

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

From the North British Review for August.

CHINA.

1. *A Narrative of an Exploratory Visit to each of the Consular Cities of China, in behalf of the Church Missionary Society, in the years 1844-5-6.* By the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, M. A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. London, 1847.
2. *Desultory Notes on the Government and People of China.* By THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS, Interpreter to Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton. London, 1847.
3. *Three Years' Wanderings in China.* By ROBERT FORTUNE, Botanical Collector for the London Horticultural Society. London, 1847.
4. *China and the Chinese Mission.* By the Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, National Scotch Church, Regent Square. London, 1847.

China is undoubtedly the most singular country in the world. Possessing a population amounting to at least a third of the whole human race, and occupying a vast yet continuous and well defined portion of the globe, it has existed as a peculiar and entirely secluded kingdom for a longer period of time than any other nation on the face of the earth. While millions of wars and foreign conquests were making vast changes in the rest of the world, while nations were rising up from barbarism, flourishing in civilization, and then sinking into insignificance, the Chinese held on in one uniform tenor, with the same arts, the same government, the same laws, unchanged and uninterrupted, except by casual outbreaks and tumults within themselves, which were soon calmed and smoothed over. While many mighty nations of the Western World were still in a comparative barbarism, the Chinese had their various arts to embellish domestic life,—they were clothed in their silks and cottons,—were expert in the culture of the soil,—knew something of the nature of the magnetic compass—of gunpowder, and various other inventions still unheard of in Europe.

The extreme caution of their natures, a certain timid and exclusive policy, which has all along characterized their intercourse with surrounding nations, as much, perhaps, as their self-conceit, which made them look down upon all others as barbarians, had the effect of keeping them for so long a time in such a state of singular seclusion. At last, however, the spell has been broken; an almost unavoidable war of aggression has done to them, what wars and conquests seem to have been the chief agents in performing among all the nations of the world—it has opened up this vast empire to the intercourse, and influence, and example of other races, and other modes of civilization. If it be not good for man to live alone, neither is it for nations; for we find that the same narrow, contracted, and selfish notions, which arise in the solitary and secluded individual, are no less apt to take possession of a whole community. Hence the exclusive jealousy of strangers, the vain boasting, and ignorance of the manners and history of all other nations, so conspicuous in the Chinese.

Hitherto our information regarding the actual state of China has been derived from the hasty survey of ambassadors quickly passing through it, or the casual reports of a few missionaries who had been permitted, under many restrictions, to enter the country. But now that five of the largest maritime cities have been opened up by treaty to the trade and free intercourse of all nations, we begin to have the accounts of travelers who have made themselves acquainted with the language, and whose opportunities of observation have been more extensive and more unreserved than those of any of their predecessors. Of the works more recently published on this subject, we have selected a volume by the Rev. George Smith, of the Church Missionary Society; another volume by a Diplomatist, resident in Canton; and a third by a scientific traveler;—all of whom have spent from two to three years in China, and have acquired a knowledge of the language. It is true that the range of these travelers has been limited to the maritime cities and surrounding districts, and has not extended into the central parts of the empire, or even to the capital, Peking; but what is considered that such a uniformity and sameness pervade the whole empire—that the people and institutions of any one province are so like those of any other—it may be presumed that we glean from their partial observations a pretty accurate conception of the average condition of the whole empire.

The population of China, both from native statements and the calculations of foreigners, has been estimated at not less than 360 millions. Immense as this amount of human beings appears, it is perhaps not an over-estimate. The city of Canton is said to contain a million of inhabitants; that of Foo-chow 600,000; and the other cities visited are reported to be generally swarming with inhabitants. But even supposing the estimate above given to be correct, the whole area of China Proper contains 1,300,000 square miles, so that we have to each square mile 277 human beings. Now, if we compare this rate of population with that of England, as afforded by the last census of 1841, we shall find that in it there are 287 persons to every square mile. We must not then be deceived by exaggerated conceptions of the extreme density of the population of China. With a comparatively level and arable country, a rich soil, that in many localities bears two crops a year, and an industrious and frugal people, the average density of the population comes considerably short of that of England.

With an extent of surface, and an amount of population equal to twenty-five Englands, this vast empire is ruled by the despotic sway of one individual. The genius of a people more frequently moulds their government. The mild and submissive, and generally unimpassioned

character of the Chinese, peculiarly fits them for implicit subjection. Their leading mental characteristic is plain homely common sense—they have not the imaginative qualities or passionate enthusiasm of other oriental nations, neither have they the profound, excurive, and restless intellects of the nations of the West. Filial respect and veneration is their most prominent instinct—their notions of rule are patriarchal. From their fathers and kindred their respect extends to their rulers and their Emperor, who again, on their parts, take care to foster and encourage such feelings, and not to outrage them. Public opinion exists and prevails to such an extent as to keep a check on bad government, or outrageously corrupt administration; but there is neither the desire nor energy to carry it further. There is no permanent or hereditary nobility among this people. There are many old families who are held in estimation, but the two great distinctions of the people are into the literary class and the plebeian. Admission into the literary class is open to every individual of the empire, however poor or unknown; and from this class alone are selected all government officials, from the lowest clerk up to the greatest mandarin. Candidates for admission are subjected to a strict and generally an impartial examination. After having passed this first examination, they undergo a second and more searching one before they can become eligible for office; and a third is necessary for those who aim at the highest posts. The candidates for these literary honors are always very numerous, and an intense interest is shown at the periods of examination, both by the individuals themselves and their relatives. A great many are of course rejected, but these return again and again to their studies, and make repeated attempts to pass the ordeal. Once accepted, they are almost sure to succeed in time to some Government employment, and the highest appointments are open to all. So highly is admission into this literary class prized by the people, that a successful aspirant sheds a lustre on his family, and even ennobles his more humble parent.

