EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER,

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

Sabbath Recorder.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

From the Christian Chronicle of March 10. SABBATH DISCUSSION.

week as the Sabbath.' Perhaps they can. and awful. Why is the law so distinguished This, however, does not present the true phase from the civil and ceremonial law of the Jewish of the question. The law says just nothing nation? The difference is most striking. Is about a week. It fixes the seventh day as the there no reason for it? Why should the Sab-Sabbath. It does no more. The week results bath have a place in it; while the peculiarly from the establishment of the Sabbath. Tradi- Jewish institutions are excluded from it? I tional interpretation makes the Sabbath de- cannot believe that this indicates no difference pendant on the week. God's law is plain and in the nature of these institutes. How any one practicable; man's additions introduce darkness can read the fourth commandment, and see in and controversy.

it only 'a part and parcel of the Jewish econo-The last communication of 'Indagator,' my,' is not a little mysterious. That precept dwells almost entirely on the moral character of contains not one word about 'a quiet, stationthe sabbatic institution. He will not allow it to ary, rural' people. It turns our thoughts in be moral. He and I differ materially, as to entirely a different direction. It looks away what constitutes the morality of a law. Of from the Jew, and his peculiar concerns. 'Recourse, I think him fundamentally in error. He member the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.' has identified natural and moral law. They Can that be remembered, which has no existare separated in meaning by a wide space. ence? 'Six days shalt thou labor, and do all Natural law is learned 'from the nature of the thy work ; but the seventh day (not the seventh case;' moral law involves the idea of utility. day of the week) is the Sabbath of the Lord thy According to him, the Jew was under no 'moral | God ; for in six days the Lord made the world ; obligation' to keep the Sabbath, because he wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and could not learn it from 'reason and conscience.' hallowed it.' 'The Sabbath of the Lord thy This would reduce our moral obligations within God.' Not simply a rest to meet the wants of very narrow limits. We should find, upon close 'a quiet, rural people.' A memorial of the examination, that the other precepts of the rest of God, when a finished world swung from decalogue are hardly better off than the law of his creative hand. Is the God of creation the the Sabbath. Human reason, with all the lights God of the Jew only? Is He not of the that nature furnishes, is, in all cases, an imper- Gentiles also? fect and uncertain guide; leaving the most ob-The passages in Galatians and Colossians, to vious duties vague and unfounded. The most which we are referred, clearly and undeniably

termine the limits of parental authority and 'the Sabbath of the Lord our God,' I am not filial obligation. The institution of marriage is prepared to admit. There were other 'Sab-

God made it a part of a code, not exclusively Jewish. The sabbatic year did not exist before the Jew. It was made for the Jew; not for man. I certainly regard it as a remarkable circumstance that the Sabbath is incorporated in what is fitly called the moral law. And 'Our readers can now judge for themselves how incorporated ? By the finger of God, on whether the law fixes any particular day of the tables of stone, under circumstances peculiar

intelligent men of the age are unable to de- 'reject Jewish ceremonies;' that they reject undeniably moral; yet its particular regula- baths' known to the old economy. These were tions, so generally recognized and approved, ceremonial and peculiar; and are intended by twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination preachejection from the place of dignity and authority, was never told. Children always love those adoption and perpetuity through all time. It the sabbatic law, with other abrogated Jewish But he has placed it among 'the things that re-That this is the character of the sabbatic in- main.' It is like them, moral; why should it E. W. D.

THE HOLY LAND. (In imitation of the well-known German "Father-Land.") BY GOODWIN BARMBY.

> Where is the True, the Holy Land? Is it on mountains of Palestine? Is it where Mecca's minarets shine? Is it where Ganges flows divine? Not there. not there, that sacred strand; Not there the True, the Holy Land !

Where, then, the True, the Holy Land? Is it where Delphian laurels glow? Is it where Rome's fair myrtles blow? Is it where Erin's shamrocks grow? Not there alone on any strand-Not there alone the Holy Land!

Where, then, the True, the Holy Land? Where love is law-and freedom right; Where truth is day-and error night; Where man is brave-and woman bright; 'Tis there, 'tis there, that sacred strand-'Tis there the True, the Holy Land !

That is the True, the Holy Land, Where Mary doth the better part-Where Mary resteth in Christ's heart-Where, Mary, thou with Jesus art; O there ! O there ! on any straud-O there the True, the Holy Land!

O there the True, the Holy Land, Where men and women, hand in hand-As God the work divine hath planned-Walk forth a free, a glorious band! O there, O there, the sacred strand ! O there the True, the Holy Land!

Yes! there the True, the Holy Land! Where sovereign reigns fraternity-Where good is God and love is free-Where sisters, brothers, all shall be: There is the land, where'er the strand. Which is the True, Holy Land !

BOLD PREACHING.

men. Three or four of them have come down in a direct line from those ever stable men, of whom the world was not worthy, who were organized into this church more than two hundred years ago-and one of them is a descendant of Sir Matthew Hale, of England, a more stable man than whom, our mother country never produced. No wonder, then, since I have been blessed with such a stable band of deacons, that I still dwell among my own people.' [Christian World.

"MY SPIRIT SHALL NOT ALWAYS STRIVE."

Mrs. S----r might at one time have become a Christian. But as she was very young, she thought, I presume, as many other young persons do, that there was "time enough" for her yet. She could not, or rather would not give at. She pressed her way through the bacchanaup the sinful pleasures of the world, and take lian crowd, who were revelling in their own up her cross and follow the meek and lowly ruin. With her bosom full 'of that perilous Jesus. She resisted the strivings of God's stuff that preys upon the heart,' she stood before Holy Spirit, which would have saved her pre- the pander of her husband's destiny, she excious soul, had she yielded to His influence. claimed in tones of startling anguish: Give That influence was at length withdrawn. At me back my husband !' ' There's your husband,' the age of but 19 or 20 years, she was suddenly said the man, as he pointed towards the prosbrought to a dying bed unprepared. I was in-vited to visit her—and O! ye thoughtless young have you done to him? That my husband ! persons, who may read these lines, and have at What have you done to that noble form, that times, and are now, some of you, probably "re- once, like a giant oak, held its protecting shade sisting the Holy Ghost," by triffing with your serious impressions—could you now behold that look of horror and despair which met me as I then entered her room, (she had become speechless,) and witness the agony of her soul as she have you done with that noble brow, which he rolled from one side of her bed to the other, you would, I think, resolve to cherish your seri-superscription of Godhead? What Egyptian ousness, and no longer fight against God, as you drug have you poured into his veins, and turned now are doing, by trying to get rid of it. This the ambling fountain of heart into black, bitter, circumstance occurred nine years since, but the and burning pitch? Give me back my hus-

The Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Woburn, on the vivid before me now as it was then. I can back the man who stood with me at the altar. tions, so generally recognized and approved, ceremonial and peculiar; and are intended by could not have been learned from 'the nature the apostle. 'The Sabbath of the Lord our ed a special sermon from the text, "I dwell A few hours after I left, her soul was summoned have been saluted at every stage of his traffic of the case.' The permanent and inviolable God' is not placed among these in Jewish among my own people;" in which he took into the presence of her final Judge. May God occasion to talk pretty plainly to his people. grant that I may never again be a witness of so awful a scene.

WHOLE NO. 144.

GIVE ME BACK MY HUSBAND.

Not many years since, a young married couple from the far ' fast-anchored isles,' sought our shores, with the most sanguine anticipations of prosperity and success. They had begun to realize more than they had seen in the visions of hope, when, in an evil hour, the husband was tempted to 'look upon the wine when it was red,' and 'when it gave its color in the cup.' The charmer fastened around its victim all the serpent-spells of its sorcery, and he fell! and at the very step of his rapid degradation, from the man to a brute, and downward, a heart-string broke in the bosom of his companiou.

Finally, with the last spark of hope flickering on the altar of her heart, she threaded her way. into one of those shambles where man is such a thing as the beasts of the field would bellow what torpedo chill have you touched the sinews of that manly arm ? That my husband ! What expression of that countenance is almost as band! Undo your basilisk spells, and give me with just such appeals as this. Such wives such widows, and such mothers, such fathers and fatherless, as never mourned in Israel at the A few words by way of application. You, massacre of Bethelem, or at the burning of the

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from the untaught heathen mind. Nature by God himself, on tables of stone; separated teaches much less on all these moral subjects, from the other Jewish institutes; recognized than is commonly supposed. The true distinc- by the Saviour without exception, and also by a fair specimen of the whole :--tion between moral and positive law is not what Paul, the author of the passages in question, I 'Indagator' states. The former has its reason may add, by the Christian world, as moral, uniin the nature and relations of man; the latter versal and permanent. 'What God has joined in the will of God, irrespective of these. The together,' we should not make haste to 'put one is commanded because it is right; the other asunder.' 'The Sabbath of the Lord our God is right because it is commanded. The law of must be shown to be different in moral characbaptism is positive, resting only on the will of ter from the other precepts of the decalogue, God; the law of love is moral, resting on at least before any reason can appear for its sary to have a young man. A greater untruth is applied by way of eminence to the ten com- which Jehovah himself has assigned it. mandments, not because they describe duties The concluding paragraph of 'Indagator' is which could be ascertained by the light of nature, very remarkable. It asserts everything against old men or young? I appeal to the experience but because they embody great fundamental prin- the Sabbath law; and yet it asserts nothing. It of every man of observation. Do not those ciples, which underlie society and the glory of is so strangely interlaid with indicatives, sub- men who have sustained the relation of fathers We say the morality of a law is a reason junctives and potentials, that everything is in- themselves, always feel and manifest a greater for its permanence; but it is not so, if morality sinuated, while nothing is formally affirmed. I is understood in the sense of 'Indagator.' The will only say in reply, that 'the fact,' whether vital and universal importance of an institution it be asserted or supposed, is no 'fact' at all. is the ground on which we urge its universal Let us see it made out. God has never placed

is vital to the interests of mankind and the laws. He has kept it very distinct from them. claims of God-that is, it is moral.

stitution, I think, there can be no doubt. 'The not be like them ? Has He excepted it ? Sabbath was made for man.' Its perpetuity is I cannot but think that the astute and candid essential to his interests. His physical, intel- mind of 'Indagator,' will perceive at once, lectual and moral constitution-the entire man, upon the review the fundamental error into in all his relations and concerns, requires a Sab- which he has fallen on the subject of moral law. bath. Is there any probability that the worship | Natural law is one thing; moral law is quite of God could be maintained without it? What another. As they relate to the question under would follow its extinction ? Is not an institu- discussion, the distinction is of importance. It tion, so necessary to all that is dear to God and has led him to say ... The instructions of reason man, moral? Is it not as clearly so as any and conscience are the only source of moral command of the decalogue? Is there a single obligation.' With kind regards, Mr. Editor, to precept in that divine code, the extinction of your correspondent, which would be followed by more disastrous

consequences? Why are they moral and permanent? Because they are the great pillars, on which the happiness of man and the moral ages, has been building up.

