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VOL. IV.—NO. 24.

fore, requires correction.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 2, 1847

WHOLE NO. 180

The Sabbath Recorder.

JAMES A. BEGG ON THE SABBATH. SECTION VI.

The proper time of commencing to observe the Sabbath The general practice of the church at present in regard to the Sabbath is wrong, not merely in regard to the day of the week which ought to be observed, but also in regard to the period at which the Sabbath commences. Even if Sunday were the Sabbath, an erroneous arrangement of the relation in which the day stands to the night has been introduced, and every where obtains. This error, also, there-

In all matters of duty, it is our privilege to be permitted and invited, nay, enjoined, to come to the word of God itself for direction, that we may regulate our conduct by the wisdom of divine arrangement. We observe, therefore, that "God said, Let there be lights in the firmamet of the heaven, to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years;" (Gen. 1: 14;) precedes the day. In the account of creation, the order observed by the inspired historian is, "And the evening and the morning were the first were the second day "-and so in reference to the time of day at which this great multitude age and country to which it related, that much all the other days of God's creation, the evening came with their sick and diseased, to be healed. learned ingenuity has been expended upon the precedes the day. Gen. 1: 5, 8, 13, 19, 23, 31. And thus as "the evening and the morning and the morning were the seventh or Sabbath day also, beginning, as it must have done, in the evening, when the sixth day ended. And alpressly enjoining upon men the continuance of mediately unto him. They waited till the eve- to read, "sealing the stone and setting a watch, the same order, this seems chiefly to arise from the uniform observance of it in early times, of which the Scriptures contain abundant evidence. Thus, in the ordinances connected with the great | denial, which restrained the friends of the sick | Magdalene,' &c. annual feasts, this principle is most distinctly till sunset, evidently is the very principle we are This mode of reckoning, "from evening to recognized as that of the Lord's computation. The institution of the Passover is, "In the first month, on the fourteenth day of the month, at even, ye shall eat unleavened bread, until the one and twentieth day of the month, at even." Ex. 12: 18. "Thou mayest not sacrifice the passover within any of thy gates which the Lord thy God giveth thee. But, at the place which the Lord thy God shall choose to place His name in, there thou shalt sacrifice the passover at even, at the going down of the sun, at the

So concerning the great day of atonement "Ye shall do no manner of work; it shall be a statute for ever, throughout your generations, so that when they came into the house where a departure, on the mere ground of their practice in all your dwellings; it shall be unto you a loved relative "was taken with a great fever, being "according to established customary Sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your souls; they besought Him for her." The people modes of computation." If custom is to be in the ninth day of the month, at even, from generally, however, felt no liberty to do so, adopted as the principle of duty in reference to even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath." at least they were not induced to bring their this or to any other matter in which either the Lev. 23: 31, 32.

season that thou camest forth out of Egypt."

Deut. 16: 5, 6.

particular circumstances, continuing only "until their sympathies for the sufferers prompted to which we, as the church of Christ, are called to the evening," seem to derive all their force an immediate application to the Great Phy- be lights. To the honor, therefore, of one who from the fact of the day being then ended on sician. "And at even, when the sun did set, himself recognizes not the seventh day as the which the individuals were defiled, or the cleans- they brought unto him all that were diseased, Sabbath, we call attention to the fact that ing began. "And when the sun is down, he and them that were possessed with devils." shall be clean, and shall afterwards eat of the We have another illustration in the account ground that our Lord rose at this time, " begin holy things." Lev. 22: 7. "But it shall be, of the conduct of the Jews at our Lord's the Sabbath at midnight, a time of human apwhen evening cometh on, he shall wash himself crucifixion. To hasten the death of Christ and pointment, merely." with water; and when the sun is down, he shall the malefactors crucified with Him, they, in The divine example in creation, has, in this come into the camp again." Deut. 23: 11.