The same government and laws extend over the whole of the empire, and each province has its full complement of Government officials. If we call to mind that each province is in extent equal to an ordinary European kingdom, we need not be surprised at the number of these officials. There are, in the first place, three grand orders of mandarins: 1st, the civil; 2d, the literary, who superintend the examinations for degrees and admission into the literary class; 3d, the military. Each of these orders may again be subdivided into other three, so that there are in all nine mandarins, or higher officers, in each province—all those being distinguished by the quality and color of the buttons on the top of their caps. A simple enumeration of the different denominations of the several officers of the province of Kwang-tung, will so far indicate the nature of their duties, and afford a general idea of the officials of the other provinces. There is first the Tsung-tu, or Governor-General, whose power not infrequently extends over more than one province. Then a Governor, Superintendent of Finance, Provincial Judge, Collector of Salt Duties, Grain Collector, Intendant of Circuit, Prefect of Department, and three Sub-Prefects, District Magistrate and assistants, Township Magistrate and assistants, Inspector of Police, Inspector of River Police, Secretary, Treasurer, Prison Master, Superintendent of Customs. The Government salaries of these officials are very small; the highest, that of the Governor-General, amounting only to £60 of English money, and the lowest ranging from £12 to £20. The consequence is that their incomes are made up by extortion and bribes, levied on the community. This, like the arrangements of some of our European Governments (the Russian for example) is a most unfortunate one, and leads to endless abuse of justice. The vast extent of the empire, too, and the impossibility of the most vigilant central Government taking due cognizance of the whole, tends greatly to peculation and abuse of authority, and to that feebleness of the executive power which prevails throughout China.

"I have found it impossible," says Mr. Meadows, "to learn, with any degree of certainty, what the real incomes of the mandarins, as increased by illegal fees and special bribes, may amount to. They vary with the harvests, which, according as they are good or bad, render it easy or difficult to collect the land-tax—a proceeding in connection with which much extortion is carried on. They vary also with the number of law-suits, and the wealth of the litigating parties; and, lastly, they vary with the characters of the individual mandarins, are, indeed, so notoriously insufficient, that they have little hesitation in speaking, even to a foreigner, of their other gains in a general way; but they have many reasons for not entering into particulars. Under these circumstances, it is little better than a guess when I assume the highest mandarins to get about ten times, the lowest about fifty times the amount of their legal incomes. One of those in the receipt of about £22 legal income, once complained feelingly to me about his poverty, and on my hinting that his post was after all not a bad one, he protested, with some earnestness, that his whole income did not exceed 7000 taels, (£23333, of which he had, he said, to give a great deal away."—P. 100.

Mr. Meadows exhibits a table of the Government salaries of the State officials, and the actual incomes which they derive by extortion, and other means, deduced from the best information he could obtain. Thus, a Governor-General receives from Government £60 per annum, but he contrives to make his actual income £8323. A governor of a province gets, nominally, £50, and makes it up to £4333. A judge has £43 of salary, and makes up £2,000,

The collectors of taxes from £1,500 to £1,000. Even a subordinate officer, with a nominal salary of £10 or £12, ekes it out, by various means, to £200 and £300.

The yamen is a large building, where the courts of justice, prisons, and offices and houses of the mandarins, and other officials, are situated. It consists of four divisions. The outermost contains the jails, and places of confinement for short periods, as also the dwellings of the inferior officers. The second contains a hall of justice, for the formal trial of causes and criminals, as also apartments for public records, treasury, &c. The third includes the office of the mandarin himself, and rooms for the public reception of visitors; while the innermost division comprises the private residence of the mandarin and his family. Attached to each of these establishments are the Shi Ye, the judicial advisers, and private secretaries of the mandarin. These men are the only people in China who devote themselves solely to the study of the law, and in so far they resemble our advocates, barristers, and sergeants-at-law; but they are scarcely ever made mandarins (judges), and none of them act as counsel for either of the litigating parties in an action at law; their sole business is to protect the interests of the mandarin their employer, to point out to him the proper way of conducting his judicial examinations, and to see that the decisions he pronounces are in strict accordance with the laws, so as that he may not incur any of the penalties laid down in the code of the Board of Civil Office, and thus subjected to degradation or dismissal. These lawyers are not recognized as official servants of Government, but are in the private employ of the mandarins. Certain of these devote their attention to the criminal, and others to the civil law. Besides these, there are a set of nondescript retainers, who hang about the mandarin, and are the negotiators of all the special bribes, and other illegal gains of their master, and a number of inferior Government clerks, who keep accounts of the revenue, and make copies of all law papers, and other Government business. The judges alone investigate, and decide in all causes and trials; there are no counsel for the prisoner, and of course nothing corresponding to juries. Threats, and torture, too, are of daily occurrence. The interior of a yamen is said to present a very strange and bustling scene.

"The almost unceasing rattle-like sounds of beating with the bamboo, either as a punishment for ascertained guilt, or to extort confessions and evidence—the cries of the sufferers—the voices of the examining mandarins questioning, bullying, and wheedling—the voices of the porters stationed at the doors, between the first and second and the second and third divisions, transmitting, in a loud singing tone, orders for different officers to repair to certain places where they are wanted—the constant running hither and thither of some of the inmates of the place, and the frequent appearance of criminals and witnesses being escorted to and from the prisons and rooms for examination—are sounds and sights that bewilder and agitate those who have not been accustomed to them, and serve to heighten that dread which all Chinese entertain of entering a yamen."—*Meadows*, p. 115.

The yamen of a district magistrate thus comprises within itself what may be called the general police station on a great scale—the county jail, as it were, for the custody of debtors and of criminals, awaiting trial or execution—the place where quarter-sessions and assizes are held—the offices of all the subordinate officers of the courts, and the office and residence of the chief mandarin, who is at once judge, sheriff, coroner, and commissioner of taxes. In a populous district such a building is calculated to contain from 300 to 500 individuals, and in a less populous place about 200. The Chinese, however, in their domiciles, contrive to pack into amazingly little room, so that their buildings do not at first view appear so extensive.

In general, the habits of the Chinese population, especially in the country districts, are peaceful and submissive. In the largest towns, however, especially in Canton, there are frequent tumultuous ebullitions of the mob. Their contempt and hatred of foreigners cannot be easily restrained, and the appellation "Faquee," or "foreign devil," is a term of common reproach. Canton, however, affords not a favorable specimen of Chinese manners. In the more northern cities, and in the country districts, a stranger may safely mingle with the people, without any other inconvenience than that arising from their excessive curiosity. They are almost uniformly kind, hospitable, and good-humored.

