

# The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

### "A REASON OF THE HOPE."

Most of our readers are aware, that Eld. George R. Wheeler and his wife, who came to this country from England some two years ago, have recently embraced the Sabbath of the Lord and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Shiloh, N. J. At the time of changing their views, they were members of the First-day Baptist Church in Salem, N. J. As the matter attracted some attention among their brethren, they thought it but just, when requesting letters of dismission from the church, to accompany that request with a distinct statement of the reasons for their change. This they did in the two following letters, which have been sent us for publication in the Recorder. We make room for them the more cheerfully, because we are informed that by a vote of the church to which they were written, or of the lords thereof, they were never read in public. Some people are very careful not to read or hear anything which is likely to disturb their sleepy consciences. We hope this is not the case with the members of the church in Salem, although we must confess ourselves not destitute of fears on that point. At any rate, we think it advisable to publish the letters, so that any who may wish it can have a chance to read them.

Letter to the Baptist Church, Salem, N. J.

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN:—After the most serious and deliberate consideration, I am compelled to come to the conclusion that it is my duty no longer to retain my membership with you. I have endured a most painful struggle in my mind for a long time, before I could come to this determination; but, to be honest and consistent, to it I must come. I wish you clearly and distinctly to understand, that the great reason for my taking this step is my change of views on the subject of the Sabbath. Allow me, dear brethren, to give you my sentiments on the Sabbath question before you pass sentence upon me.

I never questioned for a moment the soundness of the practice of keeping the first day of the week as the Sabbath of the Lord, until I came to this country. The circumstances in which I was placed introduced the subject to my notice. I thought a little about it at first, but determined on dismissing it from my mind, as I thought I would never change my views. Through family connections I was introduced to members of Seventh-day Baptist churches. It was natural enough for them to talk to me on a subject so interesting to themselves, and it was as natural for me to bring my arguments to meet theirs. By these means an impression was made on my mind that their sentiments were correct, which I could not quite erase, though I made the most determined effort to do it. Having many opportunities to examine their arguments at leisure, and some inducement, (as some of my children were living with families of that persuasion,) I deemed it right to think for myself, that I might know what was truth. "To the law and to the testimony" I went, and searched for scriptural arguments to meet theirs and outweigh them if possible. To my mortification, I could find no text which referred to the first day of the week as a Sabbath, much less the Sabbath. I found that the ancient law to "keep the Sabbath day holy," (which was the seventh day,) had never been changed. I found it to be a positive command of God from the creation, and he had no where said that another day should take its place. I found that in every text where the Sabbath was spoken of, it referred to the ancient day which God had sanctified and blessed. The ten commandments came under review, and not one of them was rejected by my Christian friends or the church to which I belonged, save the fourth. All these precepts are held as perfectly distinct from the ceremonial law, and nothing as abolished but the latter when the gospel day was introduced. My reliance upon the conduct of the Apostles in reference to the day, I found to be a failure, as it did not appear that they ever observed it under the idea of the Sabbath day.

These considerations were extremely unwellcome. I found myself beaten off from my standing, and no way of escape presented itself but to dismiss the subject, and resolve, whether or no, to take my old course in spite of the clearest evidence. My habits as a first-day Baptist were of long standing, and my opinions were deep-rooted, and as dear as my right hand or right eye; how could they be relinquished? I was ready to charge myself with instability, and with being swayed by the opinions of others. I thought of the difficulties lying in my way—of the censures which the Christian church would employ—my wife was not disposed to think much about these matters—difficulties in that case with my family appeared discouraging—nor was I free from anxiety respecting my business. With all these exercises of mind, I still went on, though but sluggishly, in my old track. Through this inward struggle, together with other things of an unpleasant kind, I could faintly have withdrawn from my fellow-Christians, and become isolated from any Christian community. At length I concluded that I must be honest and consistent with my own convictions, and do what God's word required, yielding myself up to the conquest of omnipotent truth. I now declare myself to you and to the world to be a Seventh-day Baptist. Henceforth you will not find me in my shop on the first day, and when I see you that shop work, please to be assured that I still feel desirous that grace may be with all

those who love our Lord Jesus Christ, and that they may be filled with the love of God. If it lies in my power to render them any service, I will do it to the best of my ability. The brethren and sisters I am acquainted with I highly esteem, and I do hope they will treat me as a Christian brother still, though I may differ from them on the subject which has induced me to withdraw from you. Having taken this decided course, I shall leave my case with you, to do with me as you please, only be as decided on the subject as I am.

I intend, at the first opportunity, to unite with the Shiloh church. If you do not think proper to give me a letter of commendation as to character, I should like the letter I gave you which I brought from the Baptist Church in England. From your Christian Brother,  
GEORGE ROSE WHEELER.

Another Letter to the Baptist Church, Salem, N. J. SALEM, February 11, 1846.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS:—Feeling it to be my duty to make known to you the important change which has taken place in my mind respecting the Sabbath, I will endeavor to do it in as plain and concise a way as possible.

When I left home, Dec. 2d, I went to see the grace of God which was manifest in my children. When I reached there, and saw the love, unity, and Christian consistency there was in these seventh-day Christians, I almost involuntarily exclaimed, "Behold how these Christians love one another." I could only say with Peter, (Acts 11: 17,) "Forasmuch as God gave them the like gift as he did unto us who believed on the Lord Jesus Christ, what was I that I could withstand God?" I dare not raise one finger to prevent my children joining that people, but was obliged to "hold my peace and glorify God." An impression was then made on my mind which I could not resist. No one attempted to argue with me on the subject of the Sabbath, nor did I wish to speak about it to any one. I did not want to think the seventh day was the Sabbath, because I thought it was not practicable to keep it at Salem. But I felt constrained to search the Scriptures for myself, though I felt determined no one should know that I thought anything about it. By the help of a concordance, I found and wrote down every passage that had the word *Sabbath* in it, both in the Old and New Testaments, and found that the word *Sabbath* really means rest—that it no where had any reference to the resurrection, nor is there any intimation that the day was to be changed after the resurrection. I then looked for every passage in which the first day was mentioned, and could not find it any where called the Sabbath. In Revelations 1: 10, where John speaks of the Lord's day, I found no mention made whether it was the first day or the seventh day, or whether he referred to any particular day of the week or not. As respects Acts 20: 7—"And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread"—I have frequently known some of our most interesting missionary meetings and ministers' meetings held in England, in my native town, on a Monday evening, and the ministers' meetings closed by partaking, together with the members of the churches, of the Lord's Supper. But I should be sorry for the next generation to say, that the Buckinghamshire Baptists in England kept their Sabbath on a Monday, because it was more convenient for the ministers to meet together on that evening. Again, at the 20th verse, Paul declares publicly, "that he had kept back nothing that was profitable unto them;" and at the 27th verse, he says, that he had "not shunned to declare to them ALL the counsel of God." I would ask, could he have used such language as this, if he knew the Sabbath was changed, and yet gave them no intimation of it? Did he ever do so in any thing else.

During my visit, I spent many hours, sometimes by day, sometimes by night, (which no one knew anything about,) meditating, weeping, praying, and reading the Scriptures, without note or comment, that I might search into these things for myself. Sometimes, I was in great distress, and could not conceal my feelings from observation; for I thought I plainly saw the Master's will, and then not to do it, I knew the Word of God said I must be beaten with many stripes. After some time, I began to talk to a brother on the subject, who treated me with great Christian kindness, without forcing upon me his opinions. At meeting in Plainfield and New Market, I often felt constrained to say, "Let me go with you, for I believe the God is with you." But still I felt greatly agitated and perplexed about home. To go home and forget all I had seen and felt, was impossible. To go home to my husband to declare myself a Sabbatarian would, I feared, throw his house into con-

fusion, and distress him, which was a hard thing for me to do. How then was it possible for me to keep the commandments of the Lord? This led me to search the Scriptures diligently, to see if there was such a case as for God to command his children to do what it was impossible for them to perform. Never did I feel the Word of God so precious to me as now. It was my delight indeed. The 77th Psalm seemed just adapted to meet my case. There Asaph made diligent search to see if he could find such a case as for God to cast off his people. He thought on God and was troubled, and so did I; for I often said, "Is it possible?—is that the character of God, that he should so clearly show me his will, and then put such hindrances in my way that I cannot perform it? I dare not entertain such hard thoughts of God. Asaph could not find such a case; for, at the 10th verse, he says, "This is my infirmity (or my weakness,) that I should think thus of God; I will remember what he has done." Then he called to mind what great things God had done for his people, and seemed to take encouragement, though his way was in the sea, and his footsteps he could not trace. Neither could I trace his footsteps; but I dared not say they were wrong.

"Israel, his people and his sheep,  
Must follow where he calls;  
He bids them venture through the deep,  
But makes the waves their walls.  
Strange was their journey through the sea;  
Thy footsteps, Lord, unknown;  
Terrors attend the wondrous way,  
That brings the blessing down."

I trembled to make my decision known to my husband. After much serious consideration, fervent prayer, and pleasant conversation with dear Christian friends, I ventured to write to him, and soon received an answer, to my great surprise and joy, that he also was decided to keep the Sabbath of the Lord. His mind had been much more exercised on this subject than I had had any idea of. I felt from that moment that I must say with David, "I have sworn (or vowed) and I will perform it, that I will keep thy commandments." I dare not go back, for his Word had been "a lamp to my feet and a light to my path."