On one occasion, the seventh commandment the Prince Governor permission to retain their enter your closet, will you ask God to teach "cunning" in her art. The cemeteries in the of martyrs. was brought to his notice, and, although it might old costume. That so strange a company, you by his Spirit, who is right on this subject, perpetuity of the moral code; in both its police, being informed of the strange party betables; and without exception. He recognizes fore the city, ordered that they should be imthe whole, without specification, as moral, and mediately put under a good escort to the police exclaimed, 'My dear pastor, I went home from comprehensive of all human duties. The law office; and that there, without speaking a word your house yesterday, and, in accordance with enjoins the observance of the Sabbath. Why to them, their beards and locks should be cut your advice, retired to my closet, and asked God shall we, without divine warrant, strike out the off, and their pelisses slit up behind. In half to teach me by his Spirit, who was right in fourth commandment? Where are we taught an hour the poor people felt the cold air on their regard to the use of ardent spirits, you or I. timately associated ? The reason for its expul- selves again at the gates of Warsaw, whither was right and I was wrong. And now,' said sion from the place God has assigned it, I cer- they had been conveyed. They had now no he, 'go ahead with your temperance reforma- looking buildings, and enlivened by a few trees houses of mourning are pretty and cheerful the joy of thy Lord." tainly am at a loss to see. Christ was some- further desire than to be allowed to take the tion-to the day of my death, I will do all in and flowers; and I believe that the women often batic institution; but always speaks respectfully were disposed to all points of the compass, and lived. He was a stable man; and so were made for man.' It was not exclusively a Jew- to satisfy the barber's apprentices who came for so are all the deacons of this church who are pitched for them when requisite. ish institution. It existed before the Jew. their pay. now in office. They are descendants of stable Mrs. Poole. them he looks at.

THE JEWS IN POLAND.

Warsaw, Nov. 6.-Since October 1st, the me-

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The following, extracted from the discourse, is

"I am aware that this instability of which I am here complaining, manifested by many societies, in a disposition to get rid of middle-aged terest children of a congregation, it is necesbest who love them best. And now then, for interest in all children, than those who have never had children of their own? I know this to be the fact. It is a gross falsehood, then, to say, that in order to interest the children of a

society, it is necessary to have a young man. It is generally a fact, that those children who complain of ministers, and use their influence to get rid of them, are quite as old in years as the minister himself. And I am sorry to say it pastor, is made, in three cases out of four, by a deacon of his church. Deacons, the world over, are like Jeremiah's grapes-that is, very sweet or very sour. They either aid their pastor, like Aaron and Hur, stay his hands, or decidedly the reverse. It is a sober fact, and it ought to make the ears of such deacons tingle, that at least three out of four of all the miniswith a vengeance, 'magnified their office."

"I might point you to numerous examples al morable day on which the Jews in this kingmost remote ages; such as we see portrayed all the circumstances of life, to aspire after the government of God rest. 'Baptists are the last dom, by laying aside their national costume, over the land, but forbear. I thank God, howupon the walls of the ancient Egyptian tombs, highest possible amount of bodily health and people in the world' that should, with rash made the first step towards civilization. Warever, that I have never been plagued by such and such as are mentioned in many parts of the vigor-provided always, that their efforts, for hand, tear down what God, in the progress of saw has afforded us many comical scenes deacons. I have never had the slightest difficul-Holy Scriptures; as in 2 Chron. xxxv. 23; this purpose, do not interfere with known and ty with any of my deacons, except in a single through the uncomfortable position in which the Jerem. ix. 18; Amos v. 16; and St. Matt. ix. obvious duties of their friends and neighbors. The entire communication of 'Indagator,' Jews have been placed by it. From all the instance; and that lasted but five minutes. I 23; vividly bringing to mind "the minstrels and being conformed to the erroneous idea, that great cities of the kingdom respectable looking was with good Dea. Wyman, at the cemmencethe people making a noise" for the death of the moral and natural law are identical, the whole Jews arrived in all the splendor of their most ment of the temperance reformation, in 1826 MESSAGE TO THE CHRISTIAN. daughter of Jarius. As illustrative of the has been already fully answered. There are, costly silk pelisses, trimmed with sable, with Some one told him that I said at church-meet Bible, these and other Eastern customs are to however, a few remarks in addition which I de- their beards and ringlets in the best order to ing, that I would never drink another drop o me most especially interesting. "Consider ye," sire to make. 'Our Lord,' said he, 'nowhere obtain a delay at least for some years ; but they ardent spirits, (unless ordered by a physician,) says Jeremiah, exhorting his countrymen to speaks of the Sabbath as an ordinance of his had come to meet their ill fate, for they were or give it to a workman or visitor, while I lived. bewail their disobedience, "and call for the kingdom, nor does he, in running over, at differ- here deprived of their silk pelisses, their beards, "The deacon called on me the next day, and ent times, the prominent points of the funda- and their locks by some barbers, who had reasked if I said so. I told him I did, and would mental law of God, ever expressly mention, or ceived orders of the police, and the poor disstick to it, at all hazards. 'Well,' said he, 'then come; and let them make haste, and take up a remotely hint at the duty of keeping the Sab- graced Jews stole clandestinely out of the city. you will not be minister of this parish three wailing for us, that our eyes may run down with bath.' It is certainly, Mr. Editor, my turn now A few days ago a similar event took place, months !' ' Very well,' said I, ' I have taken my tears, and our eyelids gush out with waters;" 'to wonder.' When, I may ask, does the which excited no little sensation, in the remotest stand, and if I knew I should be drawn in Saviour 'at different times run over the promi- part of the country, where "Chapictism" exerquarters within three months, if I did not recant, What is the fundamental law of God ? Where of the Jews. A company, consisting of eighty a crazy man, and I will not talk with you ;' and

my dear friends, (especially the young,) who | Temple, have cried in his ears, morning, noon may be under religious convictions, let me beg and evening: 'Give me back my husband! of you, as upon my knees, to beware how you Give me back my father ! Give me back my boy ! triffe with the Spirit of the great and holy God. Give me back my brother !' ministers, is generally laid to the young people "He will not always strive" with you—and woe of the parish. It is often gravely said, by men be unto those who provoke Him to depart from who ought to know better, that in order to in- them forever. O! take warning, take warning from the case of poor Mrs. S., and earnestly pray and seek, by all proper means, to get your serious impressions deepened. Your everlasting destiny very probably may be suspended upon the decision you come to under your present convictions, and heaven or hell must be your eternel home.

Surrender then your hearts to God now, and escape the awful doom which awaits the finally impenitent. "Seek the Lord while he may be found, call upon Him while he is near."

[Episcopal Recorder.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN EGYPT.

The Moslem ceremonies that have reference to the dead are, generally very interesting; and the first open complaint that is made against the their wailings would always be deeply affecting, were they always sincere, and not confined to stated periods; for they seem to express the most intense, heart-breaking, despairing grief. The art of wailing in the most approved style appears to be an accomplishment that can only be acquired by long practice; and regular professors of it are usually hired on the occasion of the death of a person of the middle or highters of New England, who have been driven er classes. These accompany their lamentaaway from their people, have been driven away tions with a tambourine, and occasionally interby deacons; by men who, in one respect, have | rupt their screams by plaintive songs. Their performances, and those of the female mourners in general, are such as were practised in the

DOING GOOD.

Daughters cannot be too early shown, by mothers, what the great business of human life is—to do good and to get good—and that they are to get good for the most part in doing good. One of the strongest and yet most common mistakes in the world, especially in the world of the young, is the belief that doing good is a dead loss to the doers; and that the loss is to be measured by the amount of charity.

Another fundamental mistake of modern education consists in a neglect, both by parents and teachers, to show to the young, of both sexes, what they ought to aim at. Half of our young people, even in the families of Christian parents, have no aim at all; and a much larger proportion still have no aim which is at all worthy of a rational and immortal being. And how very few indeed can be found who feel themselves to be under daily and hourly obligation to perfect the highest possible degree their whole nature, physical, intellectual, and moral. How easy would it be for a mother, provided she were but a mother indeed, to tell her daughters, from time to time, that they are under the most solemn obligations to God and to the world, to obey all those laws which relate to the body, not only because it is an implied command that they should do so, because by so doing, they can constantly improve their health, add to their present means of usefulness, and, prolong their lives. That it is not enough to escape sickness merely, but that they ought; in

Christian, "I have a message from God unto thee." The eighth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans is addressed to you. Read it as the charter of your rights-the epitmourning women, that they may come; and ome of your hopes-the record of your glorisend for the cunning women, that they may ous privileges. Your life is the vestibule of glory-your death is the dawn of immortality. Fight the good fight-finish your course-keep the faith-there is laid up for you a crown of and by the same means the feelings of a mourn- glory. Nothing can tear you from your Lord, nent points of the fundamental law of God ?' cises its powerful influence on the demoralization I would not do it.' Said the deacon, 'You are excited at the present day, for, in general, the pent's head is beneath the Saviour's feet; he is it found ? How do we ascertain it ? He men, with their Rabbi at their head, arrived at arose to go out of my house, when I thus ac-account of a death, are those which interrupt vanquished. The path you walk on is beaten the gates of our city, in order to obtain from costed him : 'Dea. Wyman, the next time you the lamentations of the hired mount rer, who is smooth by the feet, and made soft by the tears have been expected, he did not 'speak of it as which might be distinguished at a distance by you or I?' 'I tell you,' said he, 'I will not neighborhood of Cairo are among the most will soon pass away, and the light of the heavan ordinance of his kingdom.' It is, however, their strange gesticulations, was not permitted talk with you,' and marched out of doors. The round us; and in these are many private bnrial enly land will break forth with augmented an ordinance of his kingdom. It is, however, their strange gesticulations, was not permitted an ordinance of his kingdom.' He does dis-tinctly and expressly recognize the validity and ceived. General A_____, the chief of the tinctly and expressly recognize the validity and ceived. General A_____, the chief of the tinctly and expressly recognize the validity and ceived. General A_____, the chief of the tinctly and expressly recognize the validity and ceived. General A_____, the chief of the tinctly and expressly recognize the validity and ceived. General A_____, the chief of the tood Dea Wuman He instantly grasped my is and in these are many private burial grounds, each belonging to one family, who, if that fills your hearts with occasional misgivings, stood Dea. Wyman. He instantly grasped my house of mourning. To this house the females shall open your bosom for your transit; and, of the family regularly repair at the period of standing on the other side, you will sound a each of the two great annual festivals, as well nobler harp than Miriam's, and sing the song, as on extraordinary ones, to bewail their dead; not of Moses only, but of the Lamb. The having previously sent thither such furniture as gates of glory that shut you in will shut out all is necessary for their comfort; and there they tears and death, and you that heard the holy to do so? Is it of less moral importance than the other commandments with which it is so in-timetable consternation, they found them-timetable consternation consternation, they found them-timetable consternation consternation, they found them-timetable consternation consternation consternation, they found them-timetable consternation consternati Dr. Canning. times called upon to rebuke the superstitions clipping of their beards home, that they might my power to sustain you.' He was as good as find no small pleasure in visiting them; their how elegant they may be; nor at the geometry with which the Jews had embarrassed the sab- bury them in their cemetery. These, however, his word. He did sustain me as long as he life being in general so monotonous. Some of your prayers, how long they may be; nor at the geometry and so word of the institution itself. He affirms that it was the travelers had now nothing more to do than deacons Wright, Lawrence, and Gardner-and rial ground for their reception, have tents may be; nor at the logic of your prayers, how methodical they may be; but the sincerity of Brooks.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

The Sabbath Recorder. New York, March 25, 1847.

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THE ANCIENT SYNAGOGUES OF ISBAEL.

traditions of men.

