EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

VOL. IV.—NO. 15.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 171.

The Sabbath Recorder.

From the People's Journal.

THE HOLY LAND, -BY HARRIET MARTINEAU. I.—ENTRANCE.

It was on Sunday, March 28, that we were were to pass the boundary which separated the into fences, and in almost every plot rose a but in this cave mass was going on this morning;

were encamped in a nook of the hills where I walked in the early sunshine on a strip of fore us in the same quest. sand overlooking the valley, impressing on my memory every feature of the landscape, and impatient of the rising ground to the north, As I sat on a tomb in the Turkish cemeter

standing, marking the site of the Aroer of early I went out to see for myself, and was great convent, built over the spot where Jesus astonished at the extent of the ruins, which I is believed by the friars to have been born.

Line P. Bancour

and villages in every nook, there is now hardly is the promise of the Old Testament, and Ad- ber: alas it will be hard for us to find them left one stone upon another. A group of black versity that of the New." On this hill was food." Thus sighed the mother, for there was Bedouin tents on a hill-side, a camel or two born the prosperity of the Old Dispensation; famine in the land. browsing here, and a flock of goats there, are and on this hill was born the Man of Sorrows

As we advanced, on the Monday, the soil be- the whole world if he lose his own soul. came richer, and field was joined to field, so that In the morning we went into the church of lier than ever, like seven blooming roses. cold. Baxter was heart-searching, pungent, to enter the Holy Land. I had been too much we began to look for the landmarks which are the convent. I cared little for the upper part, engrossed by the objects which interested us at here used, instead of fences, to bound field with its chapels for Greek, Latin, and Armenian every step in Egypt and Arabia, to think much property. We entered upon the thickets and worship; and not much more for the caverns changeable." of this beforehand; but when I came forth shrubberies, where white roses, the cyclamen, under ground, where the friars believe that from our tent in the dawn of that morning, there convolvulus, and fragrant herbs, abounded. Joseph and Mary remained while there was no was enough of novelty in the scene around me Soon after noon a new scene opened upon us. room for them in the inn. If the town was too to make me feel that we were about to enter On our left hand lay a wide, deep basin among full to receive them while the people were colupon a new country, and a new set of interests; the hills, full of vineyards and olive-grounds, lected for the census, it is hardly probable that and I became eager to know at what hour we where the stones from the soil were built up they would repair to an under-ground cave Desert from the Holy Land—the home of the garden-house. This was a sure sign that we and striking was the effect, after coming down old Faith from that of the new. We had fol- were near a town; and as we rounded the hill from the sunshine of the crowded cavern, with lowed the track of Moses from the spot where on our right, we came in sight of the two its yellow lights and their smoke, and the echoes his mother placed his bulrush cradle, to that on eminences on which Hebron is built. There of the chanting. We returned when the service which he died; for to the East we could this stood the town where John the Baptist was was over, and saw the star in the marble floor, morning see the mountains overhanging the born; and here were the scenes which he must which marks, as the friars believe, the precise Dead Sea; and among them the summit of many a time have talked of with his cousin, in spot where Jesus was born, and the marble Nebo, whence he looked abroad over the Land their boyish meetings at Jerusalem for the slab which is laid in the place of the manger. of Promise; and now we were to enter upon feasts. Hebron, too, is only twenty miles from When I saw, throughout the country, how the the country of Jesus-certain to walk in His Bethlehem; only twenty-six from Jerusalem; very footsteps, and see what He saw-perhaps and in those days, when a large amount of this very day. I never remember feeling such yearly traveling was a solemn religious duty, ed less absurd than it would with us; but still, and God blessed the work of their hands, and an interest in every wild flower, in the outlines incumbent upon every family, it is scarcely it is so improbable that the precise spot of these they had enough and to spare, they and their of all the hills, and the track of all the water- possible but that relatives must have often visit- transactions (whose importance was not known seven children; for faith gives strength and We had left the stony Desert behind us, and must have come to Hebron

the ground was green, and weeds grew thick. burial-place of Abraham and his family was a There was grass under my bed in the tent; and sacred locality, and an object of pilgrimage to take. when I came out this morning, the dew was Jews of all ages. As we inquired for it, and heavy on the daisies, and buttercups, and flower- walked round the inclosure, which the Mohaming mallows which grew abundantly on the turf. | medans now permit no Christian to enter, I After breakfast, while the camels were loading, could not but think who might have been be-

II.—BETHLEHEM—ZION—JERUSALEM.

going. It was about ten o'clock when we parations for our departure, I almost dreaded Jordan, where it pours its waters into that lifepassed the boundary. It was impossible to tell the interest which every day would now bring, less and melancholy lake. As we left the conthe exact moment; but within a mile or two we after the calm and quiet weeks we had spent in vent and village, and descended the rocky felt that we were, indeed, in the native land of the Desert. Our encampment looked much the road, with terraced vineyards and olive groves Christ, and probably on His very track. He same as it had done every morning for a month on either hand, we knew that Joseph and Mary might have been here. His relations lived at past; the Arab servants, busy in taking down Hebron; and during the first thirty years of and packing the tents, and a noisy quarrel His life He had probably visited them, after going on in the midst—(this morning about a meeting them at the feasts of Jerusalem. He pistol having been stolen from one of the tents) might have walked over the hills which swelled | -and the differences were only that there were higher and higher as we advanced, and rested spectators standing by, and that our camels had beside some of the wells which yawned beside given place to horses and asses. But, instead our track. At any rate, the trees and flowers of the rocks and sands of the desert, Hebron which we saw must have been familiar to His was before my eyes, and the hills where Abraeyes; the thorny acacia, which began here to ham spread his flocks, and the spot where he rise and spread from the stunted shrub of the and his family lay buried. And before night, I desert to the dimensions of a tree; the scarlet should see the place where David was born anemone—with us a precious garden flower— and lived his shepherd life, and where Jesus which here strewed the ground for acres around; was born. We had only twenty miles to travel the cyclamen, which pushed forth its tufts of this day to Bethlehem; but it was quite enough, white and lilac blossoms from under many a for we were eager about every old tree, and stone and bush; and the poppy, mallow, hem- well, and hill-top. The shrubs grew finer, and lock, and wild oats, which grew as thickly as the wild flowers more abundant, the whole in any English hedge. I did not know before way; though the hills of Judah were wild and that these weeds were as common here as with stony in parts, and no longer fit for pasturing were disappointed. I was not—partly because us; and never before did the sight of them such flocks as covered them when Abraham give me so much pleasure. It would have been lived among them, or when the Hebrews drove pleasant any where to meet these familiar in their cattle from the Desert, or when David weeds so far from home; but the delight to-day in his boyhood amused himself with slinging was to think that He and His disciples were as smooth stones from the brook, while his father's much accustomed to them as ourselves, and that sheep were feeding on the slopes. We sat a walk in the early Spring was, in the pure down to rest and eat under the shade of a rock country, much the same thing to them as to us. and a spreading tree; and for the hundredth But we soon came upon traces which showed | time since we left Egypt it occurred to me how that the expanse of pure country here was little we in England can enter into the meaning small in those days, compared with what it is of David when, in his divine songs, he speaks now. The towns must have been more thickly of the shade of rocks, and of the beauty of "a set here than in any country I ever was in tree planted by rivers of water," and all such Patches and masses of ruins showed themselves | cool images. When one has been slowly pacing on every hand, so near each other as to indicate on, hour after hour, over glaring sands or heat that the land must have been peopled to a ed rocks, under a sun which makes every bit of degree now no where known. The first plow- leather or metal, and even one's outer clothing, ing we had seen for many weeks was a striking feel scorching hot, and oppressing one's very sight to us; a mere scratching of the soil at the | breathing, the sight of a patch of dark shade foot of the hills; but close by lay a heap of is welcome beyond belief; and when one has building stones, the remains of a town or vil- dismounted and felt the coolness of the rocky lage. Presently we saw a rude plow, with a wall and of the ground beneath it, and gathersingle camel at work; and at hand was a long ed the fresh weeds which cluster in its crevices. foundation wall, laid in a far distant century. phrase after phrase of the Psalms and prophe-On a hight farther on were the remains of a cies comes over one's mind, with a life and large ancient building, with two broken pillars freshness as sweet as the blossoms in one's lap Our first sight of Bethlehem was beautiful Scripture. Then, though there were water- We came upon it suddenly, just when the yellow courses about every hill, wells began to abound; sunset light was richest. Bethlehem was on substantial, deep wells, built with a rim with the rising ground on our right, massive looking holes in it, to receive the covering stone; such (as all the villages of Palestine are), and wells as tell of a settlement beside them. We shadowy, as the last sun rays passed over it to stopped early this day-partly because it was gild the western hills, and another village which Sunday, and partly because our Arab guards, there lay high up, embosomed in fig and olive who know nothing of our Sunday, found a con- orchards. The valley between one of which venient place among the hills, somewhat shelter- we were rising, lay in shadow. Before us, ed from the cold wind; and here, a very few perched on a lofty ridge which rose between miles from the boundary, the gentlemen of the us and Jerusalem, was the Convent of St. party discovered that we had sat down in the Elias, which we were to pass to-morrow. I midst of what was once a large town, though was sorry to turn away from this view; but we the place appeared a mere stony tract, like had to take the right-hand road, and ride many that we had passed. In the morning through the narrow street of the village to the

should not have observed while merely riding It was too late this evening to see any of the by. I could trace the lines of foundation walls sacred localities; but it was quite enough to for half a mile; and building stones, overgrown have the moonlight streaming in during the with grass, lay in hillocks for a considerable whole night through the window of my lofty distance round. The many caverns in the lime- convent chamber, and to think that on this hill stone rocks, now used as beds for the goats, took place the greatest event in the history of were found to be the vaults of large buildings the world; and that in the fields near, the gentle now gone to ruin. In a few minutes we traced Ruth went about her gleaning, little dreaming, three temples, or other such buildings, by their in those days of her poverty, that, from her Overthrown pillars. Our eyes being now open- meeting with Boaz among the reapers of his ed, we this day saw more and more remains, till harvests, would arise such events to the human we were convinced that all the way from the race; that the shepherd grandchild, whose boundary to Hebron, the land was thick-set divine songs were to soothe her old age, should with towns, and swarming with inhabitants, in be the mighty king he was, and the father of a for the days of its glory—the days when the yet mightier, who should build the great Temple ber.