I could say many more things, but fear I have been too long already. But this I will say, if any of the brethren or sisters in the church are not satisfied with my statement, and wish to hear more, or think me in an error, I am ready to meet them at any time, for I am not ashamed or afraid to own my sentiments or converse with any one on the subject.

Yours in Christian bonds,  
HANNAH WHEELER.

### THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

When Jesus in the tomb was laid,  
'Twas Israel's solemn paschal evening,  
Before that high day Jehovah made,  
Which saw them Egypt's bondage leaving.  
There in the solid rocky walls  
Of Hades' cold and silent chambers,  
Wrapt in Jewish funeral palls,  
Three nights and three days he slumbers.  
Before the sealed, the stony door,  
Priests and Pharisees their guard have set,  
The third day's safety to ensure,  
And thus his prophecy defeat.  
But e'er the fourth day's morning breaks,  
While darkness yet Mount Zion shrouds,  
Jesus the God his body takes,  
Despite that seal and those soldier guards.  
The weekly Sabbath's sun was set,  
Its twilight faded quite away,  
And darkness thick as Egypt's night,  
On all the Mount of Zion lay;  
'Twas then, while solemn stillness reigned,  
Nor guard to guard, watch to watch, replied,  
The rising Christ his might resumed,  
And all the powers of darkness foil'd.  
Ere leaving his sepulchral bed,  
The winding shroud, the linen clothes,  
And napkin from his turbaned head,  
In his own new-made folds repose.  
Lo, up he stands—death yields his prey;  
Earth quakes at his almighty power;  
Angels who waited on his way,  
Instantly roll back that stony door.  
Long ere day's first reflected beam  
Broke o'er Olive's garden mountain,  
Women their balmy spices bring,  
And learn their Lord's alive again.  
Daniel's prophetic mid-day week,  
Is with Jonah's three days sign fulfilled,  
In Him of whom the prophets speak,  
Who will God's living temple build.  
SHILOH, N. J., 7th mo., 1846. S. D.

NOBLE CONCLUSION.—A little Roman Catholic girl in Ireland had committed to memory fifty chapters. It pleased God to bring her to the bed of death. Her comfort in that hour was the reading of the Scriptures, but her parents, being Roman Catholic, wished her to confess to the priest, and receive anointing from him. The priest refused to give the absolution, unless she would surrender the Bible. Her parents interfered; and the mother, thinking her child was lost to eternity, unless she complied with the priest's wishes, entreated compliance, but in vain, and the child still refused. At last, the poor, ignorant mother stripped down the bed-clothes, and took from her the Bible, which she had held on her little breast. The child, on finding her Bible gone, simply exclaimed, "Well, I thank God, he cannot take away the fifty chapters I have got by heart!"

### AFFLICTION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

With silence only as their benediction,  
God's angels come,  
Where in the shadow of a great affliction,  
The soul is dumb!  
God calls our loved ones—but we lose not wholly  
What he hath given;  
They live on earth, in thought and deed, as truly,  
As in His Heaven.

### SUPERSTITION OVERTHROWN BY EDUCATION.

The following paragraph occurs in the report of the Assam Missions for 1845. It shows the important bearing of education and science upon the overthrow of heathen superstitions:—

"Another consideration that shows the importance of schools where science shall be correctly taught, is the firm and universal belief of the Hindus in their whole scriptures as the word of God, one part equally with another, so that when their geographical and astronomical systems are proved to be false, and the work of man, then their shasters, as a whole, inevitably fall to the ground. For instance, the Assamese, Brahmans as well others, think it impossible to measure the distance of an inaccessible object. By a slight knowledge of the principles of geometry, the scholar learns that this can be accurately ascertained, and is prepared to credit the calculations, made by astronomers of the distances of the heavenly bodies. He learns also that the earth is, by actual measurement, less than 8000 miles in diameter, instead of 4,000,000,000, as stated in the shasters; that there is, consequently, no room under the earth for the eight elephants, which are said to support it, each of whose heads is 8000 miles in thickness; that the whole surface of the earth has been examined without finding the Rum Ocean, the Sugar Ocean, the Milk Ocean, the Butter Ocean, and the seven intervening continents, &c.; and that there is no central Mount Meru, 80,000 miles in diameter, and no place for it to stand upon; that the moon is not 1,600,000 miles distant; that the eclipses of the sun and moon are caused by the intervention of the moon and earth, instead of a demon who attempts to devour them; that Ceylon is not a lump of solid gold, one of the summits of Meru that fell into the sea, but is like any other island; that its former king, Bibhikhon, died long ago, and that Ceylon is governed by the English; whereas the shasters say that Bibhikhon should live to the end of the world, and that his country should never be conquered. They learn that the Brahmaputra, Dihing, and Irawadi, are not branches of one and the same stream; that the Ganges rises in the Himalaya mountains, instead of flowing from heaven down the side of Meru, beyond the Himalayas; that the milky way is discovered by the telescope to be composed of small stars instead of being a branch of the Ganges; that the rainbow is caused by the sun's rays falling on the drops of water, whereas the shasters say it is Indra's bow, and made of gold. They learn that the lightning and thunder are connected as the flash of a cannon and the report of it, while, according to the shasters, the thunder only proceeds from the clouds, while the lightning is caused by the darts of Indra, shot against the demons that attempt to drink the rain, which strike fire as they fall upon the rocky mountains that sustain the heavens. From the errors of the shasters on these and many other similar points, the people will readily see that they are only the work of man. These remarks are sufficient to illustrate the important bearing of education and science upon the overthrow of the heathen superstitions around us."

### THE WEEPING MOTHER.

Among the thousand griefs, that flesh is heir to, there is scarcely one so touching and tender, and which so readily awakens sympathy in the hearts of others, as the grief of a fond mother weeping at the grave of her children. She is their mother. She loves them. She has endured the keenest pangs on their behalf. She has nurtured them with untiring and sleepless vigilance. Her heart-strings were entwined around them, and her life was wrapped up in them. But she is bereaved, and her heart is desolate and sad. In circumstances like this it is, that the consoling influence of Christianity is seen and felt in its heavenly power to soothe and cheer the torn and bleeding heart. We saw a mother bending over the grave of departed innocence. The tear drops chased each other down her cheeks, as with a trembling hand she gathered the sweet flowers which affection had caused to be planted there. Beneath that luxuriant rose-tree, was buried all a mother's fondest hopes and expectations. There reposes in unbroken slumber, her first born, her only son. "The last sweet relic of the loved, the dead." When first his eyes opened on this world of sin and sorrow, he was an orphan. Five days only had elapsed since his father's remains were consigned to the tomb. For two years was this little cherub the only consolation of his widowed mother; and when God sent to them another earthly protector, the little A— was a sweet bond of union between them. But he, so beautiful, so beloved, was now sleeping in the tomb, and his bereaved parents were bedewing it with their tears.

In the same grave was now sleeping his lovely, his only sister, the sweet pledge of a second love. Only three months intervened between their deaths, and their parents were left desolate. But did they mourn as those without hope? Ah, no! they bent beneath the blow, as became Christians; humble, subdued, but not cast down; sorrowful, yet rejoicing. They loved to linger around the spot, which the ashes of their little ones had hallowed; and hold sweet converse with their glorified spirits. Now they had come to mingle their tears, and gaze upon spring's earliest flowers, as they bloomed in sweet luxuriance over their mouldering dust. I saw the bereaved mother, as she gazed upon

that "little grassy mound," with an intensity that seemed to penetrate the very confines of the tomb. In that one look was depicted all a mother's soul. As she raised her streaming eyes from the envious earth that concealed their mortal bodies, and fixed them on the blue heavens above, there was in her countenance such an expression of unearthly joy and heavenly hope, that no one could mistake its meaning. It was a sweet vision of faith, looking forward to a blissful re-union in a brighter and better world. She was holding in her hand a beautiful emblem of the little sleepers, from whose graves she had gathered it—a beautiful rose just bursting into bloom and unfolding its beauties to the admiring gaze, and a sweet bud, whose fragrance was yet enshrined in its folded leaves. Both were beautiful, both emblematical, and both were precious to a mother's heart.

It was her last visit to that sacred spot. Years have passed away, and new duties have called us to other scenes. But though she no longer sheds the tear of affection over their graves, yet memory loves to linger there, and the impression of that last visit is as fresh on the tablet of her heart, as are the occurrences of yesterday.

### GEMS FROM BISHOP HORNE.

Two learned physicians, and a plain, honest countryman, happening to meet at an inn, sat down to dinner together. A dispute presently arose between the two doctors, on the nature of ailment, which proceeded to such a height, and was carried on with so much fury, that it spoiled their meal, and they parted extremely indispensed. The countryman, in the mean time, who understood not the cause, though he heard the quarrel, fell heartily on his meat, gave God thanks, digested it well, returned in the strength of it to his honest labor, and at evening received his wages. Is there not sometimes as much difference between the polemical and practical Christian?

Sir Henry Wotton being asked if he thought a papist could be saved; "You may be saved," replied he, "without knowing that." An excellent answer to the questions of impertinent curiosity in religious matters.