The social and public worship of Jehovah, and receiving instruction in his law, are duties which have been enjoined upon men from the foundation of human society. Noah was preacher of righteousness. 2 Peter 2: 5. Abraham taught his children and his household to keep the way of the Lord. Gen. 18: 19. The exhortation of Eliphaz to Job is, "Receive,

of Jehovah, and the instruction of the people in a statement calculated to suggest solemn, though the holy truths of his word. Where, therefore, not necessarily unpleasant, thoughts to every there are many good men among the advocates there was a devout and orderly congregation, it minister of the Gospel. He says that during the of laws to prevent trading on Sunday. When was surely such a place as any Christian might | year, one hundred and seven members of his | these men are pressed with the question whether attend on the Sabbath day for the purpose of church had rested from their labors, and that they expect to make conscientious observers of The descendants of the "holy nation," the giving unto the Lord the glory due unto his this makes just one thousand of his spiritual Sunday by means of statutes, with pains and covenant people of Jehovah, have become a by- name. In the prayer and praise offered devout- children who have been removed by death from penalties, they will not pretend such a thing, word and a reproach. The holy things of that | y to Jehovah, they might truly join; and most his pastoral instruction and supervision within but say they only wish to place those who are ancient and honorable people are despised. truly might they venerate the reading of God's the space of ten years. His church is compos-

vah think they do God service by pouring rail- holy men of God. In the exposition of the members. lery and contempt upon their sacred places. Scriptures, they were sometimes invited to take Even the frequent visits of Jesus, the Messiah, the lead, as in the case of Christ at Nazareth, and his apostles, to the synagogues of the Jews, (Luke 4: 16,) and Paul at Antioch in Pisidia, are compared to the visits of modern Christian (Acts 13: 14.) Indeed, it is evident from what regulations of the Post Office Department for country at large. There are now in this city missionaries to heathen temples, and the idola- the New Testament writers have said of the the enforcement of the acts of Congress of the some twelve thousand Jews, all of whom profess trous festivals of Juggernaut and Gaudama! worship of the primitive Christians, that, with 1st, 2d, and 3d of March, 1847. The following to be conscientious observers of the Sabbath, I do not doubt but what this may often be done the exception of the ordinances of Baptism and are the principal changes introduced :--1st. and of course have no scruples about working without any ill design, by worthy persons, who the Lord's Supper, it differed but little, if any, The franking privilege is extended, with cer- on Sunday. But the law forbids their attendhave not attempted to look beneath the covering in the ordinary routine of services, from the tain restrictions, to Postmasters, Members of ing to business on Sunday, and hence makes it which time and prejudice have spread over usual worship of the Jewish synagogues. It is Congress, and the various Departments of the necessary for them either to shut up shop two these things. Having recently compared the the opinion of good church historians, that some General Government, making their privileges days out of the seven, or to attend to business researches of renowned biblical scholars with whole synagogues became Christian by a re- about the same as before cheap postage was on the day which they in heart believe to be the the testimony of the sacred and ancient books ception of the doctrines and ordinances of Christ, adopted. 2d. Letters, papers, and packages, Sabbath. It is our deliberate opinion, that if of Israel, I am confirmed in my conviction that without any material change in their organiza- not exceeding one ounce in weight, are to go statistics upon this subject could be collected, the common sentiment which attributes the Sab- tion. See Neander, p. 105, and Campbell's Lec- free to officers, musicians, and privates of the they would show that the Sunday laws make bath-day visits of the Messiah and his apostles tures. Prayer and praise were offered by Christ army of the United States in Mexico, provided two persons violate their consciences by Sabto the ancient synagogues of Israel, to a mere and his apostles, and enjoined upon all the dis- it is written on the address, after the name of bath labor, for every conscientious man that they incidental expedient for an opportunity to ciples. They rehearsed the law and the prophets, the person, "Belonging to the Army." 3d. preach the gospel to the Jews, is uncandid, un- and enjoined the same upon all that should Letters addressed to different persons can not force such laws is robbing Peter to pay Paul. generous, and anti-evangelical. It overlooks a teach in the name of Christ. Matt. 5: 19. They be enclosed in the same envelope or package, grand characteristic of their piety; attributes to expounded the Scriptures, enforced their doc- under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed a truckling expediency, that which was really trine thereby, and taught succeeding Christian to foreign countries. 4th. All newspapers, exthe fruit of godly principle; and perverts the ministers to do the same. 2 Tim. 3: 16. When, cept exchange papers of editors, are to be testimony which their manner of life furnished therefore, a devout worshiper of Jehovah, even rated with postage-thus putting an end to the of the perpetuity of God's law, to support the an apostle of Christ, went into a heathen city free thirty-mile-circuit arrangement. 5th. Tranwhere no Christian church was gathered, where sient newspapers, or those not sent from the

day, as to a Jewish synagogue ? If there were circular letters, printed or lithographed, must many pious devout persons in that city, he might be paid for in advance, at the rate of three expect to find them there. I suppose it was in cents a sheet. 6th. Newspapers may be sent reference to this that it was said to Paul at to subscribers out of the mails, without incur-Corinth, "I have much people in this city." ring a penalty. All of these changes, except Acts 18: 10. There at least the name of the the extension of the franking privilege, are Lord was extolled, and his law was enforced; evidentally just, and will be generally approved. I pray thee, the law from his mouth, and lay up the prophets were read and commented upon, If the free list could be abolished, and a few his words in thine heart." Job 22: 22. When and his holy Sabbath observed. Could the early other improvements made, the Post Office De-Moses had delivered "the commandments, the Christians, in such circumstances, better show partment would support itself, and confer a statutes, and the judgments which the Lord themselves the friends of Jehovah, than by retheir God commanded him to teach them," he sorting on his holy day to the place appointed said, "Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy for his worship? It was every way congenial children, and shalt talk of them when thou sit- with their early associations and principles, and test in thine house, and when thou walkest by must at least have been some relief to their the way, and when thou liest down, and when minds whilst witnessing the reigning idolatry of thou risest up." Deut. 6: 1, 7. The tribe of the pagans. Accordingly we find that it was Levi was set apart from the other/tribes, that not a single visit in a place, that the apostles they might " put difference between holy and paid to the synagogues; but they did it Sabbath after Sabbath; and it was not till the unbelieving part of the Jews became violent and abusive, that the apostle and the believing part of the congregation separated from them for their Sab-When Israel was settled in the holy land, all bath day worship. Acts 18: 4-8. I do not their males were required to appear at the taber- remember a single apostolic caution against mingling in the ordinary worship of the Jews, the rites and ceremonies of the temple service each successive new moon, and on the Sabbath of course excepted. On the contrary, it was the fixed custom of the apostles to attend at the daily hours of prayer, (Acts 3: 1;)" and on the Sabbath day, (Acts 17: 2;) and James assigned as a reason for the brevity of the apostolic decrees respecting moral purity, that the law of bank notes. Moses was preached and read in the synagogues every Sabbath day, in every city of the Gentiles. Acts 15: 19-21. No importance was attached by the apostles to having the worship of God conducted by such only as had obtained apostolic consecration. They said to all that believed, "Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye "The priests' lips should keep knowledge, and should shew forth the praises of him who hath they should seek the law at his mouth; for he called you out of darkness into his marvelous is the messenger of the Lord of hosts." Mal. light." 1 Peter 2: 9. Wherever, therefore, Jehovah is worshiped in spirit and in truth, there may a Christian unite.

Men professing themselves the servants of Jeho- holy law, and the doctrine of the prophets and ed of two thousand one hundred and thirty-six requiring all to rest. It strikes us, however,

POST OFFICE BEGULATIONS.

would he be so likely to resort on the Sabbath office of publication to subscribers, handbills or much gearter blessing upon the people.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.-No doubt conscientious on a level with their neighbors, by that if the persons who make this plea would look at the other side, they might see the fallacy of such reasoning. Take the state of things in The Postmaster General has published the the city of New York as an illustration of the save from labor on Sunday. To enact and en-

> THE SOUTH DOING ITS OWN WORK .- From an editorial in the New York Observer, on the Annexation of Slave Territory," we cut the following gratifying paragraph: "It appears that some of the Southern Synods, and a large number of Presbyteries, have during their autumnal ecclesiastical meetings taken action 'or the actual state of the Southern churches in relation to the system of slavery,' and they are carefully maturing a report which shall embody the facts on that subject in an honest and impartial manner. Time will probably be requir ed to perfect this statement of facts, but the whole discussion growing out of it, which is

QUESTIONS FOR SOLUTION.

1st. What are the means mostly to be used to produce a revival of pure religion in the churches ?]

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2d. What is the best plan for churches to adopt in raising money for sustaining missionary and other benevolent operations?

3d. What qualifications should be considered necessary, to entitle a candidate to ordination for the gospel ministry ?

The above questions, Mr. Editor, I consider to be of deep interest to us as a denomination, especially at the present time, when we are beginning to take a stand in the religious world, that our importance as a separate and peculiar denomination seems imperiously to demand. I do not design to discuss these questions myself, but offer them to the consideration of those who are interested equally with myself in their proper solution, and who are better able to do Yours in Christ. them justice.

G. M. LANGWORTHY.

MISSIONARY SUCCESS .- The "Evangelical Christendom" gives an interesting account of a movement which has recently taken place at Barisal, in connection with the labors of the Rev. S. Bariero, of the Baptist Mission. The utmost eagerness to hear the Word of God has been manifested by a large number of the natives. Congregations consisting of one hundred and fifty and two hundred persons, have assembled from great distances, to meet the missionarv at various points during his journey, and to listen to the preaching of the gospel. In many cases great labor has been cheerfully undertaken, in order to secure such an opportunity. Speaking of an assemblage of inquirers and candidates for baptism, Mr. Bariero says: "Although most of them had not eaten for nine or ten hours, after being tired with shoving their canoes over paddy fields (now covered with water) for miles and miles together, yet they were more and more anxious to hear." The Spirit of God has accompanied his Word. Deep convictions of sin extensively prevailed. On one occasion, the place of meeting was a very Boably conducted, in a Christian spirit, is of the chim. Numbers were brought to a simple and most important and valuable character, and the hearty reception of the Saviour; and on the hundred and fifteen persons, after giving satisfactory evidence of their faith, were admitted by baptism into the Christian church. In the afternoon about one hundred and thirty persons partook of the emblems of the love of the dying Saviour. "What a sight," he adds, "it was, cannot describe-so many brought from the power of satan unto God !"

unholy, and between unclean and clean, and that they might teach the children of Israel all the statutes which the Lord hath spoken unto them by the hand of Moses." Lev. 10: 11. nacle of the ark of the Lord, three times a year; and those who dwelt near, resorted thither at days. 2 Kings 4: 23. But for those who dwelt at a distance, "teaching priests" were sent " to teach in all the cities of Judah." "And they taught in Judah, and had the book of the law with them, and went throughout all the cities of Judah and taught the people." 2 Chron. 17: 7-9. Of course each city must have had its place for assembling. Such a place doubtless was Beth-el, (i. e., God's house,) and such was the high place where Saul met "a company of the prophets." 1 Samuel 10: 5. It was for the service of God in these places that it was said unto the Levites that taught all Israel, 2: 7. These were the synagogues of which the Pşalmist complained, that the enemy had burned them up. Ps. 74: 8. These places of worship Josephus calls proseuchae, i. e., houses of prayer; and mentions it to the honor of the Senate and people of Rome, the city of Halicarnassus, and the city of the Sardians, that they decreed "that as many men and women of the Jews as are willing to do so, may celebrate their Sabbaths, and perform their holy offices, according to the Jewish law, and may make their prosecuchae at the sea side, according to the custom of their fathers;" and further ordered, "that a place may be given them where they may have their congregations, with their wives and children, and may offer, as did their forefathers, their for keeping holy the Sabbath day, but the perprayers and their sacrifices to God." Ant. b. 14, petuity of God's holy law. They show, how c. 10. sect. 24. They were sometimes very large edifices, capable of receiving a great numevery Sabbath day. See Life of Josephus, b. 4, sect. 54. The Greek term for synagogue, like the Hebrew term, primarily signifies an assembly; but like the Saxon word church, it came at length to be applied to edifices in which assemblies, especially those for the worship of God, met. The synagogues of the Jews, therefore, were edifices especially appropriated to the worship of Jehovah. In the same way the places of Christian worship were sometimes called synagogues, as in James 2: 2-" If there come into your assembly." In the Greek Tes. tament it is. "If there come into your synagogue." The service of the Jewish synagogues on Sabbath days was, first, public prayer and praise next, the reading of the law and the prophets; and the whole closed by some one or more, appointed by the ruler of the synagogue, expounding the Scriptures, and enforcing the holy duties enjoined therein. The professed object of the synsgogue service was the worship and honor of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, contains

To represent the apostles and evangelists a frequenting the Jewish synagogues only for an opportunity to preach to them, is uncandid, because it overlooks an obvious regard which they paid to the institutes of piety and the divine law. To class all Jewish synagogues with the temples of Juggernaut and Gaudama, is ungenerous, because it tends to degrade the worshipers of Jehovah to a level with besotted pagan idolaters. It is anti-evangelical, because it treats conformity to the law of God as a mere human expedient.

