

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

From the North British Review for August.

CHINA. [Continued.]

The tea districts are situated in the provinces of Canton, Fokien, and Chekiang. There are two species, or probably only varieties, of the tea shrub, the *Thea Viridis* and *Thea Bohea* of botanists. It has been frequently stated and believed that our black teas are derived from the Bohea shrub, and the green teas from the *Thea Viridis*. Mr. Fortune, however, ascertained, by actual inspection, that both shrubs yield green and black teas, and that, in fact, although the Bohea plant is that which grows in the southern districts, and the *Thea Viridis* in the northern, both green and black teas are regularly prepared in all the localities, and that the difference arises from the quality and mode of preparation of the leaves. The tea plant requires a rich soil, otherwise the continual gathering of the leaves would soon destroy its vigor. In the north of China, the tea plantations are always situated on the lower and most fertile sides of the hills, and never on the low lands. The shrubs are planted in rows about four feet apart, and about the same distance between each row, and look at a little distance like little shrubberies of evergreens. The farms are small, each consisting of from one to four or five acres; indeed, every cottager has his own little tea garden, the produce of which supplies the wants of his family, and the surplus brings him in a few dollars which are spent on the other necessities of life. The same is the case with the cotton, rice, and silk farms; all are small, and managed by the members of the family. In the green tea districts, near Ning-po, the first crop of leaves is generally gathered about the middle of April; this consists of the young leaf buds, just as they begin to unfold, and forms a fine and delicate kind of hyson, which is highly esteemed by the natives, but it is scarce and expensive. About the middle of May the shrubs are again covered with fresh leaves, and are ready for the second gathering, which is the most important of the season. The third gathering produces a very inferior sort of tea, which is rarely sent out of the district. When the weather is fine the natives are seen in little groups, on the hill sides, stripping the leaves off, and throwing them into baskets. These leaves are then carried home to the barns adjoining their cottages, and dried in pans held over little furnaces constructed in the wall. They are then rolled up by the hand on a bamboo table, and twisted and curled into the shape we see them. After this they are exposed upon a large screen, and dried farther in the sun, when they are again subjected to a second drying in the pans, and are then picked, sifted, and sorted, and finally packed up for market. For the European markets this green tea undergoes a farther process of coloring, which is done by the addition of Prussian blue and gypsum; but this adds nothing to the flavor or other qualities of the tea, except heightening the color.

When the teas are ready for sale, extensive tea-dealers come from the towns and make purchases from the small growers. The tea is then conveyed to the shipping ports, and packed and shipped for the European and American markets.

"There are few sights," says Mr. Fortune, "more pleasing than a Chinese family in the interior engaged in gathering the tea leaves, or indeed in any of their other agricultural pursuits. There is the old man, patriarch-like, directing his descendants, many of whom are in their youth and prime, while others are in their childhood, in the labors of the field. He stands in the midst of them, bowed down with age. But to the honor of the Chinese, as a nation, he is always looked up to by all with pride and affection, and his old age and grey hairs are honored, revered, and loved. When, after the labors of the day are over, they return to their humble and happy homes, their fare consists chiefly of rice, fish, and vegetables, which they enjoy with great zest, and are happy and contented. I really believe that there is no country in the world where the agricultural population are better off than they are in the north of China. Labor with them is a pleasure, for its fruits are eaten by themselves, and the rod of the oppressor is unfelt and unknown." P. 202.

There is no State Religion in China, the Government permitting a general toleration of all sects. The doctrines of Confucius are adopted by the literary class, and a considerable proportion of the people. Instead of a religion, it may rather be termed a system of philosophy, commonplace enough, and possessing no great depth, yet of a practical worldly nature, suited to the tone of the general mind. It consists chiefly of moral and political maxims, and avoids entering on the existence or nature of Deity, or allusions to a future state. Another sect, the Taoists, or followers of Laou-tsze, seem to be identical with the Schamanists, or demon-worshippers of the ruder tribes of the great Mongolian race. This sect now seems to have few votaries in China, or at least little or no mention is made of them by recent travelers, except the casual notice of a temple dedicated to their gods. It no doubt prevailed more in the earlier and ruder stages of their history. Buddhism, introduced from India probably about the commencement of the Christian era, has spread to a considerable extent in China; but it is less its mysticism and abstract speculations than its image-worship, its external observances, and its monastic system, which have taken hold of the people's minds. In general, its priests and votaries are extremely ignorant, few comparatively being able to read or write, and it is only the lower and more ignorant classes of the population who belong to this religion. Buddhist temples and monastic institutions are not unfrequent in the cities and country, but in general they are on the decay, and

are regarded by the people with less interest and reverence than formerly. Yet image-worship is in universal practice. Their temples, houses, streets, roads, hills, rivers, carriages, and ships, are full of idols, and their houses and shops, and corners of their streets, are plastered with charms, amulets, and emblems of idolatry. In external forms and regulations, there are singular coincidences between the Romish religion and Buddhism. The existence of monasteries and nunneries, the celibacy, the tonsure, the flowing robes and the peculiar caps of the priesthood, the burning of incense, the tinkling of bells, the rosaries of beads, the intonation of service, the prayers in an unknown tongue, purgatory, and the offerings for the dead in their temples, and, above all, the titles of their principal goddess, the "Queen of Heaven," and "Holy Mother," represented by the image of a woman with a male child in her arms—present features of mutual resemblance which must strike every one. Mr. Smith paid a visit to Pootoo, an island of about thirty miles in extent, in the neighborhood of Chusan, which is entirely tenanted by Buddhist priests. At the time of his visit there were about six hundred resident priests, besides three hundred mendicant friars and itinerant priests, who were absent on the neighboring mainland. This island, he was informed, had been ceded to the Buddhists, as an endowment for the diffusion of their religion, by one of the Chinese emperors, of the Han dynasty. This date would make the origin of their endowment contemporaneous with the earliest centuries of the Christian era. The priest who was Mr. Smith's informant, said that Pootoo had seen brighter days, and he spoke with regret of the degeneracy of the present age in respect of zeal for idolatry. He especially mentioned the fact of there having been three hundred more priests on the island a century ago, and accounted for the diminution in their number by the want of interest and devotion shown by the people on the mainland, who suffered the temples, one after the other, to fall to ruin, without incurring the expense of rebuilding them. The endowment of the temple in which he himself resided, arose from 200 acres of land assigned to it as its revenue on the opposite island of *Chew-ko-tze*. Besides this, they enjoyed an uncertain revenue from the offerings of casual devotees visiting the sacred locality. He stated his opinion, that out of every hundred priests in Pootoo, only twenty were men of education.

A great proportion of the inmates of these temples consists of those who have been brought thither when they were mere children, by needy relatives, or those who, by poverty or crime, have been forced to take up their abode there as an asylum for the remainder of their lives. Without any kind of employment, either bodily or mental, and in a state of lonely celibacy, cut off from all the usual pursuits or enjoyments of society, they spend a miserable existence in indolent vacuity. By means of self-righteous asceticism they hope to be delivered from the grosser elements which form the compound being—man, and to be assimilated to, and at length finally absorbed into, the immaterial substance of the Holy Budh. For this purpose they abstain from animal food, and repeat their daily routine of *O-mee-to-fuh*, till the requisite amount of purity and merit has been gained, and the more devout are enabled to revel in the imaginary paradise of absorption, in other words, of annihilation. This is the grand hope of Buddhism—this is the only stimulus to present exertion which it offers. The material part of man is to be purged away, and after transmigration through certain stages of animal life, more or less numerous in proportion to the guilt or merit of the individual, the soul is at last taken into the deity, and becomes a part of Budh himself. This is the purely imaginative invention of a more poetical race than the prosaic Chinese. In fact, Buddhism in China appears to be a mere religion of external form. The most intelligent of its priests do not believe its doctrines, and even on its more ignorant votaries it can have no heart influence.

As little effect does the cold and lifeless morality of Confucius appear to exercise on the characters of the mass of the people. With naturally mild dispositions, and patient and industrious habits, they have no regard for truth—they are guided by expediency alone, and will lie, deceive, and cheat, just as it suits their own personal interest. No high or pure motives actuate them. They look with great indifference, or even levity, on the misfortunes of their companions, and though vanity and self-conceit make them boastful, yet they have no true and genuine patriotic love for their country. Their unimpassioned nature does not permit them to be ferocious or terribly wrathful, but they have a host of minor vices, and a few of the more ennobling active virtues of humanity. Thus they are sensual, coldly cruel, insincere, mendacious, devoid of general philanthropy. Yet it must be allowed that they have the domestic attachments—filial piety—a sense of gratitude, and a cool and reasonable way of settling and cementing disputes. From the general insincerity and duplicity which prevails, one would be apt to suppose that a total want of confidence in the ordinary affairs of life would be common, and so it would were this not rectified by what appears a strange adjustment.

"In England," says Mr. Meadows, "we trust a man because we put some confidence in his own honesty, and because we know we can, through the law, obtain redress for breach of trust. In China, people place little or no confidence in each other's honesty, and there is so much uncertainty, difficulty, and even danger, in obtaining redress for breach of trust or contract, by applying to the authorities, that few will venture on an application. Every Chinese, therefore, who expects to have any kind of trust placed in him, is provided with a guarantee of a standing and respectability sufficient, in proportion to the nature and extent of the trust, who, according to the custom, makes himself

responsible, in the fullest sense of the word, for any unfaithfulness on the part of the person guaranteed. It may be objected that the guarantee himself might violate his guaranty—and at first sight there certainly appears no cause why he should not; he is, however, effectually prevented from this by the power of public opinion. Every man, without reflecting deeply on the subject, feels that some reliable bond of mutual security is necessary; the guaranty form, by the general consent of the nation, is that bond in China, and any man who would venture deliberately to contemn it, would lose—what to most people is of the highest importance—the good opinion of all classes of society, and the fellowship of his own; while even in a pecuniary point of view he would not be permitted to derive any benefit from his breach of good faith. I may state as a fact, that I have never yet known an instance of a Chinese openly violating a guaranty known to have been given by him; and though I have remarked, that under strong temptations they will sometimes try to evade it, yet instances of this are extremely rare, and they generally come promptly forward to meet all the consequences of their responsibility."—P. 218.