Many persons spend so much time in criticizing and disputing about the Gospel, that they have none left for practising it. As if two such men should quarrel about the phraseology of their physician's prescription, and forget to take the medicine.

To stand in fear of the people's censure or common talk may argue a harmless and peaceable mind, but never a brave and truly heroic soul.

### THE GRAVE OF BYRON.

"Eight miles distant is Hucknall, or as it is more commonly and truly called, 'dirty Hucknall'; a collection of huts wretched in appearance; the people idle and ignorant; and the country around rough and uncultivated. A small church crowns the summit of a little hill with no trees or hedges to relieve the barrenness of the spot; making it altogether as uninviting to the eye, as desolate to the heart, as any misanthrope could desire. We were quickly followed to the church, the object of our visit, by a lad with the keys; and on entering, soon found that the interior corresponded with its outward seeming. It was rude, cheerless, and cold; and yet how many generations yet unborn will seek that church, will tread that aisle, and gaze upon the spot which contains the ashes of one who 'twined his hopes of being remembered in his line with his hand's language!' A small white Grecian tablet, inserted in the wall immediately over the sepulchre, told us: In the vault beneath, where many of his ancestors and his mother are buried, lies the remains of GEORGE GORDON NOEL BYRON, the author of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*. What stranger, uninforming of the fact, would have supposed that the remains of Byron were entombed in so obscure a sanctuary! I could not but feel how ever that it was well ordered in the fitness of things that they should repose there; that the place, church, vault and inscription were in good keeping with the character of him who boasted that he stood and should stand alone, remembered or forgot; and he might have added, with great propriety, 'should sleep alone.' The fierce sun may beat upon that house, and the cold winds of winter sigh through its casements; but after life's fitful fever he sleeps well; as calmly, as quietly, as undisturbed in his dark, and dreary chamber as the author of the 'Elegy' in his almost perennial daisy-blooming garden."

APPEARANCE OF SARDIS.—"As the gloom of evening came on," says Dr. Durbin, "and rendered still more impressive the solitude and desolation which reigned around me, I read the epistle which Jesus sent by his servant John to the 'Church at Sardis,' and felt the force of the words: 'Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead.' This is remarkably true both of the city and of the church. It was sad to think that of the few names even in Sardis, which had not defiled their garments, not even one was left. No where is the impression of total abandonment of profound and unbroken solitude—the stillness of death—so deeply made upon the mind of the wanderer, through the ruins of the ancient cities in Asia Minor, as at Sardis. An impression prevails among the Turks that the place is unwholesome: 'Every man,' say they, 'who builds a house in Sardis dies;' and, accordingly, they avoid it as a wretched Turkomans dwell about the ruins, in little black tents, and these are all the human inhabitants of the once splendid metropolis of Lydia."

How strange it is that we are constantly praising that past age which our fathers abused, and are constantly abusing the present age, which our children will praise.



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 20, 1846.

DEFENDING THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

The Christian Religion acknowledges but one Sacred Book. From this it is derived, and around this, as a central light, all its systems must revolve.

Nearly all whose opinions are worth much; both believers and unbelievers, acknowledge the great antiquity and high religious character of the Bible. But certain theorists have arisen in modern times, who suppose themselves to have discovered reasons for doubting its inspiration and exclusive authority.

We do not mean to deny, nor do we doubt, that the forms of piety and worship may exist where the inspiration of the Scriptures is denied. On the contrary, such denial is often accompanied by a multiplication of these forms.

CONVENTION FOR BIBLE MISSIONS.—At a Convention for Bible Missions held at Syracuse in February last, a committee was appointed to call a General Missionary Convention for the purpose of considering the scriptural methods and instrumentalities of missionary effort.

ROYALTY IN TURKEY.—The Sultan of Turkey seems to have commenced in earnest the work of reform. For the first time in the annals of his dynasty he has visited his Asiatic dominions, and after his return made a report of the results of his observations, and issued orders for their future better government.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK.—The population of the city of New York at the present time is not far from 385,000. According to the Directory, there are only 177 evangelical churches in the city.

ANTI-SABBATH LAWS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—Does not your private correspondent err in saying, that some of your correspondents "state that the law prohibits our keeping the Sabbath?"

DEDICATION OF THE ALFRED ACADEMY.

Yesterday was a deeply interesting and joyful day for the friends of Education in Alfred and its vicinity. Our new and commodious buildings were dedicated to Science and Religion. It being the commencement of the fall term, there was brought together a large concourse of youth from the surrounding country and immediate neighborhood, as well as parents, friends and citizens.

POPERY IN 1716.

In the early part of the last century, several Hungarian reformers, frightened by the fires of persecution, lost their courage and abjured their faith. When the mother church received them back to her embrace, she imposed upon them the following articles, which were published in 1716, and have been re-printed in the original by a German theologian.

ART. IV. We confess that every new thing which the Pope has instituted, whether they are or not in the Scriptures, all which he has ordained is true, divine, and beautiful.

ART. IX. We confess that every priest is much greater than Mary, even the mother of God; for the latter has given birth to the Lord Jesus Christ but once; but a Roman priest sacrifices and creates the Lord Jesus Christ not only when he wishes, but also in all manners as it pleases him; and after having created him he swallows him whole.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK.—The population of the city of New York at the present time is not far from 385,000. According to the Directory, there are only 177 evangelical churches in the city.

HARD TO SUIT.—The Alabama State Convention some time ago appointed a committee of three to examine all the catechisms prepared for the religious instruction of the colored people, and make a selection of the best.

"HONORABLE" WITH A WITNESS.—The so-called, but certainly mis-called, "Honorable Tradesmen's Association," in Hamburg, has decided, by a vote of 193 to 118, that Jews shall not be admitted among its members.

ROMANCE.—It is stated that the movement in Germany headed by Ronge has obtained a strong hold upon the people. Although but little more than one year has passed since the movement commenced, there are now 162 congregations and 150,000 avowed adherents in Germany.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.—A correspondent of the Morning Star says that in Paris Sunday continues as much as ever to be a day of amusement. The troops are reviewed in the morning before the royal residence; the galleries of the fine arts, closed to the public during the week, are open and crowded on Sundays.

BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—The Rev. Samuel Gobat, formerly a missionary among the Abyssinians, was consecrated Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland at Jerusalem, on Sunday, July 5th.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.—The editor of the Vermont Observer, after announcing that the title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. J. T. Peck, a Methodist preacher, at the late Commencement of Union College, discourses thus: "We remember, nearly a score of years since, of hearing Methodists say, that the reason why other denominations had Doctors of Divinity, was because their Divinity was sick."

HAND OF FELLOWSHIP WITHDRAWN.—A letter from the pastor of the church in Milton, W. T., says:—"In consequence of the disaffection of Bethuel C. Church towards this church and the denomination at large, he stated to us that he had made up his mind to unite with some other denomination, and therefore wished to be dismissed from the church; whereupon, after mature deliberation, and in consideration of difficulties which he had no hope could be satisfactorily adjusted, he was dismissed from the church and from fellowship."

SYRIA AND MOUNT LEBANON.—After having heard a great deal about the sanguinary conflicts between the different tribes and religious sects in the vicinity of Mount Lebanon, our readers will rejoice to read the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Pomeroy, who was in that field on the 26th of May last:—

"They have a very dense population—it is thought not less than 500,000 souls—and is altogether the most hopeful field in Syria. You will be interested to learn that the field is all open, and invites the labor of missionaries. The various wars and revolutions which here occurred within a few years, have all been preparing the way of the Lord.

CHEERING FROM CHINA.—Mrs. Gutzlaff, missionary in China, in a letter from which an extract is published in the Advocate of Moral Reform, says:—

"I have been nearly twenty years in Asia, and have never observed so much of the Divine power, and manifest influence of the Spirit of God, upon the hearts of the heathen, as just now. The work is increasing and the individuals who express their faith in the Saviour are becoming more numerous; and although their number is still exceeding small compared with the millions of Chinese, still the work has commenced under the auspices of the Saviour and will continue.

NOBLE EXAMPLES.—The Boston Atlas brings together a couple of paragraphs which present the bright side of human nature, rarely enough seen in this world:—

The late Earl of Egremont distributed, during the last sixty years of his life, to benevolent objects, the immense sum of £1,200,000; or about \$88,800 a year.

A wealthy gentleman in New York, says one of the city journals, if he continues his present course, bids fair to emulate the example of the noble Earl. Among his generous donations, few of which reach the public eye, may be mentioned, \$35,000 for the erection of a library building for Princeton Theological Seminary; \$5,300 to stereotype one work for the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and \$4,000 for another; \$15,000 for one mission church in New York, and several ten thousands towards others; \$2,000 for one missionary station, &c., &c.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL EVENT.—The last number of the Morning Star contains a letter from L. G. Gardner, announcing the following fatal and mournful event. If it had occurred on a Sunday, instead of the Sabbath, who doubts that it would have been made the occasion of many warnings against desecrating the Sunday by chopping-bees, quiltings, and sprees?

"In the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th ult., while in Owego to attend my appointments, and while we were holding our covenant meeting, the young people convened some two or three miles west of the meeting-house for a chopping-bee, and a quilting, with the intention to have in the evening what they called a spree. They chopped into a number of trees in order to have them fall in quick succession! On a sudden a tree fell the opposite way from what they intended, and caught Henry Burton, a young man about 17 years of age, between two logs, and crushed the lower part of his body. He soon cried for mercy, and it was thought by some that he found the pardon of his sins; at least he said he was willing to die. He survived about one hour and fifteen minutes. It is said that four others came near being killed!"