A great proportion of the lower orders of the community fare but poorly, and have great difficulty in making out their daily bread, while hosts of beggars are to be found in all the cities. For these a tax is levied in Amoy, and perhaps in other cities throughout the kingdom, the collector of which is called "the king of the beggars." This tax is partly optional with the payers, and is indirectly under the cognizance of the Government. "The king," who is duly elected from among the number of the beggars, calls on each householder at the beginning of the year, and ascertains the monthly subscription which he is willing to give, in order to be free from the annoyance of their visits for alms, and the clatter of the sticks by which they implore relief. For the sum of five or six hundred cash* a month, he gives a red piece of paper, marked with three copies, of the characters for "great good luck," enclosed within an outline of a jar or vase; this is affixed to the door-post as a sign of immunity, and is renewed at the commencement of every year. Any beggar overlooking this bill of exemption, and entering a shop for relief, may be seized. *A hundred cash are worth fourpence half-penny of our money.

by the householder, and be beaten on the spot. "The king," after giving a certain proportion to the mandarins, and appropriating a certain fund for the support of the incorporated society of beggars, contrives to appropriate the remainder to his own use, and to become a rich man. The beggars are covered with tattered rags, wear long dishevelled hair, and are not very particular in the mode of satisfying their hunger.

"I observed," says Mr. Smith, "one of these beggars pass the shop of a confectioner, and stealthily slip a cake into his hand, and throw it into his sleeve. One of the partners, who saw him do this, ran out and followed the thief, caught him by the hair; and made him restore the cake from the folds of his sleeve, and then, by a species of lynch-law, very common in a country where ordinary law is expensive, and bribes must precede justice, gave the beggar a severe beating, and let him depart, amid the applause of the crowd, the good humor of the tradesman himself, and a remarkable nonchalance on the part of the offender."

The Chinese cities have a general resemblance to each other. They are irregularly built, crowded within a small space—have a dirty appearance, have few large or fine streets, but innumerable narrow lanes, and are generally traversed by canals in all directions, and are surrounded by walls and ramparts. There are few public buildings which make any show, with the exception of pagodas and temples, which are common both within the walls and in the suburbs. Mr. Smith thus describes his first impressions of Canton:—

"The recently-arrived stranger naturally manifests surprise and incredulity on being told that the estimated population of Canton exceeds a million. As soon, however, as he visits the close streets, with their dense population and busy wayfarers, huddled together into lanes from five to nine feet wide, where Europeans could scarcely inhale the breath of life, the greatness of the number no longer appears incredible. After the first feelings of novelty have passed away, disappointment, rather than admiration, occupies the mind. After leaving the open space before the factories, or, as the Chinese call them, the thirteen hongs, and passing through Old China street, New China street, Curiosity street, and similar localities, the names of which indicate their propinquity to the residence of foreigners, we behold an endless succession of narrow avenues, scarcely deserving the name of streets. As the visitor pursues his course, narrow lanes still continue to succeed each other, and the conviction is gradually impressed on the mind, that such is the general character of the streets of the city. Along these, busy traders, mechanics, barbers, vendors, and porters, make their way; while occasionally the noisy abrupt tones of vociferating coolies remind the traveler that some materials of bulky dimensions are on their transit, and suggest the expediency of keeping at a distance, to avoid collision. Now and then the monotony of the scene is relieved by some portly mandarin, or merchant of the higher class, borne in a sedan-chair on the shoulders of two, or sometimes four men. Yet, with all this hurry and din, there seldom occurs any accident or interruption of good nature. On the river the same order and regularity prevail. Though there are probably not fewer than 200,000 denizens of the river, whose hereditary domains are the watery element that supports their little dwelling, yet harmony and good feeling are conspicuous in the accommodating manner with which they make way for each other. These aquatic tribes of the human species show a most philosophic spirit of equanimity, and contrive, in this way, to strip daily life of many of its little troubles; while the fortitude and patience with which the occasional injury or destruction of their boat is borne, is remarkable.

"To return from the wide expanse of the river-population to the streets in the suburbs, the same spirit of contented adaption to external things is everywhere observable; and it is difficult which to regard with most surprise—the narrow abodes of the one, or the little boats which serve as family residences to the other. There is something of romance in the effect of Chinese streets. On either side are shops, decked out with native ware, furniture, and manufactures of various kinds. These are adorned by pillars of sign boards, rising perpendicularly, and inscribed from top to bottom with the various kinds of saleable articles which may be had within. Native artists seem to have lavished their ingenuity on several of these inscriptions, and, by their calligraphy, to give some idea of the superiority of the commodities for sale. Many of these sign-boards contain some fictitious emblem, adopted as the name of the shop, similar to the practice prevalent in London two centuries ago. On entering, the proprietor, with his assistants or partners, welcomes a foreigner with sundry salutations; sometimes advancing to shake hands, and endeavoring to make the most of his scanty knowledge of English. They will show their saleable articles with the utmost patience, and evince nothing of disappointment if, after gratifying his curiosity, he departs without purchasing. At a distance from the factories, where the sight of a foreigner is a rarity, crowds of idlers, from fifty to a hundred, rapidly gather round the shop, and frequent embarrassment ensues from an incipient or imperfect knowledge of the colloquial medium. In these parts the shopkeepers know nothing but their own language, and are more moderate in their politeness, and as a compensation, put a less price on their wares. To write one's name in Chinese characters is a sure method of enhancing their good favor. Sometimes no fewer than eight or ten blind beggars find their way into a shop, and there they remain, singing a melancholy dirge-like strain, and most perseveringly beating together two pieces of wood, till the weary shopman at length takes compassion on them,

and provides for the quiet of his shop by giving a copper cash to each; or receiving which they depart, and repeat the same experiment elsewhere. The streets abound with these blind beggars, who are seldom treated with indignity. A kindly indulgence is extended to them, and they enjoy a prescriptive right of levying a copper cash from every shop or house they enter. It is said that this furnishes a liberal means of livelihood to an immense number of blind persons, who, in many instances, are banded together in companies or societies, subject to a code of rules, on breach of which the transgressor is expelled the community, and loses his guild.

"In every little open space there are crowds of traveling doctors, haranguing the multitude on the wonderful powers and healing virtues of the medicines which they expose for sale. Close by, some cunning fortune-teller may be seen, with crafty look, explaining to some awestricken simpleton his future destiny in life, from a number of books arranged before him, and consulted with due solemnity. In another part, some tame birds are exhibiting their clever feats, in singing out, from amongst a hundred others, a piece of paper enclosing a coin, and then receiving a grain of millet as a reward for their cleverness. At a little distance are some fruit-stalls, at which old and young are making purchases, throwing lots for the quantity they are to receive. Near these, again, are noisy gangs of people, pursuing a less equivocal course of gambling, and evincing, by their excited looks and clamors, the intensity of their interest in the issue. In another part may be seen disposed the apparatus of some Chinese tonsor, who is performing his skillful vocation on the crown of some fellow-countryman unable to command the attendance of the artist at a house of his own."

