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HOEDER.

VOL. IV.—NO. 17.

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

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 14, 1847.

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

WHOLE NO. 173.

The Sabbath Recorder.

From the North British Review for August.

[Continued. CHINA. The five cities which by treaty have been opened up to the general trade of all nations are. Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai. All foreigners have free access to these cities. They may reside in any of them, but they are not permitted to penetrate into the country beyond, further than one day's journey. Canton and Amoy have been the sea-ports longest known to British merchants; but they are nevertheless the cities where the greatest hatred against the British prevails. No foreigner is yet allowed to pass through the gates which inclose the city of Canton, and frequent insults have been offered to strangers by the population. To such a degree had these insults proceeded of late, that while we now write, ac counts have reached this country of a warlike demonstration, which the British Government of Hong Kong was compelled to make in order to overawe the Chinese authorities, and again extort from them renewed assurances of better treatment. Foo-chow is the capital of the black-tea district, and is computed to contain unwards of half a million of inhabitants. It is situated on the river Min, across which is a bridge containing a thousand arches, or rather a series of openings, covered with large slabs of granite. This city has comparatively little trade, and is said to be falling to decay. Ningpo, farther north, and situated on the main land, nearly opposite to the island of Chusan, is also a place of considerable size, and has the reputation of being the finest city on the coast open to foreigners. It is also regarded as one of the be estimated as engaged in trade, merchandise, and labor, while one-fifth are calculated as belonging to the literary class. This included the graduates and candidates for literary promotion, as well as the writers and clerks in the public offices. Of the population in the suburbs and on the level plain, extending to the hills, six parts out of ten are estimated as deriving their livelihood from agriculture, three parts as artisans of various kinds, and the remaining tenth as consisting of fishermen and boatmen.

The manufacture of carpets and mats furnishes employment to a large proportion of the peo-The female part of the population are employed to a considerable extent in weaving cloth. The city is surrounded by a wall of about five miles in circuit, through which there are six gates opening into the suburbs or upon the river. There are 100,000 houses and shops assessed in taxes to the Government, and the population may amount to 400,000. In the city there is an unusually large proportion of temples and of spacious private buildings, and the width and cleanliness of the principal streets give a favorable impression of the wealth and rank of the inhabitants; yet, from many of the houses being empty, and the dilapidated state of others, it appears evident that the city is on the wane. Shang-hai is the most northerly of the free cities, situated on an extensive alluvial plain, watered by a number of streams. It is surrounded by a wall of about three miles in circuit, and may include about 200,000 inhabitants. The character of these is peaceful and industrious; and they are friendly and respectful to foreigners. Though suffering considerable extremes of climate, the thermometer ranging from a summer heat of 100° to 24° of winter cold, it is said to be very salubrious, the sky in spring and autumn being clear, mild, and delightful. Shang-hai is the great emporium of the central and northern parts of China, and in regard to its commercial and export trade, is greatly on the increase. In this respect it already rivals Canton, and from its central position is likely to become in time the first trading port of the empire. Cotton is extensively cultivated in the vicinity of Shang-hai, as well

carriage, they may be purchased ten per cent. cheaper than at Canton. Mr. Fortune, while at Shang-hai, was particularly anxious to visit the famous city of Soochan, situated about fifty miles inland. As this cities, Mr. Fortune resolved to adopt the Chinese expanding into lakes of considerable beauty, He seemed very much disgusted at the idea of thus enabling the inhabitants to convey their such a loss, and the others had a good laugh at merchandise to their houses from the most him." Fortune, pp. 39, 40.

as rice and wheat; and tea and silks are brought

from the interior to this as a shipping port.

where, in consequence of the shorter inland

the island are capable of tillage, the greater fruits of the earth over the whole extent of the old grey-haired grandfather, or great-grandpart consisting of bare, rugged cliffs, with only country. partial vegetation of green herbage during the rainy season. Already has British enter- leys of the warmer southern provinces. As it of such a group has a certain degree of interest

from the peasantry, and from the inmates of bullock, in wading through the field, find a solid still in use in China, and to be seen in every earth be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as One of these excursions we shall detail in his water buffalo, generally employed in the south, are used as fuel, the refuse as manure, and the of the Chinese peasantry:-

"I was one day traveling amongst the hills in the interior of the island of Amoy, in places where I suppose no Englishman had ever been before. The day was fine, and the whole of the agricultural laborers were at work in the fields. When they first saw me they seemed much excited, and from their gestures and language] was almost inclined to think them hostile. From every hill and valley they cried, 'Wyloe-sanpan-fokie,' that is, ' Be off to your boat, friend but on former occasions I had always found that the best plan was to put a bold face on the matter, and walk in amongst them, and then try to get them into good humor. In this instance the plan succeeded admirably; we were in a few minutes excellent friends, the boys were running in all directions, gathering plants for my specimen-box, and the old men were offering me their bamboo-pipes to smoke. As I got a little nearer to the village, however, their suspicions seemed to return, and they evidently would have been better pleased had I either remained where I was, or gone back again. This procedure did not suit my plans; and though they tried very hard to induce me to 'wyloe' to my 'san-pan,' it was of no use. They then pointed to the heavens, which were very black at the time, and told me that it would soon be a thunder-storm—but even this did not succeed. As a last resource, when they found I was not to be turned out of my way, some of the little ones were sent on before to apprise the villagers of my approach, and when I reached the village every living thing, down even to the dogs and pigs, were out to have a peep at the 'Folke.' I soon put them all, the dogs excepted, (which have the true national antipathy to foreigners,) in the best possible humor, and at last they seemed in no hurry to get rid of me. One of the most respectable amongst brought me some cakes and tea, which he politely offered me. I thanked him, and began was far beyond the limits that strangers are per- to eat. The hundreds who now surrounded me mitted to proceed from any of the free-port were perfectly delighted; 'He eats and drinks like ourselves,' said one. 'Look,' said two or dress, and visit it incognito. In this he suc. three behind me, who had been examining the ceeded, and found this grand city, which is the back part of my head, 'look here; the stranger great emporium of the central provinces of has no tail!' and then the whole crowd, women more the seat of luxury and wealth, and has One of them, rather a dandy in his way, with a none of those signs of dilapidation and decay noble tail of his own, plaited with silk, now which are apparent in such towns as Ning-po. came forward, and taking off a kind of cloth A noble canal, as wide as the river Thames at which the natives here wear as a turban, and Richmond, runs parallel with the city walls, allowing his tail to fall gracefully over his and acts as a moat, as well as for commercial shoulders, said to me in the most triumphant purposes. This canal is carried through arches | manner, 'Look at that!' I acknowledged that into the city, where it ramifies in all directions, it was very fine, and promised if he would allow sometimes narrow and dirty, and at other places me to cut it off I would wear it for his sake.

they deserved this character. Their dresses been and still continues stationary amongst the called "Tze-mie-wha," and differs little, except were of the richest material, and made in a Chinese; while in Europe, and in Britain in color from the other variety. This latter is graceful and elegant style—the only faults he especially, it has made great advances. The chiefly coultivated in the level ground around could discern were their small feet and the consequence is, that Chinese agriculture, as Shang-hai, in a strong, rich, loamy soil, capable white powder with which their faces were too compared to British, is now far behind. It of yielding immense crops year after year, evidently appears a mistaken notion, too, which although it receives but a small portion of Chusan, the island taken possession of by the we have all along adopted, that every acre manure. Early in spring the cotton grounds British during the war, and again resigned to and inch of land in China is under a state of are ploughed up, and manured with a rich mud the Chinese, is allowed by all visitors to be a high cultivation. It is true, that the level plains dug from the drains and ditches. In the end of very delightful spot—well cultivated, and and hills of moderate height, are all under April or beginning of May, the cotton seed is abounding in grain, fruit, and vegetables, the cultivation, and especially so in the neighbor- sown, generally in broadcast, and trodden by the natives, who are of the same character as those hood of cities; but Mr. Fortune, in his botanical feet of laborers into the soil. The spring rains on the neighboring main-land, being peaceable, excursions, roamed for many miles over moun- now commence, and the vegetation of the cotton friendly, and, at the same time, orderly and in- tains and ravines that were still in a state of makes rapid progress. During the summer. dustrious. They regret the departure of the nature; some of the hills were perfectly bare months the plants are carefully thinned and British troops; and it now begins to be ap- and rocky, and destitute of all vegetation; and hoed. Much now depends on the season. If parent that this would have been a preferable others were covered with wild plants and brush- dry, the plants are stinted; but if refreshing spot for planting the British flag as a perma- wood. The houses of the peasantry and small rains fall, the crop proves a good one. The nent commercial station to that of Hong Kong. farmers were also of a very mean description, cotton plant produces its flowers in succession If friendly relations continue to be preserved built of mud and stones, with mud floors, and from August to the end of October, and even, with the Chinese, Shang-hai and the neighbor- very few domestic conveniences. The agri in mild seasons, during November. As a sucing group of cities will in time become the cultural implements are of the simplest kind, cession of pods burst every day, it is necessary center of trade, as possessing advantages of and not in the very best condition; in short, to have them gathered with great regularity, tament—" She hath done what she could." locality superior to that of Canton, and thus every thing betraying a state of matters some- otherwise they fall upon the ground and are And there are some at the present day, we the island of Chusan would have possessed what similar to what prevailed in Scotland some spoiled. Little bands of the Chinese are now doubt not, respecting whom the same testimony fifty years ago, when agriculture had not gene- seen in the afternoon in every field, gathering Hong-Kong is a mountainous rocky island, rally attained that perfection to which it has the ripe cotton, and carrying it home to the about ten miles in length and five in breadth. now arrived with us. The generally fertile houses of the farmers. As the farms are gener-Its northern side bends into a capacious bay, soil, however, the favorable climate, and the ally small, they are worked almost entirely by well adapted for shipping, and forming a secure really industrious habits of the people, are all the farmer and his family, consisting sometimes harbor. Only small portions of the surface of conducive to an abundant production of the of three or even four generations, including the

