such, says the Independent, was William Wilson, a Friend, late of Bradford. His father was ruined by the Revolutionary war, but his children paid his debts. William retired from business when he had accumulated a fortune of £20,000. and devoted his life to labors of humanity, in which it is believed he spent about £40,-000. His personal expenses never reached £150 persannum. He employed his own time industriously in domiciliary visits among the poor, and had two trusty agents in the same business, the whole as methodically conducted as his trade had been formerly. He left but £2,700, which was chiefly given to charitable objects, as his relatives were not in want. The Leeds Mercury says :-

"Mr. Wilson had great reliance on tracts, and had them printed by tens of thousands. Through his London agent he supplied large parcels of tracts to almost every Temperance Society throughout England and Wales. For nerly two years he furnished the means of providing a temperance missionary in Bradford. He was deeply interested also in the 'prevention of cruelty to animals;' and circulated largely tracts on this subject."

"CATHOLIC."—A curious quarrel has arisen in Australia, between the Bishops of the Roman Catholic and Established church-

Catholic?" An Australian paper, representing neither branch of the "Apostolic Succession," disposes of the question very summarily, by defining the term catholic to mean universal, and then declaring that, according to this definition, neither of the said churches is "Catholic." The Pope, as head of the momentous question. The only difficulty proper standard for judgment, whether that of the Vatician or that of the Court of Ar-

PAPAL MOVEMENTS.—The Pope is said to lead a very active life at Portici, his new residence. During the day he visits monasteries and religious establishments, and in, says the Observatore Romano. Three genuflections are made in approaching him, after which "he slightly raises his foot, and they kiss the cross embroidered on his shoe." lieved that much the larger part would give Afterwards they may kiss his hand. The old man " rarely speaks of politics, but often of the hospitality and piety of Ferdinand II.," the king of Naples. Ferdinand, one of of Pio Nono, the late liberal Pope!

SABBATH PETITIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA. In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, on the 28th of January, Mr. Powell presented a petition from Bradford County, that the Canal locks be closed on the Sabbath; after which Mr. Leonard presented a remonstrance from Crawford County against the passage of any law to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. In the Senate, on the 29th, Mr. Sadler presented a petition none forget to ask whether we have an ap- signed by two hundred and forty-seven persons, that the Seventh-day Baptists be exempted from the penalty of the Sabbath

> DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—The last steamer from England brought intelligence of the death of Mrs. Harriet Scudder, wife of Rev. John Scudder, M. D., and for more than thirty years a missionary of the American Board. She died at Madras, on the 18th of November, after an illness of four days. She was a woman of great excellence of character; and her loss will be severely felt by the mission to which she belonged. Her end was eminently peaceful and happy. She was the sister of Rev. Dr. Waterbury of Boston.

A Good Rule.—A postmaster informed us the other day, that he made it a rule never temperance; 74 keeping brothels; 1490 of their subscribers. It would also have a

DIVORCES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, resently delivered by Judge Coulter, in the case of Jones vs. Jones, is one of very great importance. The principle established is, that divorces granted by the Legislature, for ber of divorces in the State for a number of In regard to instruction given to prison years, this decision will invalidate a great proportion of them.

> PEDO-BAPTIST, TESTIMONY. -- President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, is reported tist Church in Jacksonville, in the hearing

it overtakes you, and rest according to the chapters were read "verse about," as it was ning. On Sabbath morning I went to Salem. The Free Bible Press had no charity fund of punishment for misdemeanors. In Converse in the United States of the United States in t commandment. Give substantial proof that called, with some remarks of observation by a distance of six miles, and preached there to fall back upon; and at a moment when cord, "chaining to a ring-bolt" is the mode. not yet supplied with them.



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The Select Committee appointed by the Legislature of New-York to inquire into the state of the suits brought by the Attorney-General to test the legality of certain manorial titles, reported on the 19th of January. The following is the substance of their re-

On the 12th day of April, 1847, the late Hungarians, and to all actual settlers. Attorney General commenced an action of Allen Bullet, Jr., to eject him from lands day. situate in the County of Steuben; and one against William Arnold, to eject him from the President for all correspondence relalands situate in the County of Livingston.

On the first day of May, 1849, an action of ejectment was commenced against Stephen Van Rensselaer, to eject him from lands situate in the County of Albany; and one against William P. Van Rensselaer, Charles B. Lansing, Andrew White, and James C. Bell, to eject them from lands situate in the County of Rensselaer.

these actions were, by the late Attorney- remedy and process for the escaped slave as General, thought to be insufficient in law to the white citizen is allowed in a controversy bar a recovery by the people, and were by him demurred to.

The demurrers were argued by the late Attorney General, or by counsel employed by him for that purpose, during the months of October and November, but the decision the removal of the Chippewa Indians. of the Court upon these demurrers has not been rendered in either case.

On the 7th day of August, 1847, an action was commenced against Jeremiah Livingston, to eject him from lands situate in the County of Columbia. Issue has been made thereon, and the case notified for trial. On the first day of November last a suit, was commenced against George Clarke, by summons, to eject him from lands situate in the County of Montgomery. The complaint in this action is now being prepared.

It will be perceived there is a vast amount of real estate the title to which is shaken by the suits above enumerated or by others which are probably to be commenced.

In consequence of the immense stake at issue, and the serious consequences to interested individuals of delay, the committee recommend that the Legislature pass a bill have taken part in the recent struggle for to give these suits the preference at the circuits at which they are tried, at the terms of the Supreme Court where they may be reviewed, at the Court of Appeals, if they the slavery question. They declare the imshall be carried there for final adjucation.

EARLY BAPTISTS OF ILLINOIS.—ROBERT LEMAN, in a letter dated St. Clair County slavery, and to give the same right of deci- nounced, and after passing the usual resolu-Illinois, Dec. 1849, and published in the Watchman of the Prairies, communicates the | Mexico, with a declaration that Slavery has following items of intelligence concerning not now a legal existence therein; to limit Illinois Baptists forty years ago :-

union took place; a certain number agreed so far as relates to slaves brought in for sale, to unite with the slave-holding union of Bap- and to guarantee the continuance of Slavery tists; others agreed to unite and be known there until both Maryland and the District by the name of the Illinois Baptist Union, consent to its abolition, and then to sake and some, though few in numbers, agreed compensation to the owners of slaves set to unite and be known by the name of the free: to make more effectual provision for baptized church of Christ's Friends to Hu- the recapture of fugitive slaves, and to recogmanity, denying union and communion with nize the continuance of the slave-trade beall persons holding the doctrine of perpetual tween the States. involuntary and hereditary slavery. Thus still think, that slavery is contrary to the feeling; and that, in view of all the circumrule given by the Savior, 'As ve would that stances, it is to be expected that the Free men should do unto you, do ye even so un | States will be more liberal than the Slave to them.' And although it has been forty States in concessions, for the sake of haryears since, my belief is still the same, or mony; as with the former it is a mere abrather, it has grown with my growth and straction, while with the latter their all is instrengthened with my strength; and with volved. The North, too, is the more powerthat class of Baptists I expect to continue so | ful, and greatness and magnanimity should |

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN RHODE ISLAND:-An adjourned meeting of the Rhode Island Total Abstinence Society, was held at Providence on Wednesday, 14th Jan. A memorial was prepared for presentation to the Legislature, asking that the efficiency of the existing License Law of the State may He would only say now, when the quesnot be lessened. The following resolutions, after a full discussion, were unanimously -adopted :-

Resolved, That the landlord who knowing- territory this side of that limit, would be as ly lets his property and buildings for the pur- dishonorable as an attempt to deprive her of pose of selling intoxicating liquors, is equally her whole territory. guilty of crime with the tenant who occupies Mr. Foote said there were certain views his premises, and vends the same to the com- of constitutional law, expediency of certain munity; for the tenant only aids and abets, actions, and so forth, suggested in the resoluwhile the landlord is principal, furnishing tions, to which he could not assent. For capital and location to irresponsible men, to one thing, he was not satisfied with the reconsummate this sin and pollution, and fasten | solution which asserts that it is not expedient upon the community, in violation of law, the to abolish Slavery in the District. He becrime and misery of rum-selling, with all its | lieved it to be more than inexpedient—that attendant evils.