From a work soon to be issued from the press of L. Colby & Co.

THE MAIDEN MISSIONARY.

"Denied, to self, to earthly fame, Denied, to earthly wealth, who kindred left, And home, and ease, and all the cult'ur'd joys, Conveniences, and delicate delights, Of ripe society; in the great cause Of man's salvation, greatly valorous; Who, strong, though seemingly weak, who, warlike, though unarmed with bow and sword; appearing mad, Though sadder than the school-boy's slave, made The Doctor's head; devoted to God and truth, And sworn to man's eternal weal, beyond Repentance sworn, or thought of turning back."

About twenty years ago, a small, low, dark room, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the scene of more practical Christianity; the resort of more pious hearts; the theatre of more disinterested, wide, far-seeing plans to bring the blessings of the Gospel to the doors and hearts of all men, than perhaps any equal space in the United States. It was the home of any body needing anything. There, the hungry came to be fed; the naked came to be clothed; and there the sick came to be ministered unto. There was not a tale of distress in the country but it was told there; and never told but to be believed; the widow and the orphan came there, but to have the tear-wiped away by kind sympathizing hands. There poor tradesmen came to be helped—there poor clergymen came to be assisted. If there was a half-built Baptist meeting house in the State, moving slowly to the completion—if there was a benevolent society, languishing for funds, any where, away the committee went to Deacon Farwell, for it was well known that his purse, like the gates of Heaven, always stood open to the worthy. If there was a student in the neighboring Theological Institute at Newton, unwell or homesick, Mrs. Farwell found it out, and without being asked, sent him money to pay his expenses home to visit his friends. Whatever a poor student needed, from shirts to books, some way or other she knew it, and the means to procure the article required, was forthcoming. I have known her, and that in the most delicate way possible, give fifteen dollars at a time to a student for books.

That obscure back parlor, though the resort of the needy, was not the resort of the needy alone. It was the resort of the good, of all who sympathized with the Zachariah and Elizabeth that occupied it, in exalted Christian purposes—of Bible Christians. It was holy ground. A Christian, if he enjoyed religion, found it difficult to pass the door without stepping in. Of the many that were thus attracted thither about the time referred to, might have been seen, occasionally, four young females, who afterwards became missionaries to Burmah. One still lifts up her voice on the wild banks of the mighty Brahmapootra, teaching the rude inhabitants of its valley the songs of Zion; a voice that has thrilled through the hearts, and awakened the sympathies of many a polished city assembly; but where are the others? One sleeps beneath the cold flag-stones, and amid the Babel sounds of London; where she fell, worn out, on her return to leave her children on the green hills of her native land, and die.

Another has her home with her noble husband, by the fair of the barking deer of Arracan.

"—Lovely in your lives, ye were, And in your early death divided not, Ye were but two, and when that spirit pass'd To the one, the last!"

The third is pillowed at the feet of the fragrant flowering trees of Tavoy; where amid their dense, drooping foliage, the tailor bird stitches up her leafy dwelling; the yellow Oriole raises her matin song; the green-winged Parakeet, the red-baked Diceum, and the crested Hoopoe ring gambol; and the glossy black Edolus, performs her melodious versers, loud as a Mussulman, which he looks towards Mecca at sunset.

This last individual, Helen Maria Griggs, is the subject of the work above referred to. She was born in Brookline, near Boston, Dec. 22, 1806.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 7, 1847.

MEN OF ONE IDEA.

It is very common to hear certain classes of individuals spoken of in derision as "men of one idea;" and no doubt those who use the expression generally imagine that by doing so they effectually silence the persons in question, and turn from them the public sympathy.

But there is another application of the title, to which we object. We refer to its use in reference to the reformers of the age, to whom it is not unfrequently applied by those who would resist their appeals, or turn them into derision.

From the foregoing it will be easy to infer how we regard the expression, "one idea men," when used in reference to those who advocate the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath.

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

From a detailed report of the concerns of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, read at a recent meeting at Buffalo, it appears that the receipts of the year had amounted to \$209,365 21, and the expenditures to \$264,783 73.

"PECULIAR FEELINGS."—The Evangelist finds the following in a paper published in the German State of Hesse:—A Baptist father had withstood for nine months the efforts which were made to induce him to have his infant

child baptized. At last the use of compulsion was determined upon. The magistrate of the district held the child in his arms during the ceremony, and gave him the name of Frederick William John.

THOUGHTS ON REVIVALS.

A revival of "undefiled religion" is very desirable; but a revival of any other kind of religion is to be dreaded. A superstitious regard for ceremonies and observances of human invention—a religion consisting in excited passions merely, or in the name of Christianity alone—is not honorable to God, nor promotive of the best interests of men.

Believing, however, in the principle of a division of labor, they have devoted themselves to some single department, and hope that their influence will be more or less felt, though indirectly, in every other department.

But by what means may a genuine revival be promoted? 1st. Let those who would engage in it put away their own sins, and humble themselves before the Lord, and thus secure to themselves the joy of God's salvation.

Let them be "holy in all manner of conversation." 2d. Let them "pray without ceasing," that "the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.

The National Era contains a Circular from the Delaware State Anti-Slavery Society, soliciting aid in the work of abolishing slavery from that State. The officers of the Society say that an undercurrent has long been setting towards the port of freedom, until now a great proportion of the population are prepared for emancipation.

DISABILITIES OF THE JEWS.

It has been reported already in the public prints, that a Jew, one of the Rothschilds, has been elected to the British Parliament—a new fact in the treatment of that persecuted people. It is the first time that their civil disabilities have been removed, and the event is so important as to deserve special notice, and devout thanksgiving to God.

But the time has now come when the disabilities which afflicted the Protestant Dissenters, and the disabilities which affected the Roman Catholics, have been removed. You have declared by the election of Baron Rothschild (cheers) that the day has arrived for the removal of the last vestiges of religious intolerance, (cheers) and that hereafter the privileges of the free people of this United Kingdom—the privilege to serve the crown, the privilege to represent the people in Parliament—are to be enjoyed by all the subjects of her Majesty, without the distinction of religious persuasion.