FATE OF THE RIOTERS.—Our readers well remember the bloody riot at Aton, Ill., in which the printing office of an anti-slavery newspaper was destroyed, and the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy murdered. The following facts in the subsequent history of some of the rioters should serve as instructive and solemn warnings. They were given by a correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard, the editor of which paper says they may be entirely relied upon:—

1. John Francis, the one who ascended the ladder and fired the ware-house of Godfrey & Gilman, and at whom Lovejoy was aiming to fire at the moment he was shot, is now in the Missouri penitentiary, for an attempt to commit murder, burglary, and robbery, sentenced for forty years.

CHEERING.—A letter from Miss Vincent, of the Baptist Mission among the Karens, dated April 3, 1846, gives the cheering intelligence that three hundred and seventy-two Karen converts have recently been baptized. The demand for laborers in that field is very pressing, and the letter communicating the foregoing intelligence is accompanied by an earnest appeal for help.

REV. DR. KENDRICK.—The venerable, Dr. Kendrick, of the Baptist Literary and Theological Institution at Hamilton, is in very feeble health. He recently visited New York city for the purpose of obtaining medical advice; but as the physicians gave him no encouragement of relief, he returned to Hamilton to spend the remainder of his days.

AFFLICTED.—Rev. Eugenio Kincaid, the missionary, has recently met with a severe affliction in the loss of a son about 19 years of age, who was drowned while on a visit to some friends in Pennsylvania.

THE JEWS.—It is stated that Sir Moses Montefiore has obtained permission from the Emperor of Russia for the migration of ten thousand Jews into Palestine.

CONGRESS—CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Session of Congress closed at 12 o'clock on Monday of last week, agreeable to a previous vote. Among its last acts was the passage of the bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution. The interest already accrued on the fund, amounting to about \$240,000, will now be applied to the object contemplated by the generous donor.

Several bills failed for want of time or disposition to attend to them. The bill authorizing a Territorial Government in Oregon, which had passed the House, sleeps upon the table of the Senate. The bill appropriating two million dollars for negotiations with Mexico about peace, having passed the House, was not disposed of by the Senate before the hour of adjournment arrived, and so was lost.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY. The news from the army is meager enough. Every thing of importance is given below. A letter dated July 27, says:—

"The town is now fairly overrun with troops, and a move toward Monterey with a portion of them is talked of. On the 26th the Camanches attacked a rancho between this and Mier, killed nine Mexicans and took off no less than fourteen women and children prisoners. Last night, so rumor has it, they stole upward of twenty horses from Gillespie's men, while they were encamped near the house of an American living four miles below this on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, besides taking off all the animals belonging to the rancho. I can hardly credit this; but should it prove true it will go hard with the Camanches. We have another report to the effect that six Americans, while driving in beef cattle from Loredo to San Antonio, were set upon by the Camanches and all killed, together with fourteen Mexicans who were in company. I learn that the steamer Aid starts with a detachment of troops to-morrow for Mier, to take possession of the place."

New Orleans papers of Aug. 7, say:—"Gen. Taylor was dispatching regulars to Camargo with all possible haste; likewise sending large supplies of munitions. The highest point on the river at which any of the Volunteer troops were stationed was at Lomita, between Burita and Matamoros."

ADIN BALLOU'S COMMUNITY.—The following description of a community established at Milford under the leadership of Adin Ballou, is given by a correspondent of the Christian Freeman:—

They have now two large workshops, one of which has been in operation for some time, and the other just ready for the workmen to enter. In the former, various branches of business are carried on, though the principal one is the making of boxes for boots and shoes, great numbers of which they are able to dispose of in the immediate vicinity. The printing press is in this building. Here, also, driving the plane, assisting in the printing office, or doing whatever his hands find to do, I met Bro. W. H. Fisk, who formerly resided and preached in Milville. I should have mentioned that the machinery in both the shops is operated by water power. A fine stream runs directly through the premises. Leaving the shops, we rambled over the farm, seeing here and there groups of happy laborers. In the course of our stroll I was informed that it is now a little more than five years since the community was organized, and a little more than four since they actually took possession of the farm. They had then near 250 acres of ordinary land—a shabby old house, and two or three decayed barns and out-buildings. They have been obliged to contend with many obstacles, with much prejudice from without, and many misgivings from within. But they have gone steadily onward; increasing slowly, till now they are in possession of about 400 acres of land, houses and shops as before named, and a chapel for religious and educational purposes; and number between 80 and 90 persons.



General Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

William M. Price, Esq., formerly United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, committed suicide at Ottinger's Pistol Gallery in Canal-st., by shooting himself.

The German journals relate numerous instances of the Christian humility of the new Pope. His cook (says one of these journals) one day served for his dinner seven different dishes; Pius IX. sent for him, and told him that when cardinal he never had more than three, and that he would not now change his habit.

The Girard bank opened at the old banking house on Third-st., Philadelphia, for the resumption of banking business. All the debts of the institution, except one or two claims which are in suit, have been paid, and means to meet those disputed issued, as well as any outstanding notes of the bank that may hereafter come to light.

The Oswego Advertiser announces the death of Wm. G. Turner, who recently had charge of the Electric Telegraph at that place; and attributes his disease to the daily inhalation of the noxious gases arising from the batteries—which are charged with mercury, acted upon by powerful acids—with which his system became impregnated.

The Boston Transcript says, We have seen some fine specimens of gold, recently discovered in Dedham, by our friend John H. Blake, Esq., of this city, while examining a vein of quartz, which was laid open by his directions, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was worth working for galena.

The Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer of the 11th inst. says: The disease among horses, which we noticed in our last number, has not at all abated. Over one hundred of these valuable animals have died in this town, during the past three weeks.

The Chicago Journal announces that the work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal is progressing as rapidly to completion as circumstances will admit. A great drawback is the scarcity of hands. Some of the contractors have advertised for 500 laborers. Wages \$1 per day.

The Baltimore American describes a complete set of camp equipage, made by Messrs. Robinson & Kremer, tin and sheet iron workers, and intended as a present to Gen. Taylor. The set numbers about one hundred pieces, consisting of kettles, pans, trays, cups, coffee pots, knives and forks, sugar, tea and coffee canister, castors, &c.

Mr. Vanallen, a mechanic of N. J., is said to have invented a clock that runs without weights, and has neither cords nor key, requiring no winding up, and is perfectly portable. It is made entirely of metal, and the works are so simple that a child might understand its principle and set it a-going, and unlike most other clocks it is next to an impossibility to put it out of order, or if by rough usage it wants repairs, any person of common ingenuity can effect them.

The scene in the magnetic telegraph office at Baltimore, during the prevalence of the storm on Friday afternoon, is represented to have been beautifully sublime. The electric fluid with which the clouds were charged, took complete possession of the magnetic telegraph lines, rendering them entirely unmanageable in the hands of the operators.

The Grand Jury of Cayuga County, upon the testimony of the prison officers, last week found a bill of indictment against Russell Chappel, Agent of the State Prison, for providing unwholesome food for the convicts. The officers testified that he knowingly ordered to be cooked for their use, a quantity of injured and spoiled codfish, which had been condemned by the physician.

The Cambridge (Md.) Democrat learns that a fatal disease has made its appearance among the horses in that town and vicinity. No less than eighteen or twenty have died in that county within the last two weeks. The disease is called the "blind staggers."

A scarf shawl has been submitted to the Editor of the London Times. Four colors are so constructed as to fold into twenty different effects; either color can be worn alone, and two together, three or all four, according to the caprices of the wearer. Mr. Robert Kerr, of Paisley, is the enterprising manufacturer who has accomplished the weaving in one piece of this extraordinary shawl, which is announced to be a scientific production of far greater merit than any thing which has appeared in the French exposition of manufacture.

The Bangor Whig and Courier of the 8th inst., states that on the afternoon of the 6th there was a terrific hail-storm at Dixmont, having its center at Dixmont corner. The wind was very high, and many of the hail-stones were not only 'as large as a hen's egg,' but a great deal larger. All the glass exposed to the north was demolished—most of the crops completely ruined—the Corn beaten to the bare poles—the foliage beaten from forest and fruit trees. The storm was of short duration, but terribly destructive; indeed it has been suggested that some of the farmers in that vicinity may need the aid of a generous public, on account of the entire destruction of their crops.

The Naumkeag Factory, at Salem, is also very large. Its length is 400 feet, and its breadth 61 feet. It contains one apartment, probably the largest, unobstructed by pillars, in this country, if not in the world. It is the upper story, the whole size.

The friends of John B. Gough will be pained to learn that he is now very ill, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery. From a letter, dated Liberty, Bedford Co., Va., Aug. 1, we learn that he is at the residence of Dr. Moseby, near Liberty. We are assured the he recovers every attention that his circumstances require, or that friendship can dictate.

We learn from St. Catharine's Journal that a man by the name of Christopher Enesley shot a young girl, by the name of Elizabeth House, with a musket, in Clinton, Canada West, on the 28th ult., but a small portion of the shot took effect. It is thought she will recover. Enesley put an end to his own life by discharging the contents of a loaded musket into his head.