Resolved. That this Convention earnestly exhorts the clergy of Rhode Island, of all de- however, he would agree to the proposition nominations, to renew and redouble those to receive California into the Union as a efforts and appeals on their part, which in State. He asserted that the faith of Conthe early history of the cause were among gress was pledged to all the Southern States, hours the inflamed member began to exhibit the most efficient instrumentalities by which

RHODE ISLAND AGAINST NAVY FLOGGING.-In the Legislature of Rhode Island, one day had felt himself authorized to offer such a last week, the Senate adopted the following scheme of compromise. The proposition to resolution relative to flogging in the Navy, organize a territorial government at once, in which the House immediately concurred, was the only one to which he could lend his opted:-

dent spirits as rations lays the foundation would concede the whole controversy. with the lash; and whereas the use of the which extends the Missouri Compromise will be the last to give up the Union." lash is itself a relic of barbarism, and un- line to the Pacific Ocean. worthy of the enlightened spirit of the present age; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress ished in the District. He considered the ary, by which a drug store destroyed. While the fire was to secure a full bench before that time. The raging, an explosion took place in the drug day of trial will be fixed at the time of his passage of a law prohibiting the use of Mr. Berrien yielded every consideration store, causing the building to fall in, killing arraignment. spirit rations and of the lash in the Navy of of respect to the spirit of patriotism and Mr. James Kirkpatrick, Editor of the Peoria he United States.

and a large amount of property destroyed. tained.

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK. In Senate. SECOND-DAY, Jan. 28.

Mr. Seward presented the petition of the Chamber of Commerce for a Branch Mint in New York. Also, the resolutions of the Legislature in favor of a grant of land to the

Mr. Davis, of Mass., from the Select Comejectment against Henry Overiny and John mittee on the Census, reported the bill pro-Garnet, to eject them from lands situate in viding for the taking of the seventh census, the County of Delaware; another against which was made the special order for Fifth-

Mr. Douglass' resolution, calling upon

The Senate resumed the consideration of more effectual execution of the clause of the held up as a bid for foreign votes. Constitution relative to the recapture of fugitive slaves.

favor of the bill.

Mr. Seward gave notice of a substitute for The answers of the several defendants in the bill, providing, in effect, the same legal relative to the ownership of property.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented the legislative resolution from the territory of Minnesota, for

that national disputes may be settled by armittee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bayly said a petition had been sent to him asking for the establishment of a monarchy, but it not coming within the provisions of our Constitution, he declined to

Mr. Boyd presented the Constitution of the Mormon State of Deseret. It was ordered to be printed.

bounty land to those who served in the war of 1812 against Great Britain. In Senate. THIRD-DAY, Jan. 2).

Mr. Seward introduced, on previous notice. a bill granting land to all emigrants who liberty in Europe.

Mr. Clay then rose, and after a few remarks, introduced a series of resolutions, designed as the basis of a final settlement of portance of an adjustment of the controversies arising out of the institution of slavery. They propose to admit California as a State, sion to the other territories acquired from tions, the Houses adjourned. Texas by the south line of New Mexico, and grant her a sum equivalent to the duties she "At that time the Baptists in Illinois surrendered at the annexation; to abolish were in union. Shortly afterwards a dist the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia,

> After reading and commenting on the realways go together. Mr. Clay concluded mony, peace, mutual concessions, and for-

> bearance, for the sake of the Union. portion of the rights of Texas, as a peaceoffering to the spirit of aggression upon the rights of one half the States of the Union. tion comes up he would undertake to prove that the boundary of Texas is the Rio Grande; and that any attempt on the part of Congress to take from her any part of the

> it would be a gross fraud upon the people of the entire South. As a compromise, of Slavery in the District.

Mr. Mason could not allow the resolution of the honorable Senator to pass unnoticed for his part. He regretted that the Senator countenance. He denied that slavery is

Mr. Downs objected specially to the as-

Mr. Butler also expressed his objection to

House of Representatives.

Bills were reported regulating brevet rank; for the relief of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia at Tripoli; to establish reciprocal free trade in certain articles with Canada: to compute mileage by the nearest mail route.

In Senate. FOURTH-DAY, Jan. 30. reports of Committees, Mr. Houston intro- of part of his crew and some passengers, sucduced an amendment to a resolution previ-ceeded in recovering the iron chest from the ously presented in favor of giving lands to wreck, which contained \$1,300 or \$1,400. actual settlers. This led to a spirited dis- He took the money out of the chest, counted tive to Nicaragua and Central America, was Mangum, Seward, Douglass and others, took America, for safe keeping. The next day settlers was received with much favor, but money, as he wanted to pay off his crew. the special order—the bill providing for the that to give lands to the Hungarians was The clerk refused to pay over more than \$300

Mr. Walker addressed the Senate in support of a proposition, to cede the public Mr. Mason, of Virginia, made a speech in lands to the States in which they lie; after which the resolution under discussion was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

> House of Representatives. Mr. Cobb of Ala. introduced a bill to pro

vide for all American soldiers, not heretofore provided for, with bounty land. Referred to Committee on Public Lands. The Mileage question then came up, but

was soon laid on the table for the purpose of considering the Senate resolution limiting Mr. Tuck presented a memorial, praying the amount for the collection of the revenue. Mr. Bayly made a speech in favor of the rebitration, and asking the government to solution, and was followed by Mr. Brown, of enter into treaties for a Congress of Nations Mississippi, whose remarks were directed to arrange the mode. Referred to the Com- against the northern agitators of the subject of slavery. On the conclusion of his remarks, the House adjourned.

In Senate. Fifth-day, Jan. 30.

Mr. Mason, of Va. presented a substitute for the bill now before the Senate, providing for the recapture of fugitive Slaves.

A message was received from the President transmitting the correspondence between the Government at Washington and Mr. Mason introduced a bill granting the Military authorities at Santa Fe-also the correspondence between the Government and the authorities of Texas in regard to the boundary question. The message reiterates the opinion, that the question of | To the Carpenter jurisdiction in New-Mexico is a question for | To each Seaman Congress, rather than the Executive, to de- | To each Ordinary Seaman and Boy

them. Mr. Foote advocated their adoption. No question taken.

Adjourned over to Second day.