BAPTIST MISSION AT RANGOON.

Dr. Judson writes from Rangoon, March 28th.—I have just returned from baptizing a Burman convert, in the same tank of water where I baptized the first Burman convert, Moug Nau, twenty-eight years ago.

Another discouraging circumstance is the very low state of the Burman church in this place. There are about twenty nominal members still surviving; but they are much scattered, and not half of them appear to be living members.

LETTERS AND PARCELS FOR OUR MISSIONARIES.—The ship Houqua, Capt. Palmer, arrived at New York from Canton, China, last week. She is to sail again about the 25th of October, direct for Shanghai.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—It is exceedingly cheering, in this day of general apathy, to read the notices which our exchanges occasionally contain of revivals of religion. A correspondent of the New York Recorder represents the Baptist churches in Rhode Island as generally in a healthful condition, and some of them enjoying revivals.

WANT OF RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the Christian Chronicle, writing from Liverpool, says he has been surprised at the want of not only denominational, but of positively religious newspapers in England.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION IN BENGAL.—Zion's Advocate says that the Province of Bengal, though scarcely so extensive in territory as New England, contains a more numerous population than the United States.

DESTITUTION OF THE BIBLE.—An exploration of the city of New York has just been made, as we learn from the Observer, with a view of ascertaining to what extent the population of the city was destitute of the Scriptures.

THE POPE AND THE SULTAN.—We mentioned some months ago, the fact that the Pope of Rome had proposed to establish diplomatic relations with the Turkish Sultan.

THE UNION MAGAZINE for October is just published, and is in no respect inferior to the three numbers previously issued. It contains an unusually large amount of reading matter for a monthly, two fine engravings, a fashion plate, and several original and ingenious wood cuts.

LETTERS AND PARCELS FOR OUR MISSIONARIES.—The ship Houqua, Capt. Palmer, arrived at New York from Canton, China, last week. She is to sail again about the 25th of October, direct for Shanghai.

CLERGYMEN'S SALARIES.—An article is going the rounds of the papers, stating that the Rev. Dr. Hawkes of New Orleans, receives, as pastor of Christ's Church and Professor in the University of Louisiana, a salary of not less than ten thousand dollars per annum.

While on this subject, we cannot avoid attending to the condition of the clergymen of the United States who reside out of large cities. As a general rule, the clergy of our large cities and towns are fairly paid; but not more.

PRAYER EXTRAORDINARY.—An exchange says that the following prayer was offered by a Methodist minister who was captain of a company in one of the Mississippi regiments, just before the battle of Buena Vista.

"Be with us this day in the conflict, oh Lord! We are few, and the enemy are many! Be with us, as Thou wast with Joshua, when he went down from Gilgal to Beth-horn and Ajalon, to smite the Amorites."

COLORED CONVENTION.—The 6th of October was fixed upon as the day for holding, in the city of Troy, N. Y., a National Convention of colored Americans and their friends, the objects of which are thus set forth by the committee:—

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN CANTON.—A letter from Rev. J. J. Roberts, missionary at Canton, China, after giving an account of the troubles between the English and Chinese, says:—

STATISTICS OF CHINA.—Mr. Bridgman, in a letter published in the Day Spring, gives the following as the statistics of China:—

Table with 2 columns: Province and Population. Includes Chihli (27,990,871), Shantung (28,958,774), Shensi (14,004,210), Honan (23,037,171), Kiangsu (37,843,501), Ganhwui (34,168,059), Nansau-st. (37,843,501), Kiangsi (14,777,410), Fukkien (26,256,784), Chekiang (27,370,098), Hupoh (18,652,507), Hunan (10,207,256), Shensi (15,193,125), Kansuh (21,435,678), Sz'chuen (19,174,030), Kwanwtung (7,313,895), Yunnan (5,661,320), Kweichau (5,288,219).

ELD. ROWEN BARCOCK requests his correspondents to address him hereafter at Wellsville, Allegany Co., N. Y.

General Intelligence.

THE WAR NEWS.

On Friday last, news was received in this city by telegraph, that the negotiations for peace with Mexico had failed, that the armistice had been broken, and that there had been a bloody fight between the American and Mexican forces.

The New York Tribune, speaking of the condition on which peace was offered, says:— It now appears that the Mexican Commissioners offered to terminate the War by a Treaty making the Neucos the boundary to its source, thence due North to the actual south-eastern frontier of New-Mexico, thence following that frontier up to lat. 37° North, thence westerly to the Pacific Ocean.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Sunday last, bringing foreign news to Sept. 19. The commercial intelligence is of great importance. A large number of houses engaged in the corn trade have failed since previous advices, the depressing effects of which have been felt in nearly every department of business.

arrival of the ship at Fayal a few days after the accident, when he was removed on shore for medical attendance. Mr. Luce was also slightly burned. Mr. Luce shipped four whales at Fayal and proceeded on a cruise for whales, but without success, and returned to Fayal about the 15th of August for Capt. Taylor, who had so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties in proceeding on the voyage.

FARMS FOR THE NEEDY.—Gerritt Smith publishes the following notice in the Madison Observer:—

In the list of my remaining land are some 20,000 acres, which are poor, and, at present, unsaleable. They lie in detached parcels of generally 150 acres, in the north-eastern part of this State. A number of years' taxes are charged upon them.

The deeds, prepared for record, will be ready for delivery by the 20th day of next November. GERRITT SMITH.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE 'ANTI-RENT' DIFFICULTIES.—We are sure every reader whose heart is in the right place will hail with gladness the prospect opened in the following:

At a mass meeting of the Anti-Renters of the County of Rensselaer, held pursuant to public notice, at the Presbyterian Church in Stephentown, on the 25th of September, after listening to some remarks from C. Pepper, Jr., it was, on motion, unanimously resolved, That we accede to the propositions for an amicable arrangement of the Anti-Rent difficulties, so called, made on the 24th inst. by Hon. John C. Spencer, on the part of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, to Calvin Pepper, Jr., Charles F. Bouton, and Henry Betts, on the part of the People, which proposition is in substance, as we understand it, that all matters in dispute shall be left for arbitration to Hon. George N. Briggs of Massachusetts, Hon. William Kent, and Hon. Judge Denio of this State.

SUMMARY.

