EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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PEOPLE!

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 10, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 155.

The Sabbath Recorder.

INFANTICIDE IN CHINA.

BY DR. DIVES.

From a comparison with many other parts of A man of large fortune, after the birth of two the country, there is reason to believe that a daughters, destroyed five others in succession. birth in the district of Tungan than in any other cruelty, in one so able to provide for them, he of this department, probably more than in any ascribed it frankly to avarice, adding that men other district of the province of equal extent and in his situation were obliged to spend considerpopulousness. The number destroyed varies able sums in dress, ornament and marriage ing from seventy to eighty per cent., to ten per to such a dead loss. cent.; and the mean of the whole number, the An intelligent man, in reply to the query,

the informants declare that one half or more and gave the same re; son as assigned above. are deprived of existence at birth. In one district the average number destroyed is more than that infanticide is practiced to a greater or less one-third, or just thirty-six per cent. In another extent, in every part of the country. The indistrict of the same province, the proportion is dependent testimony of men of all classes, somewhat reduced. Taking eight places as a from nearly every section of the country, can standard, it lies between one-fourth and three- not be set aside. Another result of these intenths, or not far from thirty per cent. In two quiries is of a more gratifying character. The other districts, it is a relief to find that the practice is declining. To what extent, it is impractice is less prevalent. From the inhabitants possible to say; but the character and number of ten cities in these two districts, it was ascer- of the witnesses, place the fact beyond question. tained that the victims of infanticide do not | Since twenty or thirty years ago, there has been exceed sixteen per cent.

towns and villages, the number of victims is literary men who write against it, or re-publish rather more than one-fourth, and less than three- | what has been written, and, according to

the several other towns and villages, between which only grace the large cities, are too Taking these inquiries as a fair specimen of the evil. They are supported by the authorities, asm and a discriminating spirit, into the detail department, there is reason to believe that and men of wealth. They are always spoken of Scottish life and character. Mr. T. thus deabout thirty-five per cent. are suffocated at al- of with favor, and no doubt exert a good inmost the first breath.

the subject of the present inquiry, and go to a large city and populous country, and where truth regarding the whole subject. On one oc- the cupidity of the nurses? self has dissuaded two of his neighbors from they are most likely to be seen and rescued. putting their offspring to death, having pointed almost any other place in the country.

value should be attached, in the present inquiry. They are not willing to give them to others, pale, and as it were care-worn, but well-formed It is the confession of parents who have destroy- from the fear that they might be ill treated, or and expressive. His eyes are of a leaden ed their own children. There are a very few bought up for improper purposes. They refuse color, rather dull when in a state of repose, but sunk so low in the scale of degradation, as not to take them to the asylum, lest they should be flashing with a half-smothered fire when fairly to know that this practice reflects no credit on involved in future expense or trouble. There roused. His nose is broad and lion-like; his the unfeeling parent. Neither a sense of guilt, is no disgrace connected with infanticide, but mouth, one of the most expressive prrts of his nor a sentiment of humanity, may prevent the they are ashamed to give away a worthless countenance, firm, a little compressed and stern, act; yet a very large majority are sufficiently child, and to have it known that they are un- indicating courage and energy, while his foreconvinced of its impropriety, at least in the willing to preserve it until its years give it value. head is ample and high, as one might naturally

Ocular demonstration in a village six or seven support.

his neighbors, and as there was an air both of problematical. cludes ten large and two smaller counties, or in this village are destroyed at birth?" The God" can elevate this unfortunate sex? departments; it contains fourteen millions seven reply was, "More than one half." As there hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hun- was no discussion among them, which is not the dred and ten inhabitants, on an area of fifty- case when they differ in opinion, and as there three thousand four hundred and eighty square | was a great numerical inequality of the sexes, miles, or two hundred and eighty on a square the proportion of deaths they gave did not appear extravagant.

greater number of children are destroyed at On being asked the cause of such inhuman much in different places, the extremes extend- presents, and that he was unwilling to submit

average number destroyed in forty different whether the crime prevailed to any great extent towns, amounts to exactly thirty-nine per cent. among the rich, said he thought they exceeded In seventeen of these forty towns and villages, their poorer neighbors in this revolting practice,

a great change, at least in some places. This According to investigations made in eighteen is ascribed in a measure to the exertions of Chinese custom, paste their admonitions in the From the testimony of persons belonging to most public places. The foundling hospitals, fluence, but under the best administration, what There are several facts which shed light on can be expected from one such institution, for of living preachers, Dr. Chalmers:-

of the children in the surrounding country were And if these experiments should fail at one dustry of the people. destroyed. This is the general opinion of the time, and in one place, they need but keep the most intelligent and judicious persons met with. children a little longer, and go a little farther scription. Dr. Chalmers is to preach at Dr. One of the principle men in the office of the to gain their object. Another way of preserv- Candlish's church, so let us go to hear him. He subprefect of Amoy, mentioned that since the ing them which is adopted by some, is to put has lost something of his early vigor, but retains arrival of the English at Amoy, infanticide has them in baskets, with a dollar, or what money enough of it to make him the most interestprevailed to a far greater extent, on account of they can spare, and place them by the road-side; ing preacher in Scotland or in the world. Let the closing of the foundling hospital. He him- or sending them in water-tight vessels, where us make haste, or we shall fail of obtaining a

But alas! "without natural affection" it still pectant congregation. The Doctor comes in out a way in which they could be provided for. continues a feature of heathenism. It is said and all is hushed. He is dressed in gown and There is a river at Amoy called "Dead Infant's that rather than subject themselves to the least bands, and presents a striking and venerable River." Whatever this name may prove, trouble or apprehension, multitudes prefer de appearance. His serious, earnest aspect well female infants are more valued there than in stroying them at once. Even many of these befits his high office. He is of the middle brutal parents think it necessary to furnish height, thick-set and brawny, but not corpulent. There is a kind of testimony to which great themselves with some excuse for their conduct. His face is rather broad, with high cheek-bones,

A native of a village about ten miles from What apology can be offered for the rich? - reads a few verses of Scripture, without Amoy, said that he had killed two out of four of With them it is a subject of heartless calcula- much energy or apparent feeling, and then acknowledge that he himself had killed two, by the selfish fear that their daughters may among his most interesting exercises. He is preserving alive three; a fourth said that the bring disgrace by their future conduct, but the always simple, direct, reverent, and occasionally inhabitants of his native town were very poor, common course of reasoning is that they will quite original and striking. You feel while and rice dear, that a large majority of females cost much, both before and at their marriage; joining in his devotions, that a man of genius were early put to death, and that he had killed that they will then be transferred to another and piety is leading your willing spirit up to the two, saving but one alive. A Chinese nurse, connexion, (not being allowed to marry in the throne of God. How striking, for example, engaged by a European family, acknowledged same clan,) which will be of no advantage, but when he calls us to remember that every hour that she had murdered two of her own children. may be of detriment to their parents; and that strikes—every morning that dawns, and

in China, a course of inquiry was commenced no reason to doubt its truth. After repeating prevail in the heathen world, and particularly into a pew near the door, when the preacher earnest, when we are bound to believe that they near the close of 1842, by the Rev. David his confession, he added with affecting sim- where pecuniary interests are involved, there is began in his usual unpromising way, by stating are most entirely so. The fault lies, no doubt, Abeel, of the American Board of Commissioners plicity, "It was before I heard you speak on no reason to wonder at the existence of infantifor Foreign Missions. His investigations were this subject; I did not know it was wrong; I cide; and we may expect it to continue until it the choicest language, nor in the most impress- it should be corrected, if possible, without deconfined chiefly to the province of Fukien. It would not do so now." Wishing to obtain the is found to conflict with an advanced state of ive voice. 'If this be all,' said Canning to his lay. They ought, in fact not only to be, but to may be useful to some readers, to mention that the testimony of the assembled villagers, the ques- society. But how is this change to be effected? companion, 'it will never do.' Chalmers went appear also to be, always thoroughly, and someprovince of Fukien is on the sea coast, and in- tion was put publicly, "What number of females What but the "glorious Gospel of the blessed on—the shuffling in the congregation gradually times even "terribly in earnest." Herald of Truth.

MY MOTHER'S VOICE.

BY JONES VERY.

My mother's voice! I hear it now! I feel her hand upon my brow As when, in heartfelt joy, She raised her evening hymn of praise, And called down blessings on the days Of her loved boy.

My mother's voice! I hear it now! Her hand is on my burning brow As in that early hour, When fever throbbed through all my wins, And that kind hand first soothed my pains, With healing power.

My mother's voice! it sounds as when She read to me of holy men-The patriarchs of old; And gazing downward in my face, She seemed each infant thought to trace, My young eyes told.

It comes—when thoughts unhallowed throng Woven in sweet deceptive song-And whispers round my heart, As when, at eve, it rose on high; I hear and think that she is nigh, And they depart.

Though round my heart all, beside-The voice of friendship, love, had died-That voice would linger there, As when, soft pillowed on her breast, Its tones first lulled my infant rest, Or rose in prayer.

THE EDINBURGH CLERGY—DR. CHALMERS

Mr. Turnbull's Genius of Scotland, just published, is an exceedingly entertaining and one fourth and one-fifth are not allowed to live. limited in number and resources to check the agreeable book. It enters, with native enthusiscribes the clergy of Edinburgh, and that prince

Taken as a whole, the Edinburgh clergy are prove that these conclusions are not wide of the the benevolence of the patrons is frustrated by fair representatives of the Scottish preachers generally. Those therefore who wish to form casion, there was a literary examination before It will be seen from the facts here given, that a just estimate of the spirit and power of the the highest civil magistrate at Amoy, which the reasons assigned, and the excuses offered pulpit in Scotland, have only to hear them rebrought together hundreds of graduates and for this horrid practice, are various. Many peatedly, in their respective places of worship. aspirants for degrees. They expressed them- affirm, that they cannot procure the means for They hold doctrinal views somewhat diverse, selves freely on this topic, some of them affirm- the support of their female children, and are though essentially one, adopt different styles of ing that in their own villages, the majority were consequently obliged to adopt this expedient. preaching, and in certain aspects different styles cruelly murdered. This class of men almost If this were the only alternative to a lingering of life. Yet they manifestly belong to the universally give a less favorable aspect to this death from starvation, it might be regarded as a same great family, and preach the same glorious subject than their uneducated neighbors. The dictate of humanity; but even the heathens gospel. They are remarkably distinguished reason probably is, that many of them have not themselves do not believe that this desperate for their strong common sense, laborious habits, only been guiltless in this respect, but have ex- resort is ever necessary. There is a variety of pious spirit, and practical usefulness. Occasionerted themselves to arrest the evil, while their ways of disposing of their children which can neighbors, in too many instances, have practic- not all fail. They can generally sell them to it amounts to little more than a gladiatorial exed it. The commandant of Amoy and his those who have no offspring, or to parents who hibition, or rather a light skirmishing, without officers, on a visit to the English authorities, thus provide wives for their sons. This is a malice prepense, or much evil result. Generwere much impressed with the equal fondness common custom among the poor. Instead of ally speaking, they are not preëminently disof the English ladies for children of both sexes. paying comparatively a large sum for an adult tinguished for their learning, though certainly They introduced the subject, and drew a con- daughter-in-law, they prefer obtaining an infant well informed, and devoted to the great work of trast between their own women and those they for a little or nothing, and bringing them up in their ministry. They are more practical than had seen and heard of, greatly to the disadvant- ways which render their services valuable to speculative, more devout than critical, more age of the former. The second officer in com- the family, or at least preclude much additional useful than renowned. They live in the hearts mand, who appeared the most intelligent in the expense. If they can not sell their children, it of their flocks, and the results of their labors party, in reply to inquiry, said that four-tenths is said there is no difficulty in giving them away. may be seen in the integrity, good order and in-But enough of general speculation and de-

seat. Already the house is filled with an ex-

subsided. He got into the mass of his subject; his weakness became strength, his hesitation was turned into energy; and bringing the whole volume of his mind to bear upon it, ical professor of the University, is a reformed poured forth a torrent of most close and conclusive argument, brilliant with all the exuberance of an imagination which ranged over all nature for illustrations, and yet managed and applied each of them with the same unerring dexterity, as if that single one had been the study of his whole life. 'The tartan beats us,' said Mr. Canning, 'we have no preaching like that in England.