Jerusalem. Then I contended with the nobles little time was lost in the hasty preparations for Egyptians, vol. 1, p. 103.

senctifying the Sabbath, but noted its commence- 54-56. ment at God's appointed time-" when it began to be dark before the Sabbath," commanding the must have elapsed while He hung upon the gates of the city to be shut. It was to be done cross; and it was, as we have seen, at the ninth before the Sabbath hour, which is "when the hour that He gave up the ghost; yet, after the oun is down." When it became dark, the Sab- interment of the body, it is added, that "the bath would have commenced, but the gates Sabbath drew on." The women who followed were previously to be shut, even "when it began after, and who saw how the body was laid, were to be dark before the Sabbath."

of Daniel's visions. The question is put "How Sabbath had not commenced, for they "rested of Feb. 27, 1845. markable expression used in the account of one prepared spices and ointments," and still the long shall be the vision concerning the daily the Sabbath day, according to the command.

On leaving, they proceeded directly to the deep." 2 Cor. 11: 25. house of Simon Peter and Andrew, where Christ cured Simon's wife's mother of fever. an expression used by the Evangelist Matthew, The narrative then proceeds, "And at even, upon which an objection to the view here given when the snn did set, they brought unto Him all has been founded. In our translation we read, that were diseased, and them that were possess. "In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to and, in the first intimation of time, the evening ed with devils. And all the city was gathered dawn toward the first day of the week, came together at the door. And He healed many Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, to see that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out the sepulchre," Matt. 28: 1. From this it many devils." Mark 1: 21-24.

day"-" And the evening and the morning Mark, and Luke, all observe so emphatically so contrary to well-known fact in regard to the when the sun did set," says Mark; "now when ed in the Greek version of Bagster's Polyglott. were the sixth day," so of necessity the evening the sun was setting," is the statement of Luke, It is presented on the authority of Griesbach, "all they that had any sick with divers diseases | suggested by "some variety in the punctuation | brought them unto Him." Luke 4: 40. On or some various readings which he rejects." synagogue, "immediately his fame spread pend the first member of the sentence to the ning, and yet so intense was the interest excited, in the end of the Sabbath." This would make gathered together at the door.'

of Judah, and said unto them. What evil thing interment, the evening, which began the Sabe do, and profane the Sabbath day? bath, was close at hand before all could be Did not your fathers thus, and did not our God accomplished that was immediately necessary, bring all this evil upon us and upon this city? and the farther preparations for embalming Yet ye bring more wrath upon Israel, by pro- were delayed till the Sabbath should be past faning the Sabbath. And it came to pass that "That day was the preparation, and the Sab when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark, bath drew on. And the women, also, which before the Sabbath, I commanded that the gates came with him from Galilee, followed after, and should be shut, and charged that they should not beheld the sepulchre, and how his body was be opened till after the Sabbath." Neh. 13: laid. And they returned, and prepared spices, and ointments; and rested the Sabbath day, He thus recognized not only the duty of according to the commandment." Luke 23

After our Lord's expiring, some little time therefore, in the garden long after the ninth There is connected with this question, A re- hour, and still after all this, "they returned and