Mr. Smith, after giving the people credit for their good qualities, thus proceeds with the other side of the picture—

"Facts of daily occurrence, brought to the knowledge of the missionaries, and frequently gained through the medium of the missionary hospital, revealed the prevalence of the most fearful immoralities among the people, and furnished a melancholy insight into the desolating horrors of paganism. Female infanticide openly confessed, legalized by custom, and divested of disgrace by its frequency—the scarcity of females, leading as a consequence to a variety of crimes habitually staining the domestic hearth—the dreadful prevalence of all the vices charged by the Apostle Paul upon the ancient heathen world—the alarming extent of opium indulgence, destroying the productiveness and natural resources of the people—the universal practice of lying, and suspicion of dishonesty between man—the unblushing lewdness of old and young—the full unchecked torrent of human depravity borne along in its tempestuous channel, and inundating the social system with the overflowings of ungodliness,—prove the existence of a kind and degree of moral degradation among a people, of which an excessive statement can scarcely be made, and of which an adequate conception can rarely be formed."—P. 490.

With regard to the truth of the commonly received reports of infanticide among the Chinese, there can be no doubt. Mr. Smith took special care personally to inquire into this fact. It is practiced chiefly among the poorer classes, and it is the female infants who suffer, a poor man in his old age usually receiving support and assistance from his sons, whereas his daughters are generally married early, and are then no longer considered as part of the family. On repeated occasions, and before a numerous assemblage, fathers, when questioned by Mr. Smith regarding this subject, seemed to have no hesitation in openly and simply avowing the fact. He was told that in the province of Fokien, at a place called Kean Ying-Chou, five days' journey above Canton, there were computed to be from 500 to 600 female infanticides in a month. The comparative infrequency of the practice at Canton, arose from the establishment by Government of a foundling hospital there, where 5000 female children, of the lowest classes, were annually received. While visiting some of the villages in the vicinity of Amoy, the subject of infanticide was introduced to the people. They stated that out of six daughters it was customary to kill three. Some murdered four, and a few even five, out of the same number. They said that the proportion of female children which they put to death entirely depended on the poverty of the individual. They told that the death of the infant was effected immediately after birth, and that four different modes of infanticide were practiced among them: drowning in a vessel of water, pinching the throat, stifling by means of a wet cloth over the mouth, and choking by a few grains of rice placed into the mouth of the infant. If sons were alternately interspersed with daughters in a family, the people esteemed it good luck, and were not accustomed to murder the female children. One old man who was questioned, confessed publicly before the crowd, that out of six daughters he had murdered three. At first he said that he did not remember whether he had murdered two or three. He said that he smothered them by putting grass into their mouth. The people, perceiving the disgust and indignation which the recital of these facts caused, at last became ashamed of their conduct, showing how easily the conscience may be awakened to the enormity of such actions. In other parts of China visited by Mr. Smith, no well-authenticated cases were brought within his notice sufficient to prove that this crime prevailed to any considerable extent. In the vicinity of Shang-hai and Ning-po, the moral atrocity, if perpetrated, lurks in secret, and is comparatively too rare an occurrence to be regarded as possessing the sanction of public opinion.

Another prominent vice of the Chinese is Opium Smoking. This to a certain extent has been practiced for a long period, but in late years has increased. An opium house in Amoy is thus described by Mr. Smith—

"The first opium house which we entered was situated close to the entrance to the Taou-lai palace. Four or five rooms, in different parts of a square court, were occupied by men stretched out on a rude kind of couch, on which lay a head pillow, with lamps, pipes, and other apparatus for smoking opium. In one part of the principal room, the proprietor stood, with delicate steel yards, weighing out the prepared

drug, which was of a dark, thick, semi-fluid consistency. A little company of opium smokers, who had come hither to indulge in the expensive fumes, or to feast their eyes with the sight of that which increasing poverty had placed beyond their reach, soon gathered around us, and entered into conversation. They formed a motley group of sallow, sunken cheeks, and vacant, watery eyes, with idiotic look, and vacant laugh, they readily volunteered information, and described the process of their own degradation. There was to be seen the youth, who, just emerging from boyhood, had only commenced the practice a little time before, and was now hastening to a premature old age. There was the man of middle age, who, for half his life a victim of this pernicious indulgence, was bearing with him to an early grave the wreck of his worn-out constitution. There was again the more elderly man, whose iron strength of frame could better ward off the slow but certain advances of decrepitude, but whose bloated cheek, and vacant stare, told of the struggle that was raging within. There was again the rarely-seen spectacle of old age, and the man of sixty lived yet to tell of forty years consumed in the seduction of this vice. They all assented to the evils and sufferings of their course, and professed a desire to be freed from its power. They all complained of loss of appetite—of the agonizing cravings of the early morning—of prostration of strength, and of increasing feebleness, but said that they could not gain firmness of resolution to overcome the habit. They all stated its intoxicating effects to be worse than those of drunkenness, and described the extreme dizziness and vomiting which ensued so as to incapacitate them for exertion. I subsequently visited about thirty other opium shops in different parts of the city. The people say that there are nearly a thousand such establishments in Amoy."—Pp. 433-4.

A confirmed opium smoker generally consumes daily about a mace of opium, which is equal to one drachm, of sixty grains, the price of which is about eightpence sterling, a large sum of money in China. In fact, many of the poorer classes consume from a third to a fourth of their whole earnings in this pernicious practice, notwithstanding they may have a wife and family depending on them for support. This is a melancholy account, and can only find a parallel in the gin and whiskey consumers of our own island. For one million pounds' worth of opium, however, which is thus used in the extensive empire of China, there are at least twenty millions' worth of intoxicating liquors consumed in Great Britain. Both are clamant evils, and are potent means of debasing society; but evils cannot be banished from this world of ours—our chief aim must be, by God's blessing, to elevate men's minds above temptation, and fight the battle on the side of strenuous resistance. It is, no doubt, unfortunate that this pernicious, and in a certain degree illegal traffic, should be carried on by Britons; and the missionaries have frequently had this retorted to them in the midst of their expostulations and advices to the misguided victims of opium smoking. The usual good common sense of the Chinese, however, will soon be able to distinguish the true position in which this traffic, or any other of the kind, as regards the intercourse of nations, must be put, and they will cease to confound the philanthropic endeavors of the missionaries with the gain-seeking pursuits of other members of the community to which they may belong. The opium trade, though still nominally illegal, is now tacitly recognized by the Chinese authorities, and perhaps the best plan for all parties would be to legalize it at once, imposing a certain duty on it as we do on the similar luxuries of tobacco and alcoholic liquors. [To be Continued.]

EASTER AND GOOD FRIDAY.

We find in the Christian Chronicle the following account of the manner in which these two Catholic festivals are celebrated in Venezuela—

"Easter Sunday is now about closing, and with it closes the celebration of the resurrection. Active operations were commenced on Thursday evening by parading about the streets a coarse and vulgar image, with a cross fastened to its back, which was intended to represent that touching, humiliating portion of the Saviour's passion. On Friday the cross was erected in the church and the image nailed to it; on the afternoon of the same day, and throughout Saturday, the flags on the forts, and on the vessels in the harbor were at half mast; the ringing of all kinds of bells was prohibited, even the signal bell on the hill, which announces the approach of vessels, was stopped, much to the inconvenience of those engaged in commerce, and the hotel keepers were forced to resort to other means than bells and gongs to call their inmates to meals; the billiard tables were all covered, (this being the only time in the year, not excepting Sundays, that such an event takes place) and the billiard "cues" were carefully arranged upon them in the form of crosses. What a strange association of ideas is this! In short, every thing was crossed, and every body looked cross because the priests had laid an embargo of a day on their merriment. At the door of the church stood a grave looking guard of national soldiers, watching the sepulchre with loaded muskets 'to prevent his disciples from stealing him away.'

"The image had been taken down from the cross on Friday afternoon, and placed in a box above the altar, the side next to the congregation, having been left open to admit of its being seen; it was decorated with ruffles, and ribbons, and artificial flowers, and every pains seem to have been taken to make it look as childishly ridiculous as possible. About one o'clock on Sunday morning the said image was taken out of the box, and that operation was

called the resurrection; the event was announced by the firing of a gun from the fort, which was followed by the ringing of all the bells in the town, the firing of rockets, crackers, pistols, guns, &c., the shouting of the populace, and a most complete uproar in every street.

"The billiard tables were uncovered early in the morning, Sunday as it was; every species of gambling and rioting has been carried on throughout the day, by priests as well as people, and the complete desecration of this holy day is now being consummated by balls and dances in every quarter of town."

THE DEPTH OF JACOB'S WELL.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of England, who has recently traveled through the Holy Land, and published the results of his travel under the title of "The Land of the Bible Visited and Described," presents the following relation of his visit to Jacob's Well:

"At Shechem Dr. Wilson found a remnant of the Samaritans still, and had some interesting conversation with one of their priests. In the immediate neighborhood is Jacob's Well, where our Lord encountered the woman of Samaria, and with the simplest images instructed her in the sublime mysteries of spiritual truth. The well is situated amid the ruins of a church which once surrounded it. The mouth was covered with two large stones. Rolling away these, the travelers, with their attendants, swung themselves down to a kind of platform, where they kindled a light, and commenced preparations for ascertaining the depth of Jacob's Well.