THE CHARITIES REQUIRED BY THE JEWISH LAW The Jews were required to give one-tenth-

a the-of all their income to the Lord.

arch gave him tithes of all.

the ladder, which he had at Bethel, (or Luz,) to the audience, his face all the while working, with me, and keep me in this way that I go, him in spasms. But the unfavorable or undigand will give me bread to eat, and raiment to nified impression which this odd manner may put on, so that I come again to my father's at first excite, soon wears off, when one has and this stone which I have set for a pillar shall ing and scholastic language, the noble and be God's house; and of all that thou shalt give original style of thought, and the sincere, sugme, I will surely give the tenth unto thee."

Grotius argues very justly, that those virtues learned and great theologian. required by God under the ancient economy, ought to be fulfilled by Christians now, in a greater degree, from their superior knowledge and higher motives, and because the promises the law of the Sabbath, and of tithes.

collections, when each member was solicited individually to give.

The real amount the Jews gave in charity could not, therefore, have been less than onethird of all their income.

ANECDOTES OF REV. JAMES HERVEY.

which she had forgotten. "What can that be?" tribes. she eagerly asked, for she thought she must have included them all. With a grave look and a striking manner, Mr. H. replied, "Madam, the pleasure it will give you on a death-bed." The remark took her by surprise, but went to her heart. She had no reply to make. The rest of the journey was occupied in deep thought. She abandoned the theatre, and heartily pursued those pleasures which can afford satisfaction on a death-bed.

Mr. Hervey, writing to his friend shortly bereading so much and praying so little. Were I orators, and the poets of antiquity, and devote my attention to the Scriptures of truth. I Jesus Christ and him crucified. This wisdom, whose fruits are everlasting salvation after death, this I would explore, through the spacious and delightful fields of the Old and New [Christian Herald.

A HINT TO PREACHERS.

We are told that when Kean first came out prevalence of infanticide was obtained from thrown upon them, as a dead weight for future us nearer to the end of our pilgrimage. Yet had retired from it, went to see him, and being others.—Macedonian. he has no mouthing or mannerism, in this asked afterward by his friend Boaden, how he miles from Amoy. Dr. Cumming had extirpat. To a heart ignorant of its relations and oblisolemn exercise. He is not making, but offer liked him, "Why," said he, "his manner is so ed a large tumor from the neck of one of its in- gations to the true God, destitute of natural ing a prayer. His tones are earnest and solemn; totally different from mine, that you can hardly no darkness at all in them; if you say, that you habitants, which excited universal curiosity to affection, and perfectly alive—and alive only—most manifest it is that his soul is holding in-800 "so bold and skillful a surgeon." From to its worldly interests, the temptations to infantimate fellowship with the Father of spirits. say one thing for him—he is always terribly in the number of women in the crowd which turn—ticide must be very powerful. It does not come ed out to meet the Missionaries, it was very ander the cognizance of the oriental laws.

Society imposes no restraints, it never frowns ed before; but no matter for that. He com-

as the men. While Dr. Abeel was addressing upon such acts; the perpetrators lose nothing mences with a few broken sentences, pronounce public speaking so important and effective as the crowd, one man held up a child, and public- of respect or influence. They rid themselves ed in a harsh, tuneless voice, with a strong earnestness, and it happens, somehow or other, ly acknowledged that he had killed five of these of expense and trouble, by an act to which Scottish accent. The first feeling of a stranger most unfortunately, that it is the very one in helpless beings, having preserved but two. I they trace no serious consequences; and for would be that of disappointment, and appred which the generality of our performances in the thought, says Dr. Abeel, that he was jesting; which the only visitation, than a reception of hension that the discourse was to prove a fail-pulpit appear to be most deficient. Another but as no surprise or dissent was expressed by birth of the same sex, must be to them very ure. This was the case with Canning and player said of them, "They speak of the most Wilberforce, who went to hear Dr. Chalmers, awful realities as if they were indifferent fice To ascertain the extent of female infanticide sincerity and regret in the individual, there was Amid the ignorance and depravity which when he preached in London. They had got tions." They do not appear, at least, to be in the individual.

THE PERSONAL CHARACTER OF NEANDER. Dr. Neander, the most distinguished theolog.

Jew, and his name, chosen by himself, after the manner of the old scholars, from the Greek, has reference to this change of sentiment. He is now engaged in writing a Church History, of great labor and learning, and has already completed ten volumes. He has also published a 'History of the Apostolic Age," and "The Life of Jesus," the latter having been called forth by the celebrated work of David Strauss. called the "Life of Jesus," which occasioned, not many years since, so much movement in the theological world. Professor Neander, though one of the most amiable, kind-hearted, and ex-There are probably many who are in the cellent of men, is nevertheless quite eccentric habit of regarding the tithe system, or the dedi- in his appearance and manners. It is a singular cation of one-tenth to religious uses, as a part sight for a stranger to behold him for the first of the Mosaic or Jewish economy, and only in- time at his desk in the lecture room. He is tended, like many other of their laws, to serve rather an undersized man, and wears a long a temporary purpose, and abrogated on the black frock coat or surtout, and high boots reachdissolution of that economy. It will be per- ing to his knees. His complexion is swarthy, ceived, however, by reference to the 14th chap- his hair black and thick, coming down over his ter of the book of Genesis, that this principle forehead, and his shaggy eyebrows wholly conwas admitted and this practice maintained be- ceal his eyes from view. He always stands fore the era of the Jewish Institutes. For, on when he lectures, fastens his eyes upon the floor, his return from the slaughter of the kings, and leaning his arms on the desk above his before the change of his name, Abram was met head, he pulls to pieces a quill which is invariaby Melchisedek, priest of the most high God; bly provided for him, and which seems to be and having received his benediction, the patri- necessary to secure to him an easy flow of thought. He speaks with a strong voice, in Again, we have another illustration in the measured and almost evenly-timed sentences. case of the patriarch Jacob, recorded in the When more than usually excited by his subject, 28th chapter of Genesis. After the vision of he wheels off from the desk, and turns his back "Jacob yowed a vow, saying, If God will be and his mouth opening, as if his ideas came to house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God; listened for a short time to the beautiful, flowgestive, and impressive teachings, of this truly

NAMES OF THE DAYS THE WEEK.

The ancient Greeks and Romans had no diof heaven are more clear. And he instances vision of time properly answering to our weeks; the former had their decades or periods of days; But their tithes were far from being all the and the latter their nunding, or market days, occharity required of the Jews. They never curring every nine days. But the Egyptians came before the Lord in public worship without and oriental nations had a week of seven days. an offering of some sort. They had laws of This division (hebdomades) was introduced compulsory giving and laws of voluntary giving among the Romans, it is said, not far from the -the one necessary, and the other left to the beginning of the third century after Christ. liberality of the donor. There were two Dion Cassius, who lived at Nicaea in Bithvnia chests in every synagogue, and regular weekly about this time, speaks of the Egyptians as having not long previously originated the practice of calling the days of the week by the names of the seven planets. The days were called Dies Solis, day of the Sun; Dies Lunae, day of the moon; Dies Martis, day of Mars; Dies Mercurii, day of Mercury; Dies Jovis, day of Jupiter; Dies Veneris, day of Venus; Dies Saturni, day of Saturn.

While once traveling, Mr. Hervey met with | It is worthy of notice that our names for the a lady who largely expatiated on the amuse- days had a similar origin, as will be seen from a ments of the age as being, in her opinion, glance at their Saxon origin. Surnadaeg, Sun's superior to all other pleasures. She remarked day; Monandaeg, Moon's day; Tuesdaeg, day that there was the pleaure of thinking on the of Tuisco, (i. e. Mars, god of war,) Wodness from play before she went, the pleasure she enjoyed | daeg, day of Wodin or Odin, the Scandinavian while there, and the pleasure of reflecting on it | Mercury; Thorsdaeg, day of Thor the Northern afterwards. Mr. Hervey, who had heard her Jupiter; Freydaeg, day of Freya, the Venus of 114 remarks without interruption, now said, with the North; Saeterdaeg, day of Saeter or Seater, his usual mildness, there was one pleasure more the name of Saturn among the ancient Germanic

THE CONTRAST.

We know a pastor, who settled a few years ago, with a young church, too poer to support him without help from the Missionary Convention of the State. He had seen a cordial will? ingness in the little church, however, to give what they could for the cause of missions; and this was, in his estimation, a sort of bond for the growth of the church. It was his aim to fore his death, says, "Were I to enjoy Hez- fices. A neighboring pastor, who knew all foster this spirit, even if it cost him some sacriekiah's grant, and have fifteen years added to about the poverty of the infant church, said one my life, I should be much more frequent at the day to his brother pastor, "Your church must throne of grace. We sustain a highty loss by keep back what they pay for missions, and let it to renew my studies, I would take my leave of paid by any other church in the association. eyes of others, to induce them to conceal rather These are the paltry reasons assigned by the suppose, covered with thin, straggling grey those accomplished trifles, the historians, the The advice was not deemed good at the time. and certainly nothing has occurred in the subsequent history of the two churches to make it his own; another confessed that he had destroyed tion—a balancing of mere pecuniary profit and offers a brief, simple, earnest, and striking Master's feet, and desire to know nothing but ingein its liberality and in strength. They have added something every year to their pastor's salary, and have given more than one-fourth of the same sum every year to the missionary cause. The other church, which was taught to keep all for the pastor, has been diminishing his. salary every year; and now, though worth three or four times as much money, it pays the pastor less than one-half as much as does the church One of the most convincing evidences of the if their husbands die, they will probably be every evening that darkens around us, brings on the London stage, the veteran Kemble, who which sought a blessing for itself in blessing.

> Christ and the gospel are light, and there is Christ's commandments, but dearly hug your

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 10, 1847.

THE "SABBATH DISCUSSION."