Teacher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and that a more distant descend—Bucher went up and down in it, meditating the of the Lord; and the lord is a more distant descend. changes which must make it what I have seen ant should make these glories appear as childish it now. Its hills and streams, its skies and toys in the presence of His greater sovereignty

all that relieve the utter solitude where there who knew the secret of true peace, and taught lie there and sleep, all the seven? And they precious stones. Jeremy Taylor was a wilder-

Arabs now use the caves of the hills to bed their goats and cattle, this belief of the friars appeared each other, and that Jesus and his parents till afterward) should have been marked and courage, and love elevates the soul. remembered, that I felt little interested in them The Cave of Machpelah is there; and the in comparison with the landscape outside, about whose leading features there could be no mis-

From the bottom of the garden we overlooked the great valley which expanded to the north-east; and one inclosure there—a green spot now occupied by olive trees—was pointed out to us as the field where the shepherds were abiding on the night when Christ was born. Behind it, to the east, lay range behind range which prevented my seeing where we were the next morning (March 30) watching the pre- these, we knew, lay the Dead Sea, and the must have come by this way from Jerusalem when summoned to the census; and this was more to us than all the sights the friers had shown us in their zeal and kindness. We looked in at the Tomb of Rachel, and at the Conbent toward Jerusalem. I remember, however, that here I first saw the waters of the Dead

Sea. lying blue in a little gap between the hills. As soon as I had mounted my ass before the Convent of Elias, I saw from our ridge some buildings on the rising ground which now showed itself before us. I was not immediately certain what they were; but the news soon spread among us. That rising ground was Zion, and those buildings belonged to Jerusalem though they stood outside the walls. Immediately after, the walled city itself came into view, lying along the hills. Most of the party I knew that we were approaching it from the least favorable side, and partly because my expectations had much underrated the size and grandeur of the city. What we now saw was

I walked the rest of the way. On our right were hills, the summit of one of which was Aceldema, bought by the priests with the money which the wretched Judas returned to claim to a temporal sovereignty. On our left was the plain of Rephaim. When we arrived at the brow of the high ground we were on. we were taken by surprise by the grandeur of the scene. Zion now appeared worthy of her place in the hymns of David, and in history. We were now overlooking the Valley of Gihon, more commonly known by the name of Hinnom. From its depth, and its precipitous rocks on our side, I should call it a ravine. This deep dell contains the Lower Pool, now dry; and the aqueduct from Solomon's Pool is seen crossing it obliquely. Its opposite side is Zion rising very steeply, still terraced for tillage in some parts, and crowned by the city wall. To the right, sweeping away from the ravine of Gihon, is the deep and grand Valley of Jehoshaphat, clustered with rocks, relieved by trees, and leading the eye round to the slope of Olivet, which, however, is best seen from the other side of the city. The black dome of the Tomb of David was the next object; and after that, the most conspicuous roof in the city—the great dome of the Mosque of Omar, which occupies the site of Solomon's Temple.

silence permitted by each to all; for it was not sorrows. I have then looked into the grave possible at the moment-nor will it ever be which had entombed my domestic hapiness and possible—to speak of the impressions of that earthly hopes, and then upon the face of a hour. We entered by the Jaffa gate; and helpless infant who could recognize a mother's stony, picturesque streets, told upon our hearts its bereavement, and then looked around upon our rest in Jerusalem.

THE SEVEN CHILDREN.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Early in the morning, as the day began to dawn the devout father of a family arose with his wife from the couch, and they thanked God for the new day and for their refreshing slum- cost. I did not before understand the practical

in their beds and slept of they off and accession

But the father smiled and said, "See, do they morning and sends us sleep, is true and un-

and when she saw that there were so many she colloquialisms, and violations of taste, was

But the father said, "Mother, why dost thou sound and active feet? Why, then, should we truth, and an almost infinite sense of its imporbe anxious about that which covers them? If tance. He saw, or thought he saw, the Engthe children have confidence in us, should we lish and American churches reposing on the not have confidence in Him who can do more pillows of a dead orthodoxy, or in the freezing than we can comprehend?

"See! his sun rises! Come, then, like it et us begin our day's work with a cheerful counte-

Thus they spoke, and toiled at their labors.

ABOU BEN ADHEM AND THE ANGEL.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!) Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace, And saw, within the moonlight in his room. Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom, An angel, writing in a book of gold; Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold. And to the presence in the room he said "What writest thou?" The vision raised his head. And, with a look made all of sweet accord. Answer'd, "The names of those who love the Lord." Replied the angel. Alou spoke more low. But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee, then, Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night It came again, with a great wakening light, And showed the names whom love of God had blessed, And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest. . [L. Hunt.

A MISSIONARY'S CALL.

The following, from the Missionary Magazine shows the feelings of Mr. Dean in entering on vent of Elias; but our eyes and thoughts were his work as a Missionary. It is worthy of a

the result of a dreamy vision which sober Christians never realized, nor of any extraordinary influence which my brethren in the ministry do not understand. I never saw the 'burning bush," nor listened to an audible voice from heaven bidding me to go to the heathen. If such a voice and such visions are necessary to constitute a "call" to the missionary work, then I have never received such a call. I found in the Bible the blessed truth, that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotton Son, that whosever believeth on him might not perish but have everlasting life." But as my mind fixed on these words, and pondered over the benevolent assua line of white walls on a hill side, with some rance of the passage, I remembered that it was square buildings and small white domes rising also written, "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God." I listened with delight to the merciful promise, "Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved;" but before I could finish my congratulations in view of a world saved, saved, came the nearest river. They put on the dead them, when he found too late what he had done him in whom they have not believed—and how in his attempt to force his Lord to assert His shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard—and how shall they hear without a preacher-and how can they preach except they be sent ?" It seemed a plain case, which a child could understand, that without faith it was impossible to be saved, and without the gospel there could be no faith in Christ, and the gospel could not be preached to the heathen while we all stayed at home; and it required no great logical skill to force upon my mind the conviction, that it was the duty of some to go: and if others would not, I would try. I offered my services, and I have since seen no cause to regret the offer. I have, in the execution of my purpose, been required to sacrifice the deceased is doomed to irrevocable perdithe enjoyments of home, the pleasures of domestic life, the society of friends, and the blessings of my country; for all of which I acknowledge no less attachment than is claimed by other men. I have met in the way some of the toils and privations I anticipated, and have encountered some perils and sorrows which were unexpected. My children have been committed to the dust on a desolate island by the hands of a lonely parent; my compan- coffin. I have sometimes seen one of the nearhe site of Solomon's Temple.

By this time, there was silence among us. I leaving a husband twice bereft and smitten to body with his foot, but the meaning of this walked behind our calvalcade, as it slowly as- the earth, while surrounded by the heathen, strange proceeding I never could clearly cended the beautiful rocky way—glad of the who saw his sufferings but could not soothe his every echo of our horses' feet in the narrow, smile, but who knew not a father's anguish or as we said to ourselves that we were taking up the wide-spread darkness abroad and the still more dreadful desolation at home, with no kind father or fond mother near to whose arms I could flee for succor, and no tender sister in whose ear I could pour the tide of my grief and be soothed by her sympathy; even then the inquiry arose, Do you not now repent and wish you had not enlisted? No! I would not part with this hour, in exchange for all it has divinity of the Christian religion. I did not But the red glow of morning beamed into a before know how even God Almighty could little chamber where their seven children lay make a man so peaceful and happy under circumstances like these. I will never again doubt

POWER OF THE PULPIT.

The English sermonizers have rarely been distinguished for the highest eloquence. Barhave all red cheeks, and the beams of the morn-ness of sweets. Howe was serious and mighty ing stream over them, so that they appear love- in the scriptures. Tillotson wise, elegant, but Mother, that shows us that he who creates the and sometimes pathetic. But all of them, except perhaps the last, were deficient in oneness and concentration, and still more in self-And as they stepped from the little chamber, abandonment to the great emotions which the they saw at the door fourteen shoes in a row, tender and awful themes of the New Testagrowing smaller and smaller, two by two, a pair ment are calculated to inspire. Old John for each child. The mother gazed at them, Bunyan, with his comparative ignorance, his more effective than either of them.

Whitefield belonged to two continents. He weep? Have not all the seven received had a deep experimental perception of gospel slumbers of a delusive Arminianism. The doctrines of regeneration, and by faith alone, had to a great extent faded out of view. He looked upon many congregations as in immediate danger. He looked upon the cross of Christ as the only refuge. He felt the great truths of our religion, as almost no other man ever did. To him they were an almost present. reality. He thought himself raised up to enforce them: they were as a fire in his bones till he spoke. With great majesty and persuasiveness, he went forth as a divinely commissioned messenger, to announce the wrath and mercy of God. At one moment he stands by the roaring flames of hell, and cries, flee, flee, flee, O, sinner, flee !-at another, by the cross. crying, come, come, come, poor sinner, come ! He united the courage, the judgment, and the passions essential to a perfect popular orator, and by a complete self-abandonment to his work, and to its appropriate emotions, he became the most effective of preachers.

Our own great Edwards was eloquent, but in a different way. His mind was of crystal clearness, acute, logical, ratiocinative, ardent. His convictions of truth were as decided as Whitefield's. He was more solid: if possible more solemn, soul-searching, and soberly earnest. But he had not that power of appealing to all the passions of men in popular address. He wrote his sermons, and confined himself to his notes. But he went on, uncovering men's hearts, bringing out evil from the deepest recesses; exhibiting the hideousness of sin in the magnifying glass of truth; arresting the guilty and arraying them before the My resolution to go to the heathen was not judgment seat of Christ; painting heaven above and hell burning beneath, and wretched sinners suspended by a hair over its horrors till a whole assembly on one occasion rose and stood pale and trembling, ready to exclaim, where, O, where shall guilty souls find refuge?

SUPERSTITION OF INDIANS. The superstition with which the Indians are

so deeply imbued, is adverse to the inculcation of pure religious faith; it is the more difficult to be eradicated, inasmuch as it has its origin in early tradition, and has in later times been singularly blended with the Catholic form of worship. Of this superstition I may here adduce some examples. As soon as a dving person draws his last breath, the relatives or persons in attendance put cocoa leaves into the mouth of the corpse, and light a wax candle. They then collect together the household goods and clothes of the deceased, and wash them in clothes, which are made after the fashion of a monk's habit, and they hang around the neck of the corpse a little bag, containing seeds of cocoa, maize, barley, guinua, &c., for his plantations in the next world. In the evening, ashes are strewed on the floor of the room, and the door is securely fastened. Next morning the ashes are carefully examined to ascertain whether they show an impression of footsteps; imagination readily traces marks, which are aleged to have been produced by the feet of birds, dogs, cats, oxen, or llamas. The destiny of the dead person is construed by the footmarks which are supposed to be discernable. The worst marks are those of hen's claws. which are believed to denote that the soul of tion. The marks of the hoofs of llamas are considered favorable, and are believed to indicate that the soul, after a short purgatory, will be transferred to the joys of paradise. The funeral is conducted according to Christian forms, and under the superintendence of a priest. But as soon as the priest takes his departure, food is put into the grave along with the dead body, which is interred without a understand. Some curious ceremonies are observed on All Soul's Day. In every house in which a member of the family has died in the course of a year, a table is laid out with brandy, cocoa, tobacco, together with some of the favorite dishes of the deceased person, and the chamber is kept closed during the whole day. Travels in Peru.

Mrs. Grant has a school at Singapore, for ittle Chinese girls. She was one day teaching class of little girls, and asked them this question: "Were you sure of dying to-morrow, what would you do to-day ?" One said, she would be getting her grave ready," which is a very important business among the Chinese; but another, with a resolute countenance, said, "I would believe strongly in Jesus."

The universal definition of a mile by the

Howers, are to-day what they were before His over the universal human soul. A wise man of eyes: but where He saw towns on every hight, a late century has nobly said, that "Prosperity and the mother said, "They are seven in num- heathen." almost wish that his was the language we want [sound; ver I selding was out will bet wish La lo egessagi edi ye su ol borcosa sel grisqora i relizore, owa redao Lac dishirel dishir sufto learn, that we might as this wall time turn in the ment in their training to see that the

WORKING MINISTERS.