We do not assign these things as our reasons ever, the unsoundness of that pretence which and lakes, in the western parts of our country. just, or truthful. Paragraphs, whose point derepresents the apostles as frequenting the Jew- And thus, while my heavenly Father continues ber of people, and were resorted to by the Jews ish synagogues to preach to the Jews, as modern to supply me with the means, I intend to apmissionaries frequent the festivals of the heathen in Hindostan and Burmah. They show also the invalidity of that argument which represents the apostles as worshiping with the Jews on the Sabbath day, only because they would not shock their prejudices too suddenly. If the Sabbath day was either abrogated or changed to another day, it was as much their duty to affirm it, as to your and other societies. say that there was now no distinction of meats and drinks, no more conscience to be made of new moons and other festival Sabbaths, and that there was no more sacrifice to be offered priesthood. And I believe that the apostles, who preached these things to the Jews, would not have shunned to say the Sabbath day was changed, if it had been so appointed of the Lord S. D. Jesus.

GIVING SYSTEMATICALLY AND FROM PRINCIPLE. The American Messenger says that for about

seventeen years an anonymous letter has been received every month, directed to the Secretary of the American Tract Society, Boston, signed "A friend to the American Tract Society." For the first two years it contained \$1 each month; for the next two years the sum was \$2; the next two it was \$3 per month; and when the systematic distribution of tracts in that city commenced, \$2 more was added, making \$5 per month, at which sum it has continued to this time. It is worthy of notice, that on every month, during this period, the letter has been received, without a failure; and also about the same day of the month-not varying in any instance more than two or three days from the 15th of each month-thus showing that the generous donor is as systematic and conscientious in giving to the Lord, as in paying his

In February, 1846, this friend sent \$75 and in August following, \$75 more, to aid in sustaining a German colporteur among the Germans. At the same time he has continued his donation of \$5 each month to the present. He began his contribution with \$1 a month, or \$12 per year, and regularly increased the sum till it amounts for the last two years to \$210 annually. It has been ascertained that this friend is a mechanic of moderate property, and that his donations are by no means confined to this Society. The following letter shows the principles and motives upon which he has cultivated this liberal spirit, even before he professed hope in Christ, or had united with a church. His case affords a happy illustration of God's faithfulness in blessing those who act on such principles in the use of their property to promote his kingdom on earth.

BOSTON, NOV. 26, 1846.

REV. SETH BLISS-Dear Sir : The Lord continues to prosper me in my worldly possessions, and. I trust, to bless me with the renewing influences of the Holy Spirit. As a thank-offering both for the temporal and spiritual blessings which I enjoy, I inclose \$75, for the American Tract Society, at Boston, for the support of a colporteur, whose labors I wish may be principally among the boatmen and others employed in the vicinity of and upon the canals, rivers

ultimate result will prove of great value to the cause of civil and religious freedom. The facts thus embodied will probably be laid before the Assembly at its meeting in Cincinnati in May next. Thus the South is doing its own work.'

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS .- The Boston Journal says that within a short period, very earnest applications for Christian teachers have been made to the Missionaries of the Madura station, in India, from thirty-four different cities or villages. And it is known, that for some years past, solicitations at the various Missionary stations in the Eastern countries, for the supply of instructors to surrounding districts, have been constantly multiplying. The Board have recently appointed twenty new Missionaries, in addition to the companies sent out within a few months past. There is at present a great increase of the Missionary spirit in vazious theological schools. Of those connected with the Union Seminary at New York, twenty-six have signified their willingness to enter the foreign field of ministerial labor, on the completion of their preparatory studies.

C. C. BURLEIGH IN PRISON.-We learn from the Pennsylvania Freeman, that C. C. Burleigh has been imprisoned in the West Chester jail, for selling books on Sunday, contrary to the statue. The complaint against him was made by James McKissick, an elder of the Presbyterian Church, in Oxford, whose zeal in behalf of the proper observance of the Sabbath was aroused by his being unfortunately worsted in a debate with Mr. Burleigh, at an Anti-Slavery meeting. The delinquent was fined four dollars and on refusal to pay it, he was sentenced to six days' imprisonment. The fine, however, was paid by his friends, and he was released in the course of an hour or two. A great crowd was collected at the Justice's office, to hear the trial and while waiting for a conveyance to take him to prison, the audacious criminal availed himself of so good an audience to deliver a most eloquent and effective Anti-Slavery lecture, but without alluding to the circumstances which brought them together. The incident is said to have caused a good deal of excitement in Ches ter County.

"SPICY" PAPERS .- The editor of the National Era says he is apt, to distrust what are called "spicy" papers. They are not often strong, pends on misrepresentation, strong assertion, broad caricature, coarse abuse, are all deemed for next? "spicy" by a certain class of people. Careful

PREACHERS FOR CHINA.-Rev. Mr. Dean, whose long residence in China has made him perfectly familiar with the habits and wants of the Chinese, says in a letter to the N. Y. Recorder :---

"We ask you not to send them books and Bibles, paper and printing-presses; but we ask for ministers of the cross-preachers of Christ. The Christian church is practicing an imposition upon her own credulity, wasting her treasures, and triffing with the souls of the Chinese, by laboring to furnish them with books and the Bible, without corresponding efforts to give them the living teacher. Should we put the best translation of the Scriptures which can be made into the hands of the first scholars in the empire, they would say, 'How can I understand unless some one interpret?' The commission is, 'As ye go, preach !' This is the way in which our Lord proposed to convert the world, and it is enough that the servant be as his Master."

THE SULTAN.-The Rev. Dr. Baird, who has ust returned from Constantinople, in a letter to the Journal of Commerce, says :----

"While at Constantinople I made the acquaintance of Mr. Carr, and had opportunities for several conversations with him, and was greatly pleased to hear him say that he believed the Sultan to be a liberal-minded, benevolent man, devoted to his country and the welfare of his people, and his ministers capable and earnestly desirous to cooperate with him in all his enlightened schemes for the improvement of the country and the instruction of the people. On the subject of toleration, he said he had not the slightest doubt but that the Sultan himself was of a thoroughly tolerant spirit, and desired to be a father, protector and benefactor to his whole people, without regard to religious differences of opinion, and that to this spirit he would conform his government as rapidly as he could in view of long-existing prejudices."

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.-Shekib Effendi has been deputed by the Turkish Sultan to visit Rome for the purpose of congratulating Pius the Ninth on his accession to the Papal See. This is believed to be the first event of the kind in the annals of Romanism and Mohammedanism, of which the Pope and the Sultan are the respective heads. Strange things happen in this day of "alliances." What may we look

SOLEMN CONSIDERATION .- The report of Rev. Mr. Lyons, a missionary of the American Board

for his continued support, and may the blessing of God attend his labors.

I know not but I am as able now to increase or denunciation, they cannot appreciate. Ob my contributions to \$500 per annum for the tuse in perception and sensibility, they can support of the cause of Christ among my fel- relish nothing but the loud tones and desperate low men, and to pay it as promptly, as I was flourishes of the bully. Reason may be cogent, will oblige us by making their payments through seventeen years ago to give \$12 per annum, powerful, vehement-it is never violent or him.

when I first commenced my contributions to abusive. It relies upon demonstration, not cursing and bitterness. Real intellectual power

I have, on another occasion, told you that I borrows no aid from extravagant phraseology. believed giving to the Lord did not impoverish It is not verbose; it utters its conceptions any man, so I still believe, provided it be done strongly, but calmly; it strikes without bluster. with a right spirit. We read that Jacob gave ing; its weapons are at once keen and polished. to the Lord one-tenth of all that God gave him, A weak but violent speaker relies upon tremendfor sins, since God had made a change of the and afterwards that he increased exceedingly. ous efforts of head, hands, and heels, to produce I do therefore recommend to young men in an effect. The fewer his ideas, the more noise particular, on commencing business, to live with- he makes. So, a weak but violent writer alin their income, and to appropriate a portion of ways agonizes. His rhetoric is hysterical. The it to the service of the Lord, and see that it is English language is tortured into extravagant is the very last expedient for concealing the promptly paid, at stated times. Finally, I recommend to every one to read want of ideas. And yet this violent weakness, conceived it must have been a bit of a wag,

often the third chapter of Proverbs, and the which reminds one of the desperate struggles of for the state of the beef (corned) was truly emsixth chapter of Matthew, and to make these the motionless sleeper to overcome the night- blematical of the condition of those unfortumare, passes with some as evidence of strong nately subjected to the dominion of that vile the man of their counsel through life. thought and deep feeling ! A FRIEND.

NEW AGENT.-Bro. Albert B. Crandall has con statement, sober argument, measured censure sented to act as agent for the Recorder at Portville, Cattaraugus Co., and West Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y. Our subscribers in that vicinity

N. Y.

ELD. JOSHUA CLARKE, having taken up his residence in Preston, requests his correspondents to address him at Oxford, Chenango Co.,

The Plymouth Memorial says : "We understand that a large chest, containing several jugs of the 'critter,' nicely ensconced under layers of corned' beef, was discovered in the O. C. Road dépôt, in Boston, not long since. This hyperbole, as if any language could supply the 'cloven foot' of King Alcohol, and whoever tyrant.'

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

General Intelligence.

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th, and London to the 3d inst. She brings nothing of special importance to the general reader. The following is a summary :---

The cotton market is inactive. Wheat and flour have advanced.

A meeting was holden in London some days since to protest against the annihilation of the Republic of Cracow. Another year, and the existence of Cracow will have been forgotten.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d instant, Lord John Russel announced that her Majesty had been pleased to call a Council, to consider the best day on which to appoint a general fast and humiliation, on account of the present awful condition of the sister kingdom. This announcement was received with evident satisfaction by both sides of the House.

in Ireland, and therefore hope that the sufferings of the people have in some measure abated. Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying. The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His Confesser, Dr. Miley, left Dublin, by express, to attend him in London, where he now o'clock. The three men were taken prisoners, Andover, a farther distance of 15 miles, by July remains. His complaint is stated to be water brought to the camp, placed in irons, and a

symptoms ever at his time of life. The great event in the French political world, during the past month, has been the debate, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the address in answer to the King's speech from the throne. The Spanish marriages, and the annihilation of Cracow, were the only two subjects that occupied the public mind; and of those two the former was considered of paramount importance.

France, like Germany, is threatened with extensive emigrations to America-the excessive dearness of food is the moving cause.

The French Government contemplates the immediate institution of a line of steamshipsfour in number—between Havre and New York. Mr. Everett, American Commissioner at

China, has been received with much pomp and deserves. ceremony by Ki-Ing, the Imperial Commissioner, Mr. Cushing's old friend, and has partaken

honor by that Chinese High Functionary. Du-

this pioneer in steam navigation between New York and Germany, will, it is hoped, not be postponed beyond the 1st of May next; after that the intercourse will be regularly kept up. The Washington is, next to the lost Great Britain, the largest of the transatlantic steamers. and the price of a portion of its places will be within the means of those in comparatively narrow circumstances. The next ship of this line will, it is hoped, take its place in August. The charge for postage in these steamers will be twenty-five cents a letter.