One of the strangest spectacles we witness is that of men of acute minds groping blindly after truths, which to others of even less intellect are as obvious as the light of the sun. We have seen this in the case of the "Sabbath Discussion" recently carried on through the columns of the Christian Chronicle, in which "E. W. D." and "Indagator" seem at a loss to know how to dispose of that plain Scripture, "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

"E. W. D." admits the binding nature of the fourth commandment, but maintains that it does not designate any one day in particular, to the exclusion of all others, as the Sabbath, but that it requires simply the observance of an entire day after six days labor, no matter from what point of the hebdomadal cycle the reckoning is week, he supposes to be the seventh day reit is difficult to tell what it is.

day is the seventh, and therefore the Sabbath." week to observe as their Sabbath, each day that Jehovah our God. And this might well be. dependent statute, communicated without any its design. But when we consider the circumstances, that a day had already been set apart, law meant any thing more than to give the solemn sanction of Sinai to this very order his columns. which had already been divinely enjoined?"

This answer of "Indagator" is to the point; it is just what it ought to be. It is an idea, To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:which, if its full development had not been restrained, and its force neutralized, by his otherwise erroneous views, might have been used to | Court of Pennsylvania, now in session at Harthe complete discomfiture of his opponent. But see how he is fettered even in the statement of friends abroad of the prospects ahead, that they it. The reader is requested to fill the blank may be prepared to act, and act promptly, in the above quotation with the words "in the wilderness," and then he will have the ungarbled sentence, just as "Indagator" wrote it. But the filling of the blank spoils the beauty of his argument, which, for the honor of truth, we would be glad not to do. It makes him teach, by more than a bare insinuation, that the sabbatic institution had its origin in the wilderness -a sentiment which he keeps carefully in view throughout the discussion-while the commemoration of God's rest-day was but ar "incidental object of its appointment."

We wish to put the respective peculiarities of these disputants to the test of truth. "To the law and to the testimony." What God requires in the fourth commandment, is the observance, not merely of a day, but of a sanctified day—a day which He himself had already "sanctified and blessed." Now unless God sanctified every day alike, it cannot be a matter of indifference which one of the hebdomadal cycle is observed If he sanctified one in particular, to the exclusion of all the rest, that one, and that only, is the day which the commandment requires What then is the fact ?- for it is a question of fact rather than of argument. The fact is, as Moses records it, that "God rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it; because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made." Gen. 2: 2, 3. This is the fact to which the fourth commandment alludes, and which it substantially expresses. But can "E. W. D.," or any other man of common discernment, with other than the identical day on which he rested from his work? And was not that day the last day of the first week of time? For God did not rest on any of the other days, but spent had rested." In the light of this recorded fact, is it not as clear as a sunbeam, that the seventh of the week, and no other?

Now. "to make assurance doubly sure," let us read the commandment with the word Rest substituted for Sabbath. For every one knows, ren are friends to the full translation of the Scriptures. Let us, however, place the recorded fact and the fourth commandment side by side. Some minds have been so long "entangled in the web of traditional interpretation' that it will do no hurt to use especial pains to make the matter plain.

which he had made.

And on the seventh day God
ended his work which he had
made; and he RESTED on the
seventh day from all his work
but the seventh day is the Rest
of the Lord thy God

Remember the Rest-day, to
keep it holy. Six days shalt
thoulabor, and do all thy work;
but the seventh day is the Rest of the Lord thy God; in it thou And God blessed the seventh day and senctified it; because that in it he had REST-BD from all his work which servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy God created and made. Gen. stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is,

We see, then, that the law does, distinctly and specifically, enjoin the observance of the last day of the week. And as "the controversy must be settled by the law to which all direct us," we are not without hope that "E. W. D. may yet embrace the truth. Whether the lav enjoins an impossibility," we need not at present inquire. Be that as it may, if there is any meaning in languge, it enjoins the Saturday. It being clear that God, in the fourth com-

mandment, requires the commemoration of-

not his working days, but—his rest-day; and a this is admitted by "E. W. D.," for he calls the Sabbath "a memorial of the rest of God, when a finished world swung from his creative hand;" we respectfully ask him how God's rest can be commemorated on any other day than the weekly return of that on which he actually did rest? Would there be any fitness in commemorating the declaration of Independence in the middle of winter? Would it be in place to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims in March? Would it be suitable to commemorate the battle commenced. Any day thus set apart every of Bunker's Hill in October? A mere child

THE GERMAN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

As much interest is felt by all Sabbath-keepers in the issue of the case before the Supreme risburg, I deem it proper to advertise our should it become necessary to carry the issue to the highest tribunal of the land; in which all will become alike personally interested.

The cause is now in good hands, one of the ablest Advocates in the State having been engaged, and not only engaged for a paltry fee, but one who has his feelings enlisted, as a true, genuine republican, contending for first principles. Until I became acquainted, which was not until quite recently, that a similar case had already been decided by the Supreme Court of that State, I was very sanguine of a favorable decision. About thirty years ago, it appears, a Jew was fined for exposing and selling goods on Sunday, and that fine, on an appeal to the Supreme Court, was sustained. That precedent may make against the cause of my brethren at Snowhill, as it is generally esteemed, among Jurists, sound policy, to secure stability to the Jurisprudence of a State, to regard one decision of the Supreme Bench as settling the principle of law at issue, if not being absolutely binding on their successors. However, they still find themselves obliged, occasionally, to reverse themselves, when a former decision is palpably erroneous; and our distinguished counsel thinks that that may be made evident to the present Bench, not 20,000 copies of the latter, are regularly pubmore than one of them (there being five,) being on the Bench at the time of the former decision. Strong hopes are entertained of a favorable Baptist Church in Troy, N. Y., on the third issue, and as strong a determination manifested, should they be cast, to carry it up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The readers of the Recorder recollect that, this recorded fact before him, say, that the day at the last General Conference, held at Shiloh, which God "blessed and sanctified" was any in September last, a Central Committee, consist- the editor of the Christian Chronicle. The ing of Samuel Davison, T. B. Brown, Eli S. Bailey, Nathan V. Hull, and myself, was raised, to correspond with any State Committee where every one, of them in work. Yet the seventh prosecutions should be entered against Sabbathday was sanctified, "BECAUSE that in it he keepers, under any existing Sunday laws, and with the design of succoring, sustaining, and day of the fourth commandment is the last day making common cause in case it should become necessary to appeal to the Federal Court.

time since, I received a letter from the Penn- amining that article, we must confess ourselves that Sabbath is only a Hebrew word in English sylvania Committee, addressed to me as a mem- unable to see wherein we have wronged him. letters. Let it be translated; our Baptist breth- ber of the Central Committee, in which they in- He does not tell us any thing about the grounds fought on Sunday, the 24th day of January. form me, that they issued the transcript to the upon which he advocates the abolition of the Supreme Court in the name of one of the per- Jewish Sabbath, and the institution of Sunday secuted only, John Specht, an exemplary and in its place. In this article, as in several others beloved member of the Snowhill Society, of which he has written upon the subject of the whom the Committee say, "He is a regular Sabbath, he exhibits a wonderful facility to talk Sabbath-keeper. He sets apart the seventh day about the thing in hand, without giving his readof the week as the Sabbath, and conscientiously ers the least clew to his own opinions upon it. believes it is required of him by Divine com- We must still think, therefore, as we thought mandment. This fact has been testified to and satisfactorily established in the County Court,"

before the Supreme Court in our State, can we disposed to answer it—as we judge from the depend on the co-operation of the Central Com- article under consideration that he is not-of mittee; and do you think that the English sev- course he has a perfect right to keep silent wherefore the Lord blessed with us, and afford any aid in carrying our case answered it, merely because he has talked about the Rest-day, and hallowed it.

The superior of the United States?" it he will he disappointed. and rested on the seventh day; enth-day brethren will make common cause But if he expects us to acknowledge that he has

this had problem to be the control of the first of the control of

Having also some correspondence with the in Harrisburg at the time of the trial, and be prepared to act promptly and understandingly, I addressed the members of the Central Committee in reference to the matter, and have received answers from all of them; who are all decided on the propriety of carrying the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States, should they fail at Harrisburg. The Committee are as one man in the matter-ready to give the long pull and the strong pull—pledging their cordial co-operation and expressing their opinions confidently that the whole denomination will respond with enthusiasm and make common cause in this final test of religious liberty. In haste, yours,

WM. M. FAHNESTOCK. BORDENTOWN, N. J., June 4, 1847.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Earnest efforts are being made by Christians of different denominations for the benefit of Africa. The Moravians led the way. It is now could tell, that there is no propriety in celebrat- a little more than one hundred years since quired by the law. If this is not his meaning, ing these events at any other times than the an- George Schmidt, the first missionary to South nual returns of the very days on which they re- | Africa, landed at Cape Town; they have at "Indagator," on the other hand, regards "the spectively transpired. So in regard to God's present seven stations and 1,550 communicants. seventh day" of the fourth commandment as rest; it must be commemorated on the last day The London and Wesleyan Missionary Societies "the seventh in some well-understood order of the week, otherwise there is no fitness in the have displayed much energy and zeal, and their then existing, which order, if it still exists, as celebration. How a man of so much acuteness efforts have been crowned with a considerable is commonly allowed, will teach us at once what as "E. W. D." appears to be, can maintain that degree of success. The former have now thirtythe Sabbath is a memorial of God's rest at the three stations and 4,289 communicants, and the He thinks that, according to "E. W. D.'s " posi- close of his creative operations, and insist upon latter thirty-nine stations and 3,521 communition, "if each seventh portion of the citizens of it with considerable earnestness too in opposi- cants. The French Evangelical Mission ranks this city had fixed on a different day of the tion to the views of his opponent, and yet hold the next; it commenced its operations in 1822, "that the 'seventh' may be reckoned from any and the divine blessing has accompanied its ef passes over our heads would be the Sabbath of point," is to us most surprising. We fear he is forts. Death has not once thinned the ranks of more "entangled in the web of traditional in- the missionaries; they are fourteen in number, perhaps, if the law in question had been an in- terpretation," than he supposes himself to be. having under their charge ten stations and 929 We forbear any farther remarks at present. | communicants. Other Missionary Societies are history of the circumstances, or statement of We write short articles, because we wish them prosecuting, with more or less vigor, operations to be read. "Indagator" shall receive a share for the spread of the gospel in South Africa. of our attention anon. In the mean time, as The cheering prospects of some of these mis-* * the order of whose recurrence was fixed | the Editor of the Christian Chronicle professes | sions have been blighted during the last year by and well known, how can we suppose that the to be a friend of free discussion, we respect- the devastations of war. A contest began last fully request him to let our remarks appear in spring between the colonial government and the Caffres, which is still in progress, and the horrors of savage warfare have extended beyond Caffraria. Among the Caffres missionary operations on the Sunday. Recently, however, the Goverare entirely suspended. A letter from Kat River, of October 15, says, "All the chapels, school-rooms, and mission-houses, in Caffreland, are burned to the ground; and the missionaries with most of their adherents are withdrawn within the colony. The loss of all the societies will be immense, as no fewer than twenty chapels must have been destroyed, and many mission-houses," &c.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY ANNIVERSABY.