The number of persons who can justly clain this title is comparatively small. They are occasionly to be met with, however, and the sight of them is exceedingly cheering.-Such men have their characteristics, which are not easily mistaken. They are always ready to do what duty dictates to be done, be the labor public or private, pleasant or unpleasant. If the field to be occupied and tilled is a hard one, that circumstance is quite likely to increase their ardor for the work. The sin of Jonah, who fled from his duty, does not cleave to them. They never trouble themselves about the question who is to be greatest, but prefer to show their own title to that distinction by doing work worthy of the greatest. It is not an uncommon thing for men to imagine that they would make first-rate leaders, and to refuse to do any thing if they are not put into that station. Not so the true working minister. He understands the teaching of his Saviour, that the greatest is to be the servant of all, and prefers the gratification of deserving the name of a great one, to the mere possession of the title. There have been a few illustrious examples of this class. Richard Baxter was one. Though long a sufferer from ill health, he found time to prepare for his numerous public exercises, to visit and catechise the families of his congregation, and to write during the short period of fourteen years, nearly sixty different works, many of them quarto volumes of considerable size. Such working ministers are needed at the present day-men who are not afraid to take responsibility, and go forward where they see work to be done. Such men will always find a field, and whatever field they may occupy will soon flourish and bring forth fruit.

LIFE IN HONGKONG, CHINA. Hongkong, May 19.

From a private letter, dated,

As my custom is, I will gather up the fragments, and send you the "odds and ends" of our life in this Her Majesty's namesake colony, Victoria. First, then, let me say, that I occupy a large room in the second story of a fine brick building, (the property of a kind gentleman, who offered us the use of the house as a donation to the mission,) at the corner of Gage and Peel streets, overlooked on one side by a very high by Mr. Dean, to the cemetery, where sleep the mountain, Victoria Peak, as it is called, and remains of Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Ball, and Mrs. Shuck, desecration here, and in redeeming that promise overlooking in its turn the beautiful bay or names henceforth dear to the heart of every mis- have to announce two decisions which doubtless harbor far below. Nothing is wanting to make sionary. Being too far to walk, we took a little this decidedly the most romantic, the most boat, at the landing, which carried us very near human institution which has so long usurped picturesque, of all spots, at least as far as I the spot. But in reaching it from the water we the place of the heaven-blessed Sabbath. In have yet seen. Terrace after terrace, one were obliged to climb up by stone steps which farther adverting to this, we would still say, house above another, horizontal streets inter- projected like pegs from the side of a stone that while anticipating results favorable to the we are exposed to the merciless harrassing of sected by passes from one flight of stone steps house, with not so much as a straw to catch at cause of righteousness, we are far from apor steep ascent to another, as you gain one in falling, and plenty of space between every proving the professed principles of those who landing place after another far up the side of two steps for another, which instead was only a are mainly instrumental in effecting them. We the mountain; habitations, I believe, comprising most frightful void. But I am learning to climb, grieve that the church should so persist in the who differ from us. But there are in every every variety of architecture, from the rudest and considered this test of my improvement in refusal to yield true obedience to God's commat-walled tent of the simple native, to the the art as most flattering, especially when I mandments, and thus cause us to look with indigions and ceremonies, too, from the deepest always acknowledged to be the most difficult, and her members acting an enemy's part. But continually saluted, we might forget that we power of religion to change the manners as the well as the heart.

We have for the present suspended our study of the language, although we had acquired a pretty good knowledge of the radicals on the passage out. Our inability to find a teacher or speaker of the Shanghai dialect, which is the one we now expect to pursue, will leave us quite an interval of leisure, until we hear from and join Mr. Carpenter. This cannot probably be less than a month or two, perhaps much more. However, we are not necessarily idle. at present numbers about 25 Chinese youth, The manners and customs of the Chinese must be studied, as well as their language; and in in their studies. The building is a noble one, our present constant association with them, we and has a most eligible location for one who is cannot avoid learning those. We do not wish a thorough amateur in the art of climbing, but termination by a majority of six to one. to acquire the dialect of our "cooley," yet I doubt whether the Temple of Truth ever had when sending him to market, it is as easy to say get "me" as rice, and "me-paou" as bread, and "cha" as wood; yet I believe he thinks us very stupid that we do not at once understand all he says to us. Sometimes when he returns from market, eager to explain some good bargain, or to tell us that the "cashee" was insufficient for the purchased articles, he tells his story in the most impressive manner possible, and stopping with his never-omitted query, "savey,?" (understand) he meets the response, "no savey!" he exclaims with a most rueful shake of the head, and emphatic gesture of astonishment, "no savey?" and redoubles his efforts to make us "savey," in spite of our dullray of light upon our dark minds, his joy knows no bounds; he laughs outright, and says, omnibus. "Yesee, very good yesee, very good," until we

constitute Chinese staples, is not much trouble distance ahead, you hear it again coming at full for him. These are cheap, as are indeed all speed, thus keeping you in constant excitement. the necessaries of life here; but the luxuries It may be the result of standing armies, and are quite another thing. All imported articles military tactics. Our waking ears are saluted are very high. Take as proof a shopping ex- every morning, at dawn or before, with the firing cursion of mine. I went with Mr. C. up and of cannon, the voice of the bugle, and the beatdown Queen's Road, the Broadway of Victoria ing of drums, to say nothing of the howling of City, inquiring at all the shops for something dogs, and the shouts of the street criers; and if suitable to make a cap, and also a light summer we go out, we shall meet soon after sunrise the dress. At all the native shops, we met one soldiers returning from parade, to pass the day answer, "no got." We then called at the for- in idleness until the evening shade shall again eign stores, where we knew every thing was call them out. But in our evening walks, we high, but expected at least to find plenty, at are most interested in the heathen offerings to their own price. Yet nothing in the cap line their deities. These consist mostly of burning could we find, and of summer dresses only three gilt paper, or lighting little reed-like torches, patterns, (French muslin,) one at \$6 00, one at \$7 00, and the other I did not ask. At an boat where the family live, for many have Italian milliner's I was shown "dress hats," idea of their intensity; we are always cool, and find the morning and evening air, (our

walking seasons,) most delightful. A few evenings since we went, accompained elegant palace of the rich Orientalist; all recame to descend, which process, you know, is terest and hope to the doings of her enemies, shades of heathenism, to an enlightened Christ- in the ups and downs of life. The cemetery so it continues to be. By her refusal to return our part in the maintenance of good order, ianity, including the worshipers of "the abounds in monuments; very few if any tomb to the old paths formed in love by the Lord, Beast" and "False Prophet," and represent is so humble as to possess only a simple slab; from which she has strayed, the church of beast and raise inopies, and law-abiding citizens. Christ, led by those who cause her to err, clings Our practice does not hinder the equitable ading perhaps most of the nations upon the earth, yet none awakened in our minds the emotions with their varied costumes, dialects, and man- called up by that little spot, where very near to the sad apostacy—proving thus her want of ners. We are surrounded by Europeans, and together sleep those whose memories are hal- that love to her Lord which would lead to a were it not for the sight of the natives who con- lowed by self-denying lives, works that will different course. long follow them, and calm, peaceful deaths. jargon of the cries, with which our ears are They all died far from the land that gave them difference to the sanctity of Sunday manifesting birth; they were not gathered to the graves of itself in Scotland, where it was wont to be obthe forefathers; yet their flesh shall rest in served with greater strictness than in any other worship conducted by the native assistants, once hope, and arise in the morning of the resurrec- country. The votaries of Mammon, extending at Mr. Dean's, when he was present but indistion, surrounded by many who through their in- their aid to the lovers of pleasure, are affording strumentality shall be raised from the shades of additional facilities and presenting inducements pleased with the proofs that were presented of heathenish darkness, to sing the song of the to Sunday travel, which cannot but change maredeemed, and be forever with the Lord. Mrs. Shuck's grave is marked, as yet, only by a necessarily involve upon it the labor of thousimple enclosure. At the head has been suspended a board covered with leather, the in- it sacred. The Caledonian Railway, which scription on which is already almost all torn connects the west of England with Edinburgh away by the elements, which are so destructive

From this consecrated place, we went by the boat to the foot of Morrison Hill, on whose summit is established the Institute, called also after the same devoted missionary. The school who are said to be making good improvement a better representative in nature, and even Ap- named are the most important in Scotland, and plication himself might hesitate, did not the are connected with nearly all the others. They trod. But nobody should come to Hongkong under the same Directors, and on which, therewho cannot command strength, or coolies, suffi- fore, the same course is to be expected. The cient for a tiresome march. For myself, being result, in the case of the Caledonian, occasions for the second. I much doubt whether I shall ever overcome my natural feelings sufficiently nearly all the railways run Sunday trains. The to enjoy a ride in a sedan chair. I imbibed too early the spirit with which Cowper sang, "I would not have a slave to carry me." Yet many principally of proprietors in its course. The an unconcerned face do I see, both of men and women, peeping out from the open doors or windows of these men-borne vehicles, and hear ness. And when at last he succeeds in throwing them spoken of with just that kind of indifference with which we speak of getting into an

There are both horses and carriages on the almost wish that his was the language we want Island, yet I seldom walk out without wishing cration. to learn, that we might at once make him our them all in their mother country, or at the

chant his scripture readings, for although not a ed only for footmen, are narrow and well of this week are likely to have influence on member of the church, he seems to be well in- thronged with people; yet those who can, will others which hitherto have abstained. Comstructed, and is among the inquirers who meet ride, and every horse must go at the top of his petition is expected to have this effect even constantly at Mr. Dean's. We hire him at speed. Just imagine yourself on the side walks upon the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, which at \$4 00 per month, and he finds himself, a custom of New York, suddenly startled by the quick present only runs the mail on Sunday. When universal among the Chinese. He sleeps on tramping of a horse's hoofs behind you, yet al- the first day comes to find its pace among "the his own mat, and prepares his own meals, while most sure to halt just as you spring one side to six working days," we hope that some will give we are eating ours, and this, as rice and fish let it pass; and when you are again a good its true place to "the Sabbath of the Lord," on which are fastened to the side of the house or no earthly possession except a home in one of which, a very ordinary Tuscan, would "fast boat," as they are called, and seldom come not probably be bought in New York, and if ashore. I have only seen these fires lighted by the nature of the sabbatic institution, we judge the higher courts for trying out of their order priced at all would hardly come up to two dol- small children, who will stand and wave their lars, was valued at the very respectable sum little clasped hands before them, and as they of eleven dollars. I assure you my purse did catch your inquiring eyes in turning away, they not suffer by this excursion, although I had no will laughingly answer your supposed question of creative operations on the seventh day—the tection in the observance of the seventh, that wish to purchase a hat at any price. Silks are by calling out, "Chin-chin Jos," an offering to day in which he ended those works, and which others enjoy in the observance of the first day cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. Dear, innocent cheap, and constitute the common dress of the Jos, their household God. natives—not such as are sent to America, for heathen children! I cannot look upon them their best, as I am informed, and as my own without loving them, and many of them are observation teaches me, are kept at home for truly lovely. How long will it be ere we can prevailing colors, and I assure you, I consider folly of trusting to gods of their own hands' and the primitive Christians continued its obsertians we feel our superior obligation to God. the costumes of the well-dressed Chinese, making? Very few have yet received the light, especially the females, not only becoming, but and after all the wonder is that the number is truly elegant. White is "all the rage" among so great, when so many conflicting ways are foreigners here, and rarely indeed will you see pointed out to them. The Romanists enjoy this the hat, cap, or umbrella of a gentleman, that week their ascension festival. Such floating freely invited information from those who differ is not covered with bleached muslin. The object of banners by day, and illuminations by night, is doubtless a better protection against the rays seems well adapted to lead away the ignorant; of the sun, which at this season of the year, still I cannot learn that they have many conand in the middle of the day, are very severe. verts—the number was very small of those who religiously bound to continue its observance, as We, who remain in the house, have but a faint seemed such to-day, when I entered for the first time their place of worship.