The death of Hon. Rudolphus Dickinson with suitable boundaries, with or without of Ohio, (who died in March last,) was an-

House of Representatives

House of Representatives. SIXTH-DAY, Feb. 1 The Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the Indian title to the territory lying west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon, and the propriety of creating a Superintendent of Indian Affairs. No other business of any consequence was transacted, except the re-election of Mr. Gurley as Chaplain of the House. Adjourned over to

ERIE RAILROAD,—The N. Y. Tribune the Baptists in Illinois were formed into solutions severally, Mr. C. observed, that they Hornellsville to Dunkirk on Lake Erie. The well which supplied water to the above namthree separate divisions; and to the latter I involve no sacrifice of principle on the part distance is about 125 miles, and the whole attached my membership, as I thought, and of the North (a grand mistake), but only of is to be completed by the 31st of May, 1851. surface was found the old well, neatly wallwork completed, uniting the Hudson with Lake Erie, and opening the immense traffic | ed a hundred years. of the Great West directly to the enterprise and capital of our merchants. By the time the Erie Road is in running order to Dunkirk, there will probably be a road completed along the Lake shore from Buffalo through Erie, Cleveland and Sandusky to with an eloquent appeal in behalf of har- Toledo, from whence the Southern Michi- proposition for a reunion with the old school gan Road will be extended to Chicago, and the Chicago Road completed to Galena, Mr. Rusk regretted that the Senator from | giving us a connected Railroad from New | Kentucky had thought proper to offer up a York to Galena on the Mississippi River. A Cleveland and Sandusky Reilroad from Cincinnati, will bring from the Ohio River burgh and thence to Philadelphia.

> mentioned, says the Springfield Republican, the case of Dr. Miner of Ware, who has foregoing estimates. been suffering from the effects of a wound received during a post mortem examination. The wound was but the prick of a needle, and the body examined was of a child who had died of inflammation of the bowels. Dr. M. has not yet recovered, and suffers from abscesses in different parts of his system. A the time of the accident, Mrs. Affa Miner, mother of Dr. Miner, anold lady of 63 years, was visiting in her son's family, and remained to render assistance. A few days since, while engaged in washing some bandages used in dressing the Doctor's abscesses, she pricked her finger slightly with a pin which had been left in them. She very soon began to feel pain in her hand, and in forty-eight and not Maryland alone, for the preservation signs of mortification, which finally extended up the arm to the body. This singular accident terminated in her death.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby now abolished in the newly acquired terri- requested to cause a suitable block of native estimates of that city and its environs. Pitts-Whereas, It appears that evils and abuses tories; that proposition had never before marble to be conveyed to Washington City, burg City, 50,468; Allegany City, 23,710; exist in the Navy of the United States, which been conceded by any Senator from a to take its proper place in the monument to Birmingham, 4,592; East Birmingham, 1,call loud for correction, that the use of ar- Southern State. Assent to the proposition the memory of the Father of his Country, 452; South Pittsburg, 9,562; Lower St. and that the following words be engraved Clair, 7,700; Pitt Township, 1,512; Lawof intemperance and causes many of the Mr. Davis, of Miss., said he would never thereon: "Under the auspices of Heaven renceville, 1,298; Manchester, 2,826; Dubreaches of discipline which are punished consent to any compromise except that and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky quesne, 550; total population, 162,008.

Manghalasota in the Managarahan pali se asi di san Managarahan

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A dispatch the resolutions. They proposed no compro- from Memphis, Tenn., dated Jan. 29, says Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company last that the steamer St. Joseph, from New Or- year reached the enormous sum of \$2, leans, blew up and burnt to the water's edge on | 400,000. The losses paid in the same time Arkansas River. The St. Joseph had on expenses, \$226,389 12. Net premiums, board a large cargo, and a number of emi- \$1,276,363. grants. Fifteen persons were killed outright, and thirty-eight horribly scaldedmany of whom have since died. At the time of the explosion, the steamer South America was near at hand, and towed the wreck After the reading of several petitions and to the shore. Capt. B., with the assistance cussion, in which Messrs. Houston, Cass, it, and handed it to the clerk of the South part. The proposition to give lands to actual | Capt. Baker asked the clerk for the of the sum-claiming the balance for salvage.

> FATE OF MRS. WHITE AMONG THE INDIANS. -Advices have been received from Santa Fe to the 28th of November, announcing that a few days provious Major Green and party started in pursuit of a band of Indians, who, it will be remembered, had made Mr. and Mrs. White and child, together with eight others, prisoners—all of whom were afterwards killed, with the exception of Mrs. White and child, who were still held as prisoners by the Indians. As soon as the Major and his comrades came in sight of the Indians' camp, and were discovered by them, the latter became much alarmed, and, after having shot Mrs. White, precipitately fled, leaving their camp equipage and two Indian children behind. The body of the lady was then taken possession of, but no trace of her child was to be found.

REWARD OF HUMANITY.—The whole sum collected as a testimony of the appreciation, by the citizens of New-York, of the noble conduct of Capt. Cook and his crew, in saving the passengers of the Caleb Grimshaw, was \$8,000. It was appropriated as fol-

To Captain Cook To the First Mate To the Second Mate

This is well: and we doubt not every Mr. Cass's Austrian Resolutions were donor to the fund will remember his sub. taken up. Messrs. Hunter and Smith opposed | scription with far more satisfaction than if it had been given to furnish some glittering bauble as a reward for the destruction instead of the saving of human life.

SUMMARY.

On the 28th of March next, there is to be a public sale of lands, 3000 acres, belonging Ohio. In the village there are two Grammar Schools, a College and Theological Seminary, and an Episcopal church, having each the most remote of which are within one mile and a quarter of the old college and church. More than 1000 acres are under improvement.

Jesse M. Eyre, of Chester Borough, Pa., in digging a well on the west side of Chessavs: As we announced some days ago that | ter Creek, near the site of the house of Rob-Company would, the Erie Railroad has ade ert Wade, visited by William Penn on his best estimates place the former at 50 and vertised for proposals to finish the road from | first landing, in 1682, came directly on the ed resident. About six inches below the Thus sixteen months will see this important ed, and, on clearing it out, the well bucket was found at the bottom. It had been clos-

The Pittsburg Chronicle contains an account of a meeting of the Members and Pewholders of the 5th Presbyterian Congre-January, for the purpose of discussing the disgraceful in the extreme. The reunion was finally carried by a large vote.

It is estimated that Cincinnati will show a population of 125,000 and St. Louis one of much of the travel which now goes to Pitts- 70,000 by the census of 1850. But for the ravages of the Cholera last Summer, each would have been considerably higher. The A SAD DEATH.—We have previously suburbs of either city, which practically form a part of it, are not included in the dall.

> As many as fifty removals were made at the N. Y. Custom-House, on the 26th ult., to take effect on the first of February. The places vacated include every variety of office, while the persons have been selected from both parties. The object of this is to reduce the expense of collection, in accordance with the act of Congress of last spring.

There is to be, in the second week in March, a grand convention in London of delegates from all the Wesleyan circuits, which have protested against the course of the Conference. The President of the Conference has issued a manifesto, a copy of which has been sent to every preacher for his signature | Edon P. Burdick. in support of the doings of Conference.

Dr. Daubeny, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, has announced that a steamer is to start from Leith about two months before the next meeting of the British Association, KENTUCKY AND THE UNION.—In the Ken- with a scientific expedition to explore the getucky Legislature, on the 15th January, the ology of Iceland, and return in time to comfollowing resolution was unanimously ad- municate the result to the Congress at Edin-

The Pittsburg Gazette gives the following

Professor Webster will probably be ar-

There was a fire at New Bedford, Mass., There was a fire at New Bedford, but he proposition which they continued be a several on the 28th ult., by which one life was lost, and life are so heavy, that the friends of Medical Reform, the the taxes of that State are so heavy, that the is located in Watson, N. Y., one many of the collectors have given up their several on the collectors have given up their several on the 28th ult., by which one life was lost, and Mr. J. Pickett, Editor of the money being duly mailed is always satisticate of the money being duly mailed is always satisticate of the money being duly mailed is always satisticate of the money being duly mailed is always satisticate of the money being duly mailed is always satisticate of the money being duly mailed is always satisticate.