The American Baptist Missionary Union held its Annual Meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d of May. The delegation seems to have been quite numerous, considering the distance of the meeting from the head-quarters of the Society. The receipts of the last year were about \$85,000, being leap from place to place like wild animals. \$14,000 more than any previous year. There is The Sabbath is the great business day of the at present a balance of \$33,689 against the Board. They are anxious to raise \$95,000 rich employ it as a holiday. It is the day during the coming year. The whole number of missions under the direction of the Union is 16, with 50 stations and 93 out-stations, occupied with buyers and sellers; and all the shops are by 101 missionaries and assistants, of whom 48 are preachers, and 144 native helpers. The number of churches reported is 108. 1,783 persons have been added to them by baptism the past year, making the aggregate of mem bers about 10,000. The number of schools is 59, and of pupils from 1,500 to 1,600. The Union has two periodicals, the Magazine and the Macedonia; 4,000 copies of the former, and lished. After an interesting session of five days, the Union adjourned to meet with the First Thursday in May, 1848.

THE CHRISTIAN CHRONICLE.—Several week ago, we made some comments upon a skirmisl between the editor of the Catholic Herald and latter gentleman thinks we did him injustice by our concluding statement, that he had not replied to the Herald's question, "whether he professes to find, in the Holy Scriptures alone, a sufficient warrant for the change of the Sab bath?" To convince us of our wrong, he has sent us a copy of his paper of March 17, containing an article, more than half a column long, Such a contingency may be at hand. A short in reply to the Herald. But after carefully exweeks ago, that the editor of the Chronicle has not answered the plain and reasonable question They then ask: "Should we fail in our case asked by the editor of the Herald. If he is not

A Modern Miracle.—The late English to the other in the German patois of the frontier, lage to which they belonged. "She wore a wreath of roses." When she went away they saw that the grass did not bend under the pressure of her feet. She disappeared graduallythe light of her countenance dazzling them. sprung up, which has not since dried-and the

SUNDAY RAILWAY TRAINS IN SCOTLAND .-The Liberator publishes a letter from Andrew Paton, of Glasgow, giving an account of boisterous meeting held in that city to consider the course of the Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway in stopping the Sunday the strife waxes hotter and hotter.

SUNDAY IN INDIA.—Among the Hindoos and Mohammedans it has always been customary to nor General of India has issued an order directing that all public works shall be suspended on Sunday, whether those works are carried on by its own officers, or by the agency of contractors. A similar regulation is said to have been in force in the Bombay Government since 1843. It is now extended to the whole of British India.

THE SUNDAY IN HAYTI,—Rev. Mr. Graves. one of the editors of the Christian Reflector. writing from Hayti, says that all the holy days and religious festivals of Rome are observed but to these in many parts of the island, are added certain heathen rites imported from Africa. Among these are religious dances of the most exciting and astounding character. Persons become perfectly insane, and so replete with nervous energy that they run up trees, and week to the middle and lower classes, while the especially devoted to military parade and to marketing. The public squares are crowded thronged, as on no other day of the week, with

Funerals on the Sunday.—One of our exchange papers says that a distinguished clergyman of Pittsburg proposes for the consideration of the religious public, the question whether funerals should be attended on Sunday. It was recently brought up for discussion at the London, attended by above 3,000 scholars, first Presbyterian church in Pittsburg. Strange whose filthy appearance and depraved habits that the persons who are so conscientious about debar them from being admitted to any other burying their dead on Sunday can never be school. These children are taught by above brought to look at the question whether that day 300 teachers, who labor gratuitously. In some has any claim at all to peculiar sacredness. It is evident that the tithing of mint and cummin, while neglecting the weightier matters of the law, has not ceased in our day.

SUNDAY WORK.—The following facts, says the National Era, are commended to the consideration of all patriotic war-and-glory clergymen, who are nothing loth, at the proclamation of Governors, to preach thanksgiving sermons over the triumphs of the American arms in Mexico: "The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Sun-

day, the 8th day of May. "The American army arrived and took posi

tion in front of Monterey on Sunday, the 20th day of September—the battle commenced the next morning.

"The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was Sunday, the 21st of February.

"The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to General Scott on Sunday, position very favorable to the reception of rethe 28th day of February.

"The battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was fought on Sunday, the 28th of March. "The battle of Cerro Gordo commerced on Sunday, the 17th day of April."

BUNYAN UNMUTILATED.—The Hanserd Knolly's Society, in London, contemplate publishing an edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, in its original form, unmutilated and unadulterated. It is said that some of his editors have taken the liberty to erase certain portions of the work, tism is represented as preceding the Supper.

A Home in the West .- Bro. Dennis Attorney engaged in the case, and hoping to be papers record a miracle of recent date. Ac- Saunders, of Farmington, Fulton Co., Illinois, cording to the story, the Virgin Mary appeared, writes to us that there is an inviting field of on the 19th of Sept., 1846, to two shepherd labor for a Seventh-day Baptist minister in the boys who were together on the mountain of La vicinity where he is located. Several Sabbath-Salette, in the Diocese of Grenoble. She spoke keeping families have settled near him, and to each in his native tongue—to one in French, others are scattered about at a distance which would render it easy to itinerate among them. giving to each a very long exhortation on the Would it not be well for some minister who is diligence among the people of Corps—the vil- thinking of a home in the West to turn his attention to this neighborhood?

> WHERE IS THE FAR WEST ?- In a home-missionary meeting recently held at Cincinnati. Ohio, Rev. Mr. Hatfield, of New York, said On the spot where her foot rested, a fountain that the people of Cincinnati were no longer in the West. They were in the East. They had water has proved a successful remedy for sick solved the problem, Where was the Far West? They had sent Missionaries—Home Missionaries -round Cape Horn, and half of the globe, to the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon! They were in the East, and henceforward must a expect to help those in the Far West, on the coast of the Pacific!

> POPERY RENOUNCED.—The Dublin Evening trains which had run from the opening of the Journal gives an account of the public recantaroad until November last. It seems that the tion of popery, on Sunday, March 7, by twelve neeting was called to petition Parliament to persons, nine men and three women. Two of enforce the running of at least one morning and the men were priests-Rev. Nicholas Beatty. one evening train on Sunday, on every passen- D. D., late superior of the convents in Drog. ger line in Scotland, at reasonable and con- heda, Athlone, Waterford, and Mullifarnham: venient hours. But the opponents of the meas- and Rev. Patrick Brennan, late parish priest of ure attended in such numbers as nearly to de- Creeve, Diocese of Elphin. Dr. Beatty thinks feat the object of the meeting. Those who there is no doubt that many of his former called it, however, have determined to hold an- brethren will follow his example of shaking off other meeting, and to take measures to prevent the unscriptural yoke of Rome. The occasion a similar defeat. From this it would seem that seems to have been one of uncommon interest. and drew together a large number of spectators.

> WAR NEWS.—A great many rumors, but not much reliable news, has reached us from the suspend labor on the public works during the seat of war within a week past. Gen. Worth holidays of the churches to which the workmen is said to have entered Puebla on the afternoon respectively belonged. But it has been the of May 15, after a sharp skirmish with a party opprobrium of the English Government, that of lancers sent out to oppose his advance. The it presented to the heathen the appearance of town of Montala was taken by the sloop of war being entirely indifferent to the ordinances of Germantown-was re-taken again by three the creed which it was known to profess, be- hundred Mexicans, who were afterwards driven cause no relaxation to workmen was allowed from it. Santa Anna has gathered another army, said to be some ten thousand strong, and seems to be making head again. Add to the foregoing an account of numerous murders and robberies, and you will have the sum of the war news for a week past.

> > PLAN FOR EMANCIPATION.—A Virginia slaveholder writes in the New York Observer, that he has adopted the following plan to deliver himself from slavery: "I open an account with each one of my slaves, charging him with the amount of his purchase—this bears a running interest of six per cent. At the end of each year from the date of his purchase, I credit him with the value of his year's service, (ascertained by the current value of like services in my neighborhood.) These credits are also entitled to running interest of six per cent. per annum. When the credits to the slave thus entered with their seeming interest, amount to the sum I paid for him with its interest, he is free. Or, in other words, I allow my negroes to purchase themselves by the value of their labor, and at the price I pay for them.

"I respectfully suggest, if such a system was generally pursued by the owners of slaves, it would hasten that great desideratum—the banishment of slavery from our country—and my word for it, it will not make the slave less valuable to his master while he continues such."

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—A London paper says that there are now about 30 free schools in connection with a society for the lowest and most destitute class of youths and children in cases, these teachers pay the rent of the schoolroom and other expenses out of their own pocket, although it is often more than they can afford. This Union was instituted to assist them, and to open new schools in low neighborhoods, wherever such institutions seemed desirable. Already has pecuniary assistance been rendered to 25 schools, and also certain sums provided annually to aid in sustaining their operations. Annual subscriptions are therefore earnestly solicited, and especially at this time, for the object specified in the above paragraph, the establishment of a "Juvenile Refuge" in Westminster. In order to do this, even in the most economical way, £600 or £700 will be required.

Missionary Laborers in China.—The present number of Protestant missionaries is thirty-four, employed by five different societies, three American and two English. The Protestant missions are confined to the five open ports. "The Battle of Buena Vista commenced on The missionaries have opened a hospital at each station, where the natives may receive gratuits ous medical treatment, and where they are in a ligious instruction; and the missionaries embrace the opportunity to place good books in their hands, and by other means to impress the truths of Christianity upon them, which they carry abroad with them into all parts of the country. The Bible, and various religious books and tracts, have been translated into Chinese by the missionaries, and several schools have been established. There is an increasing desire for information on the subject of Christianity; and the missionaries now preach the gospel to five or six thousand in their own language. In addition to their instructions, thirty converted Chinese are already preaching particularly a passage in which washing or bap- the gospel and distributing books, from place to place, throughout the empire.

EL PIPE By the stel Boston on th ligence from following is The finance rather increase vices by the newspapers at upon the subje seiged with a

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April, one of th curse of Turke capital of Wall south-east wind raging most int want of fuel, h upward of 2,000 ments. The los has been various to £2,500,000. exaggerated los not a single stormagazine resist According to ou houses are all th ing Bucharest.

A letter from that there is gre of Akhbar Khi Cabai, who was delirium tremen poisoned by ord unable to contro whom he was The good Zuman about the same t

The Moniteur that the Chinese a civil war bety partments of Ch the province of and 668 huts w ground and one six hundred and or wounded.

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Dublin Evening public recantafarch 7, by twelve women. Two of Nicholas Beatty, onvents in Drog-Mullifarnham; parish priest of Dr. Beatty thinks y of his former ple of shaking off ne. The occasion ncommon interest,

nber of spectators.

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London paper O free schools in the lowest and and children in 3,000 scholars. deprayed habits ted to any other taught by above tously. In some it of the schoolof their own e than they can kd to assist them, neighborhoods, med desirable. e been rendered their operations.

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General Intelligence.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship Hibernia, which arrived at Boston on the 3d inst., fifteen days later intelligence from Europe has been received. The following is a summary of the news:-

The financial difficulties in England have vices by the steamer preceding this. The newspapers are filled with lugubrious articles to Company G. 4th Regiment Illinois Volunupon the subject. The Bank of England is be- teers, who took the traveling carriage of the seiged with applications for discount, but it is Mexican General, and is in the especial charge chary of its accommodations.