"It was now time to disclose our plan of operation to our native attendants. 'Jacob,' said we, 'a friend of ours, an English traveler and minister, (the Rev. Andrew Bonar, of Col-lace,) dropped the five books of Moses and the other inspired records into this well about three years ago, and if you will descend and bring them up, we shall give you a handsome *bakshish*.' 'Bakshish?' said the Arabs, kindling at the sound; 'if there is to be a bakshish in the case, we must have it, for we are the lords of the land.' 'Well, down you go, said we, throwing the rope over their shoulders, and you shall have the bakshish.' 'Nay, verily,' said they, 'you mean to hang us; let Jacob do what he pleases.' Jacob was ready at our command; and when he had tied the rope round his body below the shoulders, he received our parting instructions. We asked him to call out to us the moment that he might arrive at the surface of the water, and told him that we should so hold the rope as to prevent him from sinking, if there was any considerable depth of the element. We told him also to pull out one of the candles with which he had stored his breast, and to ignite it when he might get below. As he looked into the fearful pit on the brink of which he stood, terror took hold of him, and he betook himself to prayer in the Hebrew tongue. We of course gave him no interruption in his solemn exercise, as, in the circumstances of the case, we could not but admire the spirit of devotion which he evinced. On a signal given we let him go. The Arabs held with us the rope, and we took care that he should descend as gently as possible.

"When our material was nearly exhausted he called out, 'I have reached the bottom, and it is at present scarcely covered with water.' Forthwith he kindled his light; and, that he might have every advantage, we threw him down a quantity of dry sticks, with which he made a blaze, which distinctly showed us the whole well, from the top to the bottom.

"We saw the end of the rope at its lower part; and we put a knot upon it at the margin above, that we might have the exact measurement when Jacob might come up. After searching for about five minutes for the Bible among the stones and mud at the bottom, our friend joyfully cried out: 'It is found! it is found! it is found!' We were not slow, it may be supposed, in giving him our congratulations. The prize he carefully put into his breast, and then he declared his readiness, with our aid, to make the ascent.

"We found it no easy matter to get him pulled up, as we had to keep the rope from the edge of the well lest it should snap asunder. When he came into our hands he was unable to speak, and we laid him down on the margin of the well that he might collect his breath. 'Where is the bakshish?' were the first words which he uttered on regaining his faculty of speech. It was immediately forthcoming, to the extent of about a sovereign, and to his fullest satisfaction. A similar sum we divided among our Arab assistants. The book, from having been so long steeped in the water and mud below, was, with the exception of the boards, reduced to a mass of pulp. In our effort to recover it we had ascertained the depth of the well, which is exactly seventy-five feet. Its diameter is about nine feet. It is entirely hewn out of a solid rock, and is a work of great labor. It bears marks about it of great antiquity. 'The well is deep,' was the description given of it by the woman of Samaria to our Lord. It still, as now noticed, has the same character, although to an extent it is perhaps filled with the stones which are thrown into it by travelers and pilgrims.

"The adventure which I have now noticed being over, we emerged from the well, and sitting down at its mouth, we could not but think of the scenes and events of other days. We were near to the very 'parcel of ground that Jacob gave Joseph.' Jacob's Well was here! Here Jesus, the Saviour, sat, wearied with his journey, suffering from the infirmities of that lowly human nature he had assumed, when he came from heaven to accomplish the work of our redemption, which his Father had given him to do. Here he spoke with inimitable simplicity and majesty as never man man spoke, setting himself forth as the Source and Giver of the copious and satisfying waters of Eternal Life."

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 21, 1847.

RESPONSIBILITY OF ORDAINING MINISTERS.

At a recent meeting of a Baptist Association in Rhode Island, the Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Brown's University, read a paper, which he had prepared by request, on "the responsibility of the churches with respect to the ordination of ministers."

The paper commences with a discussion of the question, "To whom does the New Testament commit the duty of ordaining men; that is, of setting them apart to the ministerial office?" Dr. Wayland thinks, from a candid examination of the Scriptures, that no authoritative precept whatever is given upon this subject.

After thus disposing of the question to whom the New Testament commits the duty of ordaining men, Dr. Wayland proceeds to state the manner in which persons are set apart to the ministry among the Baptists.

"The church which wishes to call one of its members to ordination, sends letters to several churches in the vicinity, inviting them to be present by delegates, for the purpose of examining and setting apart the candidate."

The question what are the intellectual and moral elements to be sought in a minister of the gospel, is next considered, the object of the writer being to present those passages of Scripture by which we are to be guided in the matter.

The concluding part of Dr. Wayland's paper is occupied in considering the evils which may flow from the indiscreet ordination of men to the ministry, and the consequent responsibility of those to whom that work is committed.

and the act of the council in ordaining them. Yet not unfrequently there is an attempt on the part of both to evade this responsibility. The church is sometimes pressed with requests to grant one of its members a license to preach.

OF FEMALE INFLUENCE IN RELIGION.

The support and progress of religion depends very much on the female part of community. Their influence in forming the mind and character is immense.

The pious mother has much influence in maintaining family religion, and family prayer. She disposes and arranges her domestic affairs so as to allow opportunity for it; and she gives notice that the family are in readiness, with the good old Bible on the stand.

Within the last two years there has been a very great increase in this city in the attendance upon theatres, opera-houses, and other kindred places of amusement. In addition to the old resorts of this kind, which are all nearly every night crowded, the new splendid Broadway Theatre was opened a few evenings since, and is every evening filled by the multitudes who rush to its more fashionable circles; and it is expected that the opera-house, building in Astor Place, will soon be ready to receive the anxious but select class, who are waiting to attend a play-house, built for the better, that is, the more dashing circles.

fluence we need in our missionary operations. While some of your sex are in a foreign field laboring for God, you, in your domestic circles, will not forget that you are laborers with them.

CIRCULAR.

By a statement in the Sabbath Recorder of October 7, it will be seen that to each of eighty-three stockholders of the standing fund of the American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, there is apportioned \$5 28, subject to their order, on "proving their claim as Life Members."

It will doubtless be understood, that no person has a claim on that fund except those who have paid over to the Treasurer, or to the Society's authorized agents, the sum of ten dollars, the constitutional fee required to constitute a Life Member.

It is hoped that those who have claims on the standing fund will present them as soon as may be, giving orders how they will have them disposed of.

It is expected that there will be another dividend in the month of January next, and it is wished that those who order their present dividend will say how their next share shall be disposed of.

EXPENSE OF RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.—The Vermont Chronicle says that those who think of stopping a religious periodical, on account of the expense attending it, should reflect on the destitution which they will hereby bring upon their families.

THEATRES IN NEW YORK.—We clip the following from the New York correspondence of the Baptist Register.

Within the last two years there has been a very great increase in this city in the attendance upon theatres, opera-houses, and other kindred places of amusement. In addition to the old resorts of this kind, which are all nearly every night crowded, the new splendid Broadway Theatre was opened a few evenings since, and is every evening filled by the multitudes who rush to its more fashionable circles; and it is expected that the opera-house, building in Astor Place, will soon be ready to receive the anxious but select class, who are waiting to attend a play-house, built for the better, that is, the more dashing circles.

YEARLY MEETING OF THE NEW JERSEY CHURCHES.—Long ago, when there were only two Seventh-day Baptist churches in New Jersey—one at Piscataway and one at Shiloh—a Yearly Meeting was established for the purpose of promoting acquaintance and brotherly feeling.

FRUITS OF AN AFRICAN MISSION.—The American Missionary, for October, says that Mr. Raymond, who, since the decease of Mr. Garnick, is left alone in the Mendi mission, has labored with great assiduity; has preached the free and peaceful Gospel in the hearing of slave-trading and blood-thirsty chiefs; has gathered upwards of a hundred children and youth into a school, where they are taught, fed and clothed at the expense of the mission.

THE CHOCTAW INDIANS.—We learn from the Christian Observer, that the blessing of God has attended the labors of the missionaries among the Choctaws during the past year.

THANKSGIVING FOR HARVEST.—We like the custom which prevails in the churches of some countries, particularly England, of appointing a day to acknowledge publicly, with devout thanksgiving, the goodness of God in granting abundant harvests.

JEWISH MOVEMENT.—Divine service by the Jews was celebrated for the first time on a Sunday lately at Konigsberg, in Prussia. There were about 600 Jews in the Synagogue, and more than 200 Christians, among whom were several eminent functionaries of the town, including the Director of Police, who strongly opposed the intention of the Jews to transfer the celebration of the Sabbath from Saturdays to Sundays.

THE "BIBLE CHRISTIANS."—The United States Gazette says that the denomination calling themselves "Bible Christians," have just completed and dedicated a beautiful church edifice in Philadelphia. It is their practice to enforce, in addition to the general good bearing of its members, an entire abstinence from every species of animal food and intoxicating liquors.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—The American Missionary states that Mr. Thomas Garnick, of the Kaw-Mendi Mission, Africa, died July 10, 1847, after an illness of seven weeks. He sailed from Philadelphia for Sierra Leone, the last of December, 1846, with high expectations of being made a blessing to the degraded and oppressed people of Africa.

ANTI-SLAVERY MISSIONS.—We learn from the Liberty Press, that the receipts of the Union Missionary Society will probably amount to not less than \$20,000 the present year. This is an anti-slavery Missionary Society, refusing to receive the contributions of slaveholders.

ELD. O. P. HULL having returned to his field of labor in Albion, Dane Co., W. T., wishes his friends to direct their letters to that place.

REVIVAL.—A revival of religion is now in progress at Holy Spring, Miss. The Gazette of that place of the 10th ult., says: Since the revival commenced, more than ninety of our citizens have made profession of religion, and there are yet many others anxiously inquiring what they shall do to be saved.