prise cut roads and streets out of the solid forms a chief article of food among the Chinese, in his employment. The harvest is their own, rocks, and the town of Victoria has risen its cultivation is extensive. In the south, two and the more poductive it is, the greater numup, containing many buildings of magnificent crops of this grain are raised in the hot months, ber of comforts they will be able to afford. In structure. The native population has more besides a crop of some more hardy vegetable in such a delicate article as cotton, much of the than trebled since the English gained possession winter. The ground is prepared in spring for success of the crop depends upon a dry and most literary cities in the empire, and inferior of it, and it is now entirely under British rule the first crop of rice, as soon as the winter mild autumn; for wet and cold are both inimical money, refused to take so much, supposing she only to Loo-chow and Hang-chow, in the refine- and jurisdiction. The powerful heat of the grain crops are removed from the fields. The to it. When the cotton is brought from the field could not afford to give it; but she insisted on ment and taste of the people. According to sun on this bare and rugged spot, the want of plough, which is commonly drawn by a buffalo it is spread out to dry, and then it undergoes a his receiving the whole amount. The next a free current of ventilation from the hills of or bullock, is a rude instrument, but light, and process to separate the seeds, which is done by she presented a still larger sum, almost a hunas communicated to Mr. Smith, of the people the adjoining mainland, and the noxious exhala- perhaps more suited to the kind of work than passing it through a machine with two rollers. dred dollars, which she had saved for the purtions from the surface, all conspire to render the British plough, which has been tried and It is then put into bags, which, slung across a pose. She had supported herself by working this a trying climate for Europeans, and laterly found too heavy and unmanageable. As the bamboo stick, are thus carried into the towns, the health of the inhabitants has suffered greatly. land is always flooded with water before it is on the shoulders of the farmers, and disposed of Notwithstanding their inherent suspicion of ploughed, this process consists in turning up a to the cotton merchant Every family retains all strangers, the Chinese are neither unkind layer of mud and water, six or eight inches a portion of the produce for its own use, and nor inhospitable. Mr. Fortune, whose botanical deep, which lies on a solid floor, or hard stiff this the female members clean, spin, and weave bor, working with his hands, that he may have pursuits frequently led him into the country, clay. The plough never goes deeper than this at home. The spinning-wheel and the hand- to give to him that needeth." Were the church almost invariably met with a good reception mud and water, so that the ploughman and his loom, both once so common in this country, are prevaded by such a spirit, how soon would the such temples and religious houses as he visited. footing at this depth below the surface. The village in the cotton districts. The cotton stalks the waters cover the sea." own words, as it affords a characteristic sketch is well adapted for this work, as he delights to cleared fields are immediately planted with of the timid yet inquisitive and kindly manners | wallow amongst the mud, and is often found | clover, beans, or other vegetables, for a second swimming and amusing himself in the canals on crop. the sides of the rice fields. But it must be an unhealthy operation for the poor laborer, who, nevertheless, pursues it cheerfully, and apparently happy. After the plough comes a harrow, without long teeth like ours. The laborer stands upon the top of it, and its use is to break down and pulverize the surface of the muddy soil, and to press in the manure. Previously to the preparation of the fields, the rice seed is sown thickly in small patches of highly manured ground, and the young plants in these seed-beds are ready for transplanting when the fields are in a fit state to receive them. Sometimes, especially in the south, the seeds are and most terrific in their aspect. In the middle previously steeped in liquid manure. The of the line was the Law of God, fiery and exseeding plants are carefully dug up from the ceedingly broad, and working wrath. On the bed, and removed to the fields. The fields are right wing. Beelzebub with his troops of infernow smooth and overflowed with water to the nals; and on the left Caiphas with the Jewish depth of three inches. The operation of planting is performed with great rapidity. A laborer The rear was brought up by Death, the last takes a quantity of plants under his left arm, enemy. When the holy seers had espied this and drops them in bundles over the land about army, and perceived that it was drawing nigh, to be planted, as he knows, almost to a plant, they started back, and prepared for flight. As what number will be required. These bundles | they looked round, they saw the Son of God adare then taken up in succession. A dozen vancing with intrepid step, having his face fixed plants are selected at a time, and plunged by on the hostile band. 'Seest thou the danger the hand into the muddy soil. The water, when that is before thee? said one of the men of the hand is drawn up, immediately rushes into God. 'I will tread them in mine anger.' he rethe hole, and carries with it a portion of soil to plied, and trample them in my fury. Who cover the roots, and the seedings are thus plant- art thou? said the prophet. He answered: 'I ed and covered in without further trouble. In that speak in righteousness, mighty to save. the south the first crop is fit to cut by the end of June or the beginning of July. Before it is the seer. The Son of God replied: 'I looked. quite ripe, another crop of seedings is raised in and there was none to help; and I wondered the beds or corners of the fields, and is ready there was none to uphold; therefore mine own for transplanting as soon as the ground has been arm shall bring salvation unto me; and my fury, ploughed up and prepared for their reception, it shall uphold me.' 'At what point wilt thou This second crop is ready for cutting in No- commence thy attack?' inquired the anxious vember. In the north, where the summer is prophet. 'I will first meet the Law,' he replied. profited. shorter, a different plan is followed. The farm- and pass under its curse; for lo! I am come to ers here plant a second crop two or three weeks do thy will, O God. When I shall have sucthem, seemingly the head man of the village, after the first, in alternate rows. The first plant- ceeded in the centre of the line, the colors will ing takes place about the middle of May, and turn in my favor.' So saying he moved forward. the crop is reaped in the beginning of August. Instantly the thunderings of Sinai were heard, ple in them. After the early crop is removed, the ground is and the whole band of prophets quaked with stirred up and manured, and the second crop terror. But he advanced, undaunted, amidst over the front, and saw the whole: but I could comes to maturity about the middle of Novem. the gleaming lightnings. For a moment he get no good; I lost, indeed, all the benefit I had ber. In the Shang-hai district, the summers are too short to get two crops of rice, but an autumn crop of vegetables is not unfrequent. Rain scene was changed. A stream of blood poured China, very similar in its general features to and children included, had to come round me falls in great abundance during the change of forth from his wounded side, and put out all the the other towns he had visited, only it appeared to see if it was really a fact that I had no tail. the monsoon in May, and the Chinese are very fires of Sinai. The flag of peace was now seen mountain terraces, which rise one above the who thought himself invincible, having hitherto your eyes. other like the steps of a stair, are so construct- triumphed over all. He came forward, branded both for facilitating the process of irrigation, and for preventing the mountain torrents from tables of stone. He darted it at the Conqueror, washing down the soil.

The Chinese or Nanking cotton plant,—the distant parts of the country. Junks and boats of all sizes were plying on this wide and beautiof all sizes were plying on this wide and beautiful cavalland the country. Junks and boats Much has been written in praise of Chinese or Nanking cotton plant,—the grave, his palace, into which the Conqueror density of the northern Chinese,—is a branching pursued. In a dark corner of his throng of mouldering skulls and collected ful canal, and the whole place presented a cultivators of the soil from a remote period; annual, growing from one to three feet in height, cheerful and flourishing aspect. The city gates and some centuries ago, when their agricultural according to the richness of the soil, and flowerwere well guarded, and the streets and lanes and gardening operations were viewed by ing from August to October. The flowers are inside were intersected at intervals with gates, Europeans, they appeared to be superior to of a dingy yellow color, and remain expanded which are closed at nine or ten o'clock at night. much which was practiced in the West. But only for a few hours. They are followed by Groups of gay and cheerful-looking people like all other habits and arts, agriculture has the seed-pod, which swells rapidly, and, when loitered on the bridges, and sailed along the canals. The ladies here are considered by the Chinese to be the most beautiful in the country. Edinburgh, has obtained from them a number of new and judging from those seen by our traveler, rare plants, to be added to our British collections.

The Chinese excel in horticulture. Mr. Fortune, who to his bed, and spoke to min which the seeds of the band of released captives, who came forth the seeds of the pure white cotton, in which the seeds of the after his resurrection to be witnesses of the victory he had won."

The Chinese excel in horticulture. Mr. Fortune, who to his bed, and spoke to min whith these remarkable words:

The Chinese excel in horticulture. Mr. Fortune, who came forth the pure white cotton, in which the seeds of the aband of released captives, who came forth the seeds of the pure white cotton, in which the seeds of the after his resurrection to be witnesses of the victory he had won."

And now, Douglas, in a little time you will be a Chinese.

The Chinese excel in horticulture. Mr. Fortune, who came forth the beautiful in the country. Edinburgh, has obtained from them a number of new and pure white cotton, in which the seeds of the white cotton, in which the seeds of the aband of released captives, who came forth the pure white cotton, in which the seeds of the aband of released captives, who came forth the beautiful in the country.

And now, Douglas, in a little time you will be a Chinese.

The Chinese excel in horticulture. Mr. Fortune, who came forth the other country.

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The Chinese excel in horticulture. Mr. Fortune, who came forth the other country. rips, the outer coating bursts, and exposes the fire; and then rose from the grave, followed by to his bed, and spoke to him with great affect

Rice is the staple production in all the val- years gathered into his barns. Every member

To be continued.

WELCH ELOQUENCE.

The following extract is from Christman Evans' sermon entitled the "Triumphs of Cal vary," founded upon Isaiah 63: 1-6: "Who is this that cometh from Edom." &c.:-

"After the prophets of ancient times had long gazed through the mists of futurity, at the suf ferings of Christ and the glory that should follow, a company of them were gathered together on the summit of Calvary. They saw a host of enemies ascending the hill, arrayed for battle priests, and Pilate with his Roman soldiers, 'Wilt thou venture to the battle alone?' asked was concealed from view; and the banner of wrath waved above in triumph. Suddenly the ishing his sting, which he had whetted on Sinai's but it turned down, and hung like the flexible lash of a whip. Dismayed, he retreated to the on his throne of mouldering skulls, and called flesh shall see no corruption!' The sceptre fell

THE STAR AND THE CHILD.

A maiden walked at eventide Beside a clear and placid stream. And smiled, as in its depths she saw A trembling star's reflected beam.

She smiled until the beam was lost. As 'cross the sky a cloud was driven; And then she sighed, and then forgot The star was shining still in heaven.

A mother sat beside life's stream. Watching a dying child at dawn, And smiled, as in its eye she saw A hope that it might still live on.

She smiled until the eyelids closed, But watched for breath until the even: And then she wept, and then forgot. The child was living still in heaven.

THE WIDOW'S OFFERING.

It was the testimony of our Saviour, in behalf of a certain woman mentioned in the New Tesmight be given. The following instance of self-denying faith would seem to be of this description:

In Somersetshire, England, there was a poor woman, not long since, who was accustomed to earn her own livelihood by working for the farmers at about fifteen cents per day. It hapfather, who has seen the crops of four-score pened that a small annuity, of not quite one hundred dollars, was bequeathed to her by a relative; after this event she became deeply interested in the spread of the gospel. At the conclusion of a missionary meeting, held in the place where she lived, she brought forward more than eighty dollars as her donation. The chair. for the farmers as before mentioned, and devoted her annuity to the cause of missions; thus beautifully exemplifying a literal compliance with the precept of the Apostle: "Let him la-

KEEPING FOLKS IN MEETING.

When Mr. Moody, (Handkerchief Moody.) was on a journey, I think in the western part of Massachusetts, he called on a brother in the ministry, on Saturday, thinking to spend the Sunday with him, if agreeble. The man appeared very glad to see him, and said-

"I should be very glad to have you stop and preach for me to-morrow, but I feel almost ashamed to ask you." "Why, what is the matter ?" said Mr. Moody.

"Why, our people have got into such a habit f going out before meeting is closed, that it seems to be an imposition on a stranger." "If that is all, I must and will stop and preach

for you," was Mr. Moody's reply. When the Sunday came, and Mr. Moody had,

opened the meeting and named his text. he ooked around on the assembly, and said-"My hearers, I am going to speak to two

sorts of folks to-day, saints and sinners. Sinners, I am going to give your portion first, and I would have you give good attention."

When he had preached to them as long as lie thought best, he paused, and said-"There, sinners, I have done with you now !

you may take your hats and go out of the meet. ing-house as soon as you please." But all tarried and heard him through.