The weather in England has been favorable to a good crop, and the accounts from the Continent are encouraging; and yet the price of grain rises. But, as the harvest approaches, a fall is confidently anticipated.

Deaths by famine in Ireland are happily becoming rare but fever, in Kerry, Galway, Roscommon, and Longford, is thinning the population. In Enniskillen, Lurgan, and Belfast, fever is making fearful ravages.

Lord Besborough, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died early in May. The papers speak of his memory with respect; and under the circumstances in which Ireland is placed, it will be difficult to select as popular a successor.

A number of privates, and even corporals had deserted from the English Guards for the purpose of going to Mexico, and taking a share in the warlike sport going on there.

That great Apostle of reform, Father Mathew, is likely to be appointed Bishop of Cork; a position demanded by his talents and services.

The Queen of Spain and her husband are on speaking terms again, and even persuade themselves to ride out together.

The Belgian journals state, that malignant typhus fever is very prevalent in the province of Flanders. The Royal Government of Prague has de-

creed that the Jesuits shall not be permitted to reside in the capital of that kingdom. The British Government has taken steps to

send out Sir J. Richardson with his overland expedition to the North Pole. The King of Denmark has granted the sum

of £15,000 for the purpose of furnishing bread to the poor at a price below the market rate. A great assemblage of German singers is

about to be held at Bremen, which is to be attended by nine hundred vocalists. Several German Engineers have arrived in Egypt, in order to make the necessary surveys

for cutting a ship canal through the isthmus of

The quantifies of wheat exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries in the month of April amounted to 134,000 quarters; and the quantity simultaneously imported to

22,182 quarters. At the end of April, the lakes and rivers near Stockholm, together with the port and roadstead, to the distance of four leagues, were so solidly frozen, that carts heavily laden could

The great lion of Europe is the Pope; he is making more converts to Liberalism than his predecessors have made to the Faith for centuries back. He has established a kind of representative body, composed of delegates in Rome at stated periods, and discuss with his Holiness affairs of State. The measure has given unbounded hopes to the people, who expect to find in the successor of St. Peter another and better Rienzi-a true tribune of the people. Austria frowns on his proceedings, but as yet dares not interfere.

April. one of those dreadful fires, which are the | 1847, at thirty-nine millions pounds sterling, or curse of Turkey, broke out in Bucharest, the nearly one hundred and ninety-five millions of capital of Wallachia. It was blowing a violent | dollars! To these enormous expenditures are south-east wind at the time, and the fire, after to be added the China war, Coorg, Gwalor, and raging most intensely for 24 hours, ceased for | Punjaub, for the expenses of which the English want of fuel, having consumed in its progress upward of 2,000 houses and 27 public establishments. The loss of property is immense, and has been variously estimated at from £1,000,000 to £2,500,000. To account for this apparently exaggerated loss, it is necessary to mention that not a single stone counting-house or fire-proof magazine resisted the intense fury of the flames. According to our correspondent, 500 miserable houses are all that remain of the once flourishing Bucharest.

A letter from Bombay, dated April 1st, says that there is great mystery respecting the death of Akhbar Khan, the notorious Wuzzeer of Cabal, who was first reported to have died of delirium tremens, but is now said to have been poisoned by order of his own father, who was unable to control his turbulence, and against whom he was preparing to raise a rebellion. about the same time.

The Moniteur Bedge of the 3d ult., states that the Chinese Repository gives an account of a civil war between the two neighboring departments of Charg-Ghao and Tseven-Chao, in the province of Gokein, in which 24,515 houses and 668 huts were pillaged and burnt to the ground and one hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and thirty-eight persons were killed

The funeral of Sir Walter Scott, the last male of the House of the Scotts of Abbotsford, took place at Abbotsford in May. It was observed with much demonstration of popular sympathy, though considered private.

At or near the gap of the Green Swamp, in Brunswick county, N. J., a fight took place, about the first of last month, between a shebear with cubs, and a four year old boar. The bear attacked the boar, with the design, probably, of obtaining fresh pork for her cubs-but there was a "slip between the cup and lip"the boar killed the bear, and thus was the ordinary rule "in such case made and provided," reversed in favor of the swine.

The steamer Washington has five galvanized metallic life-boats, invented and patented by Mr. Joseph Francis, and made by machinery at the Novelty Works in this city. They have been tested and found to possess great strength combined with lightness, giving the qualities of are two parts of antimony to ten parts of lead. safety and speed.

SUMMARY.

The brig Shamrock has brought over from Vera Cruz a trophy of the victory of Cerro Gordo more significant of the issue of the battle than any previous one we have seen. We allude to the cork leg of Gen. Santa Anna, which he left behind in his carriage when he mounted one of his mules and sought safety in flight. It is described to us as a very beautiful rather increased than diminished since our ad- piece of work, worthy to be worn by a more valorous man than its owner. It belongs now of A. Walden of said company.

The Baltimore Sun says that the territory of Minnesota is looking up—a large number of industrious New England settlers are going into

it. Their mills are already making music in the wild woods. An immense amount of dressed lumber will be sent down from the Falls of St. Croix to St. Louis and New Orleans. Gen. Cushing and his Massachusetts regiment will settle in Min-ne-so-ta after the close of the war, It will be a favorite resort, too, for the soldiers of the New York and Pennsylvania, and many of the Western regiments, who will take their bounty lands in Minnesota, instead of selling them to a sutler for a mess of pottage.

Letters from Mosul, state that M. Layard, in continuing his researches at Nimrod, near Mosul, where he had already discovered some very fine bas-reliefs and a colossal lion, has since found a great many small bronze lions, some female ornaments for the neck, a copper helmet, a great variety of smaller articles in gold and silver, two hollow columns of great beauty, and a quadrangular pillar of a black material resembling porphyry, highly polished and covered with inscriptions and designs. All these new discoveries are said to be in good preservation.

The Comercio of Montevideo of April 20, reports the murder of Don Manuel Rodriguez Bolivian Minister at Buenos Ayres. He was found on the bank of the river before the house occupied by M. de Mandeville, the English Consul, with his skull cleft by a sabre blow. The deed is attributed to Rosas, who wished to free himself of a confidant too well acquainted with his secrets, and whom he suspected to have been indiscreet in relation to certain projects of retirement attributed to himself by rumor at Montevideo.

Asylum has reported that among 936 patients, there were two insane for the dread of poverty fright 14; religious excitement A4; political excitement 3; metaphysical speculation 1; want of exercise 1; engagement in a duel 9; want of employment 18; mortified pride 1; anxiety for wealth 1; use of tobacco 2; tight

The Utica and Schenectady Railroad raised its fare on the 1st inst., from \$2 to \$3 for a distance of 80 miles, or from 21-2 to 31-4 cents per mile. The Directors have felt constrained to justify this advance in a series of published resolutions, affirming that they reduced the fare in April of last year "in the expectation that the roads west of Utica would reduce their fare

From January 1 to May 17, inclusive, 44,267 emigrants arrived at this port, and from May 17 to May 31, 16,047; total 60,667; during from the different provinces, who are to assemble | this time 680 died on the passage, and 1,250 were admitted to the Quarantine Hospital on their arrival, 1,040 of whom had the fever; of these 87 died. From April 2 to May 31, inclusive, the number of foreign passengers arriving here was 50,243.

A Bombay correspondent of the London Morning Herald estimates the gross charges of The London Herald says that on the 4th of the three great Indian wars, between 1827 and Government received some compensation.

The Barre Patriot published an account of the death at Brattleboro' of the celebrated English robber "Thunderbolt," who died there, it is said, under an assumed name, after practicing a number of years as a physician. The Brattleboro' Phœnix spoils this good story, by asserting that nothing of the kind has been heard of in Brattleboro'.

The Hartford Central Association of Congregational Ministers, at their annual meeting held at Bristol on the 1st inst., did themselves the honor to appoint Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, a colored man, and the pastor of the colored church (Congregational) Moderator for the en-

The materials already used in building the new House of Parliament in London, include The good Zuman Khan died at Cabul, of poison, eight to nine hundred thousand tons of stone, twenty-four millions of bricks, and five thousand tons of iron. So says an English paper.

> About 1,000 new canal boats are estimated to have been added to the New York canals the present season, making, with those previously registered, say 3,500. These, at 80 feet in length to each, would make a line of boats over 53 miles in length!

A lady of West Newbury, Mass., lately sent three pecks of "nice" parched corn, and a couple of ears with explanation of the process of parching, to Queen Victoria, which she has quired. been graciously pleased to accept.

A Mr. Trump, of Philadelphia, announces the fact of his having secured a patent for a contrivance designed to preserve corpses, so that they may be conveyed any distance by sea or land and no decomposition take place.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, on the expressed opinion of the Attorney General of that State, has decided against the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, for the restoration of two slaves which had escaped from Maryland to Pennsylvania.

A Belgian savant says that he has just discovered that electric light directed on the human body, makes it so diaphonus as to enable the arteries, veins, and nerves, to be seen at work, and their action to be studied.

The proportions used in making type metal Antimony renders the lead hard and brittle.

The other day, in Cleveland, they decided brought for wages for 15 years service, by a of oxen he undertakes to clear an acre per day, joined them when a child. The case was ably stumps to be pulled on the acre. argued by D. Parish and B. B. Taylor, Esq., for

the plantiff, and Messrs. Wood and Starkweather for defendants. The jury concluded, inasmuch as the plaintiff voluntarily joined the society, knowing its rules and regulations, (which are that all proceeds of labor by any of the fraternity go into a common fund, not to be withdrawn,) and had as voluntarily left, she was not entitled to damages.

A terrible fire has reduced to ashes the city of Rockemen, in Hanover. Not more than thirty or forty houses were left standing within the walls of the city. It spread with such frightful rapidity that the inhabitants none of them were able to save their effects. This place was principally noted for its beautiful church of great antiquity, which was built in friendly legacies, to the children of the lamented the 14th century, and was destroyed. The unfortunate inhabitants are reduced to an almost of the part ago, fell by his hand in Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New fortunate inhabitants are reduced to an almost a duel. nopeless state of destitution, and have been disributed about the neighboring towns.

Two large estates in England have fallen to American heirs; they are estimated to amount out from any kind of timber, at an incredibly to five or six millions of pounds sterling each. family in right of an ancestor who originally set up. settled at Flushing, Long Island. The other is the estate of William Jennings, who died at an advanced age, a bachelor and intestate, leaving an estate which amounted in 1844 to over \$30, 000,000. Two individuals interested are Miss Burnett, now the wife of Mr. Lawrence, who becomes an heir of the Townly estate by her marriage connexion, and her cousin, William J. Burnett, one of the heirs of the Jennings estate by regular descent.

Lord Cowley, brother of the Duke of Wellington, died a few days ago in Paris; the Duke of Argyll on Monday morning, April 26; the Bishop of Sodor and Man, whose death was occasioned by sleeping in damp sheets in Liver-pool; Lord Lurgan, and T. B. Martin, M. P., ooth by the famine-fever, which they caught in attending upon the suffering poor in Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is thought to be lying at the point of death.

A drunken sailor leaped from one of the cars of the Norwich train on Friday of last week, while they were on their way to New York, Montevideo.