The Philadelphia North American states that a violent thunder storm visited that city on Sunday afternoon. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind blew a gale, while the lightning and thunder were very severe. Streets were flooded, cellars were filled, awnings ripped, trees and houses were struck by lightning, and one or two persons injured.

The extent of the fire at Laprairie has hardly been exaggerated. The Montreal Courier, of Friday, 7th inst., says that only fifty houses are left standing; and that 130 houses in the old town and 11 in the new were burnt, the destruction of property amounting to £50,000. A great number of cattle were destroyed.

An arrival at St. Joseph brings news twenty days later than that brought by recent travelers from Oregon. In the interim, however, nothing had occurred of importance in Oregon. On their return, the travelers had no difficulties with the Indians. They brought several hundred letters, which were deposited in the Post Office at St. Joseph.

The Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer of the 11th inst. says: The disease among horses, which we noticed in our last number, has not at all abated. Over one hundred of these valuable animals have died in this town, during the past three weeks. Recently, it has made its appearance among the mules, and several have died. As yet no remedy has been discovered.

A person who has just returned from the eastern part of Long Island, says the potato crop in that quarter is almost ruined. Some farmers will not have a bushel of sound potatoes. The cause of the disease appears to be different in different cases; but in some, a worm has been discovered in every stock, cutting off the supplies of the tuber, and soon, if not prevented, causing destruction to the tuber itself. If immediately after the tops begin to die in consequence of these attacks, they are mowed down, the tubers, it is said, will receive no injury except what results from being prematurely arrested in their growth. They will not be so large nor so good as if they had been allowed to ripen, but on the other hand they will not rot, nor become discolored.

The Potato rot has again made its appearance in the Great Miami Valley. One field of eighteen acres, it is represented, is so badly injured that the owner has turned his hogs upon it. The crop this season in the West generally, is said to be a very abundant one, and generally of excellent quality, and we hope that it is not seriously to be injured by disease.

It appears that the number of applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, heretofore passed, was 33,739; number discharged from the payment of their debts, 28,291; refused by the courts, 766; applications still pending, 4,468; aggregate number of creditors, given by the applicants, 1,049,603; aggregate debts, \$440,934,615; property surrendered, \$43,697,307; cost of judicial proceedings, \$602,322.

A friend from Clintonville, Lancaster, Mass., informs us that a factory is now being erected in that village, which is 700 feet in length, and 50 feet wide. Eight, one story. It has been in process of erection three years. The owners are Boston men. It is intended for the manufacture of Gingham.

At a quarter past one o'clock P. M., a telegraphic dispatch was received at the office of the Chief of Police from Springfield, stating that a gentleman there by the name of John Healy had just been robbed of \$200, and describing the thief named Catherine Holleran. At half-past six o'clock in the evening officer Bloom had the pleasure of sending word by telegraph to the gentleman who had been robbed, that the thief was arrested on her arrival in the New Haven boat, and his money secured.

The Grand Jury of Cayuga County, upon the testimony of the prison officers, last week found a bill of indictment against Russell Chappel, Agent of the State Prison, for providing unwholesome food for the convicts. The officers testified that he knowingly ordered to be cooked for their use, a quantity of injured and spoiled codfish, which had been condemned by the physician.

The Boston Transcript says that on the 13th the bark Chesapeake cleared for Galveston, Texas, taking out a cargo of ice, pine-lumber and potatoes. This makes the second vessel that has cleared from that city for the above port, direct, since the admission of the Lone Star into the Union.

The Rockville (Md.) Journal says: "There is a singular disease prevailing among the colored people of this neighborhood. We have heard of several lately, who have been taken very suddenly, without any previous indication of its approach. We have heard of no white person being attacked. The disease is said to be something similar to a fit."

The export of Ice from Boston, for the month of July, was 6,485 tons, of which 2,400 tons were for New Orleans, 1,200 for London, 750 for Liverpool, 625 for Calcutta, 330 for Kingston, Jam., 293 for the East Indies, 225 for Mobile, 175 for Rio Janeiro, 175 for Barbadoes, and 90 for St. Johns, P. R.

Thomas J. Chew, late of the United States Navy, died at Brooklyn a few days since, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Chew was the person to whom Lawrence uttered the words, "Don't give up the ship!"

Professor Greenleaf has been appointed Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University. The place of Royal Professor of Law, so long and so ably filled by Mr. Greenleaf, has been accepted by Hon. William Kent, late one of the Circuit Judges of the State of New York.

By a law just passed, merchandise from the British Provinces on our Northern border may be carried through the United States for exportation to any foreign country, free of duty. This will furnish additional business for our Canals.

The rank and file of the Navy has been increased 2,500 men, during the late Session, and the rank and file of the Army 7,500, or 100 men more for each of the companies. The enlistment of the additional men of the Army is for five years.

The house of Fred'k Morang, in Boston, was broken open on Monday night, and a mahogany portable desk, containing about \$4,500 in bills of the Globe and New England Banks, Boston, was stolen therefrom. Fifteen or twenty \$100 bills, the remainder in small bills. A reward of \$500 is offered for the recovery of the money.

Mr. William Shaw, broker, fell down in Exchange-st. Boston, on Tuesday morning, in an apoplectic fit, and died that same afternoon. Upon searching his clothes which he wore that morning, it was ascertained that he had been robbed of between \$1,000 and \$2,000, in bank bills, and notes of hand.

We learn from the Rochester American that a Company has been formed in that city for the purpose of mining for copper on the shores of Lake Superior. The Ontonagon is the particular location selected by them.

We learn from a friend who left Hartford on Monday evening, that the Small Pox is quite prevalent in that city, there having been not less than 40 cases within a few weeks past. The disease has so far been confined principally to one section of the city—the upper part of Front-street.

Two Captains in the Peruvian Navy have been sent to the United States to build a steam frigate, taking with them orders to draw on England for \$50,000 to commence operations, under the assurance that remittances will be made them periodically.

The Barre (Mass.) Gazette says: "The bell on the Universalist Church in Petersham was sold on execution on Monday, to satisfy the debt of the former Minister of the parish. The bell was given to the society several years since by two citizens of Petersham."

Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of St. Albans, Vt. since being reprimanded by Bishop Hopkins for Puseyism and Popish tendencies, has gone over to the Romish Church.

The Potato Rot has again made its appearance in various parts of Massachusetts.

The Bible has been translated into, and is now printed or written in, one hundred and fifty languages.

Mrs. Emma Willard Yates of Troy was upset in a stage near Cadiz, Ohio, a few days since, and seriously injured. She was taken to Washington, Pa. and was rapidly recovering on the 8th inst.

Gov. Slade of Vermont is said to have accepted the Presidency of Oberlin Collegiate Institute.

Within the last sixteen years, 612 steamboats have been built at Pittsburgh, besides 31 the present year.

The people of Monmouth County, N. J., have commenced their efforts toward the erection of a monument commemorative of the battle, with a determination that will probably lead to a successful termination of their undertaking.

Right Reverend Bishop Fenwick of the Roman Catholic Church, a resident of Boston, died Tuesday morning, 11th.

Three young men were drowned on last Monday, by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Winipisseege, N. H.

Camp Meetings have been introduced this year for the first time in the Island of Jamaica.

The yams in Jamaica are destroyed by a disease similar to the potato rot.

The lead of the Western mines furnishes, we are told, about 100 ounces of pure silver to the ton.

A new printing press has been invented in England with which one stout boy can work off 1500 sheets per hour.

A writer in the Journal of Commerce, dating from Slab City, in the Western part of N. York, says:—"I left Avon on the evening of the 8th, with the expectation of staying the night at Caledonia, but on arriving at that place I found the Hotels had been fenced in. It was indeed a novel sight to see a stout rail fence encircling those large hotels. It seems that the inhabitants of the town voted 'No License,' and the tavernkeepers, feeling indignant at the measure, determined to cut off every accommodation from the traveling community. Hence those fences to prevent them access to their sheds and pumps."

The Boston Transcript says that on the 13th the bark Chesapeake cleared for Galveston, Texas, taking out a cargo of ice, pine-lumber and potatoes. This makes the second vessel that has cleared from that city for the above port, direct, since the admission of the Lone Star into the Union.

On Thursday evening, at Philadelphia, a colored man was completely cut in two by the train of cars passing over his body on the inclined plane going West from the City.

Cist's Advertiser informs us that William Harrison, who came to this country in 1792, was the first bank note engraver in the United States. He engraved the plates for the United States Bank. He had five sons all engravers. Richard H. one of the sons, came out to Marietta in 1821, and finished the first copperplate engraving ever executed in Ohio. His two sons now carry on the same business in Philadelphia. Another brother left four sons, all engravers. One of these has a son learning the business. Here is a singular case to occur in this country. A family for four generations following the same branch of mechanical business.

Mr. David Brooks, of Rye, Westchester Co., a retired merchant of this City, was found suspended by the neck in one of the out-buildings attached to his residence by a colored man belonging to the family, when the family were absent at church. When discovered life was extinct.

Rev. Simeon North, President of Hamilton College, is among the eminent and learned men whose names have been suggested in connection with the Presidency of Yale College.