MEXICAN PRISONERS .- The following is an extract of a letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Island of Lobos, Feb. 16 :-

Yesterday afternoon, three fine looking, in telligent Mexicans, approached the camp in a small boat, with segars, oranges, raisins, &c., which they came upon shore to dispose of. By many they were viewed with distrust-pro- Hanlon, arrived yesterday from Brazos Sannounced spies, &c., but nothing farther was tiago, whence she sailed on the 27th of Feb-

was found to be thronged with the enemy. In sick and discharged soldiers. a few minutes the schooner was enveloped in flames, and burned to the waters edge, about 7 on the chest and dropsy in the legs-fatal strong guard stationed over them. They will be detained until the arrival of Gen. Scott, who is hourly expected. Of course, this affair gave were circulating from one end of the island to is certain-when trading with the volunteers they spoke very intelligible English, but from the moment of their arrest, nothing but Spanish escaped their lips. Last night one of our men, who possesses a slight knowledge of the Spanish language, placed himself near their prison, and listened for some time to their conversation.

His opinion is that they are Mexican officers in disguise. Certain it is that they are no common the ship Meteor, from Mystic, while in the men. Seldom have I seen a finer, healthier, or Pacific. The men were sent to the United more intelligent set of fellows. They have, however, missed their object; and I presume in the New London jail, whence they are will be dealt with as the nature of their office transferred to the prison for New Haven county,

of a grand banquet, specially prepared in his Congress, at its late session, as our readers mutinous conduct.

know, authorized the Secretary of the Navy to

SUMMARY.

The planet Mercury, says our neighbor, the Courrier des Etats Unis, has for some days been visible at the horizon, at evening immediately o'clock. The curious, who wish to examine this celestial body, may discover it by the aid of a telescope of middling power in the northwest, near the star π in Andromeda, which is now by 48' right ascension, and 32° 50' declention, and nearly half way between the stars a and

 β of Andromeda. It is necessary to be careful not to confound it with the nebulous portion of the constellation, which has somewhat the apcury is a very rare phenomenon.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th inst., says that the schooner John Rowlett, Captain

done. They sold most of their articles at a ruary-four days subsequent to our last advices. reasonable rate and were permitted to depart. She brought no mail whatever-not a letter nor The commander of the St. Mary's, hearing of a paper that we can hear of. Gen. Worth had the circumstance, instantly ordered two boats' not embarked with his division. The steamship We find no farther particulars of the famine crews to go in pursuit and take them prisoners. Alabama and several other vessels were off the Their course was toward a small Mexican bar taking in troops and stores for the Gulf. schooner near the coast, which upon nearing The John Rowlett brought over four or five

> The Boston Advertiser learns that the Northern Railroad will be completed to North next-making 33 miles from Concord. In the course of the year it is expected it will be completed to the Connecticut river, and on the other side of the river the Central Railroad in | they are constrained to sound the alarm. Seven rise to much speculation, and numerous stories Vermont will be finished to Montpelier. The receipts on the eighteen miles already opened, the other; all of which I pass over. One thing have exceeded \$8,000 in the last two months, equal to 8 1-2 per cent., after deducting expenses, per annum. The trains run three times daily each way.

> > The New Haven Herald says that Deputy Marshal Davis returned on Saturday evening from New London, having in charge three seamen, accused of resisting their officers on board States in irons, and were temporarily confined

The Boston Medical Journal gives the case of a man subjected to what the surgeons call actual cautery." He took the letheon, and Dr. Warren run an iron rod, heated to a white heat, to the length of about two feet up and down the back, each side of the spineafter sunset; it begins to disappear at seven burning two lines, one on one side and one on the other, and then carried it zigzag across, between the spinons processes, the same distance." All this time the patient is represented as totally unconscious of pain! 🥂

Major Samuel D. Ried, says the Charleston Mercury, a respectable planter of Green county, residing about 7 miles from Greensboro, at Hoddy, where he kept the Post Office, was Hoddy, where he kept the Post Office, was shot on the right. of Wednesday, the 14th ult., while passing from the office to his room. He was dead before his son could reach him. One pearance of a planet. The appearance of Mer- shot on the right. of Wednesday, the 14th ult., was dead before his son could reach him. One of his negroes has since confessed the crime,

> proposition to the Trustees of the Methodist Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New Episcopal Church, in Hurd-st. Lowell, to give them two hundred dollars annually, provided they consent to open the galleries of that church for the free admission of persons who may desire to attend. The proposition has been accepted. The galleries will conveniently accommodate five hundred persons.

The Shakers of Watervilet, Ohio, believe they have received a new revelation, and are sending out delegates, who hold public meetings in the large towns out west. They say there is now a crisis in the world's affairs, and men and six women were at Dayton recently.

We learn that all the stock of the telegraph to New Orleans has been taken, and the line will be at once put into construction. By the first of September we shall probably be able to get news all the way from the southwest metropolis in a little less than no time at all.

The Bath (Maine) Times says that the ship wners of Bath are reaping a rich harvest. One man has within four or five weeks chartered enough of vessels to amount to \$40,000, fter paying all expenses.

Mr. Hamlin, Representative from Penobscot District, Me., on his return home, had his trunk where they will remain until the April session stolen in Philadelphia, wherein was contained of the United States Court in this city, before | his Congressional hire-amounting to \$800 in THE SUPPLIES FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND .- which they will be tried upon a charge of gold. The Railroad Company paid Mr. H. the value of his trunk, but did not indemnify him act fac simile of the Edinburgh edition. for the loss of his wages. The Boston Whig says that many of the gans, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar liquor-sellers in that city, since the decision of stamp now published, while the political complexion of each the license case, contemplate giving up their business! The sacrifice of respectability and conscience at the shrine of obstinacy must be a | land-Whig, Tory, and Radical-'Blackwood' and the 'Lon losing business.

DR. CHARLES H. STILLMAN, takes this mode of giv **U** ing 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.

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SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE. NORTY of the BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, used in

I the Lady's Book, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel Plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap Book. L. A. GODEY. Address,

Publisher's Hall, Philadelphia

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION! CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have tion of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been and implicated three others; they have all been arrested. Samuel Lawrence, Esq., of Lowell, has made York, will be promptly attended to.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

CURNEY'S PREMIUM DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 189 U Broadway, opposite John-st., and two doors blow the Franklin House, New York. Being furnished with apparatus of the greatest possible power for reflecting light and shade, and possessing other advantages in no ordinary degree in lo-cality, materials used, and scientific application of all the means necessary to the security of perfect likenesses, presents attractions to amateurs and patrons of the art rarely offered. In again presenting his invitation to Ladies and Gentlemen to visit his gallery, Mr. G. assures them of his confidence from past success of giving entire satisfaction

As in every art and science, years of study and practice are necessary to success, so especially is it indispensable in an art that has progressed so rapidly as Daguerrectype. Mr. G. being one of its pioneers in this country, his claims upon the confidence of the community cannot be questioned. Particu-lar attention is requested to the life-like appearance of his colored likenesses. 🤇

N. B. No charges made unless satisfaction is given.

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FOREIGN PERIODICALS. REPUBLISHED BY LEONARD SCOTT & Co., NEW YORK.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIÉW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

HE above Periodicals are re-printed in New York, im I mediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an ex-The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals ren-

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M. LANGWORTHY.

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-Rev. Mr. Dean, hina has made him habits and wants of r to the N. Y. Re-

nd them books and presses; but we ask preachers of Christ. acticing an imposition wasting her treasures, of the Chinese, by labooks and the Bible, rts to give them the put the best translah can be made into lars in the empire, n Lunderstand unless e commission is, 'As ne way in which our the world, and it is as hin Master."

Dr. Baird, who has tinople, in a letter to says :—

le I made the acand had opportunities with him, and was m say that he believed al-minded, benevolent y and the welfare of nisters capable and erate with him in all r the improvement of uction of the people. n, he said he had not t the Sultan himself ant spirit, and desired and benefactor to his rard to religious differto this spirit he would a rapidly, as he could ejudices." in ci antipation di anti

SUN.-Shekib Efv the Turkish Sultan ose of congratulating cession to the Papal be the first event of omanism and Moham-Pope and the Sultan Strange things happen What may we look nar Pelaniti is followa

rt B. Crandall has con-

ring the dinner Mr. Everett gave the health of the Emperor of China, "with all the honors," and Mr. Imperial Commissioner Ki-Ing gave that of the President of the United States. The best feelings are manifested by Ki-Ing and all other officials towards the Americans.

FROM MEXICO.

The reports from the seat of war are of such varied and contradictory nature, that it is impossible for us to give any thing that can be relied upon as a statement of facts. But among the latest dates we find the following items, which, if true, are important :----

A correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Times, writing from Brazos Santiago, under date of March 4, says : "A battle commenced on the night of the 23d ult. near Saltillo. It continued for two days. The Mexicans had no artillery, their force being composed alone of cavalry and infantry, numbering twenty thousand men, with a division of six thousand men in their rear, Santa Anna commanding in person. Gen. Taylor's force numbered, when the battle commenced, near five thousand men, composed of infantry, dragoons, and eighteen pieces of light artillery, and he was making his retreat to Monterey. He has lost about two thousand men. The Mexican loss is about four thousand five hundred. General Taylor was in hopes that he would be able to retain his position, which is about three miles from Saltillo, at a Mill Pond, where he possesses some natural defenses. A train of one hundred and twenty wagons had been captured by the Mexicans. They murdered all the teamsters and the escort does not now arise. The joint resolution of on Monday, 8th inst., by Capt. Winter, of the of twenty-five men. They have also captured a train of sixty wagons, though nothing definite is known as to the disposal of the teamsters and escort. They have likewise captured a hundred pack mules loaded with suttlers' goods."

The American Flag, of March 3, says :--Gen. Taylor, while at Nueva, 22 miles from Saltillo, with 5,000 men, was attacked on the 22d ult by a Mexican force of 15,000. Finding that he could not maintain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here a severe engagement took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss. After destroying what of the public stores he could not transport, he continued his retrograde movement on Monterey, until he reached the Rinconada Pass, where he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself. Here whom were several 'gentlemen' disguised, twenty months since the conflagration, took all the rumors, reports and letters leave him. Once in Monterey, and he would be safe, but his ability to accomplish this much was altogether problematical, as the Mexicans were swarming (the Liberal) candidates were in majority, took | coals which were discovered. in every direction. A merchant in Camargo, forcible possession of the registers, and tore under date of 25th ult., writes to his friends in this place: "Three expresses to-day from Monterey; fighting in Saltillo; Marina in Mexican possession; large train of wagons, 136, and 180 private mules, taken; McCullough's company taken: 8.000 cavalry this side of

place at the disposal of Captain George C. De-Kay, of New Jersey, the United States ship Macedonian, and at the disposal of Captain R B. Forbes, of Boston, the United States ship Jamestown, "for the purpose of transporting to fusing to reënter and commence operations the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland unless the agent would come to their terms. such contributions as may be made for their relief:" but the alternative discretion was given by the same resolution that "if the Secretary shall be of the opinion that the public interest

will be better subserved thereby, he is authorized to dispatch said vessels upon the service aforesaid as public ships." It was the opinion present exigencies of the service, the public in-

a purpose—the men especially—are imperiously to place the ships at the disposal of Captains DeKay and Forbes, in pursuance of the manifest will of Congress, as expressed in the first clause of its joint resolution, which was regarded as mandatory. They will be assigned, without their batteries, but caulked, and with tanks, ballast, spars, cables, anchors, sails and rigging,

they go out as public ships. Their public charter has been wholly taken from them for the period of their voyages, by their transfer,

priate or not-in good or bad taste-to send public capacity only in a certain contingency, in the steamship Galveston from Texas. and this contingency, in the judgment of the Executive, does not, at the present time, exist. Nothing remained, therefore, but to execute the resolution in the manner which has been adopted by the department. [Washington Union.]