A FAULT-FINDER.

William Dawson silenced a fault-finder whom he met in Deeds, the day after he had occupied one of the pulpits of that town, in the following

Gent. I had the pleasure of hearing you preach yesterday. Mr. D. I hope you not only heard, but

Gent. Yes, I did; but I don't like those prayer meetings at the close. They destroy all the good previously received.

Mr. D. You should have united with the peo-Gent. I went into the gallery, where I hung

received under the sermon. Mr. D. It is easy to account for that.

Gent. How so?

Mr. D. You mounted the top of the house; and on looking down your neighbor's chimney expert at irrigation, so that during the growth | unfurled, and consternation filled the ranks of to see what kind of a fire he kept, you got your of the rice, the fields are flooded with water. his foe. He then crushed, with his bruised eyes filled with smoke. Had you "entered by The terraced bases and sides of the hills are heel, the old serpent's head; and put all the in- the door"-gone into the room, and mingled supplied with water by mountain streams, and fernal powers to flight. With his iron rod he with the family around the household hearth. the valleys by canals, the water being raised by dashed to pieces the enemies on the left wing, you would have enjoyed the benefit of the fire as a simple but very effective water-wheel. The like a potter's vessel. Death still remained, well as they. Sir, you have got the smoke in

> I SHALL BE A KING.—The late Duke of Hamilton had two sons. The eldest fell into a consumption, when a boy, which ended in his death, Two ministers went to see him at the family seat, near Glasgow, where he lay. After prayer, the youth took his Bible from under his pillow, and turned to 2 Tim. 4: 7. "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course. I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a a crown of righteousness;" and ad bound him, and condemned him to the lake of death approached, he called his younger brother.

Such is the condition of our country, and such

gold-glittering Mexico, and lay her upon the

to drink the nation's life-blood. Oh, shame!

will not join in the chase, shall blush as his

WARM RECEPTION.

which was to disseminate his peculiar theolog-

ical views in that country. Soon after his ar-

him for the purpose of reading over to him

sentiments to be his at present, as well as in

times past. Hereupon the following placard

was printed and posted up over the whole city:

_" Citizens of Edinburgh, beware-The Rev.

Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, U. S., has

been a slaveholder himself, and is still the de-

said it was a tissue of falsehoods. Another

placard was immediately issued, reiterating the

defend his position in relation to Slavery. He

did not feel disposed to engage in any discus-

sion, but delivered a lecture on slavery in which

he defended it from the Bible. The Anti-

Slavery Society has learned his intended route

a sufficiently definite character to justify Mr.

lication a copy of the following resolution:-

Leonardsville, July 25, 1847.

Resolved, That all those members who have gone out from

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

We learn from a letter in the "Liberator,"

posterity weeps over his grey-haired infamy.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 14, 1547.

THE SAFETY OF DOING RIGHT.

There are but few persons who will boldly deny the safety of doing right under all circumstances. Yet there are vast numbers whose | name; and we doubt not that they would soon practice, when fairly interpreted, is equivalent | be one even in name; for the name is of no to such denial. Nearly every reformatory consequence when compared to the principle." movement furnishes more or less illustrations of "We are far from being averse to an honest the truth of this assertion. A great majority of and honorable union of the two denominamen will admit, when plans are presented for tions, a cordial exchange of pulpits, and a hearty the improvement of society, that they are not cooperation in promoting the spread of truth only right in themselves, but highly desirable. and advancing the interests of liberal Christian-Indeed, they will not unfrequently go farther, ity." In view of such expressions on the part and assert that it is the duty of somebody- of leading Unitarians and Universalists, the perhaps the church or perhaps the State—to public will look with not a little interest for the see to it that the improvements are made. But there they stop, and if the duty is urged upon of the two denominations would be regarded as them of engaging in earnest efforts to promote tions which prove conclusively that they doubt | Christ, and Unitarian views of the doctrine of the safety and practicability of doing what they endless punishment. acknowledge to be right and desirable. Many a good cause has suffered more from the timidity and inconsistency of such friends, than from the open opposition of avowed enemies. In England, for instance, when Clarkson began to oppose the slave-trade, and advocate the immediate emancipation of the West India slaves, there were not many who doubted that the plan he proposed was just and right. Instead of adopting it, however, and devising means to carry it out, they raised such a hue-and-cry about its impracticability, that his own life was in danger. Again, when the ablest advocates of temperance in this country broached the doctrine of total abstinence, as the only safe foundation upon which that reform could be based, there were not wanting men who acknowledged the principle to be sound, but denied the practicability of carrying it out, or at least refused to engage in active efforts for that purpose. In both these instances, time has proved, what every man of faith ought to have known, that the course which was right in itself and evidently desirable, was also safe and practicable.

There is another form in which is manifested this unbelief in the safety of doing right, more criminal, perhaps, than either of those to which we have alluded. It is when the positive commands of God come into conflict with the interests of men, and obedience is bartered for expediency. Those whose eyes are open to what is passing around them, need not be told that examples of the kind are abundant. The discussion of the Sabbath question has furnished not a few. When unsophisticated men are pressed with the duty of obeying implicitly the fourth commandment, which says, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God-in it thou shalt not do any work," they not unfrequently express surprise that any body should hesitate to observe the seventh day. But alas! the difficulties in the way of its observance soon come up, and are magnified until they seem to the inquirer to render the safety of obedience quite questionable, to say the least. One man thinks that a change of practice on his part would frustrate all his plans for business, and bring him to speedy and unendurable poverty. Another sees no probability that the mass of Christians will ever change their practice, and thinks that for a few to do so would serve to distract and weaken, and perhaps destroy the church. A third is afraid that an attempt to restore the Sabbath of the Lord will produce such confusion among men that the institution itself will be entirely lost. In view of such obstacles, it is deemed expedient by all to wave the question of obedience to God's positive command, and to follow in the footsteps of the multitude. Now how does it happen, that men who profess to believe in the wisdom and goodness of God, do so often practically deny that belief by refusing to obey him? There can be but one answer. A dead scepticism has taken the place in their hearts of a living faith, and they do not really believe what they so frequently and flippantly profess. The only hope in their case is, that by constant and earnest repetition they may be brought to some sort of belief in the doctrine that what is right is safe, and that there can be no better evidence of a thing being right than that it is commanded by God. To the inculcation of this doctrine every reformer should give earnes heed, because his success depends upon a be lief in it.

better understanding and more cordial inter- that! How many, in the Judgment, will learn for course does not subsist between the two bodies the first time to appreciate the truth, that for whose opinions and interests are so nearly the every act, whether political or not, he shall be date of this notice. same."...In commenting upon these letters, Mr. called to account.

Skinner, Editor of the Magazine and Advocate, says that if all the Unitarians could feel and some of its laws. It is vain that lying sycospeak as Mr. Bellows does—"as indignantly phants and aspiring demagogues cry, "Peace," disavow and repudiate the doctrine of endless for there is no peace. The struggle for the misery, as fully and distinctly avow a belief in elevation of man, the restoration and perpetuthe final ingathering in Christ and restoration of all souls to holiness and happiness, the two sects looks with trembling anxiety to see another would surely be one in every thing but the Omnipotence to deserved oblivion. There can hosts are arrayed; and liberty or slavery must result of the movements in progress. A union settling questions which have long been agitated temple of the sun, now dedicated to a god more ple that reflects its own bright image. The farthese improvements, they begin to raise objectas to Universalist views of the character of

OUR COUNTRY AND ITS LAWS.

[Continued.]

pect that the same bigoted intolerance will speak. Lovejoy is not forgotten. Torrey is Fair daughter of beauty, learn from this a lesson characterize State Legislation; for the character not dead. The tyrant trembles as he walks Artthou beautiful? Add to thy charms another. laws more truly diabolical than some of the his crusty form. But where is his retreat the butterfly of sunshine. black codes of the South, or more ineffably when fear cometh? Whence issues he forth foolish and undignified than others.

1st. The right to life is denied, and placed at | The national council-house is his sanctorum, the disposal of irresponsible individuals. If the statute book his diploma. Thus recomthe keen-eyed slave-dealer enter the peaceful mended, he deals his life-chilling nostrums to a has recently returned to it and has published hamlet in the stillness of night, and seize the trembling nation. Shall we drink them and a letter expressive of his reasons for doing so, sleeping wife or child, and the insulted husband | die? No; by all that is holy in the relations and father resist, the tyrant may deprive him of of manhood, and sacred in the principles of says that he has labored hard, and spared no life and be amenable to no tribunal but the religion, he shall flee from behind his legal effort, to accomplish many a project; but all his high court of Heaven. If the father shall raise shield, and in his naked deformity, the witherprotect her from the lash of the infuriated back to pandemonium whence he came. Who driver, that driver may number him with the dead. If, obedient to the prompting of the spirit of freedom, the slave shall look to the north-star, and take up his march, the master may pursue with gun and dog, and bring him back, dead or alive. [The writer has heard more than one slaveholder boast of his skill in that Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Virginia, reshooting runaway negroes, according to law, and one thus boasting was a minister of the

2d. The slave's testimony cannot be given rival in Edinburgh, James Robertson, a Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, called upon against a white man, so that should the master be amenable for any act done to a slave, he has certain extracts from his printed works in justionly to do it in the absence of any white man, fication of slavery, and to inquire whether he to evade the law, though a thousand colored men continued to hold the same sentiments respectshould see him commit the depredation. ing that institution. He frankly admitted the

3d. In many of the slave States, death is the penalty by law for learning a slave to spell the name of Jesus Christ. Reference might be made to a recent law of Georgia, as also to others of longer standing, shutting the gates of knowledge and fountain of life on starving

fender of man-stealers!" This bold declara-4th. The Heaven-ordained institution of tion was backed up by various extracts from Mr marriage is nullified, thus converting the South Campbell's paper, the "Millennial Harbinger,' into a grand seraglio, where worse abominations and from other works. In the evening of the than disgrace the palace of the grand seignior same day, Mr. Campbell held a meeting, in the are legally practiced. course of which he referred to the placard, and

5th. Slavery has even arrogated the government of man's thoughts, forbidding him to think in the inmost recesses of his soul, that charges against Mr. C., and challenging him to "all men are created equal," See Digest of Louisiana Laws, vol. 1st, page 112. "Free people of color ought never to insult or strike white people, or presume to think themselves equal to the white." Magnanimous legislation that! Can the world beat it?

through Scotland, and has sent forward the But it is tiresome to read the catalogue. Let the thousands of disfranchised citizens of the which he is to visit, hoping by this means to Empire State join with the millions of other give him a warm reception wherever he may go. States in proclaiming the iniquity of American jurisprudence. Such laws are indispensable to Tribune, which has come to hand since the the existence of slavery. If slavery be right, above was written, shows to what lengths this these laws are right. But who is responsible for controversy has been carried:the existence of such laws, and consequently for all the woes they inflict? In the Judgment, standing beside the injured slave, the voter must answer. Every successive legislature, since the cession of the District of Columbia to the Gospel Advocate, that influences are at work laws; for, refusing to repeal a law is equivalent which seem likely soon to produce a closer to enacting it. But the legislator is the conunion than has heretofore existed between the stituted agent of the people, who act through magistrate decided that the warrant was not of Unitarians and Universalists of this country. him and by him. Whatever the legislator The Rev. Mr. Bellows, of New York, and sev- does, the people do, and are responsible for eral other Unitarian ministers, have recently the same. Thus are the people accountable had interviews upon the subject with a number of leading Universalist ministers of this State. The blessings of tree Governments—me means of ministers of the misery that wrings the life-blood from Mr. Campbell was liberated, and the libel case country, with this sad comment:—"From all education—the security of person and property, and the supremacy of law and order, have been vouchsafed to us in will come on shortly. This quarrel between that we have seen and heard, the conclusion has The first-named gentleman has published in the Readers, you are. The guilt rests on every in- these clergymen has caused much excitement in been forced upon us, that was less time spent Christian Inquirer, a Unitarian paper of which dividual who has aided in the appointment of he is Editor, several letters descriptive of a tour those law-makers, or the silent acquiescence he made in Central and Western New York, for therein; and as members associated in any act the purpose in part of consulting with Univer- cannot lessen the weight of individual responsisalist ministers. He says, as the result of his bility, I conclude that each individual is accountobservation, that it must not be his fault "if a able for the whole. Fearful accountability

BEAUTY AND USEFULNESS.