JEW IN AFRICA.—The Jewish Intelligencer states that a considerable number of Jewish merchants reside and carry on an extensive traffic in Timbuctoo, the great difficulty of intercourse with which is want of water, whilst conveying goods on camels in boxes lined with lead within and covered with skins without, to preserve the contents from the excessive heat.

AN EPISCOPAL BISHOP ON BAPTISM.—Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal Church, Kentucky, in a sermon preached by him a few years since expressed himself on the subject of baptism as follows:—

"Of late the following argument has been used in certain quarters with great effect. It has been said that immersion is valid baptism. But a large body of Christians conscientiously believed that no other mode is baptism. Were the great body to yield the question they would but yield an opinion, and sacrifice a preference. But were the Baptists to yield, they would sacrifice their conscience. Why then should not all Christians agree to adopt immersion as the only mode of baptism, and thus forever remove one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of Christian union?"

AFFLICTIONS MULTIPLIED.—Under this head, the N. Y. Recorder of Oct. 13, says: "In our paper of last week we mentioned the death of Mrs. Peck, wife of the Rev. John Peck, and the sickness of his sons, the Rev. Philetus B. Peck of Owego, and the Rev. Linus N. Peck of Hamilton. We have now to make the melancholy record that both these brethren have followed thus soon their departed mother."

NEGLECT OF THE SOCIAL PRINCIPLE.

The American Messenger says that too little is made of the social principle in religion. This want of our nature will seek its gratification in some way. If the gospel and its institutions do not meet it, even professed believers will seek and find questionable means of satisfying the insatiable longings for fellowship.

A remark of an intelligent English writer shows that this evil is not restricted to America: "Even infidelity has begun to clothe itself with the power of the social principle, and Socialism has at length become the watchword of a dangerous party in the land. It is time for Christians to exemplify their own true character. Christianity is, emphatically, socialism, founded in truth, and cemented by love. The socialism of ungodly men is a delusion, a mockery; 'no bonds can bind base natures.'"

CURIOS INSCRIPTION.—The Providence (R. I.) Journal says that about three miles from that city, in the town of Cranston, there is a grave-stone on which is the following unique inscription:—

"Here lies the Body of Joseph Williams, Esq., Son of Roger Williams, Esq., who was the First White Man that Came to Providence, he was Born 1644, he died on 17, 1724, in the 81st year of his Age."

First and... of De... appears to... from a... of the... away by... (omitting... \$50,000)... during ten... though the... far from... total value... of \$137,365... infinite... supposes... be fair to... at \$575,000... Of his... or more... cured in the... 000 a year... "the nume... adding 'the... &c., &c.,' he... States, for... nine million... pate a futur... millions of... ficient for... proposed... Ocean, as fa... Discovery... Journal in... south-west... there is a... stone, neatly... ground. It... wide. It ex... surface is... said to be... of modern... ed; but thi... oak and pi... three feet... in remote... the neighb... istence prev... is there any... who were... and well... been explor... be undermin... some light... NOISELESS... ingenious... Andrew Smi... wire rope... of this whee... of appeara... tract from... cle. The tir... of galvaniz... then regala... running over... than if runn... or box of t... substance, w... and thus p... and on the... to the comfo... So says the... WONDER... Italian by... discovered... body to the... ble, which... His specime... One was the... ed dress... and colors... a grew resem... model; also... as in life, a... never utter... is said to... of choice... a pneumatic... colors, but... cunning work... sian marble... were render... formed statu... AGES OF... public men... is the Nesto... Clay comm... of April... J. C. Calhou... singularly... couple are... younger—bo... age. Dallas... Gen. Taylor... prominent... by years... "If we cro... in Wellingt... age of 78... that of Gen... sell does... the young... actors, being... THE LIBE... Gazette de... number of... "The Gazet... the post off... have been... included in... against us... lately been... just been in... be prosecu... is not tack... nounced th... at the post... "It is imp... to explain... One thro... Riles have... of the U... rifle is mad... 55 and... be... prove... Gen... Gen...

General Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

FIRE AND ITS RAVAGES.—In the last number of De Bow's Commercial Review the editor appends to an article on Fires and Firemen, from a contributor some statistical computations of the value of property annually swept away by fire. He gives a list of great fires (omitting all where the loss did not exceed \$50,000) that occurred, in all parts of the world, during ten years—from 1836 to 1846; and although the list, as may well be supposed, is far from being a perfect one, it represents the total value of property annihilated to an amount of \$137,362,950. Adding omissions, and the infinite number of minor conflagrations, he supposes, perhaps with justice, that it will be fair to estimate the entire loss for ten years at \$575,000,000; or \$275,000,000 per annum.

Of his catalogue of fires, \$37,000,000 of loss—or more than one fourth of the whole—occurred in the United States,—equal to \$3,700,000 a year. Allowing for unrecorded fires, and "the numerous direct and indirect losses," and adding "the expense of the fire department," &c., &c., he rates the annual loss in the United States, for the last ten years, at from eight to nine millions, and supposes that we may anticipate a future loss of from at least five to six millions of dollars a year,—an amount sufficient for us, he says, "to carry on the railroad proposed from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean, as fast as labor could urge it."

DISCOVERY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Louisville Journal in a recent article says:—"In the south-western part of Franklin county, Miss., there is a platform or floor composed of hewn stone, neatly polished, some three feet under ground. It is about 108 feet long, and 80 feet wide. It extends due north and south, and its surface is perfectly level. The masonry is said to be equal, if not superior, to any work of modern times. The land about it is cultivated; but thirty years ago it was covered with oak and pine trees, measuring from two to three feet in diameter. It is evidently of very remote antiquity, as the Indians who reside in the neighborhood had no knowledge of its existence previous to its recent discovery. Nor is there any idea of the work, or of the people who were its builders. There is also a canal and well connected with it, but they have never been explored. A subterranean passage may be underneath. Further exploration may throw some light on its origin."

NOISELESS WHEEL.—Among the numerous ingenious inventions of the present day is a noiseless wheel for carriages, patented by Mr. Andrew Smith, of England, galvanized iron and wire rope manufacturer. The silent properties of this wheel are not obtained at the expense of appearances, nor by any additions which detract from the elegant appearance of the vehicle. The tire is composed of numerous layers of galvanized plate iron lapped together, and then regalvanized in the mass, and which, when running over the stones, makes no more noise than if running on a surface of lead. The nave or box of the wheel is lined with an elastic substance, which makes a perfect stuffing box, and thus prevents any noise from the axle; and on the whole must be an important addition to the comfort of omnibus and stage passengers. So says the Scientific American.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Dr. Sylvester, an Italian by birth, and an eminent chemist, has discovered a mode of hardening the human body to the consistency of stone, or solid marble, which he is about to exhibit in London. His specimens have excited great astonishment. One was the head of a lady, with the hair parted and dressed, retaining its flexible properties and colors, although the surface from which it grew resembled stone—somewhat like a wax model; also a child's head, plump and dimpled as in life, and a tongue petrified, as if it had never uttered a sound. The petrifying process is said to be simple and cheap. A bouquet of choice flowers—the juices first extracted by a pneumatic process—preserved their natural colors, but were as hard and rigid as if some cunning workman had carved them from Persian marble; for not only the leaves and petals were rendered stone-like, but the minute hair-formed stems were rendered coralline.

AGES OF STATESMEN.—Of our distinguished public men, John Quincy Adams, born in 1767, is the Nestor. He is 80 years of age. Henry Clay comes next, being 70 years old on the 15th of April. Martin Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, J. C. Calhoun, Lewis Cass and Daniel Webster, singularly enough, were all born in 1782, and of course are 65 years of age. Tyler is 8 years younger—born in 1790. Polk is about the same age. Dallas 2 years younger yet, born in 1793. Gen. Taylor is nearly 60. The rest of our prominent public men are generally younger by years.

If we cross the Atlantic we find a statesman in Wellington, unimpaired in intellect at the age of 78. The age of Peel corresponds with that of Gen. Taylor, as that of Lord John Russell does with that of Dallas. Brougham is the youngest of the first grade of public characters, being barely born in the last century.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—The Gazette de France announces the seizure of its number of Friday, in the following terms: "The Gazette de France was seized to-day at the post office and at the printing-house. We have been informed that two other numbers are included in the new prosecution commenced against us. One of our editors has but lately been released from prison, another has just been incarcerated, and a third is about to be prosecuted. Let nobody assert that liberty is not making progress." The Charivari announces that its number of Saturday was seized at the post office and at the office of the paper. "It is impossible for us," says the Charivari, "to explain the reason."

One thousand of Colt's Patent Revolving Rifles have been made at Hartford, for the use of the U. S. Mounted Rifle Regiment. Each rifle is made to hold six charges, which can all be fired in as many seconds; and as they can be loaded very quickly, it is expected they will prove a terribly effective instrument of war. Gen. Taylor has approved them. So says Scientific American.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday, Thomas J. Kerrison, convicted of keeping and maintaining a gambling house, his billiard saloon having been classed as such from its being proved that he permitted, and did himself, play for money with those who frequented it, was brought up for sentence. The judge used very severe language before coming to the finale of the sentence, which ordered him to pay a fine of \$500, and suffer an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. The next unfortunate called up was William Wonderly, convicted of selling lottery policies; he was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years, and to pay a fine of \$50. The new law of Pennsylvania works well.

Judge Garnier, a highly respected and venerable citizen, and to all appearance one of the happiest of men, committed suicide by drowning himself on the 16th of September last. The reason assigned by him, as stated in his papers, was poverty—that \$150 was all he had left, which was only sufficient to pay his debts—and after making out notes to all his creditors, and among them his wash-woman, he deliberately prepared for the awful act by fastening bricks to his back, inclosed in towels; he then wrapped himself in his cloak, and walked down to the river and threw himself in, securing his body by a rope tied to the wharf, that it might readily be found and interred.