> PROGRESS OF SUNDAY DESECRATION IN SCOTLAND. We promised to inform the readers of the

Sabbath Recorder of the progress of Sunday will operate extensively in breaking down the gard man," to whose malice and evil designs

In many forms in the present day is an interially the aspect of that day, and which will sands who hitherto have nominally, at least, held and Glasgow, is just about to be partially opened, and is expected to be completed in two months; and at a meeting held this week, the shareholders, by a majority of several thousands, have decided that Sunday trains shall be run along their line. The day following this decision, the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, which is the commencement of a line of railto the northern counties, came to a similar de-

These are important decisions; for the lines Edinburgh and Northern line, however, is mostly in the hands of Scotchmen, and those decision which they have given is therefore a remarkable indication of the state of Scottish feeling on the subject now, especially when it is known that numerous parties, including not ask, must we continue thus exposed to the mala few ministers of the gospel, had become prolice of designing men, on account of our reprietors for the very purpose of preventing, if ligion? We ask, in the name of society and possible, the threatened flood of Sunday dese-

The North British and other two smaller property be secured to us by the passage of a

speaking teacher. It is pleasant to hear him bottom of the sea; for the streets, being design- lines already run Sunday trains, and the results law in accordance with the constitution, guar-J. A. BEGG. rest for blessing. GLASGOW, Sept. 3, 1847.

LEGAL PROTECTION OF SABBATH-KEEPERS.

The following Address to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the State of New York, was presented by James Bailey in February last. It gives a very true picture of the difficulties which we encounter from the existing Sunday laws. The Address has but recently fallen into our hands, or it would have appeared before

Hon. GENTLEMEN OF THE JUDICIARY COMMIT-TEE OF THE SENATE: - I am directed by the and oppressive to grant us less. Your wisdom, denomination of Christians to which I belong, I have no doubt, will be able so to arrange to lay before you the reasons why we ask for a bill as to grant us the protection we ask, withlegal protection in the observance of the seventh out interfering with the rights of others—the

day of the week as the Sabbath. I will first premise, that however much we ance of good order. may differ from the Christian world generally Let all officers be prohibited from calling on on this subject, we are unable to find a scriptu- us for services of any kind, or requiring us-to ral warrant for a change of the Sabbath, from attend as parties, witnesses or jurors, on the day the seventh to the first day of the week. From we observe as the sabbath. Make provision in to the destruction of the institution itself; be- an observer of the seventh day of the week as cause the sabbath is a memorial of creation, the sabbath, also for excusing jurors who are and fixed by the authority of God, at the close of the same faith. And grant us the same proor supersedure of this law by divine authority. come to seek the protection which our constitu-Its observance has been continued in all ages tion guarantees; and which has long been defor me to lay before you a detailed argument contravened by the laws of men. in support of our practice. I will only say, that we have examined and re-examined the subject in all its bearings, and have often and ways been compelled to fall back upon the original sabbath, as the only means of satisfying our consciences. Hence, we feel ourselves ject ourselves to innumerable embarrassments Places of honor and trust-profitable business operations-schemes of speculation, and honorable and evenhanded competition in trades and manufactures, together with an almost endless variety of pursuits and privileges in the political, literary, and business departments of society, we are compelled to forego. This, so far as necessary, we are willing to do, for the love we have for God's honored sabbath; and expect it as an inevitable result of our difference in practice from the majority of christendom. Aside from these embarrassments, notwithstanding the safeguards of our constitution, that christian courtesy and kindness, that it is our never failing wish to exercise towards all

are all our own. sequence of our adherence to the original sabbath of the Bible, and from which we now ask

good order of society. The embarrassments

we are weekly exposed. From such we seek

protection. We ask no exemptions from the

performance of civil duties, or from bearing

and the laws of the land. We have never been

protection, are these: We have been called to answer in civil suits, on the sabbath we keep, to places near and remote from our homes, by those who knew our conscientious practice, for the sake of obtaining judgment by default, against us, on unjust and illegal claims. We have been called and detained as witnesses and jurors, on the sabbath we keep, when it was not necessary for the administration of justice. We have been disturbed, and needlessly annoyed, by the service of civil processes on the sabbath, when another time would have been in every respect as well. We are exposed to have our property attached, or taken upon executions, on the sabbath, for the sake of adding vexation to misfortune, when another day would answer the purpose of justice as well. We have been compelled to perform military duty on the sabbath, or be exposed to the vexations and fines of court martials. We are required to work on the highways on the republications, 70 Fulton-st., corner of Gold. sabbath, or pay our commutation in cash, thus way which extends from the Scottish metropolis unjustly taking from us money, when we can much better perform the required labor. School district meetings have been called on the sabbath, and schools ordered kept thereon, where a very large majority of the inhabitants were Seventh day Baptists, and where schools be- Association for 1847: Churches 437; pastors fore were kept only five days in the week; thus 355; stated supplies 43; vacant churches 60; well-worn path give evidence of being often each possess numerous branches, which will be giving a very few undue advantage over the mance of all civil services and public duties, on the sabbath we keep, the same as any other day of the week, or compelled to suffer for the negwell supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise, as nine-tenths of its capital is supplied with the first, I have no occasion no surprise is supplied with the first occasion no surprise plied by English shareholders, in which country expenses, have been made out, on which we have been taxed equally with others, when we have enjoyed one sixth less of the benefits thereof. These and kindred vexations we have suffered long and patiently; while large sums of money have been extorted from us, and evil minded persons have triumphed in the injuries

> We now come to you as the guardians of liberty, and the protectors of equal rights, and civil equality—in the name of religious liberty, and the freedom of the conscience—in the name of our constitution—that our rights and

they have inflicted.

of religious profession and worship according to the dictates of our consciences. We do not ask that the seventh day of the week be made a "non juridicus dies." but we ask, that by special statue it may be made so to all whose religious faith and practice it is to observe it as the sabbath of the Lord God.

It has been objected to this, that granting our request would interfere with the rights of others. To which I answer, that it would no more than making the first day of the week a non judicial day interferes with our rights. I submit farther, that no rights are or can be so sacred as the rights of conscience, nor can any human laws bind the conscience. Neither should the convenience or pecuniary interests of the many, that may be served five days in the week, demand another day at the expense of the religious rights of the few. Ample protection is granted to all who observe the first day of the week as the sabbath. We ask no more than they enjoy. If would be unequal due administration of justice-or the mainten-

of the world. Jesus Christ observed it, and nied us. We hold it our duty to respect our enjoined it upon his disciples. His apostles constitution and laws. But as a body of chris-

> THE PICTORIAL READER; containing a variety of useful and instructive Lessons upon Familiar Subjects, with illustrations to render them interesting and attractive. By RENS-SELAER BENTLEY, author of the Pictorial Primer, Pictorial Spelling Book, Introduction to the Pictorial Reader, &c. New York: Published by George F. Cooledge & Brother,

Such is the title-page of a neatly-printed book of 240 pages, which has been placed upon our table. It is a continuation of Bentley's series of pictorial books for the young, and is designed to present the every-day business of life in such a manner as will render it interesting and attractive. Farming is dwelt upon at length, and the principal implements of husbandry are represented by cuts, and their uses described. The instruments used in the various trades, and the articles manufactured, are also accurately represented, with explanations adapted to render the mechanic arts inviting to children. The whole is interspersed with moral and instructive lessons, intended to excite the young to virtuous actions. We do not remember ever to have seen a book better calculated to interest and improve the class for whom it is designed. We take pleasure, therefore, in commending community, those who "fear not God nor re- it to those who have the care of youthful minds.

ADVENT MEETING.—The Adventists last week held a five-days meeting in their big tent at Niblo's Garden, in this city. Mr. Himes delivered the introductory discourse, from Matt. found recreant to these, nor to the high obliga- 6: 10, on the kingdom of God. His aim was tion of law-loving, and law-abiding citizens. to show that this kingdom was in the future, and would be set up at the second personal appearance of Christ. As to the time of the connected with our religious faith and practice event, he would not attempt to fix upon any definite day, but thought that nearly every Some of the wrongs we have suffered in con- thing predicted in Nebuchadnezzar's Vision had been fufilled, and that the next event, and the last in the series, would be the setting up of the everlasting kingdom in the new earth, which may be expected at any day. To this opinion, we believe, agree nearly all the Adventists.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for September, republished by Leonard Scott & Co., has come to hand. Its character is already too well established, to need any commendation from us. The following is a list of its principal articles: "How I stood for the Dreepdaily Burghs," "The Crusade of the Children," "Taxidemy in Rome," "Materials for a History of Oil Painting," "Le Premier Pas," "Coulter's Cruise," "Three Months at Gaza," "Byway's of History," "Requiom," "The Student of Bologna," "James's Life of Henry IV." Office of

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.—The following is stated to be the condition of the Congregational Churches in Massachusetts for the last year, as drawn from the minutes of the General ministers without charge 84; church members 62,185; admissions by profession 761; deaths 872; excommunications 167. So it appears that the deaths and excommunications exceed

MINUTES OF THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.-1 am informed that several packages of Minutes of the Central Association have not been received. I received the manuscript, and the amount paid for by the churches in the Association was forwarded to the clerk of the church, to the church address, as given in the minutes. 1 also forwarded a copy to the clerk of every church in the denomination, to the Secretaries of the several Associations, and all that the Association ordered, and they were forwarded from this post-office some time in June!

LUKE P. BABCOOK.

I found and activit fore the El wes elso in idite sevet is comforts tellectual p a great de such wide men and to ical events, ble a feath minute and familiarity. minished, are now attract his selves in h The precourse, od conversati nominal pe Scott arriv party will session of

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a neatly-printed book been placed upon our n of Bentley's series young, and is designay business of life in ider it interesting and dwelt upon at length, ents of husbandry are their uses described. he various trades, and are also accurately nations adapted to renfiting to children. The thimoral and instructive cite the young to virtunot remember ever to calculated to interest or whom it is designed. refore, in commending care of youthful minds.

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ZINE for September, re-Scott & Co., has come to already too well estabcommendation from us. of its principal articles: Feepdaily Burghs," "The dren," "Taxidemy in a History of Oil Paints." " Coulter's Cruise." za," "Byway's of His-The Student of Bologof Henry IV 15 Office of fon-st, corner of Gold.