sacrifice and the transgression of desolation, to ment." That this was not merely the weekly canon law, all festivals are from evening to eve- but a journeyman mechanic. would invite give both the sanctuary and the host to be Sabbath, we shall yet have occasion to show; ning. Cap. 1 and 2, de Feriis. Navar, cap. 13, n. Humble souls who seek salvation to be Sabbath, we shall yet have occasion to show; ning. trodden under foot? And he said unto me, but the argument is unaffected by that consider- 5. Covar, in 4. Variar. resol. cap. 19, n. 9." Christ without delay; and Swaine, baptized Unto two thousand and three hundred days, stion. The whole tenor of these several texts And in an account of the various services in the also by Pearce, though himself born in a work. [unto two thousand and three hundred Eve- plainly enough proves that the day commenced early church, given in the Tracts for the Times, house, would lead us to feel and to sing sweet-NINGS, MORNINGS, marg., then shall the sancturat sunset, as in all the preceding statements we No. 75, p. 6, it is said, "the ecclesiastical day is ly of the Saviour's love and of the joys of ary be cleansed." Dan. 8: 14. We speak not have seen, it was intended of God that it should do. considered to begin with the evening or vesper heaven; Cennick would take you back to the of the import of the prediction, but notice that But it was not merely up to the period of our service; according to the Jewish reckoning, as days of Whitefield, with whom hawas associate the intimation of time, as corrected in the Lord's death that time was thus computed. The alluded to in the text, In the evening, and the ed, and with whom he endured persecution; margin, adopts the creation order, "Evenings, Apostle Paul, speaking of his ministerial fidelity, morning, and at noon-day, will I pray, and that while Edmond Jones, though a young man, mornings,"—the evening being still before the says unto the elders of the church at Ephesus, instantly. The ancient vespers are regarded and so much given to spiritualizing as to pub-"I ceased not to warn every one, night and day, by some to be the most solemn hour of the day." lish a sermon on 'Samson's, hair a representa-As we descend in the Scripture history, we with tears," continuing the creation order of But while, according to ecclesiastical law, festion of the church of Christ, will yet, before find that the Jews continued to adhere to the placing the night before the day. Acts 20: 31. tivals of merely human origin are regulated by he leaves the world at 28, give us the favorite same order of time, as they are well known al- So in like manner, in his address before Agrip- a right principle of computation in the Episco- hymn, 'Come humble sinner, in whose breast' ways since to have done. At the commence- pa, (Acts 26: 7,) he speaks of the twelve tribes pal Church, God's own day is not only profaned, But where are we going? Time would fail ment of our Lord's ministry, we read that He, of Israel, "instantly serving God, night and but the day substituted for it is reckoned er- us to tell of Doddridge and Ryland, of Francis with certain of his disciples, "went into Ca- day," although our translators, in accommoda- roneously. The apostacy brought from Rome and Beddome, of Needham and Gibbons, and pernaum, and straightway, on the Sabbath day, tion to the perverted order which now prevails is retained by the Episcopacy; Presbytery ex- a host of anonymous writers, as well as a noble He entered into the synagogue and taught." among the western nations, have here rendered tends the declension; and Dissenters from both, band of men who yet are ornaments to the In the synagogue, there was a man with an un- "day and night." And again, to the Corinthian however zealous about many things, join in church on earth; we have said enough clean spirit, whom the Lord rebuked and cast church, recounting what he had endured, he treating after an apostate fashion, what pertains to excite a little interest, and we should hope, out; "and immediately his fame spread abroad, says, "thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and to the day holy to the Lord, and honorable. throughout all the region round about Galilee." | a day [literally a night-day] I have been in the

Some difficulty has been felt with regard to might be inferred that this Sabbath ended only It is not without signification that Matthew, as the day began to dawn. This is, however, the performance of the first miracle in the He would put a comma after Sabbath, and apthe received version, "As it began to dawn The explanation of this remarkable self- towards the first day of the week, came Mary

now seeking to illustrate. As we have already evening," continued to be observed in the seen, it was the Sabbath when our Lord entered | church long after the Sabbath itself had been the synagogue, and performed the cure first supplanted, and when the sanctification appointmentioned. A consciencious scruple, arising ed of God had been transferred to the first day out of their prejudices concerning the nature of the week. In a sermon, De Tempore, asof Sabbath sanctity, fostered doubtless by the cribed to Augustine, it is enjoined," Let us obscribes, in accordance with the traditions of the serve the Lord's day as commanded, 'from even elders, prevented the people from doing what to even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath." they regarded as Sabbath profanation. How- Heylin's Hist., p. 138. Rabanus Maurus, at a ever affectionate to their friends, and however later date, says, " From the eve of Sabbath until sympathizing for the afflicted, they took no Sunday night, being wholly sequestered from steps which by themselves and others would be husbandry and all other business, we should deregarded as the performance of labor on the vote ourselves to the service of God." Heylin's day of rest. The first miracle was performed Hist., part 2, p. 140.* As a part of that "fallwholly independently of them, by the Saviour ing away" which we are called to mourn over, himself, who more truly knew what the sancti- we would therefore plead for the divine apfication of the Sabbath really implied. His dis- pointment, and can not but regret that any prociples had witnessed this miracle of mercy, and fessing to receive the divine law as the rule of were thus instructed, by their master's conduct, their life, should, even in such a matter, justify sick friends from the various parts of the city law of God or the approved example of his to the house where Jesus was. But, so soon as church is at variance with it, we therein give a And the many intimations of uncleanness, in the setting sun announced the Sabbath past, preference to the authority of the world, to Dwight reprobates those who, on the assumed