There was a fire at New Bedford, Mass., and Mr. J. Pickett, Editor of the friends of Medical Reform, the taxes of that State are so heavy, that the is located in Watson, N. Y., one mile east from the time of the taxes of the ta

्रा तर्प प्रमाण है सुर्वाहरू और छल्डी प्रमान्त्र र

The amount of premiums received by the

There was a riot at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on the 28th of January, growing out of a quarrel between the Irish and the blacks fed by the free sale of intoxicating liquors It was quelled by the arrest of about seventy of the persons engaged in it.

The oldest man in France, M. Jeane Baptise Robillard, died on the 1st of October at Fontenay, near Paris, at the age of 113 years, 4 months, and 2 days. He was born in June, 1736. Robillard retained the use of all his faculties to the last moment.

The Journal of Commerce says that the Ta bernacle recently occupied by the Plymouth Congregation at Brooklyn, has been sold to gentleman from California, and will immediately be shipped for San Francisco. Mr. Thurston, the Oregon delegate in Con-

and an ox team, for Oregon, driving the team At a recent election in Michigan, the peo-

ple decided in favor of a Convention to revise the Consitution, by a vote of 33,193 to 2.095; and in favor of the election of all State Officers, District Attorneys, &c., by a vote of 38,117 to 728. The Lowell Telegraph says that the Low-

ell Brass Band have ordered a gold bugle to be manufactured for their leader, Mr. Hall. The instrument is to be made by Mr. Wright, of New York, and is to cost about one thousand dollars.

At the late printer's festival, Dr. Francis referred to the fact that most of Franklin's experiments with electricity were made in New York, in the cupola of the Old Dutch Church, now the Post-office.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in his new work on the London Prisons, says that the Millbank is the largest prison in England, having so many cells that the corridors to them are upwards of three miles in length.

A gang of counterfeiters have recently been discovered in Pittsburg. They seem to have been extensive manufacturers and dealers in counterfeit notes on sundry banks. Four of them have been arrested.

Life.—New York was the scene of an awful No. 9—The Foorth Commandment—False Ex catastrophe on Second-day morning last. The boiler in the large machine-shop of A. B. Taylor & Co., No. 3 Hague-st., exploded to Kenyon College, situated in the village of at about half past seven o'clock, the force Gambier, five miles from Mount Vernon, passing upward and outward toward the street, and completely demolishing the building. There were on the premises at the

commodious and appropriate buildings. The time over one hundred persons, of whom it lands are divided into lots of convenient size, is supposed that not more than one quarter escaped without serious injury. Throughout the day, every effort was made to remove the rubbish so as to reach the wounded and dead. Up to the time of writing, (Thirdday morning,) it is not possible to state precisely the number injured and killed. The the latter is not known. Some days must elapse before the whole truth will be known

In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 26th, after a con William Whitford, aged 68 years. We believe that brother Whitford was a good man-one that feared and PROF. NORTON, of Yale College, New Haven, God, and eschewed evil. He had been a member of are preparing for the Press, a Book to be entitled, the church of Christ about 28 years. His first member gation in Pittsburg, held on the 24th of Brookfield, where he was called and ordained to the office of deacon. For a few years past, his membership has been in the second Church in the same town, where his official services were duly appreciated. In his illdivision of the Church, and which, according | ness, he exhibited much patience under his sufferings. to the reported proceedings, was riotous and His mind was tranquil to his heavenly Father's will, and his hope in and reliance on Christ were unshaken to the worthy sons, and a large circle of connections to lament

Wm. P. Langworthy, Wm. C. Kenyon, H. W. Stillman, H. W. Sargent, W. B. Masson, Wm. M. Fahnestock, Asa Greenman, W. B. Gillett, C. H. Maxson, F.

RECEIPTS.

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following Samuel Merritt, Westerly, R. I. \$2 00 to vol. 6 No. 59 . C. Chanman. Elias Saunders. Albert Utter, New London, Ct. J. A. Randall, Voluntown, Ct. A.F.Randolph.Jr., N.Market, N.J. Iartin Dunn . R. Titsworth 2 00 Zacheus R. Maxson

Receipts for Missionary Society.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder:-From Joshua B. Maxson, Stephentown, " Friends at Greenmanville, to constitute Jeremiah W. Brown a life member. " 3d Church and society of Brookfield,

" Abel G. Burdick, Verona,

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted respecting the residence of the widow NANCY CRANDALL, formerly Nancy West. She had a sister Mary, who was the wife of Col. Zebulon a number, or \$4 in advance for the eighteen numbers. Scrivens, of Grafton, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. If now The First Number will be issued in the month of Fire and Loss of Life.—A disastrous fire Judicial Court, but his trial will not take

Professor Webster will probably be arriving, she must be about ninety years of age. Any information of her residence, if living, she must be about ninety years of age. Any information of her residence, if living, and, if dead, that year. The first volume, written by Mr. Stephens, in of her heirs, communicated to Mr. Tiba Hewitt, (adalready published in Edinburgh, and the Americans. sertion that the Slave trade should be abolary, by which a drug-store and two printing
Resolved, That our Senators in Congress

No. Downs Objected specially to the discount of the less trade should be abolary, by which a drug-store and two printing should be considered the discount of the estate of widow Mary Scrivens, edition will be printed from the stereotype plates impossible for that purpose.

So to arrange the business of the Court as ceived. [32w31] By request. W. B. Maxson. Booksellers and Dealers in Periodicals will be furnish.

Sabbath Convention

With Divine Permission, a Convention will be held in Peterboro, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th days of February next, for the purpose of con the 23d, near Napoleon, at the mouth of the were \$960,246. The return premiums and sidering what are the import and obligations of the Sab bath, and what is the proper day and the manner of its observance The Convention will meet at 11 o'clock A. M. It is expected that it will be attended by persons of other States as well as this.

ELI S. BAILEY, Brookfield. WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Leonardsville. CHRISTOPHER CHESTER, Verona. JOSHUA CLARKE, Newport, N. Y. NATHAN V. HULL, Alfred. JAMES H. COCHRAN, Berlin GERRIT SMITH, Peterboro THOMAS B. STILLMAN, New York. J. W. MORTON, New York. LUCIUS CRANDALL, Plainfield, N. J. W. M. FAHNESTOCK, Bordentown, N. J.

Mail Line between Boston and New York.

EGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN BOSTON

AND NEW YORK via Stonington and Provibaggage! The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Fragress, was in 1844 a citizen of the State of zee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence Maine, and moved thence to Iowa; the next and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York year he started, with his wife, two children daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. These himself two thousand miles to the Columbia steamers were built expressly for the route, and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of 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 morning 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 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. No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab-No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week. the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7-Thirty six Plain Questions, presenting the main

points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Salbatarian; Counter-TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AND GREAT LOSS OF No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue.

> 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. A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First

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

printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington.

Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168

late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corresponding Sec etary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No 9

Scientific and Practical Agriculture. ENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S. E., of Edinburgh

Spruce-st., New York.