The Boston Traveler of Sept. 30, says, We continue to hear accounts of unusual sickness in many towns around us. In Newton and Lowell, where, as we have before mentioned, there has been an extraordinary prevalence particularly of bowel diseases, there is yet a great deal of sickness.

On Monday evening, at about 8 o'clock, a carriage was driven to the door of Mr. Ingersoll, at Millford, Conn., a gentleman alighted, took from the carriage a bundle and bandbox and deposited them in the court-yard before the house; he then reentered the carriage and rode away.

The Scientific American says that the number of actual fires in New York during the year has been 834, causing damage only to the amount of \$168,307 to buildings, and to stock \$374,135, a total which when compared with the annual loss before the introduction of the Croton, affords abundant reason for congratulation that we have it at our command, and adds another proof of the efficiency of the Department.

On Saturday night, the 25th ult., the packet-ship Catharine E. Hale, Capt. Dudley Brand, from Stonington for New York, was capsized near Eaton's Neck, and three persons on board drowned—the wife of the captain, her niece, Mary A. Burdick, and the cook, a boy named George E. Stanton. The captain was saved by means of a plank and spar, which he got hold of, and three hands escaped by clinging to the wreck.

Edwin Bailey and Joseph Buchanan were convicted on Saturday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of assault with intent to kill Mr. Hotchkiss of South Brooklyn. Bailey had before been convicted of assault with intent to rob Mr. Bennett, the ferry-master at Williamsburgh. They were sentenced to the State Prison for life.

A proposition for a general convention of the printers of New York, to be held at Albany on 15th November next, appears in a late number of the Albany Evening Journal. The object shall be to consider the propriety of establishing a Printer's Asylum for New York, of erecting a monument to Franklin, and to adopt measures to advance the interest of the profession, and to promote union among those engaged in it.

The State of Arkansas invites emigrants to come and take lands which have been forfeited for taxes, and no payment will be required of them. The Auditor, upon proof of settlement, will make a deed, which deed the Supreme Court of the State has decided will be valid. The forfeited tracts comprise, it is said, some of the finest lands in the State.

In a Boston paper, we find an account of the doings of the meeting of Naturalists there, which says—"It has been long known that two rays of light may be so thrown on each other as to produce darkness. Professor Henry showed that two rays of heat may be so combined as to produce cold."

The Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard says that the house of Mr. Barnum, proprietor of the American Museum, is nearly completed. The structure, which seems to be a compound of Moorish, Gothic and Turkish architecture, attracts a great many visitors. An English gentleman who was here lately, declared that he had come 3,000 miles for the purpose of taking a look at the thing. Probably he was an artist, employed for a London publication. We believe there is nothing in England, or indeed in Christendom, resembling this edifice, excepting the Brighton Pavilion, built by George IV. That is a much larger building, but the model is in almost every respect inferior. So say the architects. There are more expensive houses in the country, but none probably as showy. The cost of the structure and grounds will be some \$60,000.

The Quebec Correspondent of the Montreal Herald, under date of Sept. 21, says that a person from Berthier (below Quebec) to-day, informs me that a few days ago a man of that parish picked up a box floating on the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite that place, which he brought ashore, and after having broken it open, found a child about three years old in it, wrapped up in a blanket, and alive. Being a poor man, with a large family, he went to the curate of the parish and informed him of the circumstance, and requested him to announce the fact in church, so that some charitable person might adopt the child.

The new Telescope at Cambridge is found to answer all the high anticipations which have been entertained in regard to it. The wonderful nebula in the Constellation of Orion, has recently been subjected to the scrutiny of Mr. Bond through this Telescope, and it has fully yielded to the power of the admirable instrument. The capacity of the Telescope is thus shown to be equal if not superior to the famous instrument of Lord Rosse, the great power of which this nebula so long resisted.

Frederick Douglass has determined upon starting a new paper, and to make Cleveland, Ohio, his headquarters. It is to be called the "North Star," and is to be devoted wholly to the subject of human rights. His friends in Great Britain have recently, as a testimonial of their respect, made him a present of \$2,000, to be appropriated by him to an object of this kind. So says the Cleveland True Democrat.

A mercantile house at Berlin has proposed to all the Railway Companies of Germany to supply all their carriages with silk blinds for nothing. They simply propose to reserve to themselves the right of changing the blinds as often as they may please, and they require the Companies to engage themselves not to accept during 50 years, either for money or gratuitously, any blinds but theirs. Their object is to cover the blinds with advertisements.

The late Miss Ann Colyer, of Farmingham, Kent, has made a singular disposal of her large property, by which the Vicar of Farmingham profits largely. Charitable bequests to the amount of 13,000l. are left to six hospitals and some Church-of-England Societies. Her wine and liquors are to be divided between the Vicar and the Curate of Farmingham.

A letter from New Orleans of Sept. 13th, states that four of the Colporteurs of the American Tract Society, two Americans, one French, and one German, had been prostrated with the yellow fever. Hopes were entertained of the recovery of most of them. One of them was seized when preparing for the funeral of his wife, and his daughter was also dangerously ill.

The New Orleans papers, so lately paying a merited tribute to the lamented Hinton, speak sorrowfully of the death of the Rev. Noah F. Packard, Presbyterian minister of the Canal Street Chapel, who died a few days after Mr. Hinton, and of the same terrible epidemic. He was a native of Abingdon, Mass.

The Common Council of Brooklyn have passed an ordinance prohibiting the interment of any dead human body within two miles of the Brooklyn City Hall after the 1st of June, 1848, under a penalty of \$100 on each offence, against any who shall assist therein.

The Reve du Havre states that a young chemist of that town has invented a system of lights for ports and coasts, consisting of a thick globe of glass in which is enclosed a preparation giving light like that of the moon, and the cost of which for a year will not exceed a franc.

Gov. Young has removed the conditions from the pardon formerly granted to Smith A. Boughton, Moses Earle, John Van Steenberg and Edward O'Connor, convicted of participation in the 'Anti-Rent' outrages in Columbia and Delaware Counties in 1845.

Antonio Leocadio Guzman, editor of *El Venezolano*, a paper of Caracas, having been banished for participation in the last insurrection, announces that the publication of his paper will be resumed in this city on the 1st of January next. It will be issued twice a week in the Spanish language.