The police of Georgia recently arrested one Robinson, a negro, stealer, who confessed himself one of a gang concerned in stealing five or six negroes, and in robbing the mail. A stage driver on the western mail route, between Quincy and Marietta, named Alvin Flowers, was a partner in the gang, and the custom was to throw the mail bags off at a tavern in Chattanooga, kept by R. Scott, take them to a back room and open them by false keys. After sifting the contents and detaining whatever they thought valuable, the bags were re-locked and sent to the post office. The persons concerned are all under arrest.

The Weston Sentinel (Lewis county, N. Y.) gives a description of a destructive flood in that region on the 22d ult. The town was an ocean of water, boats being necessary to navigate the streets. The loss of property was very great. The new bridge on the Stanton and Parkersburg turnpike, built by the State, on the West Fork, was swept away.

Two men, one named Jacobs and the other Robertson, were overhauled near La Grange, Georgia, supposed to be connected with recent robberies on several plantations. Jacobs refused to be taken, and making some resistance was shot dead on the spot. A number of burglar's instruments were found on them, and about \$9,000 in cash.

The Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, has resigned his seat in Congress. His address to his constituents is a plain-spoken document, and bitterly denunciatory of the Democracy of the North and West. He wishes the South to have nothing more to do with them in political affairs.

George, a slave of Thomas Urie, was executed for the crime of murder in Vicksburg, Miss., on the 24th ult. He died expressing great wrath against certain persecutors, and endeavoring to leave the impression that others had been guilty of the crime.

Another gold mine, one of the richest in the State, has been discovered in Monroe county, Ga.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier makes the following forcible remark:—"I never see a rich man denying himself the comforts of life, and striving night and day to add to his riches, but the picture of a jacksaw, with a pair of paniers on his back, rises to my mind, and in my mind's eye, I see him groping, with his nose in the gutter, fishing up garbage, and twisting his crooked neck to deposit it in his basket, and continuing to do so until he sinks under the load and rots beneath it."

The train of cars that left Syracuse for the West on Thursday morning, when about a mile below Auburn, ran over a man named Patrick Toy, cutting him entirely in two, and killing him instantly. He was a laborer on the road.

Robert Charlton, one of the principal witnesses for the defence in the case of A. J. Tirrell, was arrested in Boston on the 13th for robbing two shoe factories.

A letter dated Havana, Aug. 5th, says: "We are informed that the Maritana had sailed for Pensacola with near 300 sick, from the American squadron; the diseases scurvy and yellow fever; the last of which prevails to a great extent in the city and harbor of Vera Cruz. The Vesuvius had lost both engineers from yellow fever, and had many of her crew sick."

The cultivation of the tea-plant in France bids fair to be a successful experiment. The climate of the South of France is said to be well adapted to the growth of the China herb, which being tried in the open air has developed its leaf finely. A warm but slightly humid atmosphere is requisite, and the plant transplanted from its native air, which will not grow in Algeria on account of too parching heat, shoots forth with excellent promise in the more genial climate of old Gaul.

The Boston Courier tells a story which proves that matrimony, like knowledge, is sometimes pursued under difficulties of the most tantalizing description. A gentleman went to Bristol, R. I. from New York, on Sunday, with the expectation of being married that evening; but when he arrived at the residence of the bride, he found that the ceremony could not be performed because they had not been three times published. They then went to Massachusetts and made application to a clergyman at Dighton, and to another at Taunton, but with no better success; as the Massachusetts laws also required a "publication." They went to Boston on Monday, and finding that they could not be married, even after offering to give bonds to indemnify a clergyman for all damages, and an extra fee, they took the steamboat line for New York in the afternoon.

Review of New York Market. FLOUR AND MEAL—Genesee Flour dull at \$4. Michigan 3 94. Rye Flour 2 60 a 2 62. Bag Meal 1 12 a 1 44. GRAIN—Southern Wheat 80 a 85c. Corn 52 a 54c. Rye 68c. Oats 29 a 30. HAY—Small lots at 45c. PROVISIONS—Prime Pork 90 a 95. Beef 87. Ohio and Western Bacon 8 a 12. Cheese 6 a 7.

MARRIED. In Westery, R. I., on the 9th inst., by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. JOSEPH D. RATHBUN and Miss SARAH P. CARPENTER, both of Westery, R. I.

DIED. In Charlestown, R. I., on the 29th of July, Mrs. MARY RATHBUN, widow of Ebenezer Rathbun, of Westery, in the 74th year of her age. The deceased was a member of long standing in the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, and from her remote and secluded situation for many years had not been privileged with participating in the ordinances of the house of God; but she gave evidence in her last illness of resignation to the will of God.

In Scott, N. Y., on the 7th inst., of dropsy, Mrs. BARBARA BABCOCK, widow of Paul Babcock, Jr., aged 55 years. Sister Babcock was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Scott, which she has left, no doubt, to join the church above. Her sickness, though protracted, she bore with Christian fortitude. She died in the triumph of faith. Not only was she ready, but she expressed herself anxious to depart, and died without a struggle or a groan.

In Carolina Village, Richmond, R. I., on the 2d inst., ELIZABETH FRANCES, daughter of the late John T. and Ruth Kenyon, aged 15 years.

LETTERS. Henry Clarke, Daniel Babcock, Jr., Wm. M. Falmestock, I. D. Titworth, S. Davison, N. V. Hull, S. C. Head, Jacob Ayers, S. B. Crandall, L. Kenyon, Wm. H. Stillman, Wm. B. Maxson, Luke P. Babcock, Wm. Maxson.

TO OUR LOCAL AGENTS.—Permit us to call your attention to the fact, that our receipts for a few weeks past have been very small—much smaller than during the same period last year, notwithstanding the increase of our subscription list. The Recorder is dependent mainly upon the receipts from subscribers for the means of meeting its liabilities. Many thanks are due to our Local Agents and friends, through whose aid our wants have been very promptly supplied in times past. We hope and believe that it is only necessary now to refer to this matter to secure for it immediate and effective attention. Those subscribers who do not reside in the vicinity of local agents, are requested to forward their payments directly to us.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. The Forty-second Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference will be held with the Church in Shiloh, N. J., on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September next.

MEDICAL NOTICE. DR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN takes this mode of giving notice to those who have made inquiries, that he is prepared to receive under his care a limited number of patients affected with diseases of the Eyes, particularly those requiring surgical operations, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J.

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will be held with the North Hampton Church, Clark Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth-day before the second Sabbath in October, 1846. A full delegation from all the churches is desired. And we would say to the brethren of our sister Associations, that we greatly need and earnestly solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers. WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

ELECTION NOTICE. STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1846.

Notice is hereby given, that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, Two Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of Jonas Earl, junior, and Stephen Clark, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of John A. Lot on the last day of December next. A Representative in the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Wards of the City of New York. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the 6th, 7th, 10th and 13th Wards of said City. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the 8th, 9th and 14th Wards of said City. And also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of said City. Also, the following officers for the said County, to wit: 16 Members of Assembly, a Sheriff in the place of William Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. A County Clerk in the place of James Conner, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next, and a Coroner in the place of Edmund G. Rawson, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. Yours respectfully, N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, New York, August 3d, 1846. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided for. WM. JONES, Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. vii, title 34, article 3d, part 1st, 140.

SABBATH TRACTS. The Sabbath Tract Society publish the following Sabbath Tracts, at 15 pages for one cent: No. 1.—An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian. Price 28 pages; Price single 3 cts. No. 2.—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 62 pages; Price 6 cts. No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pages; Price 3 cts. No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages; Price 6 cts. No. 5.—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians—Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who writes under that title. 4 pages; 1 cent. No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages; 1 cent. No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue: 4 pp. No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment—False Observance; 4 pp. No. 10.—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pages; 2 cents.

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Miscellaneous.

TO AN ABSENT WIFE.

BY G. D. PRENTICE, Junior Editor of the Louisville Journal.

'Tis morn—the sea breeze seems to bring Joy, health, and freshness on its wing— Bright flowers, to me all strange and new, Are glittering in the early dew—

'Tis noon—a calm, unbroken sleep Is on the blue wave of the deep— A soft breeze like a fairy dream, Is floating over wood and stream—

'Tis eve—on earth the sunset skies Are painting their own Eden dyes— And stars come down and trembling glow Like blossoms in the waves below—

'Tis midnight—with a soothing spell The far tones of the ocean swell, Soft as a mother's cadence mild, Low bending o'er her sleeping child—

I sink in dreams—low, sweet, and clear, Thy own dear voice is in my ear— Around my cheek thy tresses twine— Thy own loved hand is clasped in mine—

Oh! I have all my heart holds dear— And I am happy—thou art here.

BLAZI, May 31, 1846.

THE CIDER PLOT.

BY THEODORE THINKER.

When I was an apprentice, some years ago, I lived—no matter where, and served—no matter whom. There were three apprentices besides myself; and it seems necessary to say, that at the time when the incident happened which I am about to relate, we had neither of us completed that branch of husbandry called the sowing of wild oats, and as the soil was very favorable for the development of that species of grain, we were perhaps a little too industriously engaged in its cultivation.