order "that the bodies should not remain upon respect, been observed more extensively than is This principle of computation, appointed by the cross on the Sabbath day, (for that Sabbath often supposed. Among the Israelites, as we divine authority, and exemplified in the various day was an high day,) besought Pilate that their have seen, and now repeat in the words of Horne institutions of the law, was universally observed legs might be broken, and that they might be in his Introduction to the Study of the Bible, in subsequent ages. And when, after many taken away." John 19: 31: "And now, when (vol. 3, p. 301,) "the Sabbath commenced at sunevils had prevailed in the land of Judea, and THE EVEN was come, because it was the Prepara set, and closed at the same time on the follow-Nehemiah was stirred up for reformation, tion, that is, the day before the Sabbath, Joseph ing day." To other eastern nations also, foramong other profanations which he was called of Arimathea, an honorable counsellor, which merly as well as now, the same observation apto correct, were those regarding the observance also waited for the kingdom of God, came, and plies. Dwight and Smith, in their Researches of the Sabbath. "In those days saw I in went in boldly unto Pilate and craved the body in Armenia, say, "It is well known that for all Judah some treading wine presses on the Sab- of Jesus." Mark 15: 42, 43: "Now, in the religious purposes, the Nestorians always conbath, and bringing in sheaves, and lading asses; place where he was crucified, there was a sider the day to begin at sunset." Page 368. as also wine, grapes, and figs, and all manner garden, and in the garden a new sepulchre In India, Dr. Wilson informs us, in the Scottish of burdens, which they brought into Jerusalem | wherein was never man yet laid. There laid Missionary Record, (Nov. 2, 1840.) "The Beni on the Sabbath day; and I testified against they Jesus, therefore, because of the Jews' Israel reckon their day, from sunset to sunset. them in the day wherein they sold victuals. Preparation day; for the sepulchre was night at The Mohamedan day commencing from sun-There dwelt men of Tyre, also, therein, which hand." John 19: 41, 42. It was at the ninth set, the first time of prayer, is the mugh rib, or brought fish and all manner of ware, and sold hour, being about three o'clock in the afternoon, sunset, or rather about four minutes later. on the Sahbath unto the children of Judah and that Jesus gave up the ghost; and although Lone's Manness and Customs of the Modern

Brown, in his Antiquities of the Jews, (vol. 2, confined to them, for the Phenicians, Athenians, Numidians, Germans, Gauls, Druids, Bohemians, and Poles, did the same." Rankin, in his History of France, vol. 1, p. 180, and the Encycloit is observed by the Arabs and people of Iceing from evening to evening. In the Introduc-

For decrees of kings and councils, on this part of the sub-† Dwight's Theology, Ser. 108.

From the Christian Reflector. HYMNOLOGY-PART II.

In resuming our gossip on the subject of the iymns which we so frequently quote, and still more frequently sing, we have felt considerably whelmed, he composed the lines: pleased with the progress made in feeling and in literature among the followers of Christ during the last century. The hymns which would tend to encourage fanaticism, such as those which seem to intimate that Christ, by whispers, dreams, &c., communicates with his people, so setting aside, or at least depreciating, the character of his word, by which alone he speaks to Scriptures, and feel that they constitute a per-

Dr. Watts laid aside many of his hymns, originally written for his book, as too elevated these papers, when sold to the little mechanics. though there is little of direct authority ex- abroad;" yet we do not find that any came im- end of the preceding chapter, thus making it in diction for common use, and published them afterwards as lyric poems. Those very com- wrote certain favorite hymns? For instance, positions are now considered, many of them, at that 'Jerusalem, my happy home;' 'Old Dickthat when the sun was setting "all the city was the 28th chapter to begin thus, according to least, as too low for the use of our churches; son, of Scotland, say some; but no; though and their style, in our new books, has been the feeling, spirit, metre, all correspond with elevated. Job Orton, too, when he published his composition, yet no one line is the same in the hymns of Dr. Doddridge, after the death of both; 'Montgomery,' says 'The Psalmist;' but their author, deemed it necessary to append ex- Montgomery pronounces the hymn the best in planations of various words used in them, in our language, and declares his ignorance of foot notes to the pages; but who now ever the author. But, happily for my reader, the feels a difficulty in ascertaining the sense of any bell rings for dinner. term he employs?