It will embrace every subject of importance connectby Experiment, will be treated in its relation to every senting the seasons, beginning with Winter and ending with Autumn. The following are among the subjects to be treated of in the first and second seasons, including

equiring a thorough knowledge of Practical Husbandry unshandry, and on the Means of overcoming them; the tions of Education best suited to Agricultural science; the evils attending the neglect of landowners and others to learn Practical Agriculture; on observing the details The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing and recording the facts of farming by the Agricultural

PRACTICE—WINTER.—On the treatment of farmnorses in Winter; the treatment of the farmer's saddle he treatment of fowls; the rationale of the feeding of animals: on the accommodation of the grain crops in the steading; threshing and winnowing of grain; on the orming of dunghills and composts in Winter; on the construction of liquid-manure tanks and carts; sea-weed is manure; on gaulting or claying the soil. L PRACTICE—Spring.—Summary of the field opera-

ions, and of the weather in Spring; on the advantages of having field-work always in a state of forwardness; on the calving of cows; the milking of cows; the reardrilling up the land; on the sowing of beans, and peas, and tares. On the transplanting of turnip bulbs for producing seed. On the rolling of land. On the sowing of oats, lucerne, and sainfoin. On the lambing of ewes. On cross-ploughing land, and ribbing land for the seedfurrow. 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 operations not included in the ordinary routine of farming such as "Judging of Land," Stocking of a Farm, Improvement of the Soil," &c., &c. The contributions by Prof. Norton will add greatly to

the value of the book, by adapting it to the Soil, Climate, Growth, &c., of our own Country; and the 1 00 united labors of two such distinguished men will make this work one of the most complete and valuable to 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

Grafton, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., will be thankfully received. [32w3] By request, W. B. Maxson. Booksellers and Dealers in Periodicals will be furnished on liberal terms. Postmasters and others remitting the money for three

of respect to the spirit of patriotism and conciliation in which, he knew, the resolution had been conceived: but he would not Champion was smothered to death and the taxes of that State are so heavy that

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, Canada No. 79 Fulton-st., Entrace 45 Gold-st.

sher jearanga dan ti Trezened Philadelphia, Sai

CALIFORNIA FROM THE BRIGHT SIDE.

A friend who thinks our California selections have given rather too much prominence to the dark features of the picture. sends us a paper containing the following extracts from a letter by H. C. Lynch formerly of St. Louis, dated Lynchburg Diggings, California, Oct. 18, 1849:-

My fondest expectations are realized. . . I must describe our diggings to you. Our log cabin is situated on a beautiful knoll at the junction of two ravines; indeed, the one in front of us is sufficiently wide to be called a valley. The mountains are very high on all sides, and the sun is generally an hour high before we see it. The diggings are in the rayines, and the gold is found in the bed or channels of the water which passes down them in the wet season—from December until March—when we cannot work in them. However, to avoid being idle, many of the miners are now engaged in throwing up dirt-that is, they scrape all the dirt out of the channel and crevices in the rocks, (nearly always slate and quartz, sometimes blue granite,) and when the water comes, they wash it at their convenience. In collecting the dirt, they are sure to pick up enough to pay their current expenses. Some men living up the ravine, have taken up four and five ounces each, besides what the dirt contained. It must be understood, however, that it requires labor to do it. Large rocks must be removed and a great deal of gravel and sand before you reach the earth which contains the gold. You are certain of one thing that makes the and requires only to be picked up. The gold is mostly found in crevices in the rocks, commonly called pockets. There are hundreds of ravines near us, in all of which you our spring, Dr. Silvers and myself took out forty dollars in two days.

From Chapman and his party, four in all, using the rocker, are camped near us, and have averaged more than a hundred dollars a day ever since they have been here—two weeks. Some spots are much richer than others. About eight miles from this, it is a common thing for men to get two and three ounces a day, but they must dig eight or ten feet for it, and run some risk of not getting paid for their labor. Those diggings are nearly exhausted: thousands are collected there, and many are not making their ex-There is plenty of room for them, if they choose to scatter, for the mines extend over a distance of a thousand miles in length, and between forty and fifty in width. Such are the dry diggings. The wet, or river diggings, come next. Some of them are very rich; the gold is found in the channel of the river, bars and banks. It is taken from the channel by daming the river and changing its course. New discoveries of mines are being made every day, and hundreds are traveling from one point of the country to another. A great many of these are disappointed, and are too desirous to become suddenly rich, without hard work; they follow every rumor of large discoveries. Those who are contented enough to remain in one place realize the most, for in almost any place they can make half on ounce a day, with the chances of half a dozen. The ter, one of the Committee appointed to indifficulty of collecting the gold is a fortunate vestigate the matter, has written a letter circumstance, both for the people and the which gives an explanation of the mystericountry; it prevents its extravagant expenditure. There are some exceptions, enough to make an abundant harvest for the black- ity of the answers to various questions, he leg gentry; they flourish like the green bay says:trea; when they break a customer, he goes to the mines, and in a few days returns with a recruited purse. While in Sacramento 1 saw some tall betting. I expect to hear of their checking the business there, as a city charter has just been adopted by the citizens after two trials. You would be surprised to hear of the few crimes of any kind that are committed here; even a fight is a rare occurrence; as for stealing, it is out of fashion in this country. It is an every-day thing for miners to leave their tents, gold and fixings, for a day or two, without missing anything on their return. I have yet to have the first man pointed out to me as a thief. There is no doubt of there being hundreds in the country, but they have either reformed or are afraid to exercise their skill here. The Lynch code no doubt has its influence—even the gambler plays an honest game. How long such a state of things will last, I cannot imagine. It is either an extraordinary circumstance, dr demonstrates that in other places people are governed too much. I have yet to hear of the first murder.

COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The papers are teeming with accounts of discoveries of mines of this valuable article, barely escaped with whole skins; yet as the hists, and millions of other idolaters of vain all parts of the country—on the shores of the Mississippi, in the State of Alabama, in plenty of things, looking somewhat like in Rhode Island. The Bristol Phœnix, (R. to follow them to their secluded house, on 26,000,000 eat flesh abundantly; about 10,-I.) announces the opening of a vein of an- Troup-street, where to this day they keep 000,000 sparingly; 24,000,000 occasionally; thracite in that town, by the sinking of a up nightly knockings, to the no small wonwell, at the depth of fourteen feet below the der of a deluded set, and to the great gratisurface. There can be no doubt that Rhode fication, I apprehend, of another set, who Island contains within its limits extensive are somewhat notorious on account of the fields of coal, that will become of the high- remarkable development of that portion of est importance in the furtherance and sup- the cranium lying immediately under the port of her manufacturing interests; and occipital bone. coal of a quality equal to any found in the

afterwards by the proprietaries.