The following dition of the Congregasaachusetta for the last siminates of the General Churches 437; pastors vacant churches 60 ige 84; church melabers profession 761 7 deaths 167 Sarit appears

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General Intelligence.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The Boston correspondent of the New York

Evangelist gives an interesting account of a visit which he recently made at the house of the venerable statesman. He says:-

I found him much reduced in point of strength and activity from what he was a year ago, before the alarming illness he had last Fall. He was also much overcome by the heat, which was quite severe at the time. But his general health is comfortable, his spirits cheerful, and his intellectual powers bright and vigorous. He has a great deal of company, being an object of such wide-spread interest, both to our countrymen and to foreigners. His memory of historical events, which has always been so remarkable a feature of his mind, is apparently as minute and exact as it ever was. Nor is his familiarity with passing events apparently dîare now but few classes of occurrences that attract his attention sufficiently to fasten themselves in his memory.

The present condition of the country, the war with Mexico, and the question of Slavery, of course, occupy much of his thoughts and his conversation. He gave it as his opinion that a nominal peace will take place shortly after Gen. Scott arrives at the City of Mexico—that some party will be found or can be placed in possession of the Government with whom a treaty can be made, including a cession of as much territory as our Government thinks prudent to take, and the payment of as much money, to be scrambled for by the Mexican chiefs, as our Government dares to give.

The people of the United States will be interested—and generally pleased—to learn that Mr. Adams expects to be at his post in Congress at the opening of the session. The delicate health of Mrs. Adams requires a milder climate for Winter than Massachusetts, and Mr. Adams himself thinks he shall winter more comfortably at Washington than at Quincy. Beside, he feels that he is bound, by duty to his constituents, to be found at his post as long as he has any remnant of strength that he can employ in &c. The time for the meeting is not yet fixed. their service. He observed that the only The invitation is proffered to all who settled at, national question on which he now feels any or were born in Rochester previous to the first deep interest is that of Slavery, with the Mex- day of January, 1819, and now reside in the sum of 488,000,000f., nearly \$100,000,000. ican War, its adjunct. On this, his patriotic city or its vicinity; and each person is to have anxieties are intense and unceasing. He has liberty to narrate some interesting incident of had a great longing to see the question of his early settlement at Rochester, but not to Slavery brought to issue in his day. When he occupy for this purpose more than ten minutes. read Mr. Calhoun's late declaration, that "the issue is before us, and it mmst be met," Mr. Adams said he exclaimed aloud, "God grant that I may see it!"

In conversation, he dwelt much on the importance of bringing out the power of the Christian religion against Slavery. He says nothing else will answer-no other principle but the spirit of religion and the power of conscience can ever bring about the voluntary and peaceful emancipation of the slaves of this country. He watches with deep interest every movement among religious bodies which tends to withdraw from Slavery the evident counte- dentially, but one person was in the mill at the nance, or at least the acquiescent endurance, time of the catastrophe, a young man named which the churches have long given to the in- James Fitzpatrick, who was found dead.

ism from such a full fountain, could not but be turning, when the explosion occurred. The profitable and interesting in a high degree. Serus in calum redeat—Long may the life of der. the patriot sage be preserved among us, as the Mentor of our statesmen and the model of

WONDERFUL FEAT .- A brick building at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston, was moved eleven or twelve feet, on Saturday week, including the cellar and cellar-walls, upon a temporary railway, by means of jackscrews. The building was estimated at two hundred tons in weight, but scarcely a jar was felt in the process of moving—not so much as munications in the Washington Union, concernthe rolling of a barrel of flour upon the floorand the contents of the grocery store, for which | Morse's patent embraces all the combinations it was used, were not removed, but the ordinary of machinery moved by electro-magnetism, business continued all the while without inter- "which may be used to imprint signals upon ruption. This is the first feat of the kind ever paper or other material, or to produce sounds accomplished, and, as may be readily imagined, in any desired manner for the purpose of telewas a work of much difficulty. The process graphic communication.' was first to dig the new cellar and lay a foundation wall to correspond with the old one. Upon this wall two iron bars we affixed, several inches apart, over which the building was to move on small iron rollers. Underneath the old wall a similar preparation was made. The difficulty of moving was made greater by the unevenness of the stones composing the wall, many of which were taken out, and their places substituted with others of a smooth surface. Six screws were used in the operation.

A HARVESTING BARROW.—The Democratic Pacifique notices a newly patented harvesting machine invented by Adolphe Nouviaire of Langwy (Moselle,) which, it says, will supersede the use of the sickle on the Continent, and make an immense saving not only of labor but of the grain, much of which is now lost by the weather in the slow mode of harvesting. This machine it calls the Harvesting Barrow (Brouetts moissonneuse. "A single man," it says, propels with ease the harvesting barrow on all for America during the last ten years. Last fields, whatever unevenness they may pre- year alone 110,000 sought a home in our land, passing directly from the wheels to the cutters, America this year. causes them to cut the grain stalks and any parasitic plants that may be mixed with them. Its work is wonderfully perfect—the stubble is cut short and at an even hight, and what is very important is that the machine can be repaired by the common wheelwrights and blacksmiths of a village; and beside, the sharpening of the blades can be done by the workman himself as easily as he sharpens his scythe."

WHAT IS IN A NAME ?- The Congregational Journal says that Sir Culling Eardley Smith, the gentleman who figured so conspicuously as President of the London Christian Alliance Convention, has dropped his patronymic and reduplicated his maternal name, in consequence of his own father.

SUMMARY.

On Saturday evening, as the New Yorl steamboat train was entering Worcester. and shooting into the Dépôt of the Norwich Railroad. the axle of the forward car gave way, The locomotive ahead went into the proper dépôt, but the falling of the broken axle displaced the switch, and the remainder of the train went least injured, though the passengers were somewhat rudely jostled together. The freedom from injury was owing solely to the fact that the passengers were, very wisely, all in their proper places.

Dr. Bowditch, the great mathematician, and translator of La Place's Mechanique Celeste, forms one of the brightest examples for American youth to imitate. He was self-made, selfeducated—his poverty being such in early life minished, though he himself observes that there that he could not avail himself of what he so to have been exceeding proud, and would often lions of dollars. revert to that day. Though he afterwards received the title of L.L D., yet he was the most delighted with his M. A.

> ber 11, was 402; 427 the week previous. The August. conclusion from this, says the Picayune, is inevitable, that while from the want of victims, the reports of interments may appear less appalling, yet in fact the virulence of the fever is increasing with the advance of the season. For the sake of humanity let northern editors dissuade those in search of employment from coming here too early. No man unacclimated now enters the city with impunity, nor can it be which a dreary interval yet yawns.

The Early Settlers of Rochester, still residing in that city, have determined to call a social meeting to recount their privations, experiences,

A singular appearance in nature was witnessed in the eastern part of Schoharie county, a few days since, such as is common we believe in the eastern hemisphere, but seldom if ever seen in this country. A swarm of insects resembling winged ants, more than a mile in length, so dense as to obscure the light of the sun, passed over the neighborhood of Gallupville, and like pilgrims to the Temple of Mecca, left the path strewed with their dead.

Near Xenia, Ohio, 30th ult., the powder mill of Messrs. Austin, were blown to atoms. Provi-Another young man had left the building, but An hour spent in drawing wisdom and patriot- a few minutes before, and was in the act of rereport was mistaken ten miles distant for thun-

Severe frosts prevailed in the northern and north-western sections of Massachusetts on youth! is the spontaneous exclamation of every | Wednesday and Thursday nights of week betrue heart that visits at this shrine of patriotic fore last, arresting the growth of potatoes, corn, and vegetables generally. Potatoes, however, were so nearly matured, as to receive but little injury. Corn was less fortunate. In some localities, much of it is fit only for fodder. The potato disease has made its appearance in many places, but as yet has not assumed a very maignant character.

Amos Kendall is publishing a series of coming Morse's telegraph. He maintains that

The editor of the St. Louis Republican has received from the farm of Mr. Samuel Conway, Sheriff of the County, in Bonhomme township, a specimen of apples which, for size, exceed any we have yet seen. The largest weighs one and a half pounds, and measures fifteen and seven-eights inches; another weighs one and a quarter pounds, and measures fourteen and seven-eights inches in circumference. The residue of the lot are but little inferior in size to the two mentioned.

We learn from the Independent Delawarian, that Mr. John Sebo has constructed a plough somewhat in the usual form, except that the coulter is placed horizontally with the end of beam, and the share is more than twice the length of that of an ordinary plough, which the inventor supposes will diminish the draught more than one half.

It was recently stated in Parliament, that 670,000 persons had left the United Kingdom The impulsive force which he gives it, and it is calculated that 300,000 will come to

It is said the father of Montgomery, the poet and preacher, was at one time the clown of the ring at the circus in Bath. He gave his son a good education, and instilled into his mind religious truths. Mr. Montgomery is now the most popular divine in London.

Kendall says, "those who have never seen the prickly pear as it grows in Mexico, can hardly credit the stories of the immense size which it attains. I have seen the trunks of some of them at least two feet in diameter, growing ten feet in height without a limb, and then branching off in every direction."

When the forts around Paris are completed whom are English.

A rich vein of lead has been discovered on the Harrisburg turnpike, near Lancaster, Pa. the Harrisburg turnpike, near Lancaster, Pa. Salem, N. Y., has very recently effected a cash ELD. CHARLES M. LEWIS having accepted the invitation—
The ore is said to be found in great abundance sale of upwards of three hundred thousand to labor for the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association, has and is very rich. Its discovery was the result pounds of crossed and pure Saxon wools, to removed to Newport, R. I., and entered upon the duties asof an examination into the cause of the premature ripening of grain on the land which cover- of which was grown in the counties of Washed the metalic treasure.

Dr. Milligan says, "in regard to the color of the hair and the complexion in insanity, this pell mell into and through the engine house, sad affliction is more rare in individuals with displacing in its course a locomotive and over- red hair. Out of upwards of 1100 lunatics turning a small building. No one was in the under my care, I could not count more than about twenty whose hair was distinctly what is County. Mr. Randolph Maffitt, of Columbia vulgarly called 'carrotty.'"

> A French engineer charged with the duty of inquiring into the nature and condition of the mines, in the southeast of the empire of Morocco, has discovered in the province of Tetuan fossil bones of great interest. Amongst them is the entire skeleton of a lion of gigantic size. These remains have been forwarded to Paris.

It is supposed that 37 or 38 millions bushels much desired, a classical education. Yet so of grain were sent from the United States to Smith, of West Cayuta, Chemung Co., while great were his attainments by industry, that old Great Britain from the 1st of September, 1846, the patient was under the influence of the Harvard University conferred on him in his to the early part of last month. This was career the degree of M. A. Of this he is said worth, at a fair average, about forty-five mil-

There was sown on the farm of Hiram Blanchard, in Will county, Ill., after the 10th of April, 1847, a field of barley, which was har-The number of deaths from yellow fever in vested in July, threshed out, and taken to mar-New-Orleans during the week, ending Septem- ket, and sold at a fair profit before the 1st of

We learn that a mine of iron ore has been discovered on the farm of Anthony Tranuse, in Durham township, Pa., and that it is appardone until we have had a killing frost-before ently inexhaustible, and of the very best quality. Mr. Transue has leased it to a company,

> The Moniteur Industriel states, that the losses on railroad transactions on the Paris Bourse. between the month of October 1845, and the end of July 1847, amounted to the enormous

We see it stated in several papers, that although the exhibition of the State Fair was tons weekly. not quite up to some of its predecessors, the attendance was quite as large. But this is not the fact. The receipts last year from the mem bers and for tickets, were \$4,400. This year they are only about \$3.700.