At Malta, dueling is permitted by law, under this curious restriction—that duellists are enjoined, in the severest penalties, to desist and put up their swords at the desire of a priest, a woman, or a knight.

Of 138 males in the Connecticut State Prison, 84 declare intemperance to be the cause of their present confinement and degradation, 13 having been engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks, and four in its manufacture.

The Gardeners' Chronicle says, that in the south of England, turnips, sown with superphosphate of lime as manure, are never troubled with the fly.

The total number of Bishops in connection with the Church of England is as follows: England and Wales, 27; Ireland 13; Scotland 7; the Colonies, 21; at Jerusalem, 1; United States, 29; total, 97.

Mr. P. Hewins, of Hartford, has made a highly important discovery. It is a composition, cheaply obtained, with which he makes glass plates for flooring—a cheap substitute for marble, being stronger and more beautiful, and full fifty per cent. cheaper.

Dr. Dan Foote, recently tried at Oxford, Chesham Co., for the murder of his wife, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The punishment cannot be less than 7 years in the State Prison.

Another donation of \$12,000 has recently been made to Amherst College, by David Sears of Boston. It is to be put out at interest till it has accumulated to a certain sum, or been increased to a certain amount by donations from other sources, and is to be then appropriated for a Library Hall. The same gentleman gave \$10,000 to Amherst College several years since, but on such conditions that the College has not yet been able to draw on the fund.

The Comptroller of the State of New York reports, in answer to a resolution, that the Canal and Railway revenue for the fiscal year ending August 31, was \$3,470,904, from which is to be deducted \$600,000 for superintendence, and \$200,000 to the treasury, and \$1,650,000 pledged by the constitution to the sinking fund, leaving the sum of \$1,020,094 available for the public works.

Ohio has begun to pay off her public debt. The auditor of that State has given notice, through the Columbus papers, to the holders of Ohio canal stock receivable in payment for canal lands, and of Ohio turnpike stocks, that they will cease to draw interest after the 1st of November next, and that the stocks, on presentation at the treasury, will be paid in full.

The steamship Northerner made a trial trip one day last week, previous to sailing for Charleston. Just before she started, a machinist in the employment of Stillman, Allen, & Co., named Geo. Fisher, while at work about the engine, had his left arm cut off by the machinery. A collection for his benefit was subsequently taken up, amounting to \$221.

The steamship Great Britain has been removed from her perilous condition in Dundrum Bay to Liverpool, where she is undergoing repairs. It is thought that she will soon be ready for sea again.

The ship Auburn, from New Orleans for New York, was wrecked near Barnegat, N. J., on Sunday night, Sept. 16th, and seventeen persons drowned.

The Oneida Oyer and Terminer having denied the motion in arrest of judgment on Mary Runkle, convicted of murder, the prisoner has been sentenced to be executed on the 9th day of November.

The Great Fair of the American Institute opened at Castle Garden in this city on Tuesday of the present week.

The quantity of iron produced by Sweden in 1846 was 115,105 tons, of which 110,000 were exported.

A cheese weighing 550 pounds was to be seen at the Mechanics' Fair, Boston. It was brought from Ohio.

MARRIED.

In Sharon township, Potter Co., Pa., Sept. 5, by Rev. Rowse Babcock, Mr. JOHN BURDICK and Miss CHARLOTTE HYDE, both of the above place.

DIED.

In Friendship, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1847, of consumption, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL E. LANPHEAR, in the 34th year of his age. Bro. Lanphear embraced the cause of Christ in early life, and united with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., with which he remained till within a few months of his death, when he removed his residence to the Friendship Church. His life and death were characterized with the brightest virtues of a saint of the Most High. He has left a wife, one child, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his departure.

LETTERS.

Thomas E. Babcock, Rowse Babcock, E. R. Clarke, Stillman Cohn, J. P. Stillman, D. E. Maxson, Levi H. Bond (thanks) Andrew Babcock (all right).

RECEIPTS.

S. Merritt, Jr. Hopkinton, R. I. \$2.00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52
Benj Green " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
E. W. Babcock " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Dahm Lewis " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Elizabeth Leaphar " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Daniel B. Irish " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Corydon Clarke " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
J. H. Burdick " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
W. A. Weeden, Jamestown, R. I. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
O. B. Irish, Newport, R. I. 1.00 " " 4 " 52
Marian Dumm " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Isaac Hall, Centerville, R. I. 4.75 " " 4 " 52
Silas Watrous, Mystic, Ct. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
E. F. Collins " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Lyman Dudley, Portersville, Ct. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
A. S. H. Fish, Mystic Br., Ct. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Chas. Mallory " " 3.00 " " 4 " 52
Wm. Keeney " " 2.70 " " 4 " 52
B. C. West, Shiloh, N. J. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
T. Bennett " " 1.00 " " 4 " 52
Geo. R. Wheeler, Salem, N. J. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Christian King, Fatsville, Pa. 1.00 " " 4 " 52
N. F. Randolph, N. Market, N. J. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Marian Dumm " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Z. H. Rundolph, Plainfield, N. J. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
G. C. Lanphear, Westbury, R. I. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Jacob Davis, Milton, W. T. 4.50 " " 4 " 52
Duty J. Green " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
S. Hamilton " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Abram Allen " " 50 " " 4 " 52
Daniel R. Burdick " " 50 " " 4 " 52
Judith Clarke, Sackett's Harbor 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Miss F. Frink " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Elly Saunders, Berlin " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Albert Babcock, Brookfield " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
C. T. Rogers " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
J. Babcock " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
J. H. Bond, Lost Creek, Va. 4.00 " " 4 " 52
E. H. Vanhorn " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Wm. Batten " " 2.00 " " 4 " 52
Abel Bond, Clarkburg, Va. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
John White, Littleport, Pa. 2.00 " " 4 " 52
E. S. Maine, Connersport, Pa. 2.00 " " 4 " 52

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 376 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the taste and means of purchasers. In imitation morocco, plain, 87 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1.00; ditto, full gilt, \$1.12; in morocco, gilt edges, \$1.24; ditto, full gilt, \$1.25. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st. New York.

VALUABLE REPLICATION!

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's little tract, published in London in 1724, probably the first and best of its kind, and the clearest and most complete in the scope of any other work of its size extant. Its value to the subject is somewhat antiquated phrasology, has been improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the Society. The Society ask for its circulation. It is published in millions of copies at a general circulation. It is published in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and is sent to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New York, who will be promptly attended to.