This amount, added to the amount withintent of 1768 the latter became possessed of the coal land of really the whole area of the rea reached Philadelphia, and it was more than country under heaven!

ten years later before it came to be used to any considerable extent in New England, where hundreds of thousands of tons are now used annually. The coal regions of America are, from the explorations which have thus far been made, supposed to be divided into three principal masses; the great central tract, extending from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to the west of Pennsylvania, and being apparently resumed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the second tract strikes northwestward from Kentucky, crosses the Ohio, and stretches through Illinois to the Mississippi River; a third region, smaller than the others, lies between the three great lakes-Erie, Huron, and Michigan. Competent geologists affirm, that from a comparison of the coal strata of contiguous basins, these are no more than detached

parts of a once continuous deposit. The extent of this enormous coal field is in length from N.E. to S.W. more than 720 miles, and its greatest breadth about 180 miles; its area, upon a moderate calculation, amounts to 63,000 square miles! In addition to these there are several detached troughs of anthracite in Eastern Pennsylvania, which form some of the most remarkaan area of about 200 square miles. The strata which constitute this vast deposit, comprehend nearly all the known varieties of coal, from the dryest and most compact anthracite to the most fusible and combustible cannel coal. One of the most remarkable features of these coal seams is their prodigious bulk. The great bed of Pittsburg. extending nearly the entire length of the Monongahela River, has been traced through a great elliptic area of nearly 225 miles in its longest diameter, and a maximum breadth of about 100 miles—the superficial extent work seem light—the gold is there ready, the bed diminishing gradually from 12 or 14 being 14,000 square miles—the thickness of feet to 2 feet. In 1847, the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania furnished 3,000,000 tons, and 11,439 vessels cleared from Philadelphia in that year loaded with the article. can find more or less gold. In cleaning out The produce of 1848 and 1849 is of course

States is 133,132 square miles, or 1-17th part there; with all its brutal incidents, and its engraved bill, and decamped. The girl put of the whole known. The bituminous coal horrible issues—the rending of families, the it by without examining it, nor did she think area of British America is 18,000 square blight of affection, the destruction of hope. miles, or 1-45th part. Great Britain, 8,139 And until these cease, from the city and square miles. Spain, 2,408 square miles, or from the State, its progress cannot be rapid, 1-118th part, and Belgium 518 square miles, pure. Nothing we saw in Richmond tended or 1-122d part. The area of the Pennsyl- to relieve the slave system of its terrible asvania anthracite coal formations, is put down | pect. In individual cases there is kindness at 437 square miles; and that of Great toward the blacks, a sense of obligation, and Britain and Ireland, anthracite and culm, a feeling of attachment. There are those 3,720 square miles. The anthracite coal of who educate their servants in the Scrip-Great Britain and Ireland, however, is not tures; and who would rather beg than sell near so valuable an article of fuel as the them; who revolt with shame and disgust anthracite coal of Pennsylvania, nor does from the slave traffic. But, as a whole, and form some idea of the vast quantity of fuel | colored. It eats like a cancer into social which the coal fields of the United States culture; into Christian enterprise and charare capable of furnishing in coming time. acter: into even outward prosperity. I They are inexhaustible, and their value is looks out through all the refinement, the culbeyond computation. The California gold ture and the Christianity of the Capital, as mines sink into insignificance when compar- the grinning head on a Corinthian column Express.

THAT KNOCKING IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Much has been said of late about the mysterious knockings heard in western New-York. Mr. W. A. Langworthy, of Rochesous noises. After setting forth the absurd-

touching those articles with the back of their great variety, and a few choice apple, pear, dresses. We tried other experiments of a plum, cherry, peach and quince trees. different nature, all of which fastened on | our minds conclusively the conviction, that kee trick;" so it is, and our object in pubthis mysterious rapping was so intimately lishing it is to have it repeated all over connected with the persons of these girls, Yankee land and everywhere else. If a that were they thoroughly examined the ghost would stand out in base relief. But | Maine, the same can be done in every State we were men, and as the girls were cornered and very much frightened, we let it go at this, and dismissed them from custody.

"In the evening I made my report to an audience of 1,500 citizens, in accordance with the above facts, and you may imagine it was the last of the ghost in public, as the next evening the meeting broke up in a 000,000 Christians, 50,000,000 Hindoos, Philadelphia row, and the ghostly knockers 20,000,000 Mahommedans, 10,000,000 Budfools are not all dead, these women found

SEAMSTRESS IMIGRATION.—Mr. Sidney chiefly water. The recent discovery that semi-bituminous | Herbert's proposal for a subscription to aid coal of the Dauphin Co. (Pa.) mines may be the ill-paid sempstresses of London and used for fuel in locomotives, gives an addi- neighborhood in emigrating to British colo- says the Journal of Commerce, have any ceded to England, and the latter power is tional interest to any information concerning nies, where the presence of virtuous women definite idea of the value of dry goods which now debating the feasibility of raising a of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it, the supply of coal which may be obtained is a need of civilization, has been responded annually pass through the New-York Cus- supply of cotton there. It is now produced entered a complaint in open Court against from mines in the United States, as well as to by many of the affluent. Upward of tom House into the hands of consumers. there by the natives for their own use, and the trespasser, who, he said, had not only the uses to which the various descriptions £16,000 have been subscribed for the pur- The fall trade is about over. The lofts of in the adjoining kingdom of Dahomey, the taken his hat, but had written his own name may be applied. Until the middle of the pose; and a committee of management has importers are comparatively empty. The culture of cotton from American seed was in it. last century, nearly the whole of the great been formed, embracing men of all parties, past year has been a prosperous one for attempted under the auspices of the late basin of the Mississippi, the valley of the with a view of providing that the funds ul- those engaged in the foreign trade. Few African traveler, John Duncan, in July last. Ohio, and the western slope of the Alleghany timately raised are properly employed in goods have been sacrificed. It appears British Chamber of the miles from London, is placed the organ once mountains—constituting the great central sending out those only whose characters that, during the year ending the first of De- British Chamber of Commerce. coal field of America—were partially occu- shall qualify them to be agents of improve- cember, the value of silk goods entered for pied by the Indians. This vast region was ment. The necessity of some remedy for consumption is \$13,648,966; of woolen, held to be of so little value, that its acquisi- the state of suffering entailed on multitudes \$9,634,325; of cotton, \$8,413,098; of flax, speaking of the coal-beds of England, says tion did not influence the arrangements of women by the present constitution of \$4,268,826; and of miscellaneous goods, "The exhaustion of our coal-beds would be made, at various times, by Wm. Penn, and English society, is seen in the fact, that \$3,362,219; making a total of \$39,316,434. the final and utter catastrophe of our greatafterwards by the proprietaries. By the while in the metropolis alone there are This amount, added to the amount with ness, and England would immediately sink

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the 29th of January, the President sent to the House of Representatives the Report of Mr. Patterson, Director of the Mint, Philadelphia, for 1849. It is dated or the 18th Jan., and informs Congress, that at the principal mint there were coined in 1849, \$8,913,266, comprising \$7,948,332 in gold. \$922,950 in silver, and \$41,984 in copper coins-total 9,519,513 pieces. The deposits for coinage amounted to \$10,473,724 in gold, and \$1,045,259 in silver.

At the New-Orleans branch, \$1,646,000 were coined, of which \$1,192,000 was silver. The deposits for coinage amounted to \$1,125,745 in gold, and \$1,321,029 in silver. Upward of \$1,200,000 were also coined at Charlotte and Dahlonega.

The deposits at the four mints during the year amounted to \$14,609,463, of which \$12,243,175 were in gold. The whole coinage of the Union amounted to \$11,164,696 Of gold dollars \$936,779 have been coined, but no double eagles.

During 1849, the deposits of California gold amounted, at the Philadelphia mint, to \$5,481,439 and at the New Orleans do. to \$666,080. During the present year (1850) ble coal tracts in the world. They occupy \$750,000 in this gold have been deposited at Philadelphia.