OUTRAGES IN CANADA.-The spring election for charter officers commenced in Montreal on the 1st instant, and riot ruled rampart in that city as usual. The Minerve newspaper of that day says :---

"As early as Friday and Saturday last, armed bodies overran the streets, yelling vociferousthem into pieces. Toward noon, the infuriated band arrived at one of the polls of the East Ward, where N. Dumas, Esq., presided. The

We understand, says the Dedham Democrat, that the weavers in the Norfolk Manufacturing Establishment, in this town, made a strike on Wednesday last-all the hands except one re-

The cause of the outbreak was the reduction of their wages some fifty to seventy-five cents per week by the factory lords. The girls were determined not to resume their operations unless they could be reinstated in their former wages.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says that \$10 notes on several Banks have been got up by of the Secretary, we understand, that, in the a nest of counterfeiters with this plate :---Vignette, a female, and a bird with a twig in its terest would not be subserved by dispatching beak; an eagle between the signatures. On the these vessels on their beneficent errands as right hand margin is a black ground an inch public ships. The means necessary for such wide, with TEN engraved in it. We have seen tens of this plate on the Merchants' Bank, required for naval operations against the public Poughkeepsie, and Bank of Newburgh; and to enemy. Directions, therefore, have been given how many others it will be altered, of course we cannot say. Refuse all notes of the above description.

A young lad belonging to Newark, about sixteen years of age, named Gunn, in jumping from the cars of the Philadelphia train on Fri day evening last, in the vicinity of the dépôt at adapted in all respects to secure their safety for Jersey City, struck against a post attached to the contemplated voyage. In no respect do the switch track, and two of the cars passed over one of his legs, lacerating it in such a manner as to render amputation necessary.

Our readers will remember the sensation under the direction of Congress, to private per- which was created about a year ago by the dissons, in order to subserve the purpose of private covery that a Mr. Muir, of Virginia, had been charity. Whether it would have been appro- murdered by a man named Eppes. We learn from the New Orleans Commercial Times, that them out as national vessels, is a question which this notorious person was arrested in that city Congress authorized their employment in a Second Municipality Police. He arrived there

> The Sandwich Island News of Nov. 4, publishes a communication to the government from Mr. Ten Eyck, our commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, announcing the existence of war between this country and Mexico and the consequent blockade of Mexican ports. The same paper publishes a treaty just made between Denmark and the Sandwich Islands, which it considers more favorable to the island government than those with France and England.

A few days ago it was necessary to remove some earth and ruins from a place in Broadway, ly. At an early hour this morning, a mob of opposite Morris street, included in the territory ly bliss. most forbidding mien, mostly in rags, among burnt over in the great fire. Although it is seized on the carts of the cartmen, and rushed place, on removing the surface the fire was through the streets, screeching and groaning, found to be still alive! Our informant said that and proceeded to the different polls where our steak might easily have been broiled on the

The Rev. Dr. Baird is delivering a course of lectures on Europe, to the young ladies of a school in New York. The knowledge of Euvotes were taken in the weigh house of Bon- rope and European affairs which he possesses, secours market. The rioters laid hold of the will enable him to make a very interesting and

Nansemond, and a member of the county court, was shot at and dangerously wounded, English reader. one night last week, while standing in the porch of his dwelling, about nine miles from Suffolk. A man named Rawls has been apprehended on suspicion of having perpetrated the crime.

MARRIED,

In Petersburg, N. Y., on the 18th inst., by Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, Eld. Azor Ester and Miss Susan Maxson, daughter of Daniel Maxson, Esq , all of Petersburg. In Georgetown, N. Y., on the 26th ult., by Rev. J. Bailey,

Mr. Dudley TRUMAN, of Otselic, to Miss Roxie Church, of the former place.

In Plainfield, N. Y., on the 4th inst. by Eld. O. P. Hull AMBROSE S. DUNN to MYNDWELL ANDERSON.

DIED,

In Hopkinton, R. I.. Oct. 27, 1846, Mrs. ANNA VINCENT, aged 94 years. Sister Vincent was, for about sixty years, a member of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton. She became a member of the Third Church in Hopkinton at its organization in 1835, of which she was an ornament until the long-wished-for summons came that called her hence to be with Christ. There have been but few

in whose lives the world has had a more vivid illustration of the power of faith, or by whose death the church has been deprived of a greater ornament. She had manifested, during her long and useful life. a most zealous regard for the truth and was ardently attached to the church and the ordinances of the Gospel. Her labor is done, and she has, without doubt, gone to receive the reward of the righteous. A. B. B. In Hopninton, R. I., March 7, of consumption, ISAAC S. CRANDALL, in the 29th year of his age. Bro. C. became a subject of converting grace about nine years since, and united with the Third Church in Hopkinton. He died in hope of a glorious immortality. His death is a great loss to the church, as well as to the bereaved widow and family. His funeral was attended at Rockville, March 9. A sermon was preached by Eld. A. B. Burdick, from Psalm 102: 23, 24.

In Independence, N.Y., on the 6th of February, MARY C. CLARKE, wife of Decatur M. Clarke, aged 24 years. She early made a public profession of religion, and connected herself with the Sabbath-keeping Church in Independence. Her life corresponded with her profession. Although called unexpectedly to leave a youthful husband and smiling infant, she was willing to go. S. S. G.

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 6th inst., of inflammation of the windpipe, BENJAMIN COURTLAND UTTER, son of John and Prudence Utter, in the 21st year of his age. He was sick for about five weeks, during a part of which time he suffered greatly. His friends rejoice to believe that death not only relieved him from bodily pain, but introduced him to heaven-

LETTERS.

James A Begg, Levi H. Bond, Alfred B. Burdick, S. S. Griswold. Wm. S. Berry, M. T. Davie, E. D. Randolph, I. Leming, Geo. Crandall, Geo. D. Chester, R. W. Utter, W. B. Gillett, H. P. Burdick, Nathan Wardner, Joshua Clarke, C. P. Rood, Wm. B. Maxson, Wm. M Fahnestock.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Mary Hill, Butlerville, O. \$5 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 26 Alvit Clarke, Leonardsville 4 00 S. Whitford, " 3 " 52 2 00 Gurdon Evans, DeRuyter 2 00 " 4 " 26

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ders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary oris marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in Engdon Quarterly Review' are Tory; the 'Edinburgh Review, Whig; and the 'Westminster,' Radical.

Mr. Josiah Duke, a very worthy citizen of The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those. of the Foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the

TERMS.

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the late Post Office law, to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

TEWMAN'S ONLY PERIODICAL ON BOTANY! Prospectus of THE ILLUSTRATED FLORA, edited by ohn B. Newman, M. D., &c.

Profiting by the results of past experience, and confident f public support, we offer in the second year of our botan cal enterprise, the Flora enlarged and remodeled, so as to liffer from any thing ever before presented, combining four lepartments-Floral, Medical, Introductory, and Biographcal. The first comprises the classification and description of each plant, its history, minute cultivation, and floral emblem, spiced with anecdote and original or selected poetry. The second, written of course in a popular style, gives the medi-cinal properties of the plants, and of each part of them, when there is any difference; the extracts and their mode of preparation, doses; and, in particular cases, sketches of dis eases to which they are applicable; added to the whole is a history of this branch of the science from the earliest times, accounts of its discovery, and theory of the operation of medi-

cines on the animal frame. The Introduction commences with the lowest of the Vegetable Kingdom, giving in its pro gress a brief account of every system before the Linnean which last, with the natural method, will be fully entered into and thoroughly explained; making it as instructive and interesting as possible, by being eminently practical. For instance, the Fungus tribe, which is in our first number, enables us to give the history, description, and mode of prepar ing the eatable mushroom, tuber, morel, &c., thereby not only teaching the science in order, but affording besides much curious and valuable information. The Biographical department begins with Linnæus; it contains a short and interesting account of the lives and works of eminent living or deceased botanists, selected at pleasure from our own and other countries. Consulting the standards on Botany, Gardening, Chemistry, and Medicine, we intend to combine every useful item of information, and without lessening its value, present the whole in a concise and pleasing form. To allow ample opportunity for illustration, the work is of large octavo form, every number consisting of six plates and forty eight pages of letter-press. The first three plates contain each separate flower; the fourth a tree in exact proportion, with a separated branch to show the leaves, flowers and fruit; the fifth, an explanation plate for the introductory de-partment; the sixth and last, a finely engraved portrait. The flowers are drawn and colored similar to those in the previous numbers, which are universally acknowledged to bespecimens of the highest style of the art.

TERMS.