The physician of the Pennsylvania Insane

going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. It was generally supposed by the passengers that he had either been killed or hadly wounded and half the money.

would not pay six cents to get his boots blacked, when he could get them whitewashed for half the money. had either been killed or badly wounded, and they were therefore much surprised to see him rise from the ground, wholly unhurt, with the United States, took place in 1770. Previous exception of a slight scratch—but perfectly to that time, small quantities of the article had

> Iron was first made in this country in 1815, in Virginia. In Orange county, N. Y., a furnace chain that crossed the Hudson during the the 10th ult., in the 43d year of her age. Revolution, each link of which weighed 140 pounds, was made there. Peter Townsend made the first cannon there in 1816.

Railroad Company, under the recent act of the Legislature, have increased their capital to the sum of \$780,000 to enable the Company to relay the track with heavy iron T rail, such increased stock to be distributed rateably to the stockholders, or such as shall hold stock on the 15th of June.

We learn from Washington on good authority that the President of the United States, soon after his return from Raleigh, North Carolina, where he will be present at the commencement of the University of that State on the 1st of June, will make a visit to this city, and probably into a pan of milk, will preserve the milk sweet extend his tour eastward.

A tract distributor, in Philadelphia, has been bound over in the sum of \$300 for his future good behavior, for disturbing the peace by standing, on the Sabbath, in front of the Universalist Church, Callowhill street, and distributing tracts, thereby gathering a crowd around him, to the great inconvenience of those going in and out of the church.

The skeletons of a pair of bucks have been they export to other countries. found near Baton Rouge, (La.,) with their horns locked together. In the fierceness of their encounter the horns had sprung together, and defied all the efforts of the noble animals to separate them. The probability is, that, in exhaustation they lay down thus helplessly united, and pined away life in starvation.

The Turkish Sultan is anxious to learn the structure and working of the Magnetic Telegraph, and recently some beautiful instruments, with all the apparatus for a telegraph of two miles in length, were sent out to him by Professor Silliman, Jr., of Yale College.

More than thirteen of the fixed stars, it is said, have disappeared within the last two centuries. One of these presented such a brilliant appearance for about sixteen months as to be visible to the naked eye at mid-day. La Place supposed it was burning up, as it has never

The Legislature of Connecticut has rejected proposed amendment to the State Constitution, striking the word "white" out of that instrument, so as to place negroes and whites on the same footing in regard to suffrage. The vote stood, yeas 142 to 68 nays—two-thirds being re-

It is a remarkable circumstance that, although in a latitude ten degrees higher than ours, and consequently corresponding to that of some portions of Canada, the climate of England is so much milder than our own, that flowers may be found blooming in the open air, at intervals throughout the winter.

A small girl in Philadelphia, while jumping who could jump the longest without resting, and which caused her death.

The quarter of wheat or corn cited in accounts of the English markets, is generally estimated at eight bushels, and forty-eight onehundredths of a bushel, or about eight bushels ally to express the fourth part of a load; grain hope were not vain. or corn having been formerly, and is now frequently, estimated by the load.

Wm. W. Willis, of Orange county, has inthe well-known Shaker case. It was a suit vented a stump puller with which and one yoke seceder from the brotherhood, a lady who had provided there are no more than a hundred

> The doctors in Connecticut are trying to induce the Legislature to pass a law that no patent or quack medicines shall be sold in that State without a label giving all the ingredients of which it is composed.

It is stated by a writer in the London Nautical Magazine, that the Chincha Islands alone can furnish fifty thousand tons of guano a year, for one thousand years.

John Quincy Adams, still in feeble health, is at Washington, where he awaits the return of warm weather before returning to his residence at Quincy.

A machine is in successful operation at the Works of the Inventors' Institute, Perth Amboy, for making kegs and casks. The staves are cut rapid rate, with the proper convexity and con-The Townly estate is claimed by the Lawrence | cavity, beveled and grooved, and all ready to

Two daughters of Rev. James Weatherby, of Holly Springs, Miss., were riding in a buggy with their father, a few days since, when the horses took fright and ran off-killing one, and cruelly mangling the other. The father was

Great Britain possesses the sovereignty of forty colonial governments. The yearly cost of these colonies to the mother country is £3,171, 646, of which £2,630,804 is for naval and military purposes.

Capt. Webster, of the Massachusetts volunteers-son of the Senator from Massachusettshas arrived in New Orleans from Matamoros. to teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their He has been suffering from sickness during the whole time he has been stationed on the Rio Grande-and probably returns to recover his

A colored gentleman told an Anti-Slavery Convention that he thought the prejudice against by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of his race did not originate in their complexion, black being very popular; otherwise a man

The first introduction of the cotton plant into Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents. been imported, at high prices, chiefly from the

The daughter-in-law of Gen. Harrison, who was erected in 1751, and 1,500 tons of pig and presided at the White House during the brief Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex 1,000 of bar made annually. The great iron | period of his Presidency, died at Cincinnati on

Letters from St. Joseph, Mo., state that that place is crowded with emigrants on their way to Oregon. Upward of 500 wagons were to . The Directors of the Utica and Schenectady start from the Iowa Mission, the place of ren-

> The Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina has suspended one of his Presbyters for heresy, the first instance, it is said, of the kind, that has occurred for many years.

> have such an aversion to unslacked lime that they will readily forsake their accustomed haunts, when that article is sprinkled about It is said that a spoonful of horse-radish put

cellar, while other milk will sour. A locomotive running on the railroad between

Ithaca and Owego, broke through a bridge on Saturday, near Candor, and killed D. C. Hatch and A. Dickinson, who were on it at the time.

The Swedes with only 3,000,000 of inhabitants, have 160,000 distilleries, which furnish 40,000,000 gallons of liquor, most of which

A cubic inch of rotten stone contains on an can not be permitted. average forty-one thousand animalcules. At every stroke that is made with this polishing powder, perhaps tens of millions of perfect fossils are crushed to atoms!

A mechanic in Philadelphia has invented an India rubber arm, which weighs but little over a pound, for the benefit of those who have been obliged to submit to an amputation.

The strength of the English war force is 30,-000 cavalry, 180,000 infantry, 14,000 artillery, 30,000 marines, and 100,000 militia.

Review of New York Market.

MONDAY. JUNE 7.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Flour has a downward tendency. Genesee Flour brought \$8 75 a 9 00. Meal 5 62 a 5 75. Rye Flour 7 25 a 7 50. GRAIN-Genesee Wheat \$2 25. Corn 115 a 120. Rye

140. Oats 68 a 70c. PROVISIONS-Prime Pork 14 25. Mess 17 00. Beef 9 50 a 13 50. Lard 10 c. Hams 8 a 9c. Butter is very dull, and western is quoted at 12 a 17c. Cheese 7 a 8c.

MARRIED,

In Middlesex Co., N. J., on Wednesday, the 26th ult., by the Rev. E. M. Barker, Mr. Edgar F. Stelle, of Craw

ford Co., Pa., to Miss JEMIMA C. VAIL, of the former place. DIED,

In Little Genesee, N. Y., April 8th, 1847, of typhus fever, Mrs. Eliza C. Boss, wife of Joseph Boss, and daughter of Ezekiel Crandall, in the 25th year of her age. Of the subject of this notice it is just to say, that in her character there a rope with several play-mates, fell from exhaus-tion and expired. It was a trial of skill as to the mother, and the Christian. The place which she held in the affections of her family, of society, and of the church, was such as to render her death an occasion of deep mournby jumping too long she became overheated, ing. But she, "being dead, yet speaketh." Her memory will live in the heart of every admirer of eminent piety.

At the residence of his father, in Brookfield, N. Y., on the 23d ult., Mr. TRUMAN A. CLARK in the 25th year of his age. Brother Clark professed to have become savingly acquainted with God years since, and the sweet submission with which he endured his protracted disease, and the composure he and a half. The quarter is a term used origin manifested to the last, gave evidence that his profession and

In Wirt, N. Y., March 26, 1847, of palsy, Wid. ABIGAL FULLER, in the 67th year of her age.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association will, by Divine permission, convene with the Church in Independence on fourth-day, June 23d, 1847, at 10 o'clock A. M. ALFRED, May 31, 1847,

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

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION:

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its It is said that the late Gen. Dromgoole left much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the his entire estate, with the exception of a few friendly legacies, to the children of the lamented a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at

DERUYTER INSTITUTE

York, will be promptly attended to.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal.
GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department,
and Teacher of Mathematics. SILAS S. CLARKE, Teacher of Physiology. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress.

M. SAMANTHA NEWTON, Assistant. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three erms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Dec. 15,

Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras-for Drawing Piano Music Use of Instrument

Room-rent, including necessary furniture, Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themelves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall and middle of the winter terms, to continue seven weeks, in which special attention will be given to those intending

responsible duties. Every member of the school will be exercised in compoition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there-

their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence. The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudable effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter, or

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

W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES,

perienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

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

method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical. It is stated in an agricultural paper, that rats

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibili for several days, either in the open air or in a tiesofactivelife. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should

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 exer-

cises, 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

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 llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the diferent departments of Natural Science.

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 hund red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; number much larger than from any other in the State. Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., May 26th, by Eld. James Bailey, Jason B. Wells to Cornella P. Maxson; J. D. B. Still-the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of MAN to CAROLINE B. MAXSON; GEO. B. UTTER to MARY 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.

Board, per week, Room-rent, per term Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term. EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte, Oil Painting Drawing, The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves,

rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual

payment or satisfactory arrangement.
SAMUEL RUSSELL. President of the Board of Trustees

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

ORIGIN OF SLAVERY.

Mr. Bancroft, in the first volume of his history of the United States, gives an account of the early traffic of Europeans in slaves. In the middle ages, the Venetians purchased white men, Christians, and others, and sold them to the Saracens in Sicily and Spain. In England, the Saracens in Sicily and Spain. In England, changed, being covered over with white ashes, the Anglo Saxon nobility sold their servants as as with a deep snow. We returned to Misenum, slaves to foreigners. The Portuguese first imported negro slaves from Western Africa into Europe, in 1442. Spain soon engaged in the hope and fear." traffic, and negro slaves abounded in some places of that kingdom. After America was discovered, the Indians of Hispaniola were imported into Spain, and made slaves. The Spaniards visited the coast of North America,

extended the slave trade which had been previously established.

Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman pared, and Queen Elizabeth protected and shared in the traffic. Hawkins, in one of his expeditions, set fire to an African city, and out of 8000 inhabitants, succeeded in seizing two hundred and fifty. James Smith, of Boston, and Thomas Keyser, first brought upon the colonies the guilt of participating in the African Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. Mr.

was raised against them, as malefactors and good, but for the remainder of the distance it murderers; the guilty men were committed for is worthless. The road will be 2,400 miles in the offence, and the representatives of the length, and its cost is estimated at \$70,000,000. people ordered the negroes to be restored to If Mr. Whitney can, by the toil of all his life, their native country at the public charge. At induce Congress to produce the means to ac- Blue Beard King, Harry the Eighth, after he the latter period, there were both Indian and complish this great work, who can hesitate to had already killed something less than half a negro slaves in Massachusetts. In 1620 a say, by all means let him have them—let him dozen of his former wives because he was tired Dutch ship entered James River, and landed try? If he fails, we lose nothing—the lands twenty negroes for sale. This is the epoch of still belong to the nation—if he succeeds, it is the introduction of negro slavery in Virginia. | all gain to us—it will be an addition of so much For many years, the Dutch were principally concerned in the slave trade in the market of

DESTRUCTION OF POMPEIL.