Who has not felt the power of beauty to charm, to captivate the senses? How subduing to the baser passions-how charming to the soul! Yet is beauty itself rendered doubly ity of liberty, is fearful. The philanthropist charming, when we can see united with it the divine attribute of goodness. How it rejoices great nation hurled by the thunders of insulted the heart to behold, waving in the sunlight, the graceful boughs and richly-teinted foliage! But be no alternative. The issue is made; the how involuntarily our devout admiration is summoned up, when we behold, regaling in the perish, and that speedily. Long has our nation shade of that same tree, the wearied and disconhung on the thread of mercy, which the sword solate traveler, and hear among its branches the of justice will soon sever; for God is just, and sweet sonnets of the feathered minstrels, made rules over all. If Jefferson, in the infancy of glad by a resting-place there! The bubbling our nation, trembled in view of her iniquity, rill, that murmurs over its pebbly bed, is beauwell may we tremble as we view the same tiful; but how different the emotions raised by fearful spirit sitting in triumph at home, and one wasting itself in the arid desert, and the one bidding its cringing minions go, on steel-flashing along whose banks green meadows rejoice in wings, and snatch the goddess of freedom from its ministrations, and the blushing flower stoops to quaff its cooling sweetness from the same ripfiendish than the stupid idols to which the reaching landscape, teeming with the yellow harheathens have there sacrificed human beings. vest, the golden fruit, and the waving wild-wood, But there is hope, for the voice of freedom still | bearing along the winding river, on whose sounds among the green hills of Vermont, and bank snugly nestle a hundred happy dwellrocky coasts of New Hampshire, and echoes ings, is beautiful. But what joy is added in tyrant-scourging tones from the mouth of one to the soul by the knowledge that each With such examples, on the part of the fearless representative of New England patriot- component of the splendid scene is ready to National Government, we may reasonably ex- ism. The voices of martyred patriots still minister to the wants of man and beast! of the parent will stamp itself on the child. over his grave, for he hears beneath him the Show thyself to be a minister of goodness. Accordingly, we find in the legislative acts of muttering volcano of vengeance. The sealy Lighten the burden of suffering mortals. Thou most of the slave States, some of the most monster stretches his neck, and turns his fear- hast the power to do it. It is their due. Then open outrageous burlesques on common sense that ful eyes rapidly in their worn-out sockets, as thy hands, and sow abroad the seed of happican be imagined. The statutes of all other an occasional spirit of peace flits the air, lest a ness. Then thou wilt be gathered in due time nations may safely be challenged to exhibit single breath from its wing should dissolve his to the land of the blessed, and not perish as does

RETURNING TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A clergyman in England, named Oxley, who abandoned the Catholic church about five years ago, and his feelings in relation to his defection. He attempts have signally failed, and he has felt his arm in defense of his outraged daughter, to ing gaze of an outraged people chase him reproached with the thought, 'Without me ye can do nothing.' Besides this, God has visited him in many ways—" great and almost continual infirmities, loss of friends, reputation," &c. In view of all these things, he has concluded to turn back to the bosom of "Mother Church." Here is his concluding paragraph, in reading which one hardly knows whether to feel indignant at his total want of Christian charity, or to pity his blindness in hanging his salvation upon cently made a visit to Scotland, one object of a connection with that particular church:—

"In a word, then, the dread of God's judgments, the fear of the near approach of death the awful idea of dying an excommunicated outcast from Christ's Holy Church, have urged me to hail once more the bark of Peter, as the only means of escaping the storms and tempests | the Jewish people. The ground floor itself is which threaten me with destruction."

THE JEWS AND THE SABBATH. A letter, lated Konigsberg, (Prussia,) June 10, says: The police has just notified the Israelites of this city, that they will not be allowed to carry out the decision they had formed to transfer the celebration of their Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday. This prohibition is founded on a ministerial rescript, which expressly forbids any alteration in the forms of the Jewish worship. The Jewish community of Konigsberg have resolved to appeal to the government against the restriction which it is proposed to impose on them. In support of their claim they alledge that at Berlin the exercise of the Israelitish reformed worship differs essentially from the primitive forms of worship.

"THE GREAT IRON WHEEL."—Writing under the above head, the "Methodist Episcopalian' gives the following description of the machinery of the Methodist Episcopal Church. If the sketch was from any other than a Methodist paper, we should hesitate about publishing it. "beware" placard to the towns and villages But as it comes from one who ought to know, we copy it for the purpose of showing how he views his own church:-The following paragraph from the New York

"First—There is a great outer wheel of Episcopacy, which accomplishes its entire revolution once in four years. To this are attached twenty-eight smaller wheels, styled annual conferences, moving round once a year; to those "Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the United States, are attached one hundred wheels, designated and Rev. Mr. Robertson of Edinburgh, have presiding elders, moving twelve hundred other recently been attempting to settle a dispute, wheels, termed quarterly conferences, every which arose from some libelous remarks made three months; to these are attached four thouby the former. Mr. Robertson brought an sand wheels, styled traveling preachers, moving BY JOHN YOUNG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. General Government, and the adoption of the action against Mr. Campbell for defamation of round once a month, and communicating mo- A day of Public Thanksgiving is due to Almighty God, for existing laws, to which allusion has been made, character, placing his damages at £5,000. As tion to thirty thousand wheels, called class blessings bestowed upon the people of this State during the has involved itself in all the guilt consequent it was supposed that Mr. Campbell was about leaders, moving round once a week, and who, past year. We learn from the Evangelical Magazine and upon the existence and application of those upon the existence and application of the United States, a lin turn, being attached to between seven and frontier—while the principal city of a sister State has been upon the existence and application of those upon the existence and application of the upon the existence and upon the existence and upon the existence and application of the upon the upon the upon the upon the upon the existence and upon the existence and upon the existence and upon the upo he was taken off and lodged in Glasgow jail. bers, give a different impulse to whirl them The case came on before Lord Murray, and that around every day. What a machine is this?"

strong doubts whether the case warranted the closes a communication relating mainly to the of all classes of society. incarceration of a foreigner meditating flight. condition of the Baptist Churches of that in opposing the arrogant claims of The Church, that Providence whose bounty and protection are conferred and more in preaching the attractions of the upon all, without regard to country or condition. cross, the cause of God and truth would be much better subserved. How important that of Public Thanksgiving; to abstain on that day from their men should learn the great lesson that even usual avocations, and mingle, with their thanksgivings, By order of the First Seventh-day Baptist truth, put into form, and fought for as form, prayers to Heaven for the continuance of its smiles, and for Church of Brookfield, I forward to you for pubwithout love, may make men as bitter, as violent, as malignant, as intolerant, as any despotism of hierarchial error, because it be- [L. S.] the City of Albany, this eighth day of October, in among us, or beyond the pales of the church, are requested to report themselves to the church within one year from the comes a selfish thing, a proud thing, a thing of H. S. CRANDALL, Clerk. meum and teum, a thing of conquest, a possession of selfishness and pride."

SUNDAY RAILWAY TRAVELING IN SCOTLAND. At the meeting of the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, Railway, held here on the 14th inst., there, were remarks made on the effect which the opening of the Caledonian line would have on the Edinburgh and Glasgow. One proprietor gave it as his opinion, that if the latter company continued to refuse to run trains on Sunday, the former company would monopolize the traffic. From the tone adopted by the Chairman, we think it may be assumed, that ere long the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company will resume their Sunday traffic. The pleasure of the people, not the command of his God, was the Chairman's aim, avowedly, as also that of the other Directors. J. A. Begg.

Glascow, Sept. 17, 1847.

Fair of the American Institute.—The Great Fair of the American Institute has been open for more than a week past, at Castle Garden, in this city. The display of machinery, manufactured articles of every description, and fruits and flowers, is uncommonly large. In the department of woven fabrics, there are exhibited broadcloths of American manufacture equal to the best imported. Of silks, raw and manufactured, there are some really attractive specimens. And the numerous little household conveniences, and improved farming implements. are if possible more attractive still. The whole is arranged with great neatness and taste, so as to render a visit to the Fair exceedingly pleasant and instructive.

Hymn Books and Tracts for Western New York.—A quantity of Hymn Books, in the various styles of binding, have been this week forwarded to Bro. Maxson Green, of Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y.,—enough, it is supposed, to supply the churches in the Western Association who may find it more convenient to get the books from Alfred than from New York. Those who order them from Alfred will be expected to send the money with their orders. The reason for this rule is obvious. It is much easier for the purchasers to pay promptly, than for the publishers to collect little bills all over the country in time to meet the demands of paper-makers, printers, and binders.

We are also requested to say, in this connection, that Bro. Maxson Green has on hand a quantity of Sabbath Tracts, which have been, orwarded to him as depositary of the Western

CONSECRATION OF A SYNAGOGUE

The Philadelphia News says that the new nagogue of the congregation of the "Seekers of Peace," in Juliana street below 6th, was ecently consecrated to the worship of the God of Israel. The edifice is neat and tasteful, and the interior finished with great care and with much magnificence, marked here and there by the beautiful emblems and characteristics of sufficiently commodious to seat a large congregation; in addition to which there is a spacious gallery on three sides of the building. At the west end is the pulpit, very richly and tastefully decorated, and opposite, under the gallery, that time-honored and sacred emblem, the "Ark of the Covenant," where the tables containing the aws of Moses are deposited.