We learn, says the Boston Journal, that as the clergyman connected with the Episcopal Church in Plymouth, entered, in company with three ladies, his church yesterday afternoon, he discovered two boys of some 17 or 18 years of age, each busily engaged in drinking the 'sacramental wine.' The clergyman seized the boys, one of whom is named Dyer, and locked them up in a closet, until the arrival of an officer, who committed them to jail. Some of the silver plate belonging to the church was found broken in pieces, and mutilated, preparatory to carrying it away.

Two married women of Nauvoo have recently been shot dead by their husbands, under singular and melancholy circumstances. A few weeks ago an old Revolutionary pensioner, named Hatch, who is nearly 90 years of age, but a Mormon, killed his wife by mistake in an endeavor to shoot those who were molesting his house. A few days afterwards, a Mr. Telly killed his wife by shooting her as she entered a rear door of the house at a late hour of the night, supposing her to be a man attached to a body of anti-Mormons from whom he was expecting an attack.

The Election Law now provides that any elector offering his vote, who shall have made a bet concerning any pending election, may be challenged, and his vote rejected on that ground. We caution every elector, therefore, against betting, and especially against efforts made to entrap them into a bet, with the express design of excluding their vote. Such tricks will undoubtedly be attempted.

The Philadelphia North American says that there will be sixty thousand tons of railroad iron manufactured in this country during the present year, which will be equal in quality to any imported iron. The value of this quantity, at the present selling prices, will be upward of four millions of dollars. Pennsylvania, alone, furnishes one-half of the pig iron, and more than one-half of the railroad iron made in the United States.

There was exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston, a specimen of a new style of engraving, in alto-relief, invented by Mr. J. C. Crossman, engraver, of that city, and called by him stylographic engraving. It is one of the most valuable discoveries or inventions connected with printing and engraving on wood.

It is a singular coincidence, that Gen. Scott entered Mexico on the 16th of September, the day which is celebrated throughout Mexico as the anniversary of its independence.

A Mr. J. O. Fletcher has an article in the Medical Times, to show that sugar is found in perspiration, tears, and the wax of the ears!

Edwin Bailly and Joseph Buchanan, who committed an assault, with intent to kill Mr. Hotchkiss, in South Brooklyn, L. I., have been found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for the period of their natural lives. Mr. Hotchkiss is still totally unconscious, and it is feared his reason is de throne forever.

Ginseng root commands a very high price in China, where it formerly (before American innovation) sold for its weight in gold. It can without doubt be made a very profitable article to American Commerce in our increasing intercourse with that mighty empire.

The Chronotype says, "The total amount of ice exported from this port during the month of September was 2,428 tons, of which 982 tons was exported to the East Indies, 360 tons to Rio Janeiro, 206 tons to Liverpool, 404 tons to other foreign ports, and the balance coastwise."

In England the present consumption of sugar may be taken at 2,000,000 tons per annum, being at the rate of 21 lbs. per head of the population, while in France it is only 8 lbs. per head.

The Wabash river and its tributaries water nearly two-thirds of all the counties of Indiana. Of eighty-eight counties in that State no less than fifty-five are watered by the Wabash river.

Applications have been made to the Grand Lodge of the United States for charters of Odd Fellows' Lodges in Oregon, Honolulu, Oahu, and the Hawaiian Islands.

The name of the democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, is George Washington Napoleon Bonaparte Towns.

It is estimated that this year's sugar crop, in Louisiana, will exceed last year's 50,000 hogsheads.

Mr. A. D. Patterson, the able editor of the Anglo American, New York, died at an early hour Saturday morning, 9th inst.

Four hundred and eleven marriage licenses were granted in Cincinnati during the quarter ending Sept. 1.

A telescopic comet was discovered by a lady of Nantucket on the morning of the 1st inst., in the Constellation Cepheus. It is now visible to the naked eye.

We have in this city, says the Detroit (Mich.) Journal, a German, about 30 years of age, who was educated in one of the German Universities. He is an excellent Latinist, a good Greek and Hebrew scholar, and speaks French, Spanish, German, and English, and is an excellent mathematician. With all these accomplishments he is compelled, for want of better employment, to saw wood for a living.

A man who gave his name as J. A. Dana, stopped at Smith's stage office in Burlington, Vt., on Friday night, 1st inst., and disappeared in the morning without paying for his supper or lodging. He left a new valise, which contained two new shirts and about \$500 in silver, gold, and bank bills. He was a large man and wore a white hat. He had been seen a fortnight previous in Lowell, where he stated that he was bound to Troy, N. Y.

Rev. Dr. Nott, of Union College, is recovering from a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. Ordinary means proving of no avail, he resorted to the Water Treatment at his residence under the care of Dr. Shew of this City, and with marked benefit. Dr. Nott, having reached four score years nearly, has generally enjoyed remarkably good health. His dietetic and other hygienic habits have been very simple and temperate.

The Boston Journal states that a drover named Hammond, while at Brighton, had his pocket book, containing \$3,000, stolen from the inside breast pocket of his coat. The ends of the bills were visible above the top of his pocket, and he had been cautioned in regard to their being so exposed. The money belonged to three individuals.

Mr. Beach has made a proposition to the receivers of the Plainfield Bank, that he will redeem all the notes of that institution, some \$60,000, for which the receivers have issued certificates, upon condition that the receivers deliver up to him all the assets of the bank. Such an arrangement as this would cut off all the holders of the remaining \$40,000 of bills, which have not been sent in.

It was stated by Rev. Mr. Rogers, in a recent sermon, that while the city of Boston proper originally contained but 600 acres of land, it now embraces 1300 acres, so that 700 acres have been artificially added by the spade, and most of this within comparatively a very few years.

The Pittsville Eagle says that the sum of \$1,000 has recently been contributed from the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary to the cause of Foreign Missions and the American Education Society. This is an average of more than \$4 for each scholar.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the Black Laws of that State, making it a crime for a mulatto or negro to emigrate to and settle within that State, without giving bonds, are unconstitutional.

The intrinsic value of the shipping, (not including steamships, steamboats nor schooners) belonging to the United States, is put down at \$120,000,000 as a moderate estimate. The number of persons immediately interested, is stated, at a fair calculation, to be 1,175,000.

The highest price at which the best American flour has been sold in London this year was 54s., (nearly \$13.) which is about 100 per cent. above what it was last year. At the last accounts it was about 26s.

The yellow fever has abated in New Orleans, as well for want of subjects as on account of a pleasant change in the weather. The pestilence has been more destructive this year than at any previous period.

The New Orleans Courier says that Staud Watie has offered to raise a battalion of 400 Cherokees, and that probably the war office will accept them, and send them to the frontiers to replace our regulars, which will be sent to Mexico.

The extensive Gallego Flouring Mills in Richmond, Va., were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss was very heavy. A large number of other houses were destroyed. The whole loss was estimated at \$250,000.

An effort is to be made at the coming session of Congress to secure an appropriation of \$100,000, on certain conditions, for the purchase of Mr. Vernon. It is said that Mrs. Washington, the present proprietress, is willing to dispose of it.

A farmer's wife in New Connecticut, Ohio, is preparing an immense cheese for a present to Queen Victoria. With some few of her neighbors, she has procured the milk of 500 cows for one day. The production is a cheese weighing 600 lbs.

A duel was fought in Virginia, on the 1st inst., near the Canal, between Mr. Harris, a member of the North Carolina Legislature, representing Potter Co., and Mr. Yellowly. The former received a ball in his head and was killed on the spot.

M. Van Berchem, from his researches on vaccination and small pox, has come to the conclusion that among the vaccinated, the older the individual the greater is the liability to an attack of the small pox. Among the unvaccinated it is the reverse, for the younger the person the more he is liable to an attack of small pox.

A colossal bust of Juno in perfect preservation was lately discovered at Tunis by the workmen employed in excavating stone from the site of an ancient harbor. The Bey of Tunis has presented this exquisite to M. Delaporte, gerant of the general consulship of France at Tunis.

The editor of the Baltimore Farmer says the best remedy he ever tried in his family for a cough or cold, is a decoction of the leaves of the pine tree, sweetened with loaf sugar, to be freely drunk warm when going to bed, and cold throughout the day.

Information from Constantinople has been officially communicated, of an intended blockade by the Sublime Porte of a part of the coast of Albania, from Previsa to the port of Durazza, in consequence of an insurrection in that province.

The Whig Young Men's Central Committee of New York City, have nominated Henry Clay for President in 1848.

Mrs. Neal, the widow of the late Joseph C. Neal, is, in future, to be the editress of the Saturday Gazette.

The St. Louis papers publish intelligence of the supposed murder, or death from starvation, of 100 emigrants from Illinois and Indiana, who had taken the southern route to Oregon. They were induced to take this, an unfrequented road, by the representations of some Oregon speculators, who wished to have them settle on their lands; and they have not been heard from since, except by a report from the Indians that a party of Oregon emigrants were killed on this route.

In the Mayhew school, Boston, on Thursday, a boy of 12 or 14 years of age, who was remonstrated with by his master for not complying with a requirement made of him, attempted to leave the school; the master followed him to the door, when the boy deliberately took from his bosom a pistol, which he aimed at him and snapped. Fortunately it missed fire—the boy's father was sent for, together with the School Committee, when the pistol was examined and found to be loaded with large shot or ball.

A lady, says the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, visiting at one of our first families, who was assisting in making arrangements for a wedding party, a few days since, narrowly escaped death by tasting the oil of almonds. Having uncorked the bottle and merely touched the cork with the tip of the tongue, she was suddenly seized with violent spasms and severe pain, which continued for nearly twenty-four hours, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the physicians.