Virginia.

Pompeii, the connecting link between the ancient and modern world, almost miraculous alike in its destruction in the year 79, and in its re-discovery in 1755, awakens feelings of curiosity in the breast of every one who has read of its extraordinary fate.

By an unusual good fortune, we are in possession of a faithful narrative, furnished by an eye-witness of the catastrophe which overwhelmed Pompeii. It is contained in two letters of Pliny the younger to Tacitus.

In a second letter, he says: "The letter which, in compliance with your request, I wrote to you concerning the death of my uncle, has raised, it seems, your curiosity to know what terrors and dangers attended me while I continued at

"There had been, for many days before, some shocks of an earthquake, which the less surprised us as they are extremely frequent in Campania; but they were so particularly violent that night, that they not only shook every thing about us, but seemed indeed to threaten total destruction. My mother flew to my chamber, where she found me rising, in order to awaken her. We went out into a small court belonging to the house, which separated the sea from the buildings. Though it was now morning, the light was exceedingly faint and languid; the buildings all around us tottered, and though we stood upon ground, yet, as the place was narrow and confined, there was no remaining there without certain and great danger; we therefore resolved to quit the town. The people followed us in the utmost consternation, and, as to a mind Nothing can be farther from the truth. At the by numberless little rills, which she collected lished in Mexico, since the American army endistracted with terror, every suggestion seems time that line was established, slavery existed in her progress, till, at length, she was enabled tered it. more prudent than its own, pressed in great on both sides of it. A brief account of its to rise into a considerable river; while the crowds about us in our way out. Being got at origin may be of some interest just at this time. proud stream, who had the vanity to depend a convenient distance from the houses, we stood As early as the year 1682, a dispute arose solely upon her own sufficiency, continued a what they desire to do. still, in the midst of a most dangerous and between William Penn and Lord Baltimore, shallow brook; and was glad, at last, to be helpdreadful scene. The sea seemed to roll back respecting the constructions of their respective ed forward by throwing herself into the arms upon itself, and to be driven from its banks by grants, of what now form the States of Delaware of her despised sister. the convulsive motion of the earth; it is certain and Maryland. Lord Baltimore claimed to and at least that the shore was considerably enlarg- including the 40th degree of north latitude; ed, and several sea animals were left upon it. and William Penn mildly, yet firmly resisted recorded of Cecco d'Arcoli and Dante:—"They of \$33,330 00 for the arrest of 1011 deserters. On the other side a black and dreadful cloud, the claim. The debatable land was one degree were discussing the subject of natural and acbursting with an igneous serpentine vapor, of 69 English miles on the south of Pennsylva- quired talent, and Cecco maintained that nature darted out a long train of fire, resembling nia, and extended west as far as the State itself. was more potent than art, while Dante asserted flashes of lightning, but much larger. Soon The matter was finally brought into the Court the contrary. To prove this principle, the great afterwards the cloud seemed to descend, and of Chancery, in England, and, after tedious de- Italian bard referred to his cat, which, by recover the whole ocean; as indeed it entirely lays, on the 15th day of May, 1750, Lord Chanhid the island of Capreæ and the promontory of cellor Hardwicke made a decree awarding in its paw while he supped or read. Cecco de
Dounds. hid the island of Capreæ and the promontory of cellor Hardwicke made a decree awarding in its paw, while he supped or read. Cecco de- pounds. Misenum. My mother strongly conjured me to costs against Lord Baltimore, and directing sired to witness the experiment, and came not make my escape at any rate, which, as I was that commissioners should be appointed to mark unprepared for his purpose; when Dante's cat near Montreal, which lasted fifteen days. Unadilla Forks—Wm. Utter. young, I might easily do; but I absolutely ret the boundaries between the parties. The com- was performing its part, Cecco lifted up the lid Bibles were burned day after day. I led her on; she complied with great reluct- the 15th day of November, 1755, and, not being creature of art instantly showed the weakness ance, and not without many reproaches to her- able to agree, separated. After a further litigal of an art merely acquired, and dropping the self for retarding my flight. The ashes now tion and delay, the whole matter was settled by candle, flew on the mice with all its instinctive promising young college. began to fall upon us, though in no great mutual agreement between the surviving heirs propensity. Dante was himself disconcerted; quantity. I turned my head, and observed be- of the original litigants. hind us a thick smoke, which came rolling after us like a torrent. I proposed, while we had Royal Observatory, was sent to Pennsylvania, his cause." yet any light, to turn out of the high road, lest with all the needful astronomical instruments, she should be pressed to death in the dark by to measure a degree of latitude. That duty he spread us not like that of a cloudy night, or year 1767.

of dying; some lifting their hands to the gods; but the greater part imagining that the last and the gods and the world together. At last this dreadful darkness was dissipated by degrees, like a cloud of smoke; the real day returned, and even the sun appeared, though very faintly, and as when an eclipse is coming on. Every object that presented itself to our eyes seemed where we refreshed ourselves as well as we could, and passed an anxious night between

PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET.

Mr. Morrell, in the "American Shepherd," gives particular directions in regard to preparand kidnapped thousands of the Indians, whom | ing wool for market. He recommends that the they transported into slavery in Europe and the fleeces, as fast as they are taken from the sheep, should be spread on a table, the outside upper-Columbus himself enslaved five hundred na- most. The fleece is then carefully spread out, tive Americans, and sent them into Spain, that the ragged portions from the neck, head, and they might be publicly sold at Seville. The skirts, separated, and then made as compact as practice of selling North American Indians into possible, by pushing the sides toward the cenforeign bondage, continued for nearly two ter. "The loose wool is then thrown upon the centuries. Negro slavery was first introduced fleece, which is followed by turning over the into America by Spanish slaveholders, who sides and ends so as to form an oblong stripe, coal, shelves, &c. Adjoining is a water-closet, emigrated with their negroes. A royal edict of say about two to three feet long, and one and a through which, to prevent offensive effluvia, all to bring lord M. before him, but finally deter-Spain authorized negro slavery in America, in half wide, which is moved to the front edge of water from the pipe and sink-stone passes, and 1503. King Ferdinand himself sent from the table. He then commences to roll the long there is a dust-hole in each scullery, into which Seville, fifty slaves to labor in the mines. In stripe, aided by a boy at the other end of it, 1511 the direct traffic in slaves between Africa who lay their arms flat from the elbow to press ed, the occupants having no farther trouble with till the twine is passed round both ways and fitted up with shelving, iron hooks for clothes, tied, which effectually secures the fleece, no matter how roughly handled. After it receives that engaged in the slave trade. In 1625 he a slight pressure it presents somewhat the form transported a large cargo of Africans to His- of a cheese." He earnestly enjoins that the paniola. In 1567 another expedition was pre- fleeces should be thoroughly cleansed, and nothing put within them but "clean things."

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Whitney has been lecturing in this city upon the expediency of making a railroad from slave trade. In 1645 they imported a cargo of the public lands 60 miles wide, from the lake to Throughout Massachusetts, the cry of justice the ocean. The land for 800 miles, he says, is as the road costs to the actual capital of our country, and give us the entire control of the commerce of the world.

work, says the Albany Argus, must convince to have her eyes bandaged, saying that she had every one of its vast importance. With this no fear of death. All that the minister who asroad completed, at 30 miles per hour for the sisted in the execution could obtain, was that railroad, we can reach the Pacific, at the she would shut her eyes. But as she was open-Columbia river or San Francisco, in 5 1-2 days, ing them every moment, the executioner was Japan, is but 4,000 miles, which with steamers invent an expedient to behead the Queen. He that makes the quarrel. at 12 miles per hour, would be reached in 14 drew off his shoes, and approached her silently; 1-2 days from New York-from the Pacific while he was at her left hand, another person coast to China 5,400 miles, requiring but 20 days, or from New York, but 251-2 days. The | walking; so that this circumstance drew the atsea voyage around the Cape 16 or 17,000 miles, tention of Anne. She turned her face from the now requires from 100 to 160 days. From the reached by steam in 22 days, or from New disarmed by that spirit of affecting resignation it looks like a cobweb in the distance. York in 27 1-2 days. The sea voyage, more which shone in the eye of the lovely but unforthan 14,000 miles, consumes from 100 to 130 days. From the Pacific coast to Singapore, 6,-660 miles, reached by steam in 25 days, or from New York in 30 1-2 days; now, the sea voyage, nearly 15,000 miles, 100 to 130 days.

The magnificent results promised by this work overwhelm the mind, it is true; but they are comprehensible nevertheless, and appear to be within our grasp. Mr. Whitney seems to have the surest foundation to build upon—the earth, the wilderness earth—and we all know that when the labor of man is applied to it, with such means as a railroad for getting its products to market, the reward is sure and rich.

"MASON AND DIXON'S LINE."

lamenting his own fate, another that of his detailed information will find it in Douglass' form the ceremony of immersion."

family; some wishing to die from the very fear | History of America, published in Boston, in 1751; Proud's History of Pennsylvania; the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsyleternal night was come, which was to destroy vania; and I. Vesey's Reports, 352, Penn, Lord Baltimore.

> Little did the actors in this matter think that, in aftertimes, the line established with so much tronble and expense would ever be connected with a subject calculated to shake a great nation to its centre.

> DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES .-Where ground room is scarce, as in this city, Mercury as being in operation on the opposite bank of the Mersey, might be tried with advan-

The buildings are erected on the plan of the houses in Scotland, each tenant occupying a on a previous day, a complaint was made against of the cottages consist of three apartments, a kitchen and two bed-rooms. The kitchen is destitution, and brought evidence of its truth fitted up with a grate, oven, &c. There is also with her. The relieving overseer of St. George's, a small scullery, containing a sink-stone, water- Hanover square said that the parish authorities pipe, with the water constantly on, bunker for had done all they could to avoid this. Mr. sweepings, cinders, and all rubish may be brush-&c. The building is fire-proof, there being no possibility of the fire in one flat extending. In fact, beyond consuming the furniture in the flat, little damage could be done to the building by any fire which broke out. The roof of each house is flat, and covered with asphalte. It is also surrounded by a parapet wall, several feet high, and will form an excellent play-ground for children, who will thus be placed beyond the danger of accidents from horses and carts. It may also be used for the drying of clothes, and the workmen, at the close of their day's an hour or two in smoking their pipes, in read-

of them, was humanely allowed for her executioner, a Frenchman of Calais, who was supposed to be uncommonly skillful in cutting off heads. It is probable, that the following incident may have been proved by tradition in France, from the account of the executioner himself:—Anne A single glance at the results of this great | Boleyn being on the scaffold, would not consent advanced at her right, made a great noise while executioner, who was enabled by this circumtunate victim. Houssaie's Memoirs.