The front of the Ark is covered with a rich rimson velvet, on which is an inscription in Hebrew, while over all is a large and beautifully executed American eagle and shield, with a splendid gas light on either side. The effect if the whole when lit up—the combination of the emblems of our nationality and those of the lewish faith—is beautiful indeed. The ceremonies of consecration commenced at four o'clock, by which time every part of the synagogue was crowded, the galleries being filled with ladies; and by all the greatest interest was manifested in the solemn rites, wich were commenced with a symphony by an efficient orchestra, consisting of two full brass and string

The minister, the Rev. Dr. Khan, then standing outside the door, knocked, saying, "Open the gates of righteousness to me," &c., the choir, consisting of 12 ladies in white, respondng as the minister with the trustees entered and proceeded to the sacred Ark, from whence they returned to receive the Law-rolls, which after the seven circuits had been performed, amid the responses of the choir and the music of the orchestra, were deposited in the Ark. The usual prayers were then said, after which the Rev. Dr. Khan delivered an able address in German, followed by the Rev. Mr. Leeser in English, when the services were concluded

PROCLAMATION.

While a sanguinary war has been raging upon our national the mother country, the State of New York presents a gladsome picture of universal happiness and prosperity. Seed time and harvest have been continued to the husbandman-PAINFUL COMMENT.—A correspondent of the the laborer and the artisan have not sought in vain for employ-Campbell's imprisonment, and he expressed Christian Chronicle, writing from England, ment—the ships of the merchant have traded in peace with the nations of the earth, and plenty has crowned the efforts

The blessings of free Government; the means of universal

For all these, and for other good gifts, we are indebted to

I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to observe the 25th day of November next, as a day In testimony whereof, I have caused the Privy Seal of the

State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at

the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred JOHN YOUNG. HENRY V. COLT, Private Secretary.

Nothing of it the seat of wa army has taken command the city proper is a difficult underta The general im future be pushe peace will not b bloodshed. THE WAR paragraph is fro

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WAR NEWS.

the seat of war since our last. Gen. Scott's army has taken possession of stations which command the city of Mexico. To enter the city proper is now regarded as a much more The general impression is, that the war will in future be pushed with greater vigor, and that peace will not be secured without much more bloodshed.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—The following paragraph is from the Washington Union, the organ of the present administration. If it speaks by authority, there is reason to fear that the horrors of our wicked war with Mexico are only just begun :-

. " Mexico must now be made to feel-and the sooner the better—that the question of the continuance of the war is, indeed, fast becoming to her a question of national existence. She must be made to feel that, in thus rejecting our just and liberal overtures of peace, she is placing herself wholly beyond the pale of farther for bearance at our hands. She must now be made to know that there is no peace for her, save upon terms which shall secure to us full indemnification for all the expenditures of the war, and full reparation for all the injuries which we have received, including among them, as not the least, her insolent repulse of our recent efforts for conciliation. She must be made to know, that henceforth, at least, this war is hers—the result of her own deliberate election—and so to be borne by her, in the full extent of its evils conquest must go on rapidly, with augmented forces, and, as far as possible, at the expense of Mexico herself. From Mexican contributions, levied and seized, if need be, by the strong hand, our armies must now be subsisted and supported in the field. The policy of forbearance and conciliation, however magnanimously adopted by us, and in however generous an attitude it may have hitherto presented us before the world, is now exhausted. It has met with no response, but new rancor and contumely, from our vanquished foe. Henceforth we must seek peace, and compel it, by inflicting upon our enemy all the evils of war."

THE OTHER SIDE.

Boyington, the printer, who was hanged some years ago at Mobile for murder. The account crime for which Boyington suffered. But the Anthony lived but a few hours. Editor of the Cleveland Daily Herald, who appears to speak from good authority, denies the correctness of the story. He says:-

Young Boyington was a printer, and served most of his apprenticeship in New Haven. He was a dashing youth, but of good mind; and many of his productions in prose and verse are said to be creditable to one of his age. When in Mobile he decoyed a young man, native of Portland, Maine, into a burial ground, a secluded place, where he stabbed him to the heart with a dagger, after which he robbed his victim of his watch, and about ninety dollars in money, and made his escape. He was pursued, overtaken, and brought back to Mobile for trial. The watch belonging to the murdered man, he threw overboard from the steamboat when he was arrested, but it was recovered, and was produced in evidence against him.

After his conviction, and when he found his doom sealed, all fortitude forsook him, and the craven spirit of a coward and a villain was perfectly apparent, and although he protested his innocence to the last, no one acquainted with the evidence on which he was convicted doubted for a moment that he was guilty of the crime of murder. We have the authority of those who were conversant with the facts at the time, for saying that the pretended confession of the landlord has no foundation whatever.

Horrible System .- We find an "extract of a letter from the army," dated Buena Vista, August 20th, in the National Intelligencer, from which we gather the following account of the system of brutality practiced by the Texan Rangers. How long are such atrocities to be countenanced by our Government?

"A Ranger is missed; his body is perhaps found, perhaps not. The nearest Mexicans to the vicinity of his disappearance are required to account for him; they will not, or cannot. The bowie-knife is called upon, and deliberately every male Mexican in that rancho is speedily done for, guilty or not guilty. But this is not enough to make an offset for the life of a Texan. Another rancho receives the fearful visit, and again blood flows. The number killed on some occasions in this way has been fearfully great, as has been gathered from what fell from the Texans, but no one but themselves knew about it, as a report of any such doings to the nearest commanding officer would only be followed by a tenfold retaliation on the nearest commence.

An American merchant at the Cape of Good Hope, has within twelve years sold a hundred the tobacco of which was entirely raised in the tob it has had the salutary tendency of causing the for the use of their vineyards. well-disposed and honest Mexicans to ferret out and inform of those who practice murder and robbery. Going about at some distance from camp is considered much more safe."

The people of Louisa County, in Virginia, are becoming as excited upon the subject of gold mines as were their ancestors, the first settlers, the first band of whom, it will be recol lected, were nearly starved to death in consequence of having abandoned the culture of corn for the search of this precious metal. A lump of pure virgin gold valued at eighty dollars has been found upon a farm in Louisa county, and arrangements are making by the proprietor for the prosecution of further researches and for the working of the mine on an extensive scale. Gold, Copper, and Iron Mines are said to abound in the same county, and all the inhabitants are preparing to enter the bowels of the earth.

SUMMARY.

Charles Floody, while in a state of intoxication, (failing in an attempt to beat his wife, who Nothing of importance has been heard from escaped,) took a child of fifteen months and threw it through a window, breaking glass and sash, the child being precipitated some eight or ten feet. He then seized another child about three years old, which he threw after it. The first victim of the drunken wrath was so difficult undertaking than was at first supposed. shockingly mangled that it is not expected to recover. Floody carried home a quart of liquor which tells the whole story—a heart-sickening and instructive item in the great account of mischief done in the same way.

house of an aged man, named Eli Bush, who lives about 4 miles below the village of Tonawanda, on the Niagara River, was entered by some half dozen men and robbed of \$600 in silver and gold. Mr. Bush was awake while the search for the money was going on through the house, but the men being armed he was intimidated, through threats against his life, and remained a quiet spectator of his own robbery. The men were disguised so that he could not

We challenge the whole world, says the Ohio Cultivator, to produce larger and handsomer peaches than were exhibited at our Fair, of Seedlings too, raised in the vicinity of Columbus! Specimens of the Vandermark Seedling (from seed of the Lemon Cling,) a remarkably handsome fruit, deep yellow flesh, fine red outside, measured over a foot in circumference One weighed fourteen ounces, and four together weighed two pounds and 14 ounces.

The Dublin Freeman proposes a national subscription for the benefit of the O'Connell family, and says that, "as O'Connell left his sons too slender a patrimony to support them and its burdens. Our work of subjugation and in the cause of patriotism, a subscription should be at once entered into by the universal people to make good this deficiency." Only £100,000 is the moderate sum hinted at as requisite for

> The 25th of November has been fixed upon by Governor Briggs to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise in Massachusetts. The appointment is in accordance with a wish very generally expressed that the same day should be designated for this time-honored festival throughout the United States. The appointments so far, namely, in Missouri, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, are for the same

An affray took place at Yorkville, Gibson County, Tenn., a few days ago. It appears We published, a few weeks since, an article there was an old difficulty existing between giving an account of the innocence of young | Wm. N. Anthony and the Read family. On entering a store, Anthony was shot by one of the Reeds, who had concealed himself behind the counter. Anthony discovering another of stated that another man had confessed the the Reeds standing in the store, shot him dead.

> It is supposed that 37 or 38 million bushels of grain were sent from the United States to Great Britain from the 1st September, 1846, to the early part of last month. This was worth, at a fair average, about forty-five millions

Three persons, says an exchange, in Dorset, Vermont, on the 1st of January, undertook to see who would present the pastor of their parish the largest load of wood-the one who brought the smallest, to pay a handsome forfeiture. The competitors accordingly furnished the loads, the one measuring five, the other ten, and the last, twenty-five cords of hard wood!

The church at Welton, near Lincoln, England, was struck by lightning on Sunday; one person was killed, and eight others shockingly wounded. The fluid entered by the belfry, and exploded in the body of the building, knocking lown a great many of the worshipers.

The Louisville Journal says, that the great crop now looked to with more than ordinary interest in Kentucky is the hog crop. With the abundance of corn and potatoes, hogs will be as fine as they ever were.

After the 4th of October there will be regular weekly communication by steamers to and from the United States, the French company having altered the days of departure of their line from Havre.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution of Connecticut for the extension of the Right of Suffrage to Colored Persons of good for the purpose of laying down pipes. moral character, has been voted down.

in this city last week for breach of promise. his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, together with some Before a decision was made, however, the additional volumes of sermons, and a commenparties disposed of the case by compromise, tary on the Bible, has been sold for between Mr. C. paying \$500 to the young lady, Miss | \$50,000 and \$60,000.

A correspondent from the Franconia Notch, writes to the Traveler, that on Thursday morning, the 16th, all the ground was white with while they were at play near it. The oldest, frost in the Franconia Notch, N. H., and that the entire summit of Mount Lafayette was covered with snow.

Justice Fuller of Worcester, a few days in the House of Correction. An appeal was He died immediately.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, at Lewes, Delaware, writes that "the wife of Capt. Thornton, whose fate it was to sacrifice his life in the cause of his country, is now in our county poor-house, in a state of partial derangement."

Mr. Harris, a Delegate to the North Carolina House of Commons from Pitt Co., was killed in a duel by a Mr. Yellowly, near Portsmouth Va., on the 1st inst.

men on horseback took shelter from a storm under a tree, which was shivered by lightning, and after the war returned to England. and both horses killed, without injury to the

Hon. Charles Townsend is just deceased in tory of the article in this city. Buffalo, aged 92. He was settled there before the war, when every house except one was laid in ashes by the British troops.

The assembling of the Pioneers of Rochester took place at the Blossom House. There were some fifty or sixty present on the occasion, and which he can make a rope of any length in a among them many who helped to lay out the square room thus doing away the necessity first roads and build the first houses where now for long ropewalks. Two twists are made at stands the beautiful city. A large number of them are still actively engaged in the business pursuits of the day, while others, whose heads are silvered over with honorable age, have given fect manner, and at far greater speed than is place to the younger portion of the stirring in-

The St. Louis Reveille, says: "A gentleman who took cattle to New Orleans on the steamer Hard Times, the last trip that boat made from this port, returned yesterday on the Talma. He states that shortly after arriving at New The Buffalo Express says that the dwelling Orleans the yellow fever broke out among the crew of the Hard Times, and that up to the date of his departure thirty-three, including the captain, first clerk, and several other officers, interiorly 110 feet. By a rough estimate, the had died. This mortality is truly frightful."