The French nation is amazed that the American trade in ice yields nearly as much annually as the profits of France for trading the wine press. To give some idea of the importance of this new equatorial trade, a Boston house is instanced, which in a single year despatched to Asia 101 vessels laden with ice, which produced 17,000,000 francs. This, says the Presse, is almost as large a sum as that which usually accrues from one vintage of the vines of Bordeaux.

In a rencontre between Mr. John I. Johnson and Mr. John M. Elliott, in Warren Co., Va., on Sunday last, Mr. Elliott was killed by a stroke received from a fence rail! Mr. Johnson was recently a candidate for the Legislature from Clarke and Warren, and Mr. Elliott was one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the last named county.

Mr. Edward Mathews, formerly junior publisher of the Yankee Blade, and brother of the present editor of that paper, was murdered at Waterville, Me. His body was found in an out-house, where it was supposed to have been dragged after the murder. He had with him from \$1500 to \$2000, which was taken.

Geo. Jacobs, of South Boston, was accidentally shot dead in a boat while out after geese on Thursday, in company with his son and another person. Two of them fired upon a flock of geese. The deceased's gun was heavily loaded, and kicked him directly before the muzzle of the other gun, whose charge was lodged in the back of his head.

A plan is now in contemplation in Canada to connect Montreal with Lake Champlain, by a canal which, leaving the St. Lawrence at Cananawaga, would lead through a level country over a distance of only 19 miles to St. Johns, the present head of the steamboat navigation of Lake Champlain.

In Leverett, Mass., a child of Peter Hobart Jr., of Boston, cut the arteries of his arm with a scythe, but was prevented from bleeding to death, by the presence of mind of his mother, in pressing the flesh about the wound, until the doctor arrived two hours after, and took up the arteries.

An eminent French statistical writer took his station near the staircase, at a London ball, for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of gentlemen who arranged their hair with their fingers before entering the room. He found them to average about twenty-nine out of thirty, those who had least or most hair usually occupying most time.

The Christian Secretary says that the first Baptist preacher that proclaimed the gospel on the island of Nantucket, was the Rev. Peter Folger, Grandfather of Benjamin Franklin.

MARRIED.

In the town of Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 12th of Oct., by Rev. G. M. Longworthy, Mr. ASHER M. BABCOCK, of Westery, R. I., to Miss PRUDENCE C. CLEVELAND, of Adams.

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 22d of Sept., by Eld. Eli S. Bailey, Mr. CLARK CRANDALL, son of Dea. Henry Crandall, of Truxton, to Miss SAMANTHA NEWTON, daughter of Winslow Newton, of Brookfield.

In West Edmeston, N. Y., on the 13th inst., by Rev. S. B. Crandall, Mr. JAMES S. LUDINGTON, of Mohawk Village, Herkimer Co., and Miss MARY ANN SHRELDON, of the former place.

In Westery, R. I., Oct. 10, by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr. CHARLES W. LEWIS, and Miss SARAH CHAPMAN, all of Westery.

DIED.

In Brookfield, October 9th, Mr. AUGUSTUS CRANDALL, in the 66th year of his age. Brother Crandall was a worthy member of the 3d Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield.

In Albion, Dan Co. W. T., on the 13th of Sept., of consumption, Miss HANNA ALZIRA WARD, daughter of Dea. James Ward, in the 23d year of her age. Sister Ward made a public profession of religion when but nine years of age, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Amity, N. Y., and has ever been an ornament to the Christian name. She removed with her parents to Albion in 1842, where, in 1843, she united with the church at its organization. During her distressing and protracted illness, she manifested a meek and quiet spirit, and died in hope of a blessed immortality. The friends are called upon deeply to mourn their loss, especially the youth of the society, who are bereft of an example of piety.

LETTERS.

Eli S. Bailey, Samuel Davison, Daniel Oron, G. M. Langworthy, O. F. Hull, H. H. Baker, Samuel Hunt, Geo. F. Maxson, Thomas Avery, Ephraim Maxson, G. W. Stillman, H. C. Hubbard (yes).

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for Samuel Hunt, Lyman Pratt, Joel Jones, Orrin Jones, Maxson Rogers, Wm. Joties, H. C. Hubbard, J. Barber, O. F. Randolph, John Davis, John B. Davis, M. Kimpton, G. Dunham, S. F. Randolph, G. W. Stillman, O. F. Hull, Thomas Avery, Henry Clarke.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY. THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of 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, 87 1/2 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12 1/2; in morocco, gilt edges, \$1 12 1/2; ditto, full gilt, \$1 25. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

VALUABLE REPLICATION! CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH. THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size and kind. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 50c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New York, will be promptly attended to.

PROCLAMATION. BY JOHN YOUNG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. A day of Public Thanksgiving is due to Almighty God, for blessings bestowed upon the people of this State during the past year. While a sanguinary war has been raging upon our national frontiers, while the principal city of a sister State has been scourged with a pestilence that walketh at noonday, and while gaunt famine and disease afflict the fairest portion of the mother country, the State of New York presents a glad scene of universal happiness and prosperity. Seed time and harvest have been continued to the husbandman—the laborer and the artisan have not sought in vain for employment—the ships of the merchant have traded in peace with the nations of the earth, and plenty has crowned the efforts of all classes of society. The blessings of free Government—the means of universal education—the security of person and property, and the supremacy of law and order, have been vouchsafed to us in an eminent degree. For all these, and for other good gifts, we are indebted to that Providence whose bounty and protection are conferred upon all, without regard to country or condition. I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to observe the 25th day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving; to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, and mingle, with their thanksgivings, prayers to Heaven for the continuance of its smiles, and for its protection against famine, disease and death. In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at [L. S.] the City of Albany, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. JOHN YOUNG, Governor.

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 Departments. The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Second " " Dec. 15, " " March 2 Third " " April 5, " " July 12 TUITION, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing 1 00 " " Painting 2 00 " " Piano Music 8 00 " " Use of Instrument 2 00 Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 1 75 Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall and middle of the winter terms, to continue seven weeks, in which special attention will be given to those intending to teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their responsible duties. Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold the reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence. The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudable effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourishing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of Deluyster, or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Albany, August 3d, 1847.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: STATE—A Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Engineer and Surveyor, Three Canal Commissioners, and Three Inspectors of State Prisons. DISTRICT—One Senator for the THIRD Senate District, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards of the city of New York; One Senator for the FOURTH Senate District, consisting of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards of the said city; One Senator for the FIFTH Senate District, consisting of the Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth Wards of the said city; and One Senator for the SIXTH Senate District, consisting of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards of the said city. COUNTY—Also the following officers for the said city and county, to wit:—Sixteen members of Assembly—One to be elected in each Assembly District. Yours, respectfully, N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE. New York, August 5th, 1847. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided. J. J. V. WESTERVELT, Sheriff of the City and County of New York. All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See revised Statute, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3d, page 1, page 140. Sept. 2.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Maxson Green. " James L. Cochran. Berlin—John Whitford. Brookfield—Aud'w Babcock. Clarence—Samuel Hunt. Darien—Ethan Saunders. DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman. Durhanville—J. A. Potter. Edmeston—Ephraim Maxson. Fendenship—R. W. Uzer. Frazar—Geo. P. Babcock. Housfield—Wm. Green. Independence—J. P. Maxson. Leonardville—W. B. Maxson. Newport—J. F. Randolph. Perthville—Albert B. Crandall. Preston—Clark Rogers. Prewis—Elbridge Eddy. Puzosin—Geo. F. Burdick. Richburg—T. E. Babcock. Richmond—Elias Burdick. Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. Scott—Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks—Wm. Uter. Verona—Hiram Sherman. Watson—Wm. Quibel. WISCONSIN. Albion—P. C. Burdick. Milton—Joseph Goodrich. WATFORD. J. T. Rogers. Walworth—Wm. M. Clarke.

RHODE ISLAND. Westerly—S. P. Stillman. Hopkinton—E. S. Griswold. " A. B. Burdick. Newport—E. D. Barker. NEW JERSEY. New Market—W. B. Gillet. Plainfield—E. B. Titusworth. Shiloh—Isaac D. Tisworth. Salem—David Olwayson. PENNSYLVANIA. Crosswicks—W. P. Langworthy. Coudersport—W. H. Hydem. VIRGINIA. Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn. New Salem—J. F. Randolph. OHIO. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis. MICHIGAN. Oporto—Job Tyler. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church.

Miscellaneous.

I SEE THEE STILL.

I rocked her in her cradle, And laid her in the tomb. She was the youngest; What fireside circle hath not felt the charm Of that sweet tie? The youngest ne'er grow old, The fond endearments of our earliest days We keep alive in them, and when they die, Our youthful joys we bury with them."

I see thee still.

Rememberance, faithful to her trust, Calls thee in beauty from the dust; Then comest in the morning light, Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night; In dreams I meet thee as of old; Then thy soft arms my neck enfold, And thy sweet voice is in my ear; In every scene to memory dear, I see thee still.

I see thee still.

In every hallowed tomb round; This little ring thy finger bound; This lock of hair thy forehead shaded, This silken chain by thee was braided, These flowers, all withered, now, like thee, Sweet Sister, thou didst cull for me; This book was thine, here didst thou read; This picture, ah! yea, here, indeed, I see thee still.

I see thee still.

Here was thy summer noon's retreat, Here was thy favorite fireside seat; This was thy chamber, here, each day, I sat and watched thy sad decay; Here, on this bed, thou last didst lie, Here, on this pillow—thou didst die; Dark hour! once more its woes unfold; As then I saw thee, pale and cold, I see thee still.

I see thee still.