THE Two Springs—A Fable for the Young.— Two springs which issued from the same mountain, began their course together; one of them took her way in a silent and gentle flowing stream, while the other rushed along with a noisy and rapid current. "Sister," said the ing to the ship Euphrasia, of Boston, were latter, "at the rate you move, you will probably be dried up before you advance much farther; whereas, for myself, I shall probably become navigable within two or three hundred furlongs, dom, remarked, "I used to consider all the and, after distributing commerce and wealth sufferings of war lost in its glory; I now conwherever I flow, I shall majestically proceed to pay my tribute to the ocean. So farewell, and patiently submit yourself to your fate." Her What was the origin and purpose of it? We quiet sister made no reply; but calmly descendhear it frequently spoken of as connected with ed to the meadow below, and patiently proslavery, and as originally relating to that subject. | ceeding on her way, she increased her strength

Acquired Talent.—The following story is offers, in the National Police Gazette, a reward used to leave her, and taking her by the hand, missioners so appointed met at Newcastle, on of a pot which he had filled with mice; the and it was adjudged that the advocate for the curiosity in the discovery that there are 3025 In the year 1761, Mr. Charles Mason, of the occult principle of natural faculties had gained

Accommodating.—The Heyford Journal, as the crowd that followed us. We had scarce performed, and a report of his proceedings was quoted by the Bath Journal, states that 'a novel stepped out of the path, when darkness over made to the Royal Society of London, for the and interesting feature has lately been introduced into Trevethin Church, Monmouthshire, when there is no moon, but of a room when it This Mr. Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were under the sanction of the Bishop of the is shift up, and all the lights extinct. Nothing appointed to run the line in dispute, which ap- diocese. A baptistry, measuring 8 feet by 3 then was to be heard but the shrieks of women, pears to have been done in conformity with the feet 6 inches and 4 feet deep—has been placed the screams of children, and the cries of men; Lord Chancellor's decree. This is the famous near the south door, wherein, it is intended, some calling for their children, others for their "Mason and Dixon's line," and the boundary should any person—(and in this district there are parents, others for their husbands, and only dis- between Pennsylvania on the south and Mary- many such)—having conscientious objections to tinguishing each other by their voices; one land on the north. Any one desirous of more the Sacrament of Baptism by sprinkling, to per-

VARIETY.

The Washington (Pa.) Patriot says that a small colony of emancipated slaves passed THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE, formerly under the care of Rev. D. Mead, commences its fourth volthrough that place on their way to Ohio. There ume under the editorship of Rev. J. T. Headley, author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Sacred Mountains," "Letters from Italy," &c. We hazard nothing in saying that this they had been emancipated on the Saturday Magazine, so deservedly popular hitherto, is destined to fill previous, by their owner, Esq. Cochran, in a large place in public estimation; that it will not only maintain its present enviable distinction, but earn to itself a far to pay their expenses, and started them off for Ohio. There appeared to be three or four while it exerts an influence pure, elevating, and healthful. families of them, and they were well equipped The Editor will bend his energies to make this the most the following plan, described in the Liverpool for traveling—a four-horse wagon carrying the popular Magazine of the day, and while he avails himself of furniture, and another wagon the women and children. They were bound for Fayette Co.,

The London Times of April 30, states, that "flat," and as they are four stories in height, Wellesley Pole Long, Earl of Morrington, by eight families are accommadated in each house. Helena, his Countess, before Mr. Bingham, the Of course, there is a common staircase for the use of the eight families; but the stairs once ascended, each residence is quite distinct. Most trembled violently, but swore to her state of Bingham first ordered a warrant to be made out mined to send a summons in the first instance.

The Pennsylvanian speaks of a droll invention at the Western Penitentiary in Pittsburgh, and Hisponiola was enjoined by a royal ordi- the wool as the rolling proceeds, till the stripe them. The bed-rooms are supplied with iron for subduing refractory convicts. It is a man about one hundred other writers. The work is printed on nance. Las Casas, who had seen the Indians is reduced to six or nine inches in width, devanish away like dew before the cruelties of the pending on the size of the fleece. The boy ventilator at the bottom and top, and the winspaniards, suggested the expedient that the then mounts upon the table, and each com- dows are so constructed that they can be easily comes fractious, and it is dangerous to enter his ed by accurate views of scriptural scenes, designed especially negroes, who alone could endure severe toils, mences rolling from the end of the stripe till opened for the farther admission of air. There cell, the screw, fixed on the end of a pole is to embellish a Commentary, and executed by the most emimight be still further employed. This was in the parts meet, when the boy rolls his portion is also a cupboard in every cottage, and all the pushed at him, until it catches his clothes, when nent artists. Tables and charts are likewise added, where 1518. The mistaken benevolence of Las Casas on the top of the assistant's, firmly pressing it apartments are neatly papered, painted, and he can be drawn out and disarmed without danger to himself or others.

Two ladies are members of the Prussian Diet, and have a right to take their seats and vote among the nobles. They are the Princess and the Countess Kielmansegge; these ladies have only availed themselves of their rights by proxies.

A young lady advertises to form a class of young mothers and nurses, and to instruct them ling a digest of the most valuable results at which the learned in the art of talking to infants in such a manner men of all ages have arrived in their critical study of the as will interest and please them. She flatters labor may, in the summer time at least, spend herself that her peculiar tact and great experience in this most important branch of houseing, or in enjoying the extensive prospect before | hold duties, will enable her to give entire satis-

EXECUTION OF ANNE BOLEYN.—This unfortunate Princess, who consented to marry that

An eminent patron of temale ability has lately deceased at Padua, Italy. This was the distinguished and urbane Count Leopold Ferri, scientious master of a household, every anxious parent, guardian An eminent patron of female ability has who died on the 8th of February, leaving a and protector, to be provided with antidotes to the poison perfectly unique library, composed of works which is so unscrupulously scattered abroad, or an argument written by female authors, amounting to nearly against each dangerous fallacy which is properly and detriment of that religion, which is the faithful 33,000 volumes!

> It is announced in the foreign journals, that Schonbien, an inventor of gun cotton, has dis- mentary compact in size, moderate in price, and suited to covered a method of making paper transparent, Christians of every station, rank, and denomination. and impenetrable to water. It is to be used in their possession a store of biblical science and practical inmaking bottles, window panes, and vases; for struction, of more value than gold. The republication is a

allowing almost a day for delays. Thence to fearful of missing his aim, and was obliged to forget that it is the second word and not the first omitted, it is enabled to present a vast amount of learning in

across the wings, was shot last week near the red mills opposite Albany. It was shot through the wing while flying.

A newly-invented wire buggy is attracting Pacific coast to Australia, 6,000 miles, could be stance to strike the fatal blow without being much attention in Cincinnati. The Signal says

1,000,000 feet of lumber is expected to be delivered at Elmira, N. Y., between the opening and closing of navigation.

Ireland was published a short time ago, is now rising 80 years of age. Richard L. Entwistle and four seamen belong-

drowned by the swamping of a yawl in the Potomac River. Lord Sidmouth, when age had given him wis-

sider all its glory lost in its sufferings."

The British American Cultivator, states from personal observation, that the wheat crop in the Hope District, Canada, is very unpromising. Five American newspapers have been estab-

Young men talk of what they are doing, old men of what they have done, and drunkards of

Be temperate, and your physician shall look in vain for your name on his day-book.

The Adjutant General of the U.S. Army

The vote on the grog question in Wayne Co., Indiana, was 1,889 for "No License," against 790 for "License."

The Jesuits have held a protracted meeting Scott-Luke P. Babcock. The College of New Jersey celebrates next

June, its centennial commencement. This is a A lady in Providence, R. I., has satisfied her

seeds in a fig. Whatever is good and useful, is honorable;whatever is evil and pernicious, is disgraceful.

Edward Croghan was run over and killed on the Nashua Railroad, near Lowell, on Saturday. Mrs. Walworth, wife of the Chancellor, expired at the family residence at Saratoga Springs on Sunday.

Twenty young Turks have recently arrived in England to be educated at the expense of the Turkish Government.

The last Oregon Spectator announces five directed, post paid, to marriages and four applications for divorce.

REV. J. T. HEADLEY, EDITOR.

higher popularity, and become the companion of many a circle to which it is now a stranger, gladdening by its presence, rticles from the best writers, he will draw freely from his own exhaustless store.

CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.

It will continue to maintain its high moral tone, and nothing will be admitted into its columns which will minister to the corrupt passions and tendencies of youth, or which "the author dying would wish to blot."

The design of the Editor and Publisher is to present a Magazine containing all the facination and interest of the ghter Periodicals, while at the same time it moves in a different path, and is not exposed to the same objections. It is art, making a yearly volume of 384 pages, full of choice illustrations, and forming a handsome ornament to the Parlor Table, or a rich and valuable present to a friend.

Price, two dollars a year. Three copies for five dollars. A few good, responsible agents wanted to circulate this work; to whom the best inducements will be offered. E. E. MILES, 151 Nassau-st.

COMMENTARY FOR THE PEOPLE!

NOW PUBLISHING, THE ECLECTIC COMMENTA-RY ON THE BIBLE, from the works of Henry and as valuable a series of illustrative engravings and embellishments as have ever been united in any similar work. It may be used with any edition of the Bible. Will be published ii-monthly. Price, 25 cents per part.

The design of the Committee of the London Tract Society under whose supervision the English work was prepared of Sagua Talleyrand, formerly Duchess of Dino, has been to cover that ground where all evangelical denominations meet, and to make a plain and practical exposition of ligious truth and duty.

This work is based on the Commentaries of Henry and Scott, and more than one hundred other writers in the various departments of Biblical Literature; the most important bservations of these eminent divines being quoted, constitutloly Scriptures. Reference has been had to the wants of Sunday School Teachers, and of families engaged in the systematic study of the Scriptures.

Perhaps there never was a juncture of time when true religion more greatly needed a safeguard against attacks which are both boldly and insidiously aimed at her vital principles; perhaps true religion was never in a more perilous position between open enemies and pretended friends, than at this oracle of the Divine Creator, and the best exponent of His

The object of the compilers has been to provide a Com-

it has all the qualities of glass except its brittle- great undertaking, and we hope it will receive an adequate

support."—New York Observer.

This Commentary has enjoyed extraordinary popularity How often, when persons are disputing, we hear them recriminate on one another, "you becan it. vou said the first word." They surely small space. The sources from which it is compiled afford a perfect guaranty of its soundness, both of doctrine and in-A large eagle, measuring 5 feet 5 inches terpretation, while the advantage of having the opinion of different commentators, is apparent and very great."-N. Y.

"We regard the Eclectic Commentary, now in course of publication by Mr. Shannon, as especially deserving the patronage of Protestant Christians. Its cheapness, beautiful finish of mechanical workmanship, and its comprehensiveness, embracing, as it does, the cream of all the commentaries, all entitle it to very high consideration."-Christian Parlor

We have received the most favorable notices from many distinguished clergymen of various denominations of this country, and also from the press, which cannot be inserted in Maria Edgeworth, whose appeal in behalf of reland was published a short time ago, is now related to the related will be found on the cover of each part.

ROBERT T. SHANNON,

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Grorge B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

EDITED DE :VOL:

The follow of the Religious United States," those who may b and practices of serving people:

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