> From a police report in the New York Tribune, we learn that a German named Christian Beckstein was arrested not long since in Utica for theft, who confessed that he had been three times imprisoned in Germany for a similar crime, and had been discharged on condition that he would come to this country.

> The Archives Israelites says: "It is calculated that the total number of Jews spread over the surface of the globe is 6,000,000 of souls. Of these 180,000 are in the enjoyment of civil rights, viz: 30,000 in the United States of America, 50,000 in Holland, 10,000 in Belgium, and 90,000 in France. In England 20,000 are as yet incompletely emancipated.

From the returns just published, of the number of members in the Wesleyan Society, it appears that there are in Great Britain 339.379. stations 100,303, being an increase of 253; total number of members under the care of the British and Irish Conferences 464,316, being a decrease of 4,749.

in having published a notice of marriage be- jewelry where she had herself placed it! tween Lemuel Liscomb, of Hinsdale, N. H. (who was already a married man,) and Mary Crowninshield, a domestic in his family. The notice was received by mail without any signature. The Jury did not agree.

A report is prevalent that Mr. Macdonald late an officer in the British army, and an inhabitant of Montreal, has been declared heir to the Dukedom of Tarentum and the property attached thereto. The dukedom is in the north of Italy, and was created by Napoleon in favor for State, 18 a 22 for Orange County. Cheese 61c. of the celebrated Marshal Macdonald

The Delta says that there has not been less than 50,000 cases of yellow fever in New Orleans this season, out of a population of 70,000 to 80,000 souls. The number of deaths by the fever, during the month of August, is given at 1.128. It appears by this, that scarcely four per cent. of all the cases result fatally.

It is stated that M. Peyron, formerly pupil of the Polytechnic School, who lately committed suicide, had entered the novitiate of the Jesuits, and given his entire fortune, amounting to 4,-000,000f., to that religious order.

sold at the auction mart, by Mr. Robins. It was purchased by the committee acting at Stratford and London for £3,000, there being no opposi-

The house in which Shakspeare was born was

In Philadelphia County, the annual draft on the purse of the people, for the support of the paupers, is two hundred and fifty thousand dolars, and a short time since, nineteen out of with the righteous dead. every twenty inmates of the Alms-House were drunkards!

Prison. 84 declare intemperance to be the cause enth-day Baptist Church in Alfred. of their present confinement and degradation, 13 have been engaged in the sale of intoxicating drinks, and 4 in its manufacture.

The first congregation of Free-Will Baptists n America was formed at New Durham, N. H., 30th of Juue, 1780. They now number 1107 congregations, 1015 ministers, and 55,232 com-

Miss Eliza Miller, a young lady of Newark, New Jersey, has recovered a verdict of \$1,500 against the Newark Gas Light Company for injuries received by falling into a hole, in one of the streets, which the company had made

A man named Timothy Cortleyeu was tried cluding his life and letters, to be published by

Two children of Elbridge Tyrell, of Tyringham, Mass., were instantly killed on Monday afternoon by a sand-bank caving in on them a girl, was about 11 years of age, the youngest, a boy, about 8.

Dr. Gillet Stillman, proprietor of a grist-mill and chair shop on Colebrook river, Conn., was since, sentenced two venders of strong beer in caught in the machinery and carried through the town of Oxford to thirty days' confinement iwo iron cog wheels, and horribly mangled.

'customers.' This is all horrid, it is true, but thousand Yankee ploughs, chiefly to the Dutch Onondaga, and it is said to be of the best together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete

Sponges are believed to consist of excitable flesh full of small mouths, by which they absorb and eject water.

A short time since, at Sandlake, (N. Y.) a woman cut off the tongue of a boy, to whom she was a step-mother. The reason she assigns for so doing, is to stop his telling lies.

It is not generally known that McAdam, the inventor of the kind of road bearing his name, CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH realized a fortune in New York during the war of Independence, by being an agent for the sale of prizes. He had come to America in 1770; and after the war returned to England.

Light SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have purely stated 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 Near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, two gentle- of Independence, by being an agent for the sale

The U.S. Land Office is supplied with 60,-000 parchments per annum, from one manufac-

Mr. S. Whipple, of Providence, R. I., has EX. BOARD OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. invented a new method of making rope, by one revolution, with twisting or turning at the end of the rope, as is now the custom. The strand is formed and a rope laid in a more pernow attained. From 150 to 200 feet of two inch rope can be thus made in a minute, smaller sizes faster. One man could tend a number of the machines at once.

A blast was made on the 11th ult., at the Gneiss Quarry of Hon. Geo. Leiper, Ridley township, Delaware county, Pa., which cut out a block of the following dimensions:—Depth 13 feet 6 inches, with 56 feet at one end, and 24 at the other; length, exteriorly 146 feet, solid contents may be set down at 75,000 cubic feet, with a weight of 5,770 tons. The bore was 13 feet deep, two inches in diameter at the bottom, and two kegs of powder were em-

It is little known, that the farther we go South, until we reach the equator, the more the rain increases. Thus, at St. Petersburg, there falls annually, 17 1-2 inches of rain; while at Vera Cruz there falls nearly 64 inches, The explanation of this is that, in warm climates, evaporation proceeds more vigorously; hence more vapors and clouds arise, and of consequence there are more showers.

A year ago much publicity was given to the transcendent excellence of the Newtown pippins, produced on the Pelham farm, in Ulster Co. A large exportation of them was then made to England, where they brought high being a decrease of 2,089; in Ireland 24,633, prices. They are now in the market again, and being a decrease of 2,913; and in the foreign a shipment of them to China has just been made —the first apples sent to that country from this Uncollected, as yet remote barbarian region.

A servant girl in St. Louis was accused of stealing her mistress' jewelry. This charge so The Editor of the Windham County (Vt.) wrought upon her that she committed suicide. their claim to said shares, and the total amount of said shares Democrat was recently prosecuted for a libel A few days afterwards the woman found her being \$270 00, said sum was applied to cancel the debts of

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, OCT. 11.

ASHES-Pearls \$8 00. Pots 5 62.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Genesee, new, 6 00. Oswego

75. Meal 2 75 a 2 87 for Western; 3 25 a 3 50 for Jersey. Rye Flour 4 25. GRAIN—Genesee Wheat 1 34 a 1 35 Mixed Ohio 1 25. Corn 66 a 68c. Rye 80. Oats 48 a 50c.

PROVISIONS-Pork 10 75 a 14 50. Prime Beef 7 50; Mess 12 25. Lard 12c. Butter, 10 a 12 for Ohio, 13 a 16

MARRIED,

In Westerly, R. I., on the 29th of September, by Eld. I. More, Mr. William Greenman to Miss Frances Hall. On the 30th of September, 1847, by Eld. Samuel Davison JOSEPH MAYHEW to HANNAH DAVIS, both of Hopewell

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 18th of September, by Eld Daniel Coon, Mr. HORACE POTTER, formerly of Rensselae Co., N. Y., now residing in Hopkinton, to Miss Susan Clark

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 3d inst., Mr. WELCOME BAB COCK, of Charlestown, to Miss MARY ROGERS, of Hopkinton

DIED, In Stow Creek township, Cumberland Cp., N. J., Septen per the 15th, of consumption, ZARA AYERS, in the 46th year of his age. Bro. Ayers had been a licensed preacher, and was a deacon of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Shiloh. He was ever esteemed a meek and lowly follower of the Lamb of God during his Christian profession. He had for some time expected and desired his departure from this life, which at length was permitted him in serenity and hope. He selected, as the text for his funeral sermon, the words of Job 19: 26-" I know that my Redeemer liveth." He was a son of Eld. Jacob Ayers, and is now doubtless numbered

At the house of Eld. Daniel Coon, in Hopkinton, R. I., on the 4th inst., after a short illness, HARRIET N. BABCOCK, daughter of Peleg Babcock, Jr., of Genesee, Allegany Co., Of the 138 males in the Connecticut State N. Y., aged 14 years. She was a member of the First Sev-

"Sister, thou wert mild and lovely, Gentle as the summer breeze.

LETTERS.

Maxson Green, J. F. Randolph, Daniel Coon, S. S. Griswold, H. H. Baker, John Whitford, Charles Potter, H. W. Stillman, S. Davison, I. D. Titsworth, Daniel Pierce, H. Dusenbury, Daniel North.

RECEIPTS.

David Maxson, Adams	\$2	00 pa	ys to vol.	4	No.	5
N G. Whitford "	2	00	",	4	. 6.6	5
Benj. Coates "	1	- 00	- 46	4	"	2
Ransom Coon, Smithville	2	00	"	4	(5
Spencer Sweet, Alfred	2	00	"	4		5
Jer. Burdick "	2	00	"	4	"	5
P. C. Stillman "	2	00	и,	5	"	1
James L. Scott, Berlin	3	00	"	4	"	5
Wm. Satterlee "	2	00	66	3	"	5
David Potter "	2	00	"	4	"	5
R. Lewis, U. Forks	2	00	. 46	4		5
D. Pierce, Lewiston, Ill.	2	00	46.	4		. 5
Paul M. Barber, Westerly, R. I	. 2	00	44	4	46	5
C A. Stillman "	2	00	".	4		
E. J Davis, Shiloh, N. J.	4	-	"	4		5
B. R. Renshaw, Phrenixville, Pa	ւ. 2	00	(4 -	4	"	2
J. F. Randolph, Salem, Va.	2	00	"	5		
W. F. Randolph "	2	00	4	4		5
Jesse F. Randolph "	1	00	44	4	•	5
W. P. McCallon, Clark's Riv. K	y.1	00	66 .	4		3
Martha Wade	1	00	44 - 1	4		3
T. L. Smith	1	00		4		3
Jas. Cochran, Farmington, Ky.	1	. 00	66	4		3
Alex. R. Jones	1	. 00	"	4	•	
H. Towery, Oxford, Ky.	1	00	"	4	"	
W. C. Cochran, Wadesboro, K	y. 1		u	4	er 44	
Geo. W. Bruce, Dallas, Texas	1	00	- 44	. 4	1 "	•
Abner Johnson "	1	. 00	. "	4	£ 4	•
				-		

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 87½ cents; ditto. gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in morocco, gilt edges. \$1 12½; 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 REPUBLICATION!

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have 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 York, will be promptly attended to.

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 Piscataway, N. J., on first-day, Oct. of Eld. W. B. Gillett, in Fiscataway, N. J., on first-day, Oct. 17, 1847. That being the time and 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, Rec. Sec.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

THE American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, at the call of the President, was convened at the louse of Sept. 19, 1847. On motion, the following officers were re-elected:—

WM. B. MAXSON, President. AZOR ESTEE, JOEL GREENE DAVID DUNN, JOHN WHITFORD, W. B. GILLETT. Corresponding Secretary. C. H. STILLMAN, Recording Secretary. H. C. HUBBARD, Treasurer. S. S. GRISWOLD, Agent. LUCIUS CRANDALL,) Executive Committee.