The deposits of 1849, to all the mints, were exceeded by those of 1847, when \$13,670,896 were deposited at Philadelphia. and \$6,253,288 at New-Orleans. The gold of 1847 was chiefly foreign coins left for re-

SLAVERY IN RICHMOND, VA.—Rev. Mr. Storrs, one of the editors of the New York Independent, closes an interesting letter to that journal, from Richmond, Va., in which the following allusion-preceded by complimentary references to the city-is made to slavery, which finds there a strong hold:-

But slavery is there; defended by the masters; endured by the colored people, be-The bituminous coal area of the United and the gallows. And the slave-trade is paper, having all the appearance of a neatly and then going to his work. He could have 1-52d part. France, 1,719 square miles, or or its prosperity permanent, or its morality a given area yield near so much as the latter. | a unity—the system works evil, continually. From the above statistics, our readers may It injures the white man as much as the through the acanthus leaves that inwreath it

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON ONE ACRE OF GROUND.—The editor of the Maine Cultivator published a few weeks ago his management of one acre of ground, from which we gather the following results: One-third of an acre in corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quanity is sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground he produced two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of dry beans. From a bed of "By placing the girls on a table, and put- bushels of onions; these he sold at \$1 per ing our hands on their feet, the knocking bushel, and the amount purchased his flour. stopped. By tying their dresses around Thus, from one-third of an acre, and an their ancles with cords it also ceased. I onion-bed, he obtained his breadstuffs. The may as well mention here, that on all oc- rest of the ground was appropriated to all casions, without one single exception, this sorts of vegetables, for summer and winter knocking was always under their feet, and use; potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbages, any statement that you may have seen, in- green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, compatible with this, is a base fabrication. squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of tables, which communicated a vibration to cow. Then he had also a flower garden,

> Some reader may call the above a "Yanfamily can be supported from one acre in and country in the Union.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—According to Mar. tin, in his account of the British Colonies. twenty-five written, and various unwritten languages, are spoken throughout this great empire of colonies. There are about 5.- iron, an eighth of an inch. The shape is rious descriptions, in the British foreign possessions. The whole population is estimated to each other, but in such a manner that New York, in Massachusetts, and now again human beings (though I blush to own them) at 130,000,000. Of these, not more than they can be easily taken apart for removal and 70,000,000 live principally on vegetables and fish. About 34,000,000 make wheat, oats and barley their principal graminivorous food; 16,000,000 potatoes, pulse, and other vegetables, and 80,000,000 rice. maize, millet, &c. About 10,000,000 drink wine frequently; 25,000,000 malt liquors; 35,000,000 distilled liquors; and 60,000.000

d year than for many years past.

A RARE CHANCE,—A young gentleman, whose real name is "for the present withheld," addresses us a note which awakens all our sympathies, indicating as it does the provoking and mortifying embarrassments when he is out of tin. He says: "I am 28 half in height, a figure and a face said to be the model of symmetry and beauty—a gentleman by birth and inheritance, (there was never a mechanic in my family,) educated in a European University, an accomplished incapable of earning a living. I should like to marry into a wealthy family, which, wanting the prestige of birth, would be elevated by an alliance with me. I could make myself generally useful in such a family, by teaching the younger members manners, and tiquarian friend, who has recently been accustoming the elder to the easy carriage searching the town records of Wrentham, and grace of well-bred people. There are Mass., ascertained that the Indian name of many wealthy families who have boxes at that town was Woollumonuppoag. In the in a crowd—and I should make them under- cunet, for the meaning of which the curious

We regard this as a rare chance. Sunday Dispatch.

say \$10, for present use; that he had a \$50 | gallantly made her escape. bill himself, but did not wish to change it, and requested her to let him have what her in a day or two, refund her the \$10, and take up his \$50 bilk. The girl, thinking all of doing so until Tuesday last, when she took it out and looked at it, and to her utter astonishment found that it read as follows:

\$50 Secured by the pledge of the whole stock of \$50 (State of Matrimony : BANK OF TRUE LOVE. FIFTY. I promise to pay, on acceptance, the sincere homago and never failing devotion of an affectionate heart.

Hams.-The Southern Cultivator notices some hams exhibited at the Georgia State Fair, which were one, two, three, and four vears old. The writer says, "The owner rehigh as possible; smoke it with cool smoke, which are the figures "1849." made by hickory wood; be sure to take it down before the skipper-fly makes his appearance, being generally in this climate the first of March; pack it away on a dry day in casks; 1st, a layer of hams in perfectly dry hickory ashes; 2d, a course of corn cobs, &c.; cover your cask snug and tight, and you may rest easy about your hams."

LAMARTINE IN TURKEY.—A French journal six rods square, he usually obtained sixty gives some particulars of the estate recently bestowed by the Sultan on M. de Lamartine. The domain lies in the immediate vicinity of Smyrna, and is nearly as large as the Isle of Wight, being about fifty-four miles in circumference. It has hitherto belonged only to the crown. The soil is described as wonderfully fertile, like most of the land in the neighborhood of Smyrna, as being well planted with oranges and olives, and as When there was knocking on the doors and beets and carrots for the winter food of a capable of every variety of cultivation. The chateau, built for the residence of an imthe hand, those girls were in every case, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, in perial officer, is commodious beyond the usual run of Turkish houses; and under the windows lies a fine lake of more than a mile across, which is described as well stocked person of his territorial gift.

> Iron Lighthouse.—A beacon lighthouse has been recently invented, which is said to possess several advantages over those of the usual construction. The tower is to be entirely of iron, if of castings, the thickness of the plates to be quarter inch, and if of boiler tower is divided into sections, each twelve feet high, which are firmly secured by screws The whole structure will make a handsome 27 to 29 inches; but some ladies do not perlighthouse, which will last, be secure from mit themselves to grow beyond 24, while again with great facility. Mechanics who debility are the consequences. have examined the model all agree that the invention must prove a successful one, and we hope soon to see it tested by the erection of such beacons.

Cotton in Africa.—A treaty has just been signed, by which the Danish settle-THE DRY Goods Business.—Few persons, ments on the African gold-coast have been

COAL IN ENGLAND.—The London Times, mily. and Rome to her policy and arms."

Variety.

The Scientific American is authorized to state, that one of our Gutta Percha manufactures stands ready to lay down, and guaranwhich an accomplished man experiences," ty its integrity for ten years, a line of perfectly insulated wires covered with Gutta years of age, five feet eleven inches and a Percha, across the ocean, for a sum not to exceed three millions of dollars, to be completed in twenty months from date of contract, under any forfeiture that may be required. This grand scheme will receive the attention of Congress at an early day. He musician, a thorough linguist—and utterly is ready to lay down a similar line on the underground plan, from the Mississippi to sident, assisted by other able instructors. In this De the Pacific, to be completed within three years from the date of contract.

The Woonsocket Patriot says that an anthe opera, who, under my direction, would year 1672, the inhabitants petitioned the they are. Such a family, after a few lessons same paper says that the Indian name of from me, would pass for well-bred people- Sneach's Pond, in that town, was Sneachestituent elements, and the various modes of testing for stand the opera, which now they do not." | are referred to the Woonsocket antiquarian, S. Chase Newman, Esq.

The Swansea (Eng.) Herald publishes the following: "Last week, a hare, pursued by A New Swindle.-A young German some greyhounds, after several turns, and named William Schlacter, was arrested in being hardly pressed, jumped on the back coinage; that of 1849 is mostly native gold New-York, recently, on a charge of con-an actual increase of the gold currency. structive larceny, growing out of the follow-astride. The affrighted animal, not being ing facts: Schlacter, on the 14th of January, accustomed to such a rider, bounded off at called on Adele Dumnesney, a young Ger- full speed, kicking and plunging, accomman girl, residing up town, with whom he panied by the dogs. This continued from was previously acquainted, and stated to her | four to five minutes, when, choosing a favorthat he wished to have a small sum of money, able situation, puss hopped off, and very

A traveler in Asia Minor, at a period of distressing drought, found a vase of water money she had, and that he would call on under a little shed by the road-side, for the refreshment of the weary traveler. A man in the neighborhood was in the habit was right, gave him \$7.50, all the money she of bringing the water from a considerable cause sustained and enforced by the bayonet had, upon which he handed her a piece of distance, and filling the vase every morning, had no motive to do this, but a kind regard for the comfort of weary travelers, for he was never there to receive their thanks, much less their money. This was an example of disinterested benevolence.