Thou art not in the grave confined, Death cannot chain the immortal mind; Let earth close o'er its sacred trust, But goodness dies not in the dust; Thee, O my Sister, 'tis not thee, Beneath the coffin's lid I see; Thou to a fairer land art gone; There, let me hope, my journey done, To see thee still. [Boston Courier.]

THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.

An old clock that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen without giving its owner any cause of complaint, early one summer's morning, before the family was stirring, suddenly stopped. Upon this the dial-plate (if we may credit the fable) changed countenance with alarm; the hands made a vain effort to continue their course; the wheels remained motionless with surprise; the weights hung as if dead; each member felt disposed to lay the blame on the others. At length the dial instituted a formal inquiry as to the cause of the stagnation, when hands, wheels, weights, with one voice protested their innocence.

But now a faint tick was heard below from the pendulum, who thus spoke:

"I confess myself to be the sole cause of the present stoppage; and I am willing, for the general satisfaction, to assign my reasons. The truth is that I am tired of ticking."

Upon hearing this the old clock became so enraged that it was on the very point of striking. "Lazy wire!" exclaimed the dial-plate, holding up its hands.

"Very good!" replied the pendulum; "it is vastly easy for you, Mistress Dial, who have always, as every body knows, set yourself up above me—it is vastly easy for you, I say, to accuse other people of laziness!—you, who have had nothing to do all the days of your life but to stare people in the face, and to amuse yourself with watching all that goes on in the kitchen! Think, I beseech you, how you would like to be shut up for life in this dark closet, and to wag backward and forward, year after year, as I do."

"As to that," said the dial, "is there not a window in your house on purpose for you to look through?"

"For all that," resumed the pendulum, "it is very dark here; and, although there is a window, I dare not stop, even for an instant, to look out at it. Beside, I am really tired of my way of life; and, if you wish, I'll tell you how I took this disgust at my employment. I happened this morning to be calculating how many times I should have to tick in the course of only the next twenty-four hours; perhaps some of you above there can give me the exact sum."

The minute-hand, being quick at figures, presently replied, "Eighty-six thousand four hundred times."

"Exactly so," replied the pendulum; "well, I appeal to you all, if the very thought of this was not enough to fatigue one; and when I began to multiply the strokes of one day by those of months and years, really it is no wonder if I felt discouraged at the prospect; so, after a great deal of reasoning and hesitation, thinks I to myself, I'll stop."

The dial could scarcely keep its countenance during this harangue; but, resuming its gravity, thus replied, "Dear Mr. Pendulum, I am really astonished that such a useful, industrious person as yourself should have been overcome by this sudden action. It is true you have done a great deal of work in your time; so have we all, and are likely to do; which, although it may fatigue us to think of, the question is whether it will fatigue us to do. Would you now do me the favor to give me about a dozen strokes to illustrate my argument?"

The pendulum complied, and ticked six times in its usual pace.

"Now," resumed the dial, "may I be allowed to inquire if that exertion was at all fatiguing or disagreeable to you?"

"Not the least," replied the pendulum, "it is not six strokes that I complain, nor of sixty, but of millions."

"Very good," replied the dial; "but recollect that, though you may think of a million of strokes in an instant, you are required to execute but one; and that, however often you may hereafter have to swing, a moment will always be given you to swing in."

"That consideration staggers me, I confess," said the pendulum.

"Then I hope," resumed the dial-plate, "we shall all immediately return to our duty, for the maids will lie in bed if we stand idling thus."

Upon this the weights, who had never been accused of light conduct, used all their influence in urging him to proceed; when, as with one consent, the wheels began to turn, the hands began to move, the pendulum began to swing, and to its credit ticked as loud as ever, while a red beam of the rising sun that streamed through a hole in the kitchen shining full upon the dial-

plate, it brightened up as if nothing had been the matter.

When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock, he declared that his watch had gained half an hour in the night.

THE CROWNED SKELETON.

Aix-la-Chapelle in Germany derives its name from the tomb of Charlemagne. He gave instructions that when he died, he should be buried in a royal position; not prostrate as a slumbering dust, but seated in the attitude of a ruling monarch. He had the mausoleum erected over the sepulchre of our Saviour at Jerusalem. In a tomb within this chapel he was placed upon a throne. The Gospels, which I suppose he had often read while he was living, he would appear determined to study thoroughly after he was dead. He directed they should be laid upon his knees before him; by his side was his sword; upon his head was an imperial crown, and a royal mantle covered his lifeless shoulders.

Thus was his body placed, and thus did his body remain for about one hundred and eighty years.

One of his successors resolved he would see how Charlemagne looked, and what had become of the riches that adorned his tomb. Nearly a thousand years after Christ, the tomb was opened by the emperor Otto. The skeleton form of the body was found there, dissolved and dismembered; the various ornaments I speak of were all there too; but the frame had sunk into fragments, the bones had fallen disjointed and asunder; and there remained nothing but the ghastly skull wearing its crown still! and nothing to signify royalty but this vain pageant of death in its most hideous form!

The various relics were taken up, and are now preserved at Vienna; and they have often since been employed in the coronation of the emperors of Germany, in order to signify their greatness, and their being successors to Charlemagne. [Dr. Massie's Summer Ramble.]

EXTRAORDINARY BELLS.

The largest bells in the world are, according to travelers, in Russia and China; at Nankin formerly hung four bells of such enormous size that, although not swung, but only struck with a wooden mallet, they brought down the tower, and have long lain neglected among its ruins. One of these bells is about twelve feet high, and twenty-seven and a half in circumference. It has a swelling in the middle, but does not expand much towards the rim, where it is seven inches thick; from the dimensions of this bell, its weight has been calculated at 50,000 lbs., or more than double the weight of that of Erfurt, said by father Kircher to be the greatest bell in the world. In the churches of Russia there are numerous bells, and some of them very large; one of these, in the belfry of St. Ivan's church, at Moscow, weighs 129,846 lbs. This was the largest bell known, until Boris Godunoff gave to the cathedral of that city a bell weighing 288,000 lbs. This was again surpassed by the bell cast at the expense of the Empress Anne, and which weighs at the lowest estimate 432,000 lbs. This is the largest bell in the world; its height is upwards of 21 feet; circumference near the bottom more than 67 feet; greatest thickness, 23 inches. This bell is likewise on the ground; the local tradition being that the beam upon which it was suspended in the tower was accidentally burnt, in 1737; this statement, however, is denied by some travelers. By its fall the bell suffered a fracture towards the bottom sufficiently large to admit a horse and chaise.

RUSSIAN BAPTISM.

It is always performed by immersion. In the houses of the rich, two tables are laid out in the drawing room by the priests; one is covered with holy images, on the other is placed an enormous silver basin, filled with water surrounded by small wax tapers. The chief priest begins by consecrating the font, and plunging a silver cross repeatedly in the water; he then takes the child, and after reciting certain prayers, undresses it completely. The process of immersion takes place twice, and so rigorously that the head must disappear under the water; the infant is then restored to its nurse, and the sacrament is finally administered. In former times, when a child had the misfortune to be born in the winter, it was plunged without pity under the ice, or into water of the same temperature. In the present day, that rigor has been relaxed by permission of the church, and warm water is substituted for the other; but the common people still adhere scrupulously to the ancient practice in all seasons. On these occasions numbers of children are baptized at the same time on the ice, and the cold often proves fatal to them. It sometimes happens, also, that a child slips through the hands of the priest, and is lost, in which case he only exclaims, "God has been pleased to take this infant to himself; hand me another;" and the people submit to their loss without a murmur, as the dispensation of Heaven.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF THE ASSAMESE.

Jacob served Laban as a servant or bondsman many years to obtain in marriage Leah and Rachel, who were sisters, and he was not allowed to marry the younger before the elder. So in Assam, a man may marry two sisters, but he must not marry the elder before the younger. It is not uncommon, when a man is poverty-stricken, to engage to live and work for several years for the father of the girl he wishes to marry. He is then called a Chapune, a kind of bondsman, and is entitled to "ghat kupper," (food and clothing), but no wages; and at the expiration of the time of servitude, if the girl does not dislike him, the marriage takes place. The man is looked on in the family as a "khanu damad," (or son-in-law), and is treated kindly. If the girl's father is very wealthy, and he has no sons, he will sometimes select, from some equally respectable family, a husband for his daughter, and bring him up in his own house. The youth so selected is likewise called a Chapune; and inherits the whole of his father-in-law's property. If the woman's husband dies, though she may be only eighteen years of age, she can never marry again.

Baton Rothschild drew the highest prize, \$100,000—in a lottery last month, at Frankfurt.

MEXICAN MOONLIGHT.—"Meet me by moonlight alone" can be practiced in Mexico with beautiful effect, we should think, judging from the following extract from an army letter which was published not long since in a Southern paper:—

"Perhaps you will not believe me when I tell you that I am writing this by moonshine—yes, the beautiful bright moonlight of Mexico. Heaven help those in the United States who think they know what moonlight is! They know nothing about it. Moonlight in Mexico is moonlight—pure, beautiful, magnificent, beyond description. It is the essence of noonday rarified. Every object stands out in bold relief, and so clear and pure is the atmosphere that the stars and the broad unclouded sky seem within reach. I have enjoyed this enchanting moonlight a hundred times while sitting with my mess in front of our tent, or sometimes we take a promenade around the camp as far as the guard will permit us; and at other times pass out and wander through the beautiful streets of the city and listen to the chatter of a thousand Mexican tongues, jabbering to one another across the streets. It is at such times that we inhale the sweet odor of the now ripening fruits that grow so plentifully in this city—such as oranges, lemons, limes, figs, dates, and almonds; and then that best of all fruit, the juicy peach, grows here to its greatest perfection. All these things combined will ever give a soldier some happy hours."