Coal has been discovered in Warren county, 5 50 a 5 75. Meal 2 70. Rye Flour 4 00. New Jersey, near Hope. A heavy flood laid bare the mineral, and there is every indication that the head is extensive.

GRAIN—Wheat has improved a little within a few days, and sells from 1 05 to 1 25. Corn 60 to 66c. Rye 80c.

Barley 73c. Oats 48 a 49c. that the bed is extensive.

mounds near Watertown, N. Y., is said to be of 10 a 12c for Ohio. a size for a man no less than twelve feet high. It may yet be discovered that it is no human bone at all.

now growing, which has been in his garden 7 years, and has produced seed every year. It is yard in circumference, and has now twenty- all of Genesee. two heads of seed on it.

About ten thousand dollars worth of gold of the former place. dust was last week received at the mint in Philadelphia for coinage. It is very pure, being above the standard.

The French steamship company has given age. She was forty-eight years an exemplary member of \$1000 to Mr. Morrey, whose legs were broken the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield. by the steamer New York running into the wharf; the bark against which she run claims \$3000, and her damages and expenses in all will be about 6 or \$7000.

the 17th inst. He was sentenced to be hung on Thursday, Oct. 28. The evidence was purely circumstantial.

The number of benefices in England is 10,-553, and of these there are upwards of 2,800 without any residences, and 1,170 without fit residences. Of these benefices there are 297 under £50 per annum; 1,629 from £50 to £100; 1,602 from £100 to £150; 1,355 from £150, to £200; and 1,978 from £200 to £300.

It was stated recently in the English House of Commons, that there were no less than eighty-six clergymen of the Church of England, gentlemen and scholars, receiving as their pay less than 3s. per day. Eight of the number were receiving as little as 13d a day, and one was actually receiving 6 1-4d a day.

A fire occurred at Hutchinson's City Mills. Cleveland, on the 7th inst., originating from friction in the smut machine. Some 3000 bushels of wheat, and 200s or 3000 barrels of flour were wet. Mill insured for \$15,000, and stock for \$4000, which will probably cover

The wheat crop of Michigan, for the present year, as estimated by a gentleman now preparing statistics for the Patent Office in Washington, will not fall short of 8,000,000 bushels, nor exceed 10,000,000 bushels. The quality of the grain this year is superior in every respect to to the crop of last year.

Mons. Calle, of Brionne, France, has raised a cooking pear, which he has named the Eelle Angevine. A specimen of this fruit weighed two pounds and fifteen ounces avoirdupoise. was thirteen inches in circumference, and eight in height.

A very splendid parcel of silver ore lately arrived in London from Valparaiso. Its value by different assays, has been computed at the rate of from 1590l. to 1690l. for the ton of 21 cwts.

A bridge about twenty miles this side of Richmond, which cost nearly \$15,000, was recently set on fire by an incendiary, and entirely destroyed.

Allowing wheat at 15 bushels to the acre, they will require, in time of peace, an army of 900 pounds of food are produced. One acre in an accession of property on his mother's side. 24,800 men, forming with the garrison of the potatoes at 300 bushels, produces 18,000 pounds. He now writes his name Culling Eardley Eard- city proper an effective force of 60,000 infant. The wheat at 75 cents per bushel, is worth ley. See the omnipotence of money over the ry, cavalry and artillery, with 1,262 cannon, 80 \$11 25. The potatoes at 10 cents per bushel, natural feelings of the heart! For money the mortars, &c., exclusive of the National Guard. \$30. A farmer writes, that potatoes delivered honored and flattered President of the Evangeli- The population of Paris, with the suburbs, is at two miles from the digging of them, at 6 1-4 cal Alliance consents to repudiate the name of 680,000, besides 60,000 foreigners, 25,000 of cents a bushel, are more profitable than wheat at 75 cents. if carried, as most of it is, 30 miles.

William McKie, a heavy wool operator of Salem, N. Y., has very recently effected a cash

the company have purchased from other in- practicable dividuals, over a million and a half pounds of very superior wools, all of the present clip.

The Cincinnati Commercial says:- "We challenge the whole State to beat Hamilton township, laid upon our table yesterday, a Mammoth Pippin" apple, the weight of which was twenty-eight ounces, its diameter five inches and a half, and its circumference, lengthwise, from stem to blossom, eighteen inches, and the other way sixteen and a half. Mr. Maffit's orchard is in Madisonville, about seven miles from the city."

The Ithaca Chronicle of Sept. 23d says that Dr. J. E. Hawley amputated a leg of a Mrs letheon gas. The operation was signally successful. During the operation Mrs. S. was entirely unconscious of pain, and in ten minutes from its commencement the limb was amputated and dressed, and the lady in good spirits and apparently free from the effects of the gas.

We learn from Keene, N. H., that on Monday night the office of the Clerk of the Courts New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia 136 Chestnut was entered, and all the indictments and most street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, Our prairies, says the Racine Whig, are literally alive with Prairie Chickens this season, and sportsmen are having a fine time in hunting was entered, and all the indictments and most of the office were stolen; and the Court is in session, with power to do but very little business for want of the proper way; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 hem. Two of our citizens were out a day or papers. \$500 have been offered for the apwo since and bagged fifty in about two hours. I prehension of the thief or thieves and recovery

honor of Daniel O'Connell, in New York, on Wednesday of last week. The Tribune thinks that fifteen thousand persons maintained their a large place in public estimation; that it will not only main who will immediately proceed to work it with places in the ranks, while more than one hun- tain its present enviable distinction, but earn to itself a far dred thousand lined the streets and accompanied the march of the procession.

> \$25,000 in specie has been fished up by steamer Tennessee, in the Mississippi.

The quantity of coal consumed in the United States, is estimated at not less than 2,800,000

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, SEPT. 27. ASHRS-Pots \$5 50. Pearls 6 50.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Genese Flour, 5 80; western

PROVISIONS-Mess Pork 13 50; Prime 10 25. Mess A jaw of a human being found in one of the Beef 18 00. Cheese 7 a 72. Butter 15 a 16c. for State;

MARRIED,

In Newstead, Erie Co., N. Y., on the 12th of Sept., by Eld. Leman Andrus, Mr. Geo. W. Davis, to Miss Esther Mr. John Ashler, of Merton, has an onion A, GREENMAN, both of Newstead

In Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., August 28th, by Eld. J. L. Scott, Mr. James Main to Miss Malvina Hamilton

In Berlin, N. Y.. Sept. 18th, by Eld, James L. Scott, Mr. JOHN P. HAGERMAN, of Sand Lake, to Miss Susan Millard,

DIED,

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 16th of Sept., Mrs. Phebe CLARKE, wife of Capt. Ethan Clarke, in the 68th year of her

In North Stonington, Ct., at the residence of Oliver G. Merritt, on the 10th of September, of Consumption, ELLEN W. CROCKER, youngest daughter of the late Abner and Hannah Crocker, of West Barnstable, Mass., aged 19 years. Thus, in the morning of life, Ellen was called to part with John Kelly, indicted for the murder of Mrs. earth for heaven. Surrounded by friends most dear, and Lewis, of Prattsville, on the 22d of August last, was tried at Cassville and found guilty on sought and found her Saviour while in health, he made

Feel soft as downy pillows are,.
While on his breast she laid her head, And breathed her life out sweetly there."

In the death of this levely youth, a family of orphans have drunk deep of affliction's cup. The chords of affection had entwined themselves around the tender plant, and the breast sorrow was made to swell, when Ellen slept in death. A discourse from Eccl. 7: 2 was delivered by Eld. S. S. Griswold, to a weepieg circle of mourning orphans. Com.

LETTERS.

Ephraim Maxson Luke P. Babcock, J. B. Wilbor. P. tillman, Asa West, D. R. Stillman, O. B. Irish, J. L. Scott. E. D. Randolph, P. C. Burdick, S. S. Griswold.

RECEIPTS

\$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52 David Stillman, Alfred, Elijah Lewis. John Langworthy, Nathan Maxson, " 10 Albert Smith, C. W. Corrwell, H. P. Burdick, Geo. Hood, Genesee Thos. Clarke, Friendship, Peter Burdick, Nile, Joel Kenyon, Wirt, P. S. Cottrell, Scott, G. W. Maxson, J. R. Babcock, Dan'l Babcock, Paul Clarke, Amelia Green, A. D. C. Barber, James Hubbard, H. L. Burdick, H. C. Hubbard, E. G. Potter, P. Knight, Little York, Elias Irish, DeRuyter, Betsey Crumb, 2 00 Pardon Coon, Robert Langworthy Francis Tallett, Otselic, John Tallett. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, 2 00 Bailey Curtiss, Pendleton, Wm. P. Longmate, " Jabish Brown, Leonardsville. C. Sisson. C. St. John. W. B. Maxson, Asa West, Unadilla Forks, Hamilton Clarke, Petersburg, T. B. Babcock, Persia, David Clarke, Brookfield, Wm. Whitford, David Maxson, W. Edmeston, 2 00 2 DO John Maxson, 2 00 Saunders Crandall, 2 00 Ezra Coon, Benj. Burdick, D. C. Coon, 2 00 2 00 Wm. M. Palmiter, Joshua Maxson, E. H. Coon,

2 00

2 00

3 00

Mahala Coon,

Daniel Coon,

Alanson Coon,

Abram Coon,

MISSIONARY NOTICE:

ington and Rensselaer. In addition to this, to H. S. Berry, the Treasurer, at Westerly, R. I., as soon as S. S. GRISWOLD, Rec. Sec. Hopkinton, Aug. 30, 1847.

VALUABLE REPUBLICATIONS

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have L 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 original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general eirculation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New York, will be promptly attended to.

DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS; award ed the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National; the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art. A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE, formerly un der the care of Rev. D. Mead, commences its fourth vol-There was a great Funeral Procession in ume under the editorship of Rev. J. T. Headley, author of onor of Daniel O'Connell in New York on "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Sacred Mountains," "Letters from Italy," &c. We hazard nothing in saying that this Magazine, so deservedly popular hitherto, is destined to fill higher popularity, and become the companion of many a circle to which it is now a stranger, gladdening by its presence, while it exerts an influence pure, elevating, and healthful. The Editor will bend his energies to make this the most popular Magazine of the day, and while he avails himself of means of the diving bell, from the sunken articles from the best writers, he will draw freely from his own exhaustless store.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAS R. IRISH, Principal.
GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music Other experienced Teachers are employed the various De-

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, April 5, Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras-for Drawing Painting

Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 1.75. Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them. elves. 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 o teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their

Every member of the school will be exercised in compo ition, 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 by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of 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 Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

CITATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Albany, August 3d, 1847.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: Sir-Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: STATE—A Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treas-

rer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Three Canal Commissioners, and Three Inspectors of State Prisons. DISTRICT—One Senator for the THIRD Senate District, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards of the city of New York; One Senator for the Fourth Senate District, consisting of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the said city; One Senator for the FIFTH Senate District, consisting of the Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth Wards of the said city; and One Senator for the SIXTH Senate District, consisting of the Eleventh Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards of the

COUNTY—Also the following officers for the said city and county, to wit:-Sixteen members of Assembly-One to be elected in each Assembly District.