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.

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

Already collected

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

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

3	RECAPITULATION IN A TABULAR FURM.	
•	Standing Fund Already collected	\$1100 00 720 00
	Not collected, as yet	\$380 00
ļ,	Debts of Society over available funds Cancelled by the relinquishing of their shares by twenty-seven stockholders	\$281 00 270 00
l. r	Indebtedness of Society after the appropriation of said stockholders' shares	\$11,00
Σ, Β-	Standing fund, collected	\$720 00 281 00
n.	In the hands of Treasurer and Agent	\$139 0
n-	To be divided among eighty-three stockhold gives \$5 28 per share, which sum of \$5 28 is now the order of each of the eighty-three stockholde	v subject t

tockholders another apportionment of \$4 57 per share. H. C. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

ing their claims as Life Members of the Society. When the

remainder of the standing fund is collected, there will be an-

other dividend of \$380 00, giving to each of the eighty-three

S. S. GRISWOLD, Agent. DERUYTER, Sept. 17, 1847.

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 Turtion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture,

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 to 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 the eins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and therecalling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of heir nature, and promoting the refining and restraining

The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudble effort of all interested in its welfare to make it a flourish ng and respectable school. Correspondence may he addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter, or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

OTATE 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 Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Three 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 Oue Senator for the Sexth 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.

Yours, respectfully,
N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
1847

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 suck case made and provided.

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 tory of the article in this city.

It is published in mailable covers at land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may land to add the name of Scott to that of his allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-land allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-land allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-land allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-land allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-land allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-land allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-land allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-land allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-land allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his land in the l part 1st, page 140.

Miscellaneous.

At Blenheim, a village in Bavaria, on the Danube, a famous battle was fought on the 12th of August, 1704, between the French aided by the Bavarians, and Allies consisting of Eng land, Austria, Holland, Portugal, and the German Empire 11,000 dead bodies. Victory was on the side of the Allies but it is said they contended among themselves "about the best use of the victory, till the opportunity to use it was lost.' The matter about which they contended, or the good that resulted from the battle, is now as little known as it is represented to be by old Kasper, in the following lines. Possibly posterity may be as much at a loss to discover the reasons or good results of all our "glorious battles" in Mexico.

> " Now tell us all about the war, And what they killed each other for."

It was a summer evening Old Kasper's work was done; And he behind his cottage door Was sitting in the sun, And by him sporting on the green, His little grandchild Wilhelmine.

She saw her brother Petrekin Roll something large and round, That he beside the rivulet In playing there had found He came to ask what he had found That was large, and smooth, and round.

Old Kasper took it from the boy Who stood expectant by, And then the old man shook his head, And with a natural sigh,
"Tis some poor fellow's skull," said he,
"Who fell in the great victory.

"I find them in the garden, for There's many hereabout; And often when I go to plow The ploughshare turns them out: For many a thousand men," said he, "Were slain in the great victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about." Young Petrekin replies, And little Wilhelmine looks up With wonder-waiting eyes, " Now tell us all about the war. And what they killed each other for."

"It was the English," Kasper cried,
"That put the French to rout, But what they killed each other for, I could not well make out, But every body said," quoth he, "That 'twas a famous victory.

"My father lived at Blenheim, then, You little stream hard by; They burned his dwelling to the ground. And he was forced to fly; So with his wife and child he fled. Nor had he where to rest his head.

"With fire and sword the country round Was wasted far and wide; And many a childing mother then And new-born infant died ; But things like these, you know, must be At every famous victory.

"They say it was a shocking sight For many thousand bodies here Lay rotting in the sun; But things like these must always be At every famous victory.

"Great praise the Duke of Marlboro won And our good Prince Eugene;" "Why, 'twas a very wicked thing!" Said little Wilhelmine "Nay, nay, my little girl," quoth he; "It was a famous victory.

"And every body praised the Duke Who such a fight did win." "But what good came of it at last?" Quoth little Petrekin; "Why, that I cannot tell," quoth he, "But 'twas a famous victory."

THE DROWNING OF SIX HUNDRED SLAVES

In the year of 1830, there was hovering on the African coast a large clipper-brig called named Homans. Homans was an Englishman by birth, and was known along the whole coast and the old iron ladle that hangs by its side has and in Cuba, as the most successful slaver of been pressed by many a sweet and pretty lip. to take in his cargo of negroes and set sail.

come in reach of another. Night was coming to mind, and not altogether inappropriately, the on, and Homans was silently regarding his beautiful thought in Talfourd's tragedy of Ion: pursuers, when suddenly the huge sails flapped idly—the wind died away, and the slaver was motionless on the waters.

"This will not do," Homans muttered, knocking away the ashes from his cigar, "their boats will be down on me before I am ready for their visit."

And, as he said this, his stern face lit up with a smile, the expression of which was one of the Paris Courts, giving publicity to the meditated some desperate plan.

moved slowly through the water. Meantime contrived to lay up a servicable fortune, bcame of a tempest, and yet never be broken; so are

attached to a heavy anchor, suspended by a single sling from the bow.

see that every negro was strongly bound to the nounced the Declaration of Independence "a chain. This done, he ordered the pen work humbug;" and Caleb Cushing, late of Massaof the hold to be broken up, brought on deck, chusetts, has made the discovery, announced bound up in matting, and well filled with shot in his Fourth of July Oration, "in Gen. Arista's The Allies had 52,000 troops, and the French and Bavarians bound up in matting, and well filled with shot in his Fourth of July Oration, "in Gen. Arista's 56,000. The battle ground was covered with more than and thrown overboard. The work was completed an hour before daybreak, and now the a war for Liberty. That such were not the only witnesses of Homans' guilt were attached views of the men of the Revolution, seems to that fatal chain. Homans turned to the sufficiently manifest. One of the evidences of mate, and with a smile full of meaning, said their ideas of the nature and bearing of the in Spanish.

wind will come off to us soon. Listen to the ty, New-Jersey, on the 4th of 7th month, 1783, word, and when you hear it, cut the sling."

The man went forward, and Homans turned, strument, after the close of the war. and in vain endeavored to penetrate the dark-

"I don't want to lose the niggers," he said,

will reach us soon."

"Ay, ay, sir," was the response. the vessel moved slowly through the water.

"Fifty fathoms at least," was the reply. 'chain-gang," as he brutally termed his diaboli- ance?"

cal invention.

The breeze strengthened, and the Brillante dashed like a racer over the deep. Homans hailed from the quarter deck, while his men, collected in groups, saw unmoved the consummation of the plan.

"Are you ready, Harro?"
"Ay, ay, sir."

Homans looked round, and into the darkness which was fast giving way to the morn. Then he thundered out.

"Strike!" shriek—it was the last cry of the murdered tallions, numbering fourteen hundred females, ment, let us therewith be content." Africans. One moment more, and all was still. in military dress, present an aspect at the same Six hundred human beings had gone down

the ocean! Two hours after daybreak the Brillante was overhauled. There was no evidence that she was a slaver, and her captors were obliged to let her pass. The instructions to cruisers at that time did not allow a vessel to be captured unless negroes were found on board.

A KIND-HEARTED CHILD.

There is, nearly in front of our office, an old pump, a kind of town-pump, which every one may use, and whose wet and bespattered base speaks plainer than sign-boards could do, of water for man and horse; and a very excellent pnmp it is, too, never out of order, easily worked, and furnishing the purest, clearest, coolest water in the world. Many a thirsty school-boy the Brillante, commanded by a desperado and omnibus-driver has refreshed himself at that pump; the hackmen and draymen stop there, his day. The brig was owned by two men It is no unusual thing, just after school-hours, NATURAL GAS JETS.—A correspondent inresiding in Havana, one an Englishman and to see some little fellow, with his satchel over forms us that at the village of Wigmore, in the other a Spaniard. She was built to carry his shoulder, working away at the handle for Herefordshire, there are fields which may six hundred negroes, and, in her, Homans had ten minutes at a time, till all who have gathered be, and two houses which really are, lit up made ten successful voyages, actually landing round it have been supplied with drink; but with a natural gas. This vapor, with which in Cuba five thousand negroes! The brig car- yesterday the old pump was honored as though the subjacent strata seems to be charged, is ried ten guns, had thirty sweeps and a crew of an angel had blessed it. A rosy-cheeked girl, obtained in the following manner:—A hole is sixty Spaniards, most of them old pirates, as half hid in a flood of curls, came bouncing by, made in the cellar of the house, or other localidesperate as their commander. An English driving her hoop, as the old, decrepit apple- ty, with an iron rod; a hollow tube is then brig-of-war, which attacked her, was so cut up woman, whom every body knows, and whom no placed therein, fitted with a burner similar to in hull and rigging, that she was abandoned one passes without giving her a penny, was en- those used for ordinary gas lights, and immediand soon after sunk. An English sloop-of-war deavoring to obtain a drink. She had set down ately on applying a flame to the jet, a soft and attempted to carry the Brillante with boats, her basket, but, bent nearly double by the brilliant light is obtained, which may be kept which were beaten off with great slaughter. weight of years and sorrows, was still compelled burning at pleasure. The gas is very pure, Now it was known that Homans was again on to lean upon her staff. The little Hebe saw quite free from any offensive smell, and does the coast, and it was resolved to make another the difficulty, and was in an instant at the handle. not stain the ceilings, as is generally the case attempt to take him with the evidence of his Holding the ladle until it was filled, she carried with the manufactured article. Besides lightguilt on board. The arrangements for this it gently to the lip of the old lady, then filled it ing rooms, &c., it has been used for cooking; verse of scripture in which these words occur; purpose were all well made. He was allowed again, while the warm, grateful thanks of the and indeed seems capable of the same applicapoor woman called the crimson to her cheek, tions as prepared carburetted hydrogen. There of the society, the whole verse: "My house The Brillante had not lost sight of the coast, which, as she hurried away, was deepened by are several fields in which the phenomenon when the quick eye of her commander discov- the consciousness that she was observed. We exists, and children are seen boring holes, and ered that he was entrapped. Four cruisers, shall ever remember that girl, and the joyous setting the gas on fire for amusement. It is three of them English and one American, had satisfaction with which she performed a good now about twelve months since the discovery been lying in wait for him, and escape was and kind action to the aged. The scene, and was made; and a great many of the curious hopeless. In running away from one he would the hearty thanks of the old lady, called forcibly have visited and still continue to visit the spot.

> "It is a little thing To give a cup of water; yet its draught Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips, May send a shock of pleasure to the soul More exquisite than when nectareous juice Renews the life of joy in happiest hours."