One day our employer bought a cask of cider—Newark cider, I believe they call it—and the greater portion of it was nicely bottled, and placed in a dark corner of the cellar, to be used, not for making vinegar, or mince pies, but for a very different purpose—which may be surmised by such as remember that in those days the juice of the apple had a much better reputation than it has now. We were all allowed our share of the beverage. But we were not satisfied. We resolved ourselves into a sort of committee of the whole, one afternoon; and after a long and somewhat spirited debate, came to the unanimous conclusion, that in the course of human events, it became necessary to employ the most effective measures to procure additional supplies from the cellar. Now it so happened, that these measures were not of the most peaceable and honorable kind. Such was their nature, in fact, that if we had been discovered in the act of resorting to them, it would no doubt have been deemed necessary, in the general course of human events, that we should be soundly whipped.

The plan was to seize a bottle once in a while, something after the manner of privateers; though I believe the trade of privateering is regarded as piracy now-a-days. How times are changed! We were to go on this expedition in rotation, from the oldest downward. We commenced, and two of us had performed the feat. It came George Reese's turn next. You didn't know George, I suppose. But I wish you had known him. I think you could appreciate the story better, if you knew him as well as I did. Well, George went down cellar, with his pitcher in his hand, thirsting for cider and glory. You must know there was a flight of stairs, that led directly to the cellar from the room we occupied. You should know, too, that we went down without a light, and felt our way in the dark. George had not been below two minutes, when we heard a report from the cellar very like the discharge of pistol. It was loud enough to alarm the whole house. We were frightened. We had reason to be. Who knows, thought we, but they have set a spring-gun for us; and poor George is badly wounded! We waited in silence, and with not a little anxiety, for the hero to come.

He came at last, and a sorry-looking fellow he was. He was covered from head to foot with yeast! The cook had placed her bottle of emptyings, tightly corked, in the village of cider bottles; and the truth flashed upon us at once that George had made a mistake, and captured the wrong bottle; and most of its contents, being a little angry at the time, were discharged into his face. But this was not all. George thought he had encountered a cider bottle, after all, for he could see nothing in the cellar, and he had poured what little remained of his yeast into the pitcher, and brought it up with him. When he made his appearance, there was such a noisy trio of laughter as that old kitchen had seldom heard before. This brought in the cook, and she laughed as loudly as the rest of us. Then to crown all, the lady of the house, hearing the noise, came to see what we were all about; and she laughed the loudest of anybody. I shall never forget the image of George Reese, as he entered that room. It gives me a pain in the side now, to think of it.

MORAL 1. Before undertaking any enterprise similar to the cider-plot, it is desirable to count the cost.

MORAL 2. In your pursuit after glory, take care that you do not come in contact with something else that is not so pleasant.

Youth's Cabinet.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.—Gladden life with its sunniest festivity, and glee it over with its richest hues, and it becomes a poor painted thing, if there be in it no toil—no hearty, hard work. The laborer sighs for repose. Where is it to be found? A friend, whoever thou art, know it is to be found alone in work. No good, no greatness, no progress is gained without it. Work, then, and faint not, for therein is the well-spring of human hope and human happiness.

FACTS ABOUT PERU.

By a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. DIETIC HABITS IN PERU.—A woman here never nurses her child when she is angry, for fear of imparting to it a choleric temperament. If unable to perform this maternal function, she procures a black nurse, but never an Indian. The red-skin she feels assured will give it a fiery, irascible disposition. For the same reason she will not feed it from the milk of a sorrel or brindle cow, if a black one can be obtained. The mass of the population subsist mostly on vegetable diet. Maize, peas, beans, barley, rice, and arrow root, are made into a sort of pulp, or mush, which is covered with molasses or sugar. This is the great edible staple of the people of Peru. It gives them slickness without strength, and fat without fire. They retain their flesh till they pass forty; then they begin to dwindle away; at sixty they are extremely thin; and at seventy have hardly substance enough to cast a shadow. All this too, in the most mild and equable climate on the globe. The thermometer in Lima seldom falls below 65, and rarely ascends above 82.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN PERU.—Slavery is approaching its extinction in Peru. The 152d article of the Constitution declares that no one shall be born a slave in the Republic, and extends this provision back to 1820. Consequently, for the last 26 years all have been born free. The Constitution also declares that every slave imported from other countries shall be free the moment he touches the soil of Peru; and it deprives of citizenship any one who shall engage in this traffic. This provision of the Constitution has been enforced with more energy, perhaps, than any other. No aspirant or usurper has dared to trample on it.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON COLOR.—The climate of Peru has a singular effect on the color of different races. It bleaches the black man into the mulatto, and bronzes the white into the Indian. It dwarfs the European in stature, in the second and third generation, and deprives him of fire and energy. The native youth, in their boyhood, exhibit intelligence and force; but as they grow up, they become feeble in body and irresolute in mind. The Indian who inhabits the ravines and table lands in the Cordilleras, is the only one who preserves his vigor. To his half-civilized enterprise and hardihood, Peru must look for her regeneration.

NO RAIN IN PERU.—It never rains in Peru. The vapors, as they ascend from the sea, are attached to the summits of the Cordilleras, where they are condensed into showers. But on the line of coast, which lies between the sea and the base of these stupendous mountains, the rain never falls. All agriculture is the result of artificial irrigation. But the frequent and full streams, flowing from the Cordilleras, make this comparatively easy.

CARNIVALS IN PERU—WHITE AND BLACK.

The leading article in the July number of Blackwood, is a notice of a book of travels in Peru, by a German naturalist, Von Tschudi. We find in it many things that are new to us, about this country, which has not been much examined or described by tourists. Of the more entertaining passages, the descriptions of the Carnival at Lima, and of the same festival at Xea by the negroes, will amuse the reader.

Carnival at Lima.

We turn a few pages to come to the carnival. The chief sport of that festive season consists in sprinkling the people with water, concerning the purity of which the sprinklers are by no means fastidious. From nearly every balcony, liquors of the most various and unsavory descriptions are rained down upon the passers by; at the street corners stand negroes, who seize upon all who are not of their own caste, and roll them in the gutter, unless they prefer paying a certain ransom, in which case they get off with a trifling baptism of dirty water. Troops of young men force their way into the houses of their acquaintances, and attack the ladies. First they sprinkle them with scented water, but when that is expended, the pump, and even worse, is had recourse to, and the sport becomes brutality. The ladies, with their clothes dripping wet, are chased from room to room, become heated, and are frequently rendered dangerously ill. Diseases of the lungs, and rheumatic complaints, are the invariable consequences of the carnival, to whose barbarous celebration many fall victims. Besides this, every year murders occur out of revenge for this brutal treatment. One favorite trick is to fill a sack with fragments of glass and earthenware, and fasten it to the balcony by a cord, the length of which is so calculated, that when let down the sack hangs at about seven feet from the ground. The sack is kept on the balcony till somebody passes, and is then suddenly thrown out; but, thanks to the cord, remains at a safe distance above the heads of those below. Although it is tolerably well known, that in most streets there is at least one of these infernal machines, yet the sudden shock and alarm are so great, that persons have been known to fall down senseless on the spot. Horses are thus made to shy violently, and frequently throw their riders. The practice is each year forbidden by the police, but the prohibition is disregarded.

Carnival at Xea.

The negro carnival, which Dr. Tschudi witnessed at Xea, appears to us, of the two, a more civilized performance than the Creole carnival at Lima. In various of the streets large arches, tastefully decorated with ribbons, are erected; the negroes and zambas dance beneath them; while the allotted task of the men is to gallop through without being stopped. If the women succeed in checking the horse and pulling the rider out of the saddle, the latter has to pay a fine, and gets laughed at to boot. It is difficult to know which to admire most; the speed of the horses, the skill of the riders, or the daring of the women, who throw themselves upon the horse as he comes on at full gallop. As the horsemen approach, they are pelted with unripe oranges, which, thrown by a strong armed zamba, are capable of inflicting tolerably hard knocks. Dr. Tschudi saw one negro, who during a whole hour, galloped backwards and forwards without being stopped, and concluded, by giving an extraordinary proof of strength. At the very moment that he passed under the arch, he stooped forward over his horse's neck, caught up a negro under each arm, and rode off with them!

THE MOON IN LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.

With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet was now distinctly to be seen; and, he had no doubt, that, under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architectural remains to show it is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearances which could lead to the supposition that it contained any thing like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea, or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate. Hence would arise the reflection in the mind of the Christian philosopher—Why had this devastation been? It might be further inquired—Was it a lost world? Had it suffered for its transgression? Analogy might suggest the question—Had it met the fate which Scripture told us was reserved for our world? It was obvious that all this was mysterious conjecture. [Dr. Scoresby's Lect. on Astronomy.

SPANISH MAGISTRATES.

In a late number of the Foreign Quarterly Review, the following anecdote is told, to illustrate the corruption of the Spanish magistracy: "A rich miller in the country was fixed upon by three persons as a fit object to be plucked. So chanced, that shortly before the time appointed for the attack of his house, a party of traveling soldiers had requested lodging of him for the night, which he had granted; and these soldiers were sleeping above, when the robbers arrived and demanded his money. The miller told them he would go and fetch it; he awoke the soldiers, and with their assistance killed the three thieves and left them lying on the ground. The next day, as it was proper the authorities should be made acquainted with the circumstances, he went to the house of the alcade—magistrate—of his village, to call him to make his examinations. The alcade was not at home; on finding which he proceeded to the next in office, who was not at home either. He then went on to the third; neither was this one to be found, nor did any body know any thing of either of the three. At last, therefore, he returned home and prepared to bury them himself, when, on taking off the masks which concealed their faces, lo, and behold, there lay the three alcaldes!"