N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New York, August 5th, 1847.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

J. J. V. WESTERVELT,

Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See revised Statute, vol 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3d part 1st, page 140.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

RHODE ISLAND. NEW YORK. Westerly-S. P. Stillman. Adams-Charles Potter. Hopkinton-S. S. Griswold. Alfred-Maxson Green. A. B. Burdick. James H. Cochran. Newport-E. D. Barker. Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin-John Whitford. NEW JERSEY. New Market-W. B. Gillet Clarence—Samuel Hunt. Plainfield—E. B. Timworth. Darien-Ethan Saunders. Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth. DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman.

Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Salem -David Clawson. Edmeston-Ephraim Maxson. PENNSYLVANIA. Friendship R. W. Utter.

Genesee W. P Langworthy. Crossingville Benj. Stelle. Coudersport-R. Babcock

Hounsfield-Wm. Green. Independence-JPLivermore. VIRGINIA. Leonardsville—W.B.Maxson Newport—Abel Stillman. Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. New Salem-J. F. Randolph. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall.
Portville—Albert B. Crandall.

Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter.

Mystic Br.-Geo. Green

Waterford-L. T. Rogers,

OHIO Preston—Clark Rogers. Bloomfield-Charles Clark Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. Northampton—S. Baboocki Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis Richburgh—T. E. Babcock. Richland—Elias Burdick. MICHIGAN. Rodman—Nathan Gilbert-Scott—Luke P. Babcock.

Oporto—Job Tyleri Tallmadge—Bethual Church. WISKONSAN. Albion—P. C. Burdick Milton—Joseph Goodfrich; "Btillmen Coost

Verona Hiram Sherman. Watson Wm. Quibell. CONNECTIOUT. Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke. Wm. Maxson.

HONOR TO ALL HANDICRAFTS.

Honor to him whose sinew'd arm Swings the ponderous sledge; Honor to him whose sturdy hand Delves at the fruitless hedge; To every toiler who striveth To beautify the earth, Be honor and fame far greater Than to men of kingly birth.

To toil-it is to fill complete The Lord of Life's command To crown with golden fruit and grain The wilds of ev'ry land; To rear the mansion and the cot That joy and sweet content may meet Around the homes of men.

Who makes a blade of grass to grow Where there grew none before, Is greater far than the demi-god Whose mantle drips with gore; Then plant the spade in desert ground And makes its treasures spring To bless the hand and home of him Who's greater than a king!

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

Bright and yellow, hard and cold Molten, graven, hammered, and rolled Heavy to get, and light to hold: Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold; Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled; Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old, To the very verge of the churchyard mould; Price of many a crime untold, Gold! gold! gold! gold! How widely its agencies vary: To save, to ruin, to curse, to bless; As even its minted coin express— Now stamped with the image of good Queen Bess,

THE GOLD ROOM IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

And now of bloody Mary.

From the library we went to the apartment called technically "the Gold Room:" it is this to which I wish to call your attention; I surveyed it leisurely, and I do not remember having read a description of its contents, nor can I give even an outline of its various treasures; 1 commenced taking notes from the mouth of the custode, who with his various assistants is every day of the year fully employed in cleaning the plate, but he said it was contrary to orders to allow any notes to be taken. What memoranda I did make, and what I remembered accurately, I will state, trusting that my letter will not be opened, and I convicted of treason.

To begin!—the whole collection is valued at twelve millions of dollars! There are glass cases, like a silversmith's shop, and behind the glass are the principal articles; would you believe that I there saw a dinner service of silver gilt of the most gorgeous kind, presented by the merchants of Liverpool, to the late William the Fourth, long before he was king, in reward for his advocacy of the slave trade! Believe it or not, there it is, with the inscription telling the tale. There is a salver of immense size, made from the gold snuff boxes alone, of George the Fourth,—the lids and inscriptions curiously preserved on the surface in a kind of mosaic of gold; its value fifty thousand dollars. Then you may see near it Nell Gwynn's bellows—the handles, nozzle, &c., of gold !—the golden peacock inlaid with diamonds, and rubies from Delhi-not as large as a pheasant, but valued at 150 thousand dollars; the footstool of Tippoo Saip, a solid gold lion with chrystal eyes, the value of its gold seventy-five thousand dollars; George the Fourth's celebrated golden candelabra for a dinner-table, valued at fifty thousand dollars, so heavy that two men are required to lift each. Piles upon piles of golden plates, sufficient to dine two hundred and fifty persons, with ample changes, were spread about or in the cleaner's hands.

If this enumeration does not satisfy your aching vision, we will ask the custode, who seems extremely anxious, in the midst of so Fourteenth." Upon the common superstition much treasure, and would evidently be glad that thirteen is an unlucky number at table, to get rid of us, to open a long series of dress- this gentleman has founded the profession of er-looking drawers. Here are 140 dozen each diner, out holding himself ready, at his lodgof gold knifes and forks of various patterns, ings, from six o'clock till eight, in full dress which he repeats the names of; as "oak," and appetite, to receive any summons and fill "stag," "George the Third," and so on. a vacancy at any table. His fitness for his Another set of dressers!—what can they con-profession consists, moreover, in unsuspected tain?—only 141 dozen each of gold table and morals and complete acquaintance with the tea spoons, all arranged in the most perfect or- topics of the day. He passes his morning in der. Take another walk up and down the collecting the political hearsays, the private room; with glass cases on tables in the middle, scandal, the bon-mots, and the rumors of forthfilled with gorgeous gold, and try to impress coming gayeties. He begins to converse whensome form of taste more elegant than another! ever looked at by his host, and ceases and eats It is vain memory only carries away a con- when the attention is withdrawn, or when a fused idea of riches, such as must have rest real guest has anything to say. For this ready poor underground laborers, lives of toil, and supply of a very common necessity to dinnersweat, and pain, to procure, merely to pamper givers, he makes no charge—as he unites with wealth and royalty;—to do no good—to be al- this profession that of wive-recommender, and is most as useless as it was in the mine, for it is paid handsome sums by different owners of rarely produced, and requires a host of human vineyards for speaking his mind as to the wines beings merely to keep it bright.

knew one of the guards outside might be brib- wish of his employer. ed at any time, the wall mounted by means of ladders, and a great theft be committed." I A STRANGE FLOWER.—One day recently, could scarcely refrain from saying what I some men who were working upon our streets, thought that it would be a great blessing to broke a stone in two, in which was found a many of the poor of England and Ireland, if beautiful purple flower with some green leaves the metal was put in circulation. Here they do as fresh in appearance and as soft to the touch not think that its being used as it is, would do as though it had been grown in a green house. any good. Even radical Joseph Hume, does How it came there is a mystery to us. The not begrudge, he says, Windsor and all its con- stone had been in our street for twelve years. tents; the whole nation is proud of it proud But the flower was evidently in the stone when labor market, without a purchaser—eagerly to have it shown to foreign revalty, and to it was quarried. Perhaps it had been there for proffering to barter the free use of his body, the upsetting of a boat, at Hagely, it was said boast that no other nation on the globe can "time whereof the memory of man runneth the day long exertion of his strength, the wear

mord pride, formality and haughtiness among but is not exactly like any flower now a Well for those who enjoy each blessing of earth leading men sin our republican government, native of this country, nor indeed like any that there are volunteers to work out the curse! than is to be found in any royal family in Eu exolic caltivated here." He adds, "it most Well for the drones of the social hive that there rope and the social hive that there rope and the social hive that there rope are bees of so industrious a turn willing for an coaches from a sense of the impropriety of the discretion of the publisher are bees of so industrious a turn willing for an coaches from a sense of the impropriety of the honey, to undertake placing the coachmen on a higher seat than discrete, post paid to he naveryet found in a prince of the labor of its fabrication.

[Eaton (O.) Register. The Chinese noblemen reject all English continue any trust the discretion of the publisher of the discretion of the discr Wes Maxson. Walwords-Was M. Olquber.

QUAKER MARRIAGE.

at the Friends' meeting house in Wakefield, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, including a large delegation from the fair sex, and many of Mr. Bright's political friends. The following is the description of the marriage cere-

her a loving and faithful husband until it shall hind it! please God to part us by death.' While still holding hands, Miss Leatham pronounced the same words, substituting John Bright for her own name, in a low but tremulous voice. After which, another pause for some minutes occurred, when one of the congregation offered up a short prayer, the whole assembly standing After some minutes had again elapsed, Mi George Bennington read the certificate, or declaration, which was signed by the bride and bridegroom, and their relations and friends, and afterwards by a large number of the congrega-

MISS DIX.

This benevolent lady has succeeded in persuading the legislature of Illinois to make provision for a State Lunatic Asylum. The Chicago Tribune tells an anecdote which strikingly shows her own power over insane people. I relates to the founding of a similar institution in Providence R. I.

"The Legislature of Rhode Island had pledged a certain sum for the object, on condition that \$70,000 should be made up by the contributions of the benevolent. It is the custom of Miss Dix to make personal application to wealthy individuals whose hearts are supposed to be pervious to the appeals of "melting Charity." There was an old fellow in this case, a citizen of Providence, who was known to possess an abundance of money, but he was equally noted for crabbedness of manners, and for the tenaci-

ty whith wich he clung to his wordly gear. friends endeavored to dissuade her from the part of his property to the church. The two ance. undertaking, assuring her that there was not sons, knowing that their father was very eccenthe least chance of success, and that in all tric, determined, whatever will he might make, probability she would not even be treated with to divide his fortune between them. Irritated at civility. But she determined to go, and went. this, the father made a secret will, by which he She knocked at the old miser's door, was ad- left a very small sum indeed to his two sons, mitted, and immediately stated the object of and the bulk of his property to the priest who her visit. He was unusually courteous, but should happen to say the first mass in the still evaded the main question, and endeavored church where his funeral ceremony was to take to turn the conversation to other subjects. But place. This will, he deposited with a notary. Miss D. would not allow him to wander, all the On his death, which took place shortly after, time urging such considerations as she thought the notary opened the will, and, struck by its best adapted to touch him on the right spot. irregularity, took it to the Pope. It was late Finally he got a little impatient and exclaimed at night that his Holiness became acquainted half petulently, "What would you have, madam?" She tapped him confidently on the shoulder and replied—" Forty thousand dollars!" The old man was moved-he paced doors to be opened, by stating who he was, and as this?" "Out of the decanter, Madam, the floor in agitation—but suddenly stopping | celebrated the sacrifice of the mass before any | said the doctor. before Miss D., he said, "You shall have it." And he was as good as his word. The projectors of this noble institution have to thank the reputed miser for \$40,000 of the \$70,000 which it was incumbent upon them to raise.'

NEW PROFESSION IN PARIS.