WANTS A HUSBAND.

diabolical. It was evident enough that he following dramatic circumstances out of which braces of the sun and the kisses of heaven it grew: A certain young and pretty actress, brought forth their clusters, they can endure A dozen sweeps were got out, and the vessel who, by shrewd management and economy, had the storms of the North, and the loud noises per has been much approved in England: tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. the darkness having deepened, Homans pro- inspired with the unprofessional desire to ex- the early unions of an unfixed marriage; watch- ounce of tobacco, the whole wet with spirits of change her untrammeled celibacy for an order. ful and observent, jealous and busy, inquisitive wine, or any other high spirits, spread on a The cable attached to the heaviest anchor ly marriage. Looking around among her ad- and careful, and apt to take alarm at every un- linen cloth, and bound upon the throat at any was taken outside of the hawse-hole, and car- mirers, she cast her eyes upon a young man of kind word. After the hearts of the man and period of the disorder." ried round the rail of the brig, extending from honorabled connections, who by a course of wife are endeared and hardened by a mutual the bow, aft round the stern, and then forward headlong dissipation, had plunged irrecoverably confidence and experience, longer than artificial round the other side. The hatches were then in debt. Her immediate resolve was to bring pretence can last, there are a great many retaken off, and the negroes passed up, each se- about a bargain—the payment of his debts in membrances, and some things present, that curely iroued by the wrists. As the miserable exchange for the right to call herself by his aris- dash all little unkindnesses in pieces. wretches came up from the hot hold, into the tocratic name. Sure of a refusal while in free fresh air, they expressed by their looks a grati- air, she proceeded to buy up the claims against tude which would have soften the heart of any him, and threw him into prison. Here he rebut the fiend in whose power they were. seived her conditional first offer-"Prison of Duke Constantine of Russia, visited the island Without a word they were led to the side, and marriage in exchange for prison of stone." The Iona, during his late tour in Scotland, he was made to bend over the rail, outside of which young man declined, and still continues to de- unable to obtain access to the ancient cathedral, the chain ran. The irons which clasped their cline the alliance, declaring that she may deprive as the keeper of the keys obstinately refused wrists were then fastened by smaller chains to him of his liberty, but he will not stain the est to unlock the gates on a Sunday, on which day the links of the cable. It was slow work, but cutcheon of his family by a disgraceful alliance. the Grand Duke arrived. The consequence of very bad one." at the end of four hours, six hundred Africans, Once a month, however, she calls, and repeats this scrupulous observance of the Sunday was their chained hands the huge cable which was the love of liberty.

FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The National Era says the Attorney-Homans himself examined the fastenings to General of the State of Louisiana has pro-Great Declaration, is to be found in the pro-"Harro, take an axe and go forward. The ceedings of a meeting held in Middlesex Counthe first anniversary of the signing of that in-

The meeting took place in the township of Woodbridge. Great preparations had been made; an ox was roasted, and large numbers speaking aloud, "and yet I dare not wait until assembled to partake of it, and to listen to the daylight. I wish I knew where the hounds orator of the day, Dr. Bloomfield, father of the ment, who has been suffering for several years Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A late Governor Bloomfield, of New Jersey. At with a strange infirmity. It is a noise in the At that instant the report of a gun reached the appointed time the orator mounted the plat- throat, loud and distinct, and sounds like the his ear, and then another, and another, and form, followed by all his slaves, fourteen in striking of two metals together or castanets used another, in different directions. The cruisers number, seven of whom took places on his left, by boys in the street. The noise is without inpapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of and seven on his right, while he addressed the termission save perhaps for a few minutes. Oc-"That's enough," exclaimed Homans, "I multitude on the evil of Slavery. At the close "That's enough," exclaimed Homans, "I multitude on the evil of Slavery. At the close know where you are." Then, raising his voice, of his speech, he turned to his slaves, stating he cried. "Harro, are you ready? The wind that, inasmuch as we as a nation had declared." he cried, "Harro, are you ready? The wind that, inasmuch as we, as a nation, had declared all men equal, he could not, consistently, hold slaves. "Why," asked he, "should these, my motion of the lungs while breathing, and al-In a few minutes the sails began to fill, and fellow-citizens, be held in bondage? From together is one of those cases which are beyond this day they are free!"

"How much water do you suppose we have In the midst of the applause which followed here?" asked Homans, turning to the man at the Doctor called up to him one somewhat advanced in years. "Hector," said he, "when walked forward, and examined carefully the do you suppose you will need that mainten-

The delighted negro held up his left hand, The negroes sent up piteous groans. For and, with the right drew a line across the midmany hours they had bent over in this unnatu- dle joint of his fingers: "Neber, massa, neber, ral position, by which they were suffering the so long as any of dese fingers are left above general opinion revolts against the imposture,

> "There, fellow-citizens," said the Doctor, "you see that liberty is as dear to the man of color as to you or me."

ny separated, without a suggestion from any help in the stables," replied the boy, "but I one that it would be an act of patriotism to Lynch the good Doctor for his fanaticism.

time formidable and captivating. In their evoluwith that anchor and chain into the depths of tions and discipline they are drilled to perfection. / Curiously enough, superiority of form difference of grade; the handsomest are of the advance guard, and this post of distinction and danger seems willingly conceded them by their companions who are less favored by Nature. Some classification has been guided by temperament also. The more vivid and flighty have been enrolled as voltigeurs, or light-horse—the more phlegmatic as grenadiers. Those who have figures of more embonpoint are in the central body, those of slighter forms are stationed at the wings. The coarse and rude are enrolled as dragoons and cantinieres. The creation of this corps (which, with its discipline and enthusiasm, seems likely, at the first throe of the coming political movement of Europe, to take possession of the Helvetian soil) is an exercise of the powerful genius of Salis Sogilo, who has reserved to himself the general com-

[Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

MARRIAGE.—Man and wife are equally concerned to avoid all offences of each other in the beginning of their conversation; every little thing can blast an infant blossom; and the breath of the South can shake the little rings of the vine when first they begin to curl like the locks of a new weaned boy; but when Rather a spicy law question has come before by age and consolidation they stiffen into the hardness of a stem, and have by the warm em-[Jeremy Taylor.

A Glasgow paper states that when the Grand male and female, were bending over the rail the offer and there have been large bets, as to that the Russian prince was forced to leave the breeds not up his son to some occupation. Sat. Eve. Post. | cathedral and the tombs which it contains.

VARIETY.

Sixty-five barrels of turpentine, very handsomely and neatly put up, were lately shipped to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his from Savannah for New York. It came from order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for Darien, and was made some where on the \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Darien, and was made some where on the Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week this article were shipped from this port last for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two winter, and the production is constantly increas- months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one winter, and the production is constantly increasing. The production of turpentine is a source
year for \$20, payable always in advance.
The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. I of immense wealth. The whole process is their power of production is greatly diminished, wealth lies in those pine trees.

A young girl has lately been brought to Boston for the benefit of eminent medical treat- Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign termission, save perhaps for a few minutes ocabate the disorder, which so far has been on the gradual increase. It is totally distinct from the the ken of human wisdom.

Never to speak by superlatives is a sign of a wise man; for that way of speaking wounds you cannot support yourself, you are entitled either truth or prudence, Exaggerations are they discover the weakness of understanding, and the bad discerning of him that speaks. Excessive praises excite both curiosity and envy; so that, if merit answer not the value that is set upon it, as it generally happens, and makes the flatterer and flattered both Anon.

One morning, King George III, walking out, met a boy at the stable door, and asked him The air rang with applause, and the compa- what he did, and how much he was paid. "I have nothing except victuals and clothes.' "Be content," said the King, "I have no more." Whatever he possessed more than that, he was THE FEMALE ARMY OF SWITZERLAND.—We only the steward of, and bound to employ for have mentioned in a previous number the two the glory of God and the good of man. With accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms. There was the sound of a single blow, a heavy plunge, and, as the cable fell off the but we find in a French paper a notice of them, can be happy anywhere. Without, a King are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and side, a crash, above which arose one terrible which we translate literally: "The two bat- would be miserable. "Having food and rai-

There is no complaint more harrassing than asthma. The Newark Daily Advertiser, a reliable paper, pledges itself to cure this distressing disease with the following simple remedy. and beauty has been very much the reason of "Take 1 1-2 oz. sulphur, 1 oz. cream tarter; 1 oz. senna, 1 oz. annis seed, pulverize, and thoroughly mix the same, and take one teaspoonful in about two table spoonfuls of molasses on going to bed, or at such time through the day as may best suit the patient; the dose an unreserved compliance with which, no student should once a day may be increased or diminished a little, as may best suit the state of the bowels of the individual."

A correspondent of the United States Gazette says, "We are indebted to Austria for a recent and happy invention. An individual of cises, will be required. that country has thought of using the galvanic power for the preservation of trees and plants. He uses for that purpose two rings, one of copper, the other of zinc. Having placed the one upon the other, he fixes them round the trunk of the tree, and if an insect but touch the ring of copper, it receives at once a gal-

When Bonaparte had overrun the dominions of the Pope, a number of French priests, who refused to take the oath required by the new government, expected to be slain. Bonaparte, ferent departments of Natural Science. however, published a proclamation, protecting those priests from all violence, and requiring the Italian convents to take them in, furnish them board, and give them besides, twelve and sixpence each (English money) per month, and take their pay from the priests in saying masses

A fine stone church was lately built in Missouri, upon the facade of which a stone-cutter was ordered to cut the following as an inscription: "My house shall be called the house of prayer." He was referred for accuracy to the but unfortunately he transcribed, to the scandal shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves.

Manly B. Townsend, of Alexander, Washington county, Maine, has a good farm containing 320 acres, 150 of which is cleared and cultivated. Last year he raised 100 tons of hay, 100 bushels of corn, 150 of wheat, 70 of buckwheat, 125 of barley, 250 of oats, 400 potatoes, 400 turnips, 15 of beans; making in all 1510 bushels; and 100 tons of hay.

The Duke of Veraguna has offered several bulls of his famous breed gratis for fights, the proceeds of which are destined to animate the languishing works for the new church of the suburb of Carabanchel. How the Cosas de Espana must shock the good Monsignor

The following poultice for the throat distem- board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex-

A colony of Hollanders, amounting to about 1,000, have purchased two entire townships in Marion county, Iowa. They bring their own mechanics and artisans with them, and have selected their site for a town. About three thousand more are expected to join them by NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK next spring.

Lord Erskine, when a barrister, once observed to a jury, as his opponent's clerk entered the Court with a large armful of books and papers, 'Gentlemen, whenever you see so much law necessary in support of a cause, be sure it is a

of the brig, in a painful position, holding by the results, based on the probable strength of island without viewing the interior of the makes him a thief," and the Arabians say "that an idle person is the devil's play-fellow."

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city A of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week. payable

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speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on simple and plain, and but few hands are required every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision Carolina, where the pine forests are becoming of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed in a great measure exhausted, or at least where to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. they make some \$400 to the hand. A mine of Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the liscussion of political or any other questions.

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, weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family

newspaper.
The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest news-

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 a 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 "That will do," the slaver muttered, and he to a maintenance from my property. When so many prostitutions of reputation, because 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 peen 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

&c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant and economical.

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 com-

plete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical & powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great 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 think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings.

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell,

each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

Apparatus.

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

Notice.

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

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

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

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

can be admitted at any time in the term.

Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, Tuition, per term. Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM Piano Forte, \$10 00

The entire expense for an academic year, including For the convenience of such as choose to board the

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

President of the Board of Trus ALFRED, June 23, 846. The Sabbath Recorder.

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TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

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directed, post paid to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

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