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ert B. Crandall has con-	fity-two pound weights, with which they burst prontable course.	J. Burdick, " 200 " 4 " 17 The first series will be completed in sixty monthly num	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tains; and things in general turned upside in the door. One of them then presented a The principal hotel at Brazos Santiago is	Burdick & Maxson " 1 00 " 3 " 52 bers, every six of which will form a volume of 288 pages, and	
the Recorder al Port-	down." From another source we learn that nistel to Mr. Dumas's breast, and demanded the named the Astor House. It consists of the		1.1
Went Genesee, Alle-	down." From another source we learn that pistol to Mr. Dumas's breast, and demanded the named the Astor House. It consists of the	M. Vanhorn, " 2 00 " 4 " 15 however, being complete within themselves. The publish-	
	Col. Morgan has abandoned Ceralvo, destroying books. They were told that Mr. Orr, the wreck of a good sized Mississippi steamer, ly-	L. H. Bond, " 1 00 " 3 " 52 ers at first proposed to issue the work for Two Dollars, with	
Contract that vicinity	an property no ocura not take with hilly; that a / (constitutional' candidate was in maining) in the water and the rest imbedded in)	Royal Burdick, Woodstock 1 00 " 3 " 46 thirty-two pages and four plates, but the present plan was	
the yments through	courier from Monterey reported, at Camargo, Thereupon they retired but soon learning the the sand General Scott and suit lodged there	E. S. Weaver, Unadilla Forks 2 00 " 3 " 52 adopted as by far the best. It is furnished to subscribers at	34 S 1
S	1,500 Mexicans between the two places, and contrary, and that the Liberals were ahead, they at the last accounts. The fare was \$3 per day.	John B. Stillman, " 2 00" " 3 " 52 Three Dollars per annum, in advance, or two copies to one	
	that 6,000 more were in the neighborhood of contrary, and the internet for a line internet accounts. The last accounts.		
wing taken up his	With the Maximum Gazette says "It was rule literation of the hundred, hand The Alexandred Gazette says "It was rule	Noah K. Brown, Portville, 3 50 " 3 " 52 a botanical library—unequaled for gorgeousness of illustration,	
	hands on a book, and tore it in pieces. For-	Ezekiel R. Clarke, Nile 2 00 " 4 " 26 and utility as a work of popular science—will be procurable,	
cuests his correspond-	reports before us, without vouching for its cor- tunately, it was a list of those having a right to Major Concerned by brevet) will receive the ap-	J. L. Thurston " 50 " 4 " 3 containg 2280 pages of letter-press, three hundred splendidly	
Daford, Chenango Co.,	rectness.	Nathan Lewis, Petersburg 2 00 " 3 " 52 colored engravings, and botanical portrait gallery of sixty Benj. Clarke " 1 00 " 3 " 26 eminent individuals.	
A state of the sta			
the service of the se	these riotous runais prevenced many peaceable H. Benton, declined. It is also said that the	1. Marson, riopkinton, A. I. 200 5 50 The interference is under the subscribers will in	÷ (; ;
al says : "We under-	CillZells Holli voulig. The woops were called any standared to Senstor Div and	I Titsworth Normarket N I 2 00 " 3 " 59 every case he completed by the 25th of the month preced-	
	out in various election districts, but the voters dealined. These however, are mere rumors,	Daniel Nos " 2 00 " 3 " 59 ing the date and on failure in this respect, or in the motional	
containing several jugs	STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN New YORK AND had not much confidence in such protection. Between New York and had not much confidence in such protection. and must be taken for what they are worth."	Reuna F. Randolph, " 2 00 " 3 " 52 ical execution, the subscription money will be promptly re	
sconced mader layers of	BREMEN - The Schnellnest save that according Toward four o'clock the 'Constitutional' allies and must be taken for mile they are working	Elizabeth Hagerman " 2 00 " 3 " 49 funded to subscribers whenever desired.	
covered that is 0. C.	to information from the best sources, it can as- made a final onset at the polls of the East At Taunton, Mass., on Wednesday, 17th inst.,	I Tamas Dultan D. Duraton 9.00 (1 9. 11 rol 15 Clampatent around wanted to circulate the work.	
This	to information from the best sources, it can as made a liner onset at the points of the Last Indra Calby contenged three men-named	Nathan Wardner, Lewis 2 00 " 4 " 24 whom a very liberal discount will be made.	
concealing the	sure the public that the preparations for this Ward. They attacked numbers of citizens, Judge Colby sentenced three men-named		
	undertaking so important to Corman commerce and destroyed much property. The stores were John Perry, James noyi and nearly n. Cory-	Geo Thomasta " 9.00 " A " in publishers Lywis & BROWN, 2/2 Fearl-St., N. 1. Where	
indiand whoever	and to the numerous Germans of the interior lobliged to be closed. The officer commanding to the State Prison for her or burglary in the	H. Newton, North Stephentown 2 00 " 3 " 59 subscriptions will be received und a gonts applied.	·
bit of swag,	are carried forward with all negrible activity the troops had previously dismissed his men house of David nowiand, in Darimonic, on the	Hathan Winppic, Denni 1 00 4 11	
was truly om-	The fear that the steamer Washington might 'because there was no riot.' A few minutes night of the 17th of December last, they being	Ezekiel Thomas, Shiloh, N. J. 2 00 " 3 " 52 this prospectus three insertions each year, will, by forwarding	
officies anfortu-	be announced at the time with bludgeons and stealing	Eli Davis, "200 "3 "52 the papers containing them, receive the entire work as it is	1975) 193
a continion reacting vile	be appropriated to warlike purposes by the afterward, the marauders arrived; and riot armed at the time with bludgeons, and stealing	M. & E. B. Ayers, " 2 00 " 3 " 52 published. Thos. P. Mason, Shiloh, N. J., 50c.; B. C. West, do, 70c. Jan. 10th, 1847.	14
	Government is removed. The first voyage of ruled rampant !"	Thos. P. Mason, Shiloh, N. J., 50c.; B. C. West, do. 70c. Jan. 10th, 1847.	23
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THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

THE HEART.

160

Oh! could we read the human heart. Its strange mysterious depths explore, What tongue could tell or pen impart The riches of its hidden lore?

Safe from the world's distrustful eye, What deep and burning feelings play, Which e'en stern reason's power defy, And wear the sands of life away !

Think not beneath a smiling brow, To always find a joyful heart; For wit's bright glow, and reason's flow, Too often Lide a cankering dart.

The bird with bruised and broken wing, Oft tries to mount the air again, Among its mates to gaily sing Its last melodious, dying strain.

The fire that lights a flashing eye, May by a burning heart be fed, Which in its anguish yearns to die, While yet it seems to pleasure wed.

Oh! do not rashly judge the heart, Though cold and vain it seems to be, Nor rudely seek the veil to part, That hides its deep, deep mystery.

THE CHINESE MECHANIC ABTS AND SOCIAL LIFE

The following brief outline of Mr. Williams fifth lecture is copied from the Journal of Commerce :---

The implements of the Chinese, says Mr Williams, though less beautiful than those preserved from the ruins of Rome, are more useful. They have made them sufficient to subserve the common purposes of life, and at so low a price as to be universally accessible. For a long time they have made no improvements. The descriptions of Marco Polo are still applicable, so that though they were before the English of 1600, they gre very far behind the nations of the West now.

Agriculture is fostered by government as a means of its own security; for farmers are isolated and contented. The pursuit is honored by the emperor in an annual plowing ceremony at Pekin. The lands are held from him in small lots, not in fee-simple, but as security for the payment of taxes. They descend to the eldest son, but the brothers may also settle upon them, so that subdivision is carried to a great extent. The principal grain crop of the country is rice. It is sown so thick as to make a dense turf, for it. The first crop is harvested in July, the second in November. Wheat, millet and buckwheat are raised as in other countries. Their implements of husbandry are very simple. A man may often be seen carrying plow, harrow, I ever saw at this place, but it was not alive. farm and the vineyard. From which it came to and buffalo harness, together on his back. The farms are without fences, the dykes used for favorite riding horse of Señor Lagoeira, which which he expected, the ground, by being so well irrigation being the principal landmarks. The other labors of agriculture are the cultivation of cotton, and of the mulberry for garhonors the culture of silk by an annual offering of mulberry leaves to the patron goddess of the silk manufacture. The fine porcelain comes mostly from the province of Kiang-tzi; the common chinaware from several other provinces. It is made into many ornaments of beautiful forms. In their gardens, the wealthy delight to display many of these vases of large size; some are sunken in the earth, and filled up with limestone and sand, which is soon covered with moss, and bears the appearance of a natural rock. They have very little skill in working metals. Their chasing in gold and silver is however elegant and unsurpassed. In carving they take the lead in some respects; the granite posts before the temples are sculptured with historic scenes, two or three inches deep, and quite perfect. The lackered ware is made by coating wood with the varnish of the lacker tree, colored with lampblack and embellished by gilding. The manufacture of lanterns is an extensive business in a country where they are so much used; they are made with a great variety of designs and ornaments. Their lamp oil is obtained from the tea and peanut. are good imitators. Already they have begun | strument, then only boasting three strings, facture of glassware they have been so successket. In the late war they used thirty brass cannons which they had made after a cannon taken from a wrecked ship. They are now making pistols, fowling-pieces, and muskets, clocks and watches. A thirty-six gun frigate, constructed by a Chinese shipwright was considered by foreigners as quite creditable and seaworthy. They have no knowledge of anatomy or physiology; and their medical theory is therefore wholly empirical, though their practice is improved by observation. They suppose that discases are caused by evil spirits, and their practice is directed to their expulsion. They stop eating and working, and use vegetable medicines mostly. The patient bargains beforehand about the price and time of cure. They vaccinate in both arms since 1820, and used to innoculate in the nose. They practise no more important surgical operations than teeth-pulling and

ous and pleasant,

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dishonest, cruel and cowardly; and these traits, Americans are wanting in this respect. with their difficult language, are the great obstacles to their Christianization.

SOMNAMBULISM.

We have the following information from a gentleman who witnessed the transaction. He resides No. — Beekman street which is kept as a private boarding house, and occupied what is usually termed an attic room, from the roof of which project a number of gable windows. While comfortably enjoying a nap on Saturday night last, he was awakened by a queer noise, somewhat like the scratching of a cat, proceed ing from the outside of one of the windows. On getting up to inquire into the cause, what was his his surprise to find creeping along on the gutter a man, without any clothing upon his person but a night shirt! His first thought was that the strange individual was crazy, but on second thought he concluded that he must be a sleep-walker. He refrained from making English language which can be thus arranged any noise for fear of frightening the dreamer,

and causing him to fall from his dangerous posiof the stranger. He passed a number of or downwards. windows, pausing a moment before each, as if he desired to enter, after which he placed himcity, and then walked directly to the summit of the roof and there rested himself, shivering with

cold and apparently mnch exhausted. The gentleman who was watching, improved his opportunity, and stepped forward to seize and to awaken the somnambulist, who was very much embarrassed at finding himself in such a predicament; and it was then ascertained that he resided in a neighboring house and had reached the roof by the scuttle of his own dwelling. He was taken home and thus the matter ended. [N. Y. Express.

A BOA CONSTRUCTOR.

Asiatics, far beyond their neighbors, and yet not up the affections of the heart. How we have to be compared with the lowest Christian coun- | been pained to see individuals thrown into each tries. They are educated, but their education other's presence when the fountains of the heart is founded wholly on ambition. They are civil- were locked up, and no disposition manifested ized, but their social system rests on selfishness | to let them loose by social conversation. A alone. Yet, though lights and shadows are single word well timed and fitly spoken under strangely mingled, society is, externally, courte- such circumstances, would do more to relieve individuals of their embarrassment, than any But, with all their civilization, the Chinese thing else. But why should not every body so are heathen still. The moral pollution of the far forget conventional forms as to be sociable nation is indiscribable. They are, moreover, to strangers, when thrown into their presence?

PALINDROMES.

Time, the beautifier of the dead, Adorner of the ruin, comforter, And only healer when the heart has bled-Time! the corrector when our judgments err, The test of truth, love-sole philosopher, For all the rest are sophists. [Byron.

If the above word, TIME, be artificially transposed, or metagramatised, it will form the following words :- meti, item and emit. Now if the beforenamed word and its anagrams be placed in the following quadratic position, then it will form what may be termed an anagramatic palindrome :---

ТІМЕ
ITEM
METI
ЕМІТ

The word, Time, is the only word in the and the different transpositions thereof are all at the same time Latin words. These words tion, and he consequently ascended to the scuttle in English as well as in Latin, may be read of the house and there watched the movements either backwards or forwards, either upwards

The English words, TIME, ITEM, METI and EMIT, (to send forth,) are mentioned above, and self in an upright position, and turned com- of the Latin ones, (1) Time, signifies-fear pletely round as if musing upon the sleeping thou; (2) Item-likewise; (3) Meti-to be measured; and (4) Emit—he buys.

THE HUSBANDMAN AND HIS SON.-Lying at the point of death, a husbandman, being desirous that his son should pursue the same occupation in which he himself had been engaged all his life, made use of this expedient to induce him | ashes and soot, equal parts, as soon as the plants to enter upon it with industry and perseverance. appear, is often an effectual remedy. Indeed, While the boy knelt at his father's bedside, with his other children, the latter addressed him thus: "All the patrimony, my son, which I the enormous length of forty feet—the largest tion, he carefully dug up every inch both of the not admit of an exception. Some weeks before our arrival at Sape, the pass, that, though he found not the treasure had been put out to pasture not far from the stirred and loosened produced so plentiful a house, could not be found, although strict search | crop of all that was sown on it, as proved a real was made for it all over the Fazenda. Shortly and no inconsiderable treasure. We see from

VARIETY.

What a mysterious thing is a blush ! that a single word, a look, or a thought, should send that inimitable carnation over the cheek, like the soft tints of a summer sunset! Strange, too, that it is only the face, the human face that'is capable of blushing! The hand or the foot does not turn red with modesty or shame, more than the glove or the sock which covers it. It is the face that is the heaven! There may be traced the intellectual phenomena, with a confidence amounting to moral certainty. A single

blush should put the infidel to shame, and prove to him the absurdity of the doctrine of chance. A cow exposed to the severity of the weather in cold winter days, from morning till night, without shelter will take little exercise, but stand shivering with cold, not being able to lie down comfortable on the cold, melting snow. down comfortable on the cold, melting snow. responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular should be much exposed to render them hardy. Some farmers say that they leave their cattle out because their business calls them from home; this is a poor excuse. It would be better to turn their cattle out for water only once each day, and tie them up immediately after drinking, than to leave them all day exposed an unreserved compliance with which, no student should to the open air.