> In matters of great importance, and which must be done, there is no surer argument of a weak mind than irresolution. To be undetermined where the case is so plain, and the Parents from abroad should furnish their children with necessity so urgent; to be always intending very little pocket money, as many temptations may to lead a new life, but never to find time to thus be avoided. Those who wish may deposit money set about it; this is as if a man, should put off eating, and drinking, and sleeping, from one day and one night to another, till he is \$3 00 to \$5 00. Extras-For Drawing, \$1 00; Monostarved and destroyed.

fused to divulge his secret, but as we have State of Delaware to the Washington Monfortunately become possessed of it, we here ument, has been dressed by Messrs. Strogive it. Procure some good, clean hickory thers of Philadelphia. The block, which is ashes, have them perfectly dry; draw your of Brandywine Granite, quarried about 15 Chittenango for this place at 4 o'clock P. M. meat from the pickle on a dry day; sprinkle miles from Wilmington, is four feet square, the ashes over the meat pretty thick, being and weighs a ton. On the top is a handsome careful not to knock off more salt than what bust of Washington, and on the side the must fall off; then hang up your meat as word "Delaware," both above and below

It is estimated that \$42,000,000 of gold will be mined in California from June, 1849, to June, 1850. To offset this it is calculated that 100,000 persons will arrive there during the same time at a cost of \$500 each, or \$50,000,000 for the whole-so that the California speculation will be \$8,000,000

In an account of the recent expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, it is stated they were eighty days without seeing the sun, and had the thermometer fifty degrees below zero. They served out their rations of fifth proof brandy by chopping it up with a hatchet, it being frozen solid.

Parsnips appear to be nearly the only root good for swine in an uncooked state Turn a herd of swine into a field containing field beets, ruta bagas, carrots, and parsnips, and the question will very soon be settled &c., N. J. which they like best, and which consequently is best for them, the parsnips being wholly devoured before the others are touched.

In London there are 12,000 children regularly under training to crime, 30,000 thieves, with fish. The estate includes five villages. 6,000 receivers of stolen goods, 23,000 per-M. de Lamartine, it is said, goes to Asia sons picked up in a state of drunkenness, Minor in the spring, to take possession in 50,000 habitual gin-drinkers, and 150,000 of both sexes leading an abandoned life.

> Massachusetts has about three millions of dollars invested in school-houses. Mr. River and Old Colony Bailroad, a distance of 53 miles, Everett it was who said so quaintly. "If you to Boston only. Leave Pier No. 3 North River, near Everett it was who said so quaintly, " If you reduce the wages of the schoolmaster, you must raise those of the recrui'ing sergeant."

Those who can most easily dispense with society, are the most calculated to adorn it; octagonal, and the plates are securely they only are dependent on it who possess fastened by screws to projecting stiles. The no mental resources; for, though they bring nothing to the general mart, like beggars, they are too poor to stay at home.

According to the dimensions of the human frame, the female waist should measure from fire, and, if necessary, can be taken down, thousands are laced to 22, and some to less removed to any other point, and put up than 20 inches. Yellow faces and general Durhamville-John Parmalee,

> Some cute and observing writer has said, that the distinguishing characteristic of the French people was frivolity, amounting to Lincklaen—Daniel C. Burdick incincerity of the English positiveness. Lockport—Leman Andrus. insincerity; of the English, positiveness, amounting to dogmatism; and of the Americans, exaggeration, amounting to ludicrous- Portville—Albert B. Crandall.

A lawyer once wrote "rascal" in the

At a small but beautiful chapel in the parish of Whitechurch, Little Stanmore, ten belonging to Handel, and on which he performed, being organist to the Chandos fa-

In England, travel by railroad is much more safe than by stages; out of 28,000,000 persons traveling on their roads for six \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year months. only 96 were killed, and 5 only of will be charged when payment is delayed till the

upon Plymouth rock.

DeRuyter Institute.

The Academic Year of this Institution for 1849-507 will commence the last Wednesday in August, and continue forty-three consecutive weeks, ending the last Wednesday of June, including a recess of ten days for Christmas and New Year holidays. The Year will be divided into three Terms:

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

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

The Literary Department is as heretofore under the partment, especial attention is given to the lower Engish Branches. Students are also fitted in the Classics to enter the advanced classes in College. The Department of Natural Science is conducted by Professor GURDON EVANS. In this, Natural Philos

ophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chem

stry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest With it is connected the Department of Agricultura The Farmer's Course is thoroughly scientific; em bracing the study of the best authors, with daily recitspeedily learn to look as aristocratic and im- General Court to be incorporated, and to ations. During the Winter Term two hours each day portant as they try to persuade themselves have the name changed to Wrentham. The will be spent in the Analytical Laboratory, where stu dents will be instructed in the constitution of soils and ashes of plants, with a minute examination of their con-

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

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

The Mathematical Department is under the instruct 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.

Elocation, embracing Reading, Declamation, Gen eral Oratory, and Writing, receives the special atten tion of a competent teacher.

The Teacher's Department will, as formerly, be in operation during the Fall Term, and last half of the Winter Term. Particular attention to this is solicited from all who intend to teach district schools. The Female Department is under the care of Miss SUSANNA M. COON, a graduate of Troy Female Sem-

inary, a lady every way competent for this responsible No efforts will be spared to render the young ladies of this Seminary truly accomplished, as well in the so

cial relations of life, as in the substantial branches of learning and the higher refinements of education. Ample facilities are furnished for pursuing French, Italian, German. Drawing, Painting, Music on Piano, and Vocal Music.

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chromatic Painting, \$3 00; Oil Painting, \$5 00; Chemical Experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including Sta-The block of stone, contributed by the tionery. 50c.; Tuition on Piano, \$8 00; Use of Instrument, \$2 00; in Agricultural Chemistry, including Chemicals, Apparatus, fires, &c., (breakage extra,)

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

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TER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Thursday, November 1, 1849. The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White House (10 miles) is open for travel. and Easton to 25 miles. This line leaves New York by steamboat RED JACKET, Pier No. 1 North River, and by New Jersey Railroad, from the foot of Cortland-st., as per schedule below: Leave New York by N. J. R. R. from foot of Cortland-st. at 9 A. M. and 41 o'clock P. M. By steamboat, Pier No. 1 North River, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, will leave White House at 31 A. M. (freight) at 6 20m. A. M. and 1 40m. P. M. North Branch at 4 A. M. (freight) at 6 30m. A. M. and 1 50m. P. M; Somerville at 5 A. M. (freight) at 6 50m. A. M. and 2 5m. P. M.; Bound Brook at 54 A. M. (freight) at 7 A. M. and 21 P. M.; Plainfield at 5\frac{2}{4} A. M. (freight) at 7 25m. A. M. and 2 40m. P. M.; Westfield at 6\frac{1}{4} A. M. (freight) .7\frac{3}{4} A. M. and 3 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7 A. M. (freight) at 8\frac{1}{4} A. M. and 12\frac{3}{4}

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