Speaking of Watts, we are disposed to inquire whether any one on this side of the Atlantic possesses a copy of Brown's hymns, the book usually used by the Congregationalists and Baptists of Britain before Watts published giving it a cursory examination, and observing that not a few of the hymns which are placed to the credit of the good Doctor are the compositions of Brown, with some alterations and corrections. Will some literary friend throw a little light on this subject?

A word more about Watts, and we will pass on. Being employed some years since in London, to edit a standard edition of Watts' Psalms and Hymns, we were fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the first edition of the psalms which among other curious matters, contained at the end of it, an advertisement of a tune book, adapted to Mr. Watts Psalms and Hymns, and published under his patronage, price sixpence; showing that our fathers had the notion of publishing books at low prices. but how many tunes the said book contained. this deponent knoweth not.

As we are speaking of collections of hymns. it may be interesting to say, that the selection published by Dr. Rippon was, as a literary speculation, exceedingly successful. By that work, with his tune-book, (which Walker prepared for him, and for which he was paid by the Doctor, and his Arrangement of Watts, he is said to have realized nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The copy-right was his own, and now belongs to his family. Our English brethren have within the last few years prepared and adopted a new selection, which they have placed in trust as denominational property; and its profits are annually given to the widows of ministers and missionaries, amounting to from six hundred to a thousand dollars per annum, which will probably largely increase.

whom we hold fellowship in our songs of praise. his horse detained him till noon, in consequence There we should meet, as Episcopalians, the of which he did not arrive on East Grimstead once profane John Newton, the eccentric Ber- Common till after dark. On the Common her ridge, the amiable but melancholy Cowper, met a man on horseback who appeared to be and, strangely enough, the Pusevite of his day, drunk and ready to fall from his hore at every Bishop Kerr; there would be the somewhat step. Mr. Cecil called to him and rued him hyper-calvinistic pedo-baptist band, Toplady, of his danger; which the man dirregarding, Hart and Dobell; and among those of oppo- with his usual kindness he rode up to him; in site tendencies, would be the two Wesleys, order to prevent him from falling, when the Montgomery and Kelly; as the representatives man immediately seized the reins of Mr. Cecil's of polite literature, we should see Addison and horse, who on perceiving he was in had hand time, although it began with the Jews, was not Blackmore, while a large but highly estimable endeavored to break away, on which the man miscellaneous class would be represented by threatened to knock him down if he repeated President Davies, Rowland Hill, and the tal- the attempt. Three other men on chorseback ented thormaker, Oliver, the author of the well- immediately rode up, placing Mr. Cecil in the known and beautiful hymns. Glery to God on midst of them. On perceiving his danger, it pædia Brittan. Art. "Night," says the Anglo- high, and The God of Abraham praise; com- struck him— Here is an occasion for faith; Saxons followed the same method, adding that ing to our own denomination, we should be and that gracious direction also occurred to charmed with the elegant and courtly manners him, Call upon me in the time of trouble, and land at the present day. It is stated that the of Dr. Samuel Stennett, and be somewhat awed I will deliver thee.' He secretly lifted up his Lutherans begin the Sunday and end it count- by the dignity of Dr. Fawcett; we should lis- heart to God, entreating that deliverance which ten with grateful pleasure to the once wicked He alone could effect. One of the men, who tion to Bagster's Comprehensive Bible also, it sailor, Medley, as he sings of loving-kindness; seemed to be captain of the gang, asked him is remarked that "this mode of reckoning the O how great!' the classical tutor, James New- who he was and whither he was going. The night before the day has obtained very generally ton, would show how piety can be harmonized leader said; Sir, I know you, and have heard in various nations, vestiges of which still remain with learning; while his friend, Mrs. Steele, you preach at Lewes; let the gentlement. in our own modes of reckoning by se'nnights, would prove its harmony with tenderness; the horse go; we wish you good night. We wish you good night. and fortnights, &c." Bishop Andrews, on the scraphic Pearce would teach us so highly to fourth commandment, says, "By the common love the presence of the Saviour, as even to The Rev. Alfred Hewlett, of Astley, Eng. 'Sweet affliction,

Thus to bring my Saviour near: tee-totallers, christen their children, and relieves, a member of his church, though their dead, free of charge.

to induce literary brethren to labor in the mine we have thus sprung.