CURIOS LAWS.

It is stated that among the laws of Edward the Third, there were some which illustrate in a forcible manner the barbarities of the age. A criminal of Derbyshire was sentenced to have his hand fixed on a table, with a knife stuck through it; and in this agony and attitude he remained till he had freed himself by cutting his hand off. Any one striking another in a court of justice, was liable to lose the same member; and the act of Parliament ordains that in order to give more solemnity to the operation, the master-cook and sergeant of the larder should attend with dressing-knives, the sergeant of the wood-yard with a chopping-block, the yeoman of the scullery with a pan of coals, and the sergeant farrier with hot irons, for the purpose of searing the stump. Whoever gave a blow in a church-yard, was punishable with the loss of the right ear, which was cropped in a way that showed small regard towards mercy. Severus condemned a notary for the exhibition of a forged pleading, by ordering the nerves of his fingers to be cut, so that he might never be able to draw another; and the 8th of Elizabeth, c. 3, visits with imprisonment and the loss of the left hand the sending of five sheep out of the kingdom, or the embarkation of them on board of any ship; and this too without any exception for the necessary provision of the ship's crew. The enactment was intended to protect the manufacturers of cloth!

SOMETHING WORTHY OF NOTICE.

When I was in Berlin, I went into the public prison, and visited every part of the establishment. At last I was introduced to a very large hall, which was full of children, with their books and teachers, and having the appearance of a Prussian school room. "What," said I, "is it possible that all these children are imprisoned here for crime?" "Oh no," said my conductor, smiling at my simplicity; "but if a parent is imprisoned for crime, and on that account his children are left destitute of the means of education, and are likely to grow up in ignorance and crime, the government places them here, and maintains and educates them for useful employment. This was a new idea to me. I know not that it has ever been suggested in the United States; but surely it is the duty of the government, as well as its highest interest, when a man is paying the penalties of his crimes in a public prison; to see that his offending children are not left to suffer and inherit their father's vices. Surely, it would be better for the child, and cheaper, as well as better, for the State.

HEREDITARY INSTINCT.

In Dialogue IV, some remarks are made upon hereditary instincts. Mr. Rouillon has related an instance of such instinct in the hunting dogs of Mexico. Were they to attack the deer in front, whose weight exceeds their own six fold, they would be destroyed, and have their backs broke, as happens to other dogs ignorant of the manoeuvre; which consists in attacking from behind, or laterally, and seizing the very moment when the deer, in running, rests upon two legs. The dog then takes hold of him by the belly, and throws him over. The dog of pure breed inherits this stratagem, and never attacks otherwise. Should the deer come upon him unawares (from not seeing him), he steps aside, and makes his attack at the proper time in the animal's flanks; other dogs, however, superior in sagacity and strength, make the attack in front, and have their necks broken by the deer. So, too, some of our English miners carried out greyhounds to hunt the hares in Mexico. The air on that elevated plain, 9,000 feet above the level of the sea; is so rare that the mercury stands at 19 inches generally, and the dogs were soon exhausted with running in such an atmosphere; but their whelps are not at all incommoded by it, and hunt as easily as dogs of the country. [Brougham's Dissertations.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Flax is a native of Persia; and cotton was first grown in India. Silk was first manufactured in China, about two thousand seven hundred years before the Christian Era. There are more than two hundred burning mountains, or volcanoes, on the earth. These volcanoes are believed to be the chimneys, or vents, by which the gaseous matter escapes, that is generated by the internal fires of the earth. According to some geologists, the fires raging in the earth are so intense, that, at a depth of ten miles, the earth is a red heat; at a depth of twenty miles, it is a white heat; and at the depth of fifty miles, the hardest rocks would become liquid! The air, or atmosphere, is an elastic fluid, and surrounds the earth, and extends between forty-five and fifty miles above its surface. The rose is found in all countries—it adorns the whole earth. Poets of every age and clime have eulogized it as the most beautiful and exquisite of flowers. Anacreon calls it the "flower of flowers." The philosopher Thales, termed one of the wise men of Greece, taught that water was the sole element of which the universe is composed; and he believed that amber and the magnet possessed life. The highest mountains upon the earth are the Himalah in Hindostan, the loftiest peak being a little more than five miles high. What is meant by the "Solar Cycle" is a period of twenty eight years, at the end of which time the days of the week return to the same days of the month on which they were at its commencement. The "Lunar Cycle" is a period of nineteen years, at the end of which the new and full moon return on the same days of the year as at its beginning. Aristotle, in his history of animals, states that all animals have a mouth, and possess the sense of touch; these two characteristics, he considers the only ones that are indispensable. He also says that winged insects which have stings in the head, never have more than two wings; but insects which have stings in the posterior part, have four wings. His classification of animals is considered correct, by the learned, although he lived more than two thousand years ago! An ancient historian has preserved the title of two hundred and sixty works of this great man, which treat of almost the whole range of human knowledge. Many of his writings have been lost. If a person would read one hundred volumes a year, it would require five hundred years to read all the books worth reading in the English language alone!

VARIETY.

LEGAL SUCCESS.

By cost impoverished, and grown old in woes, I've gained my suit! and strut in tattered clothes; I've gained the suit! let gladness rend the hall! The man who lost it has no clothes at all! Lawyers are generally considered quite as sharp as any other class in society, but they are sometimes outwitted so amusingly as to bring down upon them the joke of all. Such was the case with a friend of ours, says the Springfield Republican, who stands at the head of the profession in a neighboring city. A fellow was arrested for passing counterfeit money; he employed our friend as counsel to defend him. He did so and successfully, and on the ground that the prisoner was innocent in his motives—that he was not aware that the bills were bad which he passed. Our hero was paid his fee on the spot—a clean ten-dollar bank bill, and his client went on his way rejoicing. The lawyer soon after offered his money at the bank, and behold his \$10 bill in question, was pronounced counterfeit! He has not defended a counterfeiter since. We see in the Cincinnati papers of the 4th, the announcement of the demise of the old brown dog of Cincinnati, a notice of which remarkable animal was published in the Picayune some months since; for more than twenty years this old dog has remained about the post-office, night and day, merely tottering off to get his meals. It is said that he there lost his master many years ago, and till the day of his death hovered about the spot in the vain hope that he would one day return. It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A table-spoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled into a hoghead of water (the water stirred at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring-water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful. Coldridge, who was a very awkward rider, was accosted by a wag, who remarked this peculiarity. "I say, young man, did you meet a tailor on the road?" "Yes," replied Mr. C., (who was never at a loss for a rejoinder,) "I did; and he told me if I went on a little farther that I should meet a goose!" The assailant was struck dumb, while the traveler jogged on. The Boston Courier says, "Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, is in the habit of receiving packages from Europe, addressed 'To the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of New Jersey.' This is the first time that we knew we had any Lords by title, though many a time and oft our eyes have been offended by an affectation of manner and style of the foreign nobility. Servants and carriages in livery are increasing among the New Yorkers, and even in Boston—puritanical Boston—two or three families indulge in this monkeyism!" Though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer. Nothing instructs a man more than his misfortunes; if he surmounts one, it will arm him against many dangers. Some one has defined veneration thus: Placing too much confidence in the minister, and sleeping in church during the sermon! Advice from Naples to June 27th, state that Mount Vesuvius was in full eruption, and vomiting forth masses of lava with great noise. During the night the flames presented a magnificent spectacle.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, J. IRA SAYLES, Principals.

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years, that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recreation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will be in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particularly desired. The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, with an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

- 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian. 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

Apparatus.

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

Notice.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hundred and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a number much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as follows:— The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinary exceptions excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

Table with 2 columns: Expense, Amount. Board, per week, \$1 00. Room-rent, per term, 1 50. Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00. Incidental expenses, per term, 25.

EXTRAS PER TERM.

Table with 2 columns: Expense, Amount. Piano Forte, \$10 00. Oil Painting, 7 00. Drawing, 2 00.

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above), need not exceed seven dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees.

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages and Moral and Intellectual Science.

GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Director of the Primary Department.

J. R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology; Illustrations with a MANKIN, in the Fall-Winter Term.

Mrs. LUCY M. CARPENTER, Preceptress, and Teacher of Modern Languages and the Fine Arts.

The Academic Year will be divided into three Terms of 14 weeks each. The First commencing April 29, ending Aug. 5. The Second, Sept. 16, ending Dec. 23. The Third, Jan. 6, ending April 14.

TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those designing to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue seven weeks, with daily Lectures, and Model Classes.

Tuition, to be arranged at the commencement of each Term. Primary Department, \$2 00. Academic, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Music on the Piano \$5 00 per term, at two dollars No Extra Charges for Drawing, Painting, Lectures, or Incidental. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families, from \$1 00 to \$1 50.

IRA SPENCER, M. D., Agent.

DeRuyter, March 6, 1846.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portions of the contents of the National Intelligencer as can be compressed within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers on Saturday, at two dollars a year, payable in advance in all cases—no account being opened with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take by the year, a cheap paper from the seat of General Government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any person or association at the following rates:

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