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—We have all heard of the incident of the horse attached to the bread-cart in London, which at the sound of the bugle, when a troop of the queen's cavalry was passing him, rushed headlong into the ranks and ranged himself properly in line. He had been an old army horse, and knew the signal. An incident somewhat similar occurred in Baltimore not long since. A worthy milkman stopped his wagon, to which he had hitched, for the first time, a horse he had just purchased. As the custom, he rang his bell to let the neighbors know he was "about." Quick as thought, the horse started off in a circular movement, capsizing wagon, driver, and all together in admirable confusion. The secret of this movement was attributable to the fact that the horse was a blind one, and had been accustomed to the signal of the bell when he was required to start in one of the mud machines of the city, and travel in a circle. As soon as he heard the bell he was off, and thinking that the usual circle was before him, he commenced his round and completed it to the discomfiture of the milkman.

ORIGIN OF LYNCH LAW.—What is called Lynch Law had its origin in 1780, in a combination of the citizens of Pittsylvania, (Virginia), entered into for the purpose of suppressing the depredations of a trained band of horse-thieves and counterfeiters, whose well-concerted schemes had bidden defiance to the ordinary laws of the land, and whose success encouraged and emboldened them in their outrages upon the community. A late number of the Southern Literary Messenger contains a copy of the Constitution, dated Sept. 22, 1780, adopted for their government in visiting the guilty offenders with summary justice, which, from its having been drawn up by Col. William Lynch, of that County, has given the name of "Lynch Law" to the summary infliction of punishment by private and unauthorized individuals ever since. The Editor says he is informed by a member of the Association, that its efforts were completely successful in arresting the ravages of the lawless miscreants against whom they were directed.

A DISCOVERY.—About two miles from Sandusky, Ohio, on land known as the "Kerr tract," there is an ancient mound, circular at the base—about 30 feet in diameter, rising oval to a point, which is surmounted by an oak stump, probably originally 2 feet in diameter, which is almost totally decayed from age. A short time ago, some boys dug into the mound, and nearly under the stump, at the depth of three feet, a skeleton was found, much decayed, but portions of it in a fair degree of preservation. Near the head were found two stone hatchets and an arrow head, a stone pipe, and far more singular, a lot of plates apparently insulating, which are covered with lines and hieroglyphics of different and beautiful colors. The colors and workmanship betoken a more advanced and entirely different state of the arts than has been heretofore discovered in the remains of Indian tribes. Some of the plates were destroyed, but there are fifteen preserved. They are circular, oval in shape, and about 7 inches by ten in size. A pipe bowl, beautifully finished from stone, was also found. The bowl, which is nearly round, rises from a base on the bottom of which are the figures "1461."

REMARKABLE ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES.—Mr. W. H. Rolfe, of Sandwich, assisted by Mr. T. Wright and C. Smith, has been pursuing with considerable success the researches commenced last year among the early Anglo-Saxon graves then discovered on Osengaldow, in the isle of Thanet. During one week, there were eight graves opened, which furnished a number of curious articles of arms and personal ornaments. In one grave were discovered a male skeleton, with the skeletons of his wife, and, apparently, his daughter, evidently all three interred at the same time, and in a position which evinces the affectionate feelings of our early forefathers. They lay arm in arm, and the faces of the man and his wife were separated only by the warrior's spear. Another grave contained also skeletons of a male and female, the forehead of the former resting on his partner's cheek. On the breast of this lady was found a magnificent brooch of silver-gilt set with garnets.

VIRTUE EMBODIED.—The eloquent Dr. Blair, when concluding a public discourse, in which he had discussed with his usual ability on the amiableness of virtue, gave utterance to the following apostrophe:—"O virtue, if thou wert embodied, all men would love thee!" His colleague, the Rev. R. Walker, attended the same pulpit in the afternoon of the same day, and, addressing the congregation, said, "My reverend brother observed in the morning, that if virtue were embodied, all men would love her. Virtue has been embodied; but how was she treated? Did all men love her? No; she was despised and rejected of men, who, after defaming, insulting, and scourging her, led her to Calvary, where they crucified her between two thieves!"

VARIETY.

The Chinese were in possession of flue stoves in the year 1720, similar in many respects to those now in use. Bell found six kettles placed in a row, on furnaces, having a separate opening under each of them for receiving the fuel, which consisted of a few small sticks and straw. The cook, by pulling a thong, blew a pair of bellows which made all his kettles boil in a very short time. These stoves are very thin, made of cast iron, and extremely smooth both within and without. The scarcity of fuel in populous cities necessarily prompts people to continue the easiest methods of dressing their victuals and keeping themselves warm during the winter, which is in China severe for about two months.

A French paper, La Semaines, announces the invention of a steam plough, or rather a mode of digging by means of steam, from which great results are anticipated. The inventor is a young medical man, named Baraf. The paper states that one of two horse power was in operation at the residence of the maker, who was constructing another of double that power. The machine proceeds along the field, and digs the ground with the greatest precision. Two beams, furnished with five mattocks each, act successively upon the soil, loosening it to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, and pounding it as small as compost. By using only one of the beams, a tillage of the usual depth can be effected.

The captain of a Danish Ship, on a recent voyage from Santa Cruz to London, discovered an island in lat. 33 19 N. long. 42 39 W. He anchored his ship in a sandy bay, and went ashore, and while taking an observation, the crew came and told him they had discovered the body of a dead man. Proceeding to the spot he found it in a cave, in a perfect state, apparently, but dried up, with long whiskers and beard, and long yellow hair. He found also an oval box, on which some letters were inscribed, and a small boat partially constructed, which was fastened together with something, but could find no nails. The whole of these on being handled crumpled into dust.

A man ought, in his clothes, to conform something to those that he converses with, to the custom of the nation, and the fashion that is decent and general, to the occasion, and his own condition; for this is best that best suits with one's calling, and the rank we live in. And seeing that all men are not Cædipuses, to read the riddle of another man's inside, and most men judge by appearances, it behooves a man to barter for a good esteem, even from his clothes and outside. We guess the goodness of the pasture by the mantle we see it wears. [Feltham.]

On the life of the Providence and Worcester railroad, there are twenty stopping places or way stations; 94 cotton mills; 307,006 spindles; 7,092 looms, making about 1,197,800 yards of cotton cloth per week; 22 woolen mills; 81 sets of woolen machinery; 4 scythe works, and 30 machine shops. The road is a fraction over 43 miles long, and will be in operation by the last of this month.

The gross circulation of bank notes in the United States about January 1st, 1830, was \$61,322,898; January 1st, 1834, was \$95,839,570; January 1st, 1837, \$149,185,890; January 1st, 1840, \$116,562,970, and on the 1st of January 1843, it had sunk to \$68,563,688. Since that time it has increased, and amounted in December, 1845, to \$105,552,427, and was about the same in December 1846.

Half our griefs are imaginary. Before you have recourse to arsenic, therefore, try what virtue there is in an emetic. Instead of your business being deranged, it may turn out to have been nothing but your stomach. Two-thirds of the melancholy in the market is nothing but indigestion.

The Dedham Democrat says that there is a sign at the stable of the Phenix Hotel in that town, which reads thus: "No smoking allowed here." One of the steamboats had a notice—"No smoking allowed here," and a passenger justified himself for puffing his cigar, by saying that he wasn't smoking aloud, but all to himself.

On the North coast of Ireland, a gentleman saw above a hundred crows preying upon muscles. The mode of doing this was remarkable—each crow took a muscle up in the air about forty yards high, and let it fall on the stones; and thus breaking the shells got possession of the animal.

In the new Hall of the British Museum, some marble pillars have been placed which were brought over by Sir Charles Fellows from a temple dedicated to Harpagus, general of Cyrus, 546 years before Christ—the earliest examples of Greek Art in our possession, showing that the same principle of building and working the marble was used then as now.

There is now starch made from potatoes in N. England, 22,000,000 lbs. annually. There are 160 establishments engaged in its manufacture, principally in Maine and Vermont. Much of it is shipped to England. It is used in finishing many kinds of fabrics—by confectioners, and finds its way into neat packages, with the label of Arrow Root for puddings.

The Green Bay Republican says—"Since Monday morning last, the 14th ult., the land office has been crowded at all hours of the day. The receipts of the past week we have heard estimated at over \$175,000! and yet it seems as if there is to be no cessation of the entering of lands. Of course, it is a rich harvest for the register and receiver."

Col. Louis D. Wilson, of the 12th infantry, who lately died in Mexico, bequeathed to the chairman of the County Court of Edgecomb, (his native County) in North Carolina, and to his successor in office, forty thousand dollars, to be applied to the poor of said County.

A gentleman states that he saw, a short time since, an ancient copper coin, which was found upon an island at the head of Damariscotta River. It is an English piece of the size of a dollar, of about a penny in value, and is dated 1329.

Tears do not dwell long upon the cheek of youth. Rain drops fall easily from the bud, rest on the blossoms of the mature flower, and break down that which hath lived its day.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city 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 to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one year for \$20, payable always in advance.

The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

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

The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it. The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

CHAS. W. FENTON, Proprietor of the National Whig.

P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, not doing the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns: July 15.—6m—\$10 C. W. F.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, } Principals, IRA SAYLES, }

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant 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 particularly desired. The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

- 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian. 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

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

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846—7 consists of three terms, as follows:— 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, extraordinary exceptions excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

Expenses. Board, per week, \$1 00; Room rent, per term, 1 50; Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00; Incidental expenses, per term, 25

EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte, \$10 00; Oil Painting, 7 00; Drawing, 2 00

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except for the extra named above) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance; at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trusts

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged, when payment is delayed more than six months, at which time all subscription money for the year will be considered due. Money not received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the time to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except the direction of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York