Those who are most experienced in the cultivation of the sun-flower are sanguine that with a proper soil and proper cultivation, it is more profitable than wheat or corn. The seeds are more oleaginous than those of the flax plant, and combine the qualities for table use of the best olive oil; for burning of the best sperm, without its smoke; and for painting, it is said by painters who have used it, to be superior to linseed, as it is more rapid in drying, equally easy in spreading, and without forming a much denser coat.

The turnip fly lays its eggs in Autumn, but the insect is not developed until the following Spring, when it is animated by the warmth of the soil and usually comes forth to commence its depredations cotemporaneously with the plant on which it is to feed. Stirring the soil for a fortnight or so previous to sowing and affording a good dressing of sulphur, house we have never known it to fail.

The man who intends to regulate his life by set rules, will find before he has traveled far have to leave you is my farm and vineyard, of along its path that there are but few rules, which I make you sole heir. But I charge you which are not changed by circumstances or per- follows:not to let it go out of your hands, for if I have sons. We like to see a man, not hedged in by The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 18 which is transplanted to the field, which has In the marshes of the valley the boa constric- any treasure beside, it is buried somewhere in rules, but striving as he goes along, to give all tor is often-met with of considerable size. It is the ground, within a foot of the surface." This his neighbors their share of the pathway. not uncommon throughout the province, par- made the son conclude that he talked of money There is room enough for all, and the true way ticularly by the wooden margins of lakes, which he had hidden there; so after his father's to pass through the world easy, is to remember marshes and streams. Sometimes they attain death, with unwearied diligence and applica- the "Golden Rule," the only rule which will

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY, Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

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I. What i

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another L 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 recitation, lecture rooms,

ly desired.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a com-plete 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 responsibilis ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most de sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without 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.

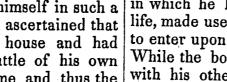
Apparatus.

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



cupping. Their music, like their medicine, is peculiar. by closing the glottis and forcing air through the nose; and Mr. W. never heard man, woman or child sing in any other manner. They use a variety of wind and stringed instruments, and drums, with which they make exectable music, keeping good time, but without the least harmony, to a foreigner it is mere din and confusion. They have no knowledge of dancing, and when they saw it practised by the Portuguese, they inquired if it was for medical purposes ! After some remarks concerning the attaincredit, and which is not discordant with that of the calm retirement of rural life. the Bible-and an account of their theatres and festivals-he concluded with a description of their social system, with its attendant evilsslavery, polygamy, and infanticide.

ments, and tea for exportation. The emperor | after this, one of his vaqueiros, in going through | this that industry is itself a treasure. a wood by the side of a small river, saw an enormous boa, suspended in the fork of a tree which hung over the water. It was dead, but

had evidently been floated down alive by a recent flood-and, being in an inert state, it had not been able to extricate itself from the fork before the water fell. It was dragged out to the open country by two horses, and was found to measure thirty-seven feet in length. On opening it the bones of a horse, in a somewhat broken condition, and the flesh in a half digested state, were found within it, the bones of the head being uninjured. From these circumstances we concluded that the boa had devoured the horse entire. [Gardner's Brazil.

ANCIENT MUSIC.

long before we have the portrait of any other | plied the market, and will, at his leisure, laugh instrument. Some, however, are disposed to at the combined wisdom of the representatives concede the first place to the harp, and many of the people. The Chinese are without inventive genius, but stout authorities maintain its claim. This in-

to appropriate English inventions. In the manu- answered to three seasons of the primeval year -the treble, typical of Spring-the tenor reful as to drive the foreign article from the mar- sembling Summer-and the bass resembling Winter.

> Flutes are said to have been invented by a Phrygian named Hyagria, at Celent, a city of Phrygia. On this instrument were first played the harmony called Phrygian, and other tunes, of the Mother of the gods, a Dionysius, of Pan, of the divinities of the country, and the heroes, Trepander, the Lesbian, directed the flute players to reform the tunes of the ancients, and changed the old music about the year 645 be-

> fore Christ, as appeared by the Parian chronicle -twelve years after, Tirpander added three more strings to the lyre.

HUMBLE LIFE.

acres of land, and raises an abundance to supply the necessary wants of his family-can ask for no more. If he is satisfied with his condition -and there are thousands so situated who are beeping" He mounted and rode away of Friends. ment disturbs his repose-no speculative mania chases the calm serenity from his mind-no schisms in the church throw shadows beneath his golden sky. His family is the world to him; his little lot is all his care. Who sighs not for such a life of calmness and serenity? Amid the cares and anxieties of business, who would not exchange his prospects and his honors for. the repose of him who is contented and happy on his own spot of ground, far from the noise and bustle, princely luxury and squalid poverty, ments of the Chinese in mathematics, astronomy, of city life? If there is a situation congenial and geography — statements respecting their to the true spirit of man and the growth of chronology, which Mr. Williams is inclined to virtue, it is amid the rejoicings of nature—in virtue, it is amid the rejoicings of nature-in

PATENT MEDICINE LAW IN MAINE,-A late law in the State of Maine requires that the composition, and the proportion of each article of the a patent medicine much in demand by the down my hat to you.'

east people, called at the Chinese Museum, in Boston lately, and for two dollars had the com- Municipal Court, that in sentencing for violaposition, proportions, &c., of each article in the tions of the License Law, the Court would The Pandean pipe has generally been ranked compound translated by Mr. Chaoong, into hereafter require the convicted to give bonds as the first musical instrument ever invented, Chinese, and in that language the required la- for his future good behavior during one year; 6th of January, 1847, and continue fourteen weeks, under the and this position is strongly corroborated by the bels are printed. He thus complies with the and that in case of a violation of the License silent, yet unerring, testimony of Sculpture and letter of the act, because the law does not define Law within that time, the laws would be rigidly Painting, both which branches of art remain the language of the labels. By the time the unquestionable evidence of the use of the pipe | Legislature is again in session, he will have sup-

> NAPOLEON'S DISGUISE DETECTED .- If the life of Savage Landor was written, it would be one much abroad in the most eventful times in the

versation, therefore, abounds with facts and personages from his own actual knowledge, of which most other men have only read. On the fall of Napoleon he saw him ride, attended by one servant, into Tours, whose inhabitants hated him, and would have rejoiced to give him up to his enemies. He was disguised, but Landor recognized him in a moment. Hating and despising the man as he did, yet he never for a

Professor Jackson, in one of his highly able and scientific lectures in Boston, illustrating the manner in which the improvement of soil, immediate and permanent, may be effected, says that "a farm within his knowledge, with a blowing sand, a pine, barren, and almost hopeless soil, on which ten bushels of corn to the acre could scarcely be grown, by the judicious application of ashes, has been made to produce forty or fifty bushels to the acre."

As a noble lord and gentleman were standing composition, of every patent medicine offered | together, a boy came along leading a calf with for sale, shall be printed on a label and pasted both hands. Says the lord to the gentleman, on the bottle, package, &c., containing it, under 'You shall see me make that boy let go his penalties that would make a common pedler | calf.' He then advanced towards the boy, exwince. It is well known, however, that a law pecting that he would take off his hat; but the tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. never was enacted which a Yankee could not boy took no notice of him. 'Sirrah,' said his evade. This was true in regard to the nine-pin | lordship, 'do you know who I am.' 'Yes, my law; a tenth pin was added, and thus the statute lord,' answered the boy. 'If your lordship will became inoperative. A daring fellow, who has please to come and hold the calf, I will pull off payment or satisfactory arrangement.

> Chief Justice Wells stated recently at the enforced, both upon the guilty party and upon the bail.

If there are any doubts as to the age which a goose will attain, they appear to be settled by the fact that a goose in the family of Mr. Hibbs, near Newtown, Pa., has died at the age of fifty vears. She remained that period in the family years. She remained that period in the family in which she was hatched, having, as it is supof the most remarkable on record. He has lived posed, been the matron of three hundred geese.

A Queen's Counsel in Montreal, inveighing history of the world. He witnessed the pro- against a horse dealer, said-" Is it not true gress of the French Revolution; saw Bonaparte that jockeys have had a bad character in all made First Consul; saw him and his armies go ages, all through the world ?" But the Judge out to victory; saw and conversed with the cut short his eloquence by replying-" Ah ! Mr. greatest of his generals, and the most remarka- Queen's Counsel, there are other professions in ble men of those times and scenes. His con- the world of which the same things are said !"

The Dover, (Eng.,) Telegraph states that another musical mouse has been recently caught at Dover, and being caged, sings daily in a manner similar to a canary bird. Its appearance is similar to the common mouse, except Genesee-W.P Langworthy. that the tail is longer and the head smaller, with Hounsfield-Wm. Green. full and very bright eyes.

The Philadelphia American says that two Leonardsville-Jabish Brown There is a happiness in humble life-who moment dreamed of betraying him. He, how- sisters, Hannah Gillapsy and Lucy Elkinton, can doubt it? The man who owns but a few ever, went close to the fallen Emperor, and who have for many years lived together in a Otselic-Joshua Clark. touching his arm, said, "You are not safe, here. house in Almond street, both expired about Petersburg-Geo. Crandall. There are instant. Preston-Clark Rogers. may." "Sir," replied Bonaparte, "you are, I The former was in her 90th and the latter in her

There is a very common talent, passing for a

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, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

> Expenses Board, per week \$1 00 Room-rent, per term. 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term

EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, \$10 00 Oil Painting, 7 00 Drawing, The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, cooms 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

SAMUEL RUSSELL President of the Board of Trustees. 'Alfred, June 23, 1846.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

care of J. R. IRISH & G. EVANS. DERUTTER, Nov. 1, 1846.

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BEALES' DAGUERRIAN GALLERIES. New Market-W. B. Gillett. Plainfield-E. B. Titsworth

BE SOCIAL .- How different would be the as- worth of timber out of his locust wood, which Red children's stockings; and new children's pect of human society, if all persons would he gave to his son to buy a settlement in Lan- books.' throw aside some of the reserve they have, and caster county. Three years after he did as The difficulty of conveying a right idea of be more open, frank and sociable than they are much for his daughter. And thus he provided he would rather possess a cheerful disposition, Chinese character, arises from the strange blend- now. In most instances now, when strangers for his whole family; the wood in the mean ing of intellectual attainments with debased meet there is a coldness and reserve that time repairing by suckers all the losses it suf- with a gloomy mind, be master of an estate of morals. On the whole they are beyond other dampens the flow of good feeling and freezes fered. [Boston Transcript.

wholly undiscovered by the townsmen.

PLANT TREES .- Plant trees every where, w say; let them shade our streets, and grow wherever there is room for them. Especially plant them in the country, where open fields will admit, and be sure that in the end they will surprise the planter by their growth whilst he and his children are sleeping! In evidence of imputation of many more. When the ear is this, let us quote an anecdote to the purpose. It is related of a farmer on LongiIsland, that he planted an ordinary field of fourteen acres, with suckers from the locuts (a native of this country)

in the year of his marriage, as [a portion for his] children. His eldest son married at twenty-two. assortment advertises among other things, On this occasion the farmer cut about \$1,500 'Black men's gloves; Plain lady's slippers;

great deal more than it is worth-the sole talent of many quite distinguished writerswhich lies in the putting of words tegether so fitly and musically that they seem to sing a new truth, when it is "an old song," with no variations.

opened to accusations, accusers will not be wanting; and every one will officiously come with stories against a disgraced person, where nothing can be said in their favor.

A country merchant who keeps a general

The celebrated David Hume once declared inclined always to look on the bright side, than ten thousand a year.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

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