EX. BOARD OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

A Special Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will be held at the house of Eld. W. B. Gillett, in Pleasantway, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 17, 1847. The meeting will be held at the place of the Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey Seventh-day Baptist churches, it is hoped that a full Board will be present. GEO. B. UTTER, Sec. Sec.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

THE American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, at the call of the President, was convened at the house of Dea. John Maxson, in DeRuyter, N. Y., on the evening of Sept. 19, 1847. On motion, the following officers were selected:

- WM. B. MAXSON, President.
AZOR ESTER, Vice President.
JOEL GREENE, Vice President.
DAVID DUNN, Vice President.
JOHN WHITFORD, Vice President.
JACOB D. BABCOCK, Vice President.
C. H. STILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.
C. H. STILLMAN, Recording Secretary.
H. C. HUBBARD, Treasurer.
S. S. GRISWOLD, Agent.
LUIS CHAMBERS, Agent.
W. B. GILLETT, Agent.
S. S. GRISWOLD, Agent.
BARTON G. STILLMAN, Clerk, pro tem.

A Report of the Treasurer and General Agent was presented, and received. Said Report being approved, was adopted and ordered to be printed in the Sabbath Recorder. [See Report.]

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the Sabbath Recorder, and that S. S. Griswold be the Committee to attend to that business.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at the call of the President during the Anniversary week of our Missionary and Tract Societies, at New Market, N. J., in Sept., 1848.

WM. B. MAXSON, President.
BARTON G. STILLMAN, Clerk, pro tem.
DeRuyter, Sept. 19, 1847.

Report of the Treasurer and General Agent.

The amount of Standing Fund secured by notes receivable, was \$1100 00
Already collected 720 00

Uncollected, as yet 380 00

The Society was indebted over and above the interest of the Standing Fund, and contributions from other sources, to the amount of \$281 00. Twenty-seven life members (whose shares were ten dollars each) having agreed to relinquish their claim to said shares, and the total amount of said shares being \$270 00, said sum was applied to cancel the debts of the Society, thus reducing its indebtedness to \$11 00, which was cancelled by apportioning it equally among the remaining stockholders. Those sums in the hands of John T. Davis of Shiloh, N. J., John Whitford of Berlin, N. N., and Joshua B. Maxson of Stephentown, N. Y., were not reckoned in this Report as a part of the Standing Fund, as the Society had nothing in writing to show that any money was loaned to them; also those who deposited said money in said persons' hands were not considered as life members, and therefore not entitled to the dividends of the Society's fund. The total number of life members, after deducting the twenty-seven who have relinquished their claim to their membership shares, is eighty-three.

RECAPITULATION IN A TABULAR FORM.

Standing Fund \$1100 00
Already collected 720 00

Not collected, as yet \$380 00

Debts of Society over available funds, \$281 00
Cancelled by the relinquishing of their shares by twenty-seven stockholders 270 00

Indebtedness of Society after the appropriation of said stockholders' shares \$11 00

Standing fund, collected \$720 00
Indebtedness of Society 281 00

In the hands of Treasurer and Agent \$439 00

To be divided among eighty-three stockholders, which gives \$5 23 per share, which sum of \$5 23 is now subject to the order of each of the eighty-three stockholders, on proving their claims as Life Members of the Society. When the remainder of the standing fund is collected, there will be another dividend of \$380 00, giving to each of the eighty-three stockholders another apportionment of \$4 57 per share. H. C. HUBBARD, Treasurer. S. S. GRISWOLD, Agent. DeRuyter, Sept. 17, 1847.

DEBUTTER INSTITUTE.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal.
GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department.
CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptor.
AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Other experienced Teachers are employed the various Departments.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each:

First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1
Second " " Dec. 15, " March 2
Third " " April 5, " July 12

Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00
Extras—for Drawing 1 00
Painting 2 00
Piano Music 2 00
Use of Instrument 1 75

Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 1 75
Cook-stoves are included for those wishing to board them. 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 to teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their responsible duties.

Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, 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 the reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured 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 flourishing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to the Agents, DeRuyter, or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

STATE 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 At-Torney 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 said city.

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.

Yours, respectfully, N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State. SHERIFF'S OFFICE. New York, August 18, 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 passed by the Legislature 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 by the Board. See revised Statute, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 32, part 1st, page 140. Sept. 19, 1847.

An article is going... receives, as pastor... in the Univers... of not less than ten... The Editor of... Philadelphia pa... to the matter, very... cannot avoid at... of the clergy men of the... out of large cities... of our large cities... but not more... in a vast majority... Taken in a body... of four hundred... dred dollars a year... children to rear up, edu... re food, raiment and... children can be educated... the laity are very... will not or cannot pay... their spiritual guides... should keep up that... their means will not... make his appearance... Sunday morning in a... and it will afford food... comment. It is not... the salary which coun... of Small as the... instances they fail to... earned dues; and... the misery which the... good faith produces... vide intervals of time... receiving their... cannot help thinking... thousand poor country... zealous in their... to live on, year... to procure the com... An exchange says... offered by a... was captain of a com...issippi regiments, just... Viena, whilst the... is hard to believe it... presses just about what... in such circumstances... in the conflict, oh... the enemy are many... with Joshua, when he... Beth-horn and Ajalon... We do not ask you for... still, but grant us... of daylight; and no... and Ready under...men's Company; by...forward—m-a-r-c-h!"... performed wonders on... The 6th of October... day for holding, in the... National Convention of... their friends, the objects... by the committee:—... meeting will be to form a... tion to the dangerous... of slavery; to re... education; to ur... property, as a means... and of elevating the... people to a high and... Society; to recommend... not to Africa, Asia, ... cities and servile... and dignified labors... promote the principles... and to attend to... the interests of... IN CANTON.—A letter... missionary at Canton... account of the troubles... and Chinese, says:—... missionaries in Canton... Chinese consider us as... in the midst of fire and... was made to me, and... persons, for letters of pro... the soldiers, should they... I think it very... whether we shall be able... people, and make im... extent as if there were... excitement is not yet... What our south... when they arrive, it is... suppose they may at... the foreign factories... the language, until... Mr. Bridgman, in a... Spring, gives the... of China:—

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27,370,098
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10,207,255
15,193,126
21,435,678
18,374,030
37,513,895
5,561,320
5,288,219
360,279,874