Upon a brass door-plate, in the Rue de Laucry, in Paris, is inscribed "Ambroise Fortin, he finds on the different tables to which he thus A little conversation with this king of the has professional access. There are five wellgold room, informed us that it was a poor time known professed "Quatorziemes" (Fourteenths) to see the plate, because fifty chests were re- in Paris, and as it is estimated that there are moved to be used by the Queen at Buckingham five hundred houses in that city where dinner-Palace! He said it was an awful thing to have parties are given, the fatal number of "thirteen' to get the plate out for a state dinner, it was so happens often enough to give full employment heavy! and the frequent changes made it a to these. It is supposed, indeed, that the prolabor to the pages more onerous than the most fession will be largely increased before the overtasked worker in iron! Mr. Jesse asked publication of the next census of trades in the him if the recently inserted iron bars in a cer- almanac. Monsiuer Fortin is described as a tain window had relieved his mind from anxiety very handsome young man, of dignified manrespecting robbers? He said it had; "but you ners and un-stagger-able self-possession, an know," he added, turning to me. "with so ornament to any table, and claiming no subsemuch plate one could hardly sleep, when he quent acquaintance, unless by the expressed

CHINESE NOTIONS OF ENGLISH CARRIAGES .-The two elegant carriages made by Hatchett The Leeds Mercury gives an account of the were objects of great admiration. But it was solemnization of the marriage of John Bright, a puzzling question for the Chinese to decide a member of Parliament, with Miss Leatham, which part was intended for the Emperor's seat. The neat and commodious seats with their cushions inside, with the windows and the blinds, and every part within, were elegantly fitted for the reception of none but the composition, being sometimes obliged, very monarch. But then a question arose, who was to occupy the elevated position, with its splendid hammer-cloth edged with gold and cecorated with festoons of roses? To determine the disputed point, the old eunuch, who had a particu-"Within a few minutes of half-past 10 lar affection for the carriages, applied to me, o'clock, the wedding party arrived, and imme- and when told the Emperor's place was within, diately took, the seats appointed to them. The and that the elevated seat was for the man that whole company sat for about three quarters of drove the horses, with the usual ejaculation of an hour in perfect silence, when Mr. Bright surprise, hai ya! he asked me if I supposed mons can be directed to a fictitious signature, arose, and, taking the right hand of Miss Lea- the ta whang-tee would suffer any man to sit am, pronounced in a low but distinct voice the above him and turn hts back to him? "That," following words: 'Friends, I take my friend, said he, "will never do," and asked if the Margaret Elizabeth Leatham, to be my wife, splendid coach-box could not be substituted and promise by Divine assistance to be unto for the seat within the carriage, or placed be-[Sir John Barrows.

> ANECDOTE OF D'ALEMBEET, D'Alembert was the son of a celebrated lady of high rank, who to conceal her indiscretion, caused him to be exposed on the steps of the church of St. Roch. Here he was found by a poor woman, who earned her livelihood by her neeble. She adopted him, maintained him by the produce of her labor, and placed him in the College of Montaign. The young man profited by the instructions received, so that, like Pascal, he made new discoveries in geometry in his fifteenth year. His name soon became known all over Europe and the learned courted the society of the young student of Montaign. Such was the fame he acquired by his early talents, that the lady at last began to be proud of having given birth to such a son. Vanity wrought what the voice of nature was incapable of effecting. She one day repaired to the College, and requested to see the youth. He came. "I am your mother," said she. "You my mother, madam? You are mistaken; I have no mother, but her who took care of me in my infancy." He turned his back on her, ble companion, charms her husband perhaps and never saw her more, but continued the affectionate and dutiful son of the seamstress, and repaid with interest in her old age the cares she had bestowed on his childhood.

hastened to the church at which the funeral priest had arrived. He thus became legally entitled to the property of the deceased, and immediately made it all over to the two sons."

to have taken advantage of this, long before to pain the hand. the mathematicians had discovered it, as all the bones of animals are hollow. The bones of a bird are large because they must be strong to move their large wings with such velocity; but they must also be light, in order to float easily on the air. Birds also strikingly illustrate He opened the sack hastily, looked in, and another fact in natural philosophy. If you take a bag, make it air tight and put it under water, it will support a large weight-say a hundred pounds. But twist it or diminish the air in it, and it will support no such weight. Now a bird is just such a bag in air—when he wishes to descend, he compresses it, and falls rapidly: when he would rise, he increases it and floats with ease. He also has the power of forcing air into the hollow parts of the body, and thus to assist his flight.

HUMBLE BIRTH.—Humble birth is an incitement to high deeds and the attainment to lofty station. Many of our greatest men have sprung from humble origin, as the lark, whose nest is on the ground, soars nearest to heaven. Narrow circumstances are the most powerful stimulants to mental expansion, and the early frown of fortune the best security for her final smiles. A nobleman, who painted remarkably well showing one of his picture to Poussin, an amateur, the latter exclaimed, "Your lordship only requires a little poverty to make you a complete artist." The conversation turned upon the antiquity of the different Italian houses, in the presence of Sextus V., when Pope-he maintained that his was the most illustrious of any; for being half unroofed, the light entered on all sides, a circumstance to which he attributed his for the present year is estimated at \$7,715,170 having been enabled to exchange it for a -an increase over the valuation of last your of

Asking for Work.—Thomas Hood says :-"To me-speaking from my heart, and recording my deliberate opinion on a material, that, frail as it is, will long outlast my own fabricthere is something deeply affecting in the spectacle of a young man, in the prime of life and vigor, offering himself a voluntary slave in the make such an exhibition. Is it or is it not an not to the contrary"—aye, for aught we know, it and tear of flesh and blood, bone and muscle, empty boast legislated is an antediluvian flower. Mr. S. S. Young for the common necessaries of life—earnestly says, "the flower resembles the Hebiscus spe- cravilly for bread on the penal conditions pre It is a singular fact that there is generally cies but the leaf is more nearly like the rose scribed by his Creator, and in vain in vain 175 cents, if carried, as most of it is, 30 miles! Abrain Cook

MANUSCRIPT SERMONS SUPPLIED .- In England some persons are constantly engaged in days excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the writing sermons to sell to clergymen. The fol- Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, lowing advertisement appeared in a late number of the John Bull:-

"Many young ministers, from the press of Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 parochial business, and from inexperience in cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week much against their inclination, and to the se- year for \$20, payable always in advance.

The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. It from books, the advertiser, an experienced clergyman, engages to supply original sermons of good composition, of decidedly evangelical of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife doctrine, and of practical application, on receipt of half a sovereign (\$2 50) each. Persons to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes requiring sermons may choose their own texts. and need not disclose their names, as the serat any post office they are required to be sent

The Rev. Mr. Balfour says that a sign was placed over the door of a building in England with the following words: "Sermons unpreached for sale here."

VARIETY

A facetious gentleman traveling in pursuit of pleasure, on arriving at his lodgings in the evening, was met by the ostler, whom he thus addressed :- "Boy, extricate that quadruped from the vehicle-stabulate him-denote him adequate supply of nutritious aliment; and when the Aurora of morning shall again illuminate the oriental horizon, I shall reward you a pecuniary compensation for your amiable hospitality." The boy, not understanding a word, ran into the house saying, "Master, here is a Dutchman wants to see you."

Beauty, says Lord Kaines, is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt the mind of a wife, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection without the ebriety of love, is a much safer choice. The graces lose not their influence like beauty. At the end of thirty years, a virtuous woman, who makes an agreeamore than at first.

We overheard, not many days ago, the fol lowing conversation between a master builder and a day laborer: "What wages do you expect?" "Why, I can work for a dollar a day, Pore Pius.—A newspaper in Rome relates the following incident of the present Pope:—

"A wealthy nobleman desired to constitute one of his two sons his universal legates on the state of the present Pope in the following incident of the present Pope in the population of the population Miss D. announced her intention of making an one of his two sons his universal legatee, on half or a quarter, I takes it easy." The spade experiment upon his sensibilities, but her condition that he would make a sacrifice of and shovel was put on a dollar per diem allow

> The forms of cylinders leave large spaces between them. Mathematicians labored a long time to find out what figure could be used to lose no space; and at last found that it was six sided figure—also that three planes ending in a point, form the strongest roof or floor, The honey bee discovered the same things a good while ago. Honey comb is made upon six sided figures, and the roof built with three planed surfaces coming together.

A lady whose fondness for a generous living had given her a flushed face and a carbuncled with it, but, before daylight next morning, he nose, consulted Dr. Cheyne. Upon surveying herself in the glass, she exclaimed—"Where ceremony was to take place, and caused the in the name of wonder did I get such a nose

The slow transmission of heat through loose ly coherent clay and sand, was tested recently in England, by an experiment in which a thick ness of half an inch of such matter intercepted Hollow Shafts.—Forge a pound of iron the heat of a mass of 11 tons of white-hol into a hollow rod, and it will support a weight melted cast iron for 20 minutes without the many times greater than if solid. Nature seems heat outside of the vessel being sufficient

An Arabian in the desert had ate nothing for ferent departments of Natural Science. three days, and was on the point of death. He at last found a small leathern sack in the sand, he seized it, felt it, and exclaimed, "Allah be praised! these must be either dates or nuts. sighed, "Alas! they are only pearls."

sion of an orgie which took place a few days ago in a restaurant of the Boulevord des Italiens. an opera girl, who made one of the company, bathed in champaigne, one hundred bottles of that wine, at 6s. per bottle, having been emptied into a bath for that purpose.

An exchange says that a clerk in a hardware store in Cincinnati, put one hundred and fifty dollars in a tea-kettle for safe keeping, and while he was out of the way the master of the shop sold the kettle for seventy-five cents, not suspecting the treasure it contained. The customer was so well pleased with his bargain that ne has not been seen at the same store since.

Mr. Hanneman, of Roxbury, Mass., known throughout the United States, as a manufacturer of fire engines, is now constructing a splendid machine for Constantinople, which, it is said, will be the first engine ever used in that city.

The quantity of beet-root sugar manufactured in France during the last six months, amounted to 52,695,424 killogrammes, being an increase of 13,343,670 kilogrammes upon the quantity made in the preceding season.

The valuation of property in Fall River, \$1,134,458. The population of the town numbers 11,646—and increase of 472.

At the Liverpool police court, two men named M'Carthy were committed for trial on a charge of stealing a clock from a public house. One of them pleaded in defence that the clock was standing still, and he took it down to make it go!

The first Lord Lyttleton was very absent in company, and when he fell into the river by NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. of him that he had "sunk twice before he recollected he could swim."

A packet sailed for Liberia from Baltimore, on the 3d inst., with eighty, emigrants, sent out by the American and Maryland Colonization Societies and britishly and the conjugation vide

whom are English.

the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for 4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one

speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions. DITEDIA

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In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine. Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will ikewise be published—the whole forming a complete family

The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the psess of matter shall justify it.

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers. CHAS. W. FENTON, Proprietor of the National Whig.

P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once week for six months, noticing the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns. July 15.—6m—\$10

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms.

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 powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. 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 think of entering the Institution

Regulations.

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to sit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted.

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies! rooms,

nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif-

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 A French journal affirms, that at the conclu- 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.

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

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

> Board, per week, Room-rent, per term Incidental expenses, per term,

Piano Forte,

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, 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 Trus ALTRED, June 23, 846.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2.50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip our tions for the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach 1 off No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex ept at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should