We could almost be tempted to add another paragraph to this rambling essay, to remark on the position of Wesley, when, sitting on a rock, the tide rising around him, a ! causing him to doubt whether he should no be over-

Lo! on a narrow neck of land, 'Twixt two unbounded seas I stand; Yet how insensible! A point of time, a moment's space, Removes me to you heavenly place, Or shuts me up in hell!

Nor with less interest could we marrate the leasing fact that good, Dr. Ryland wrote the The first-named Evangelist says, "When the elucidation of the text. Of all the amendments of the was come," Matt. 8: 16; "and at even, offered, no one seems so simple as that containfect guide, 'to which we do well that we take lace makers of Kettering; for whose sake it was printed, and thousands of copies distribut-Our literary progress is still greater. Good ed by the little shopkeepers of that town, who wrapped up their pennyw th of thread in

There are a hundred questions, as to who

THE AFRICAN AND RIS DOG.

When the devoted missionary, Robert Moffat. was in Eugland, he told an amusing story of poor African who lived near one of the missionary settlements, and whose dog by some achis book? We remember, many years ago, cident had got possession of a Testament in the native language, and torn it to pieces, devouring some of the leaves. This nan came to the missionaries in great dismay, and laid his case before them. He said that the dog had be n a very useful animal, and had helped him to protect his property, by guarding it from wild beasts, and also in hunting and destroying them: but that he feared he would be useless for the time to come. The missionaries asked him how was this? And why should not his dog be useful as formerly? As for the injury done, that was but an accident, and the Testament could be replaced by another copy.

"That is true," said the poor man, "but still I am afraid that the dog will be of no farther use to me. The words of the New Testament are full of love and gentleness, and, after the dog has eaten them, it is not likely that he will hunt or fight for me any more."

How much may we learn, dear children, from the conclusion of this simple and unlettered savage! He certainly made a great mistake-in supposing that the character of his dog would be changed by his repast. But how strikingly may this anecdote remind us that the disciples of the Saviour !" must not strive, but be gentle and penitent unto all men!" How clearly must wars and fightings be forbidden in the New Testament, whon a poor simple hearted negro thought that even his dog would be made peace able by devouring it !...

PROVIDENCE.

A singular providence happened to Rev. R. Cecil, in going from London to Lewes, to serve It would be very pleasing if, in imagination, one of his children there. Instead of leaving we could assemble together the authors with town early in the morning, the farrier who should

> by way of inducing his congregation to bee total abstainers; has promised that he will marry

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 2, 1847.

EARLY EFFORTS TO CHRISTIANIZE CHINA.

It is quite common to hear the missionary enterprise spoken of as peculiar to modern times. And true it is, that for a long period previous to the last century, comparatively little was done by the church to disseminate the Gospel in heathen lands. To suppose, however, that this apathy has existed ever since the days of the apostles, would be unjust to the church, and inconsistent with the facts in the case. There is reason to believe that even China, which was for so long a period closed against the Gospel, once enjoyed its light, and yielded in no small degree to its influence. The Missionary Journal has collected and published the principal evidences upon which this opinion rests; with the sum of which, our readers will no doubt be interested.

There is a generally-received tradition in the Syrian church, that the apostle Thomas preached the Gospel, not only in India, but in China. Hence he is called in the epitome of the Syrian canons, "the apostle of the Hindoos and Chinese." In the ancient Chaldee ritual, also, it is said that "by the blessed Thomas the kingdom of heaven was extended and opened to the Chinese." It is farther stated, that when the Portuguese found one hundred and ten native churches in Malabar, "wholly ignorant of the great western apostacy and its peculiar errors," they learned from them that their ancestors had received their instruction from this apostle, and that he had also preached to the Chinese. When these traditions are considered in connection with the known zeal of the apostles and early Christians—a zeal which would scarcely allow so large and accessible a portion of the world to remain unvisitedthere is very good reason for the belief that the gospel was preached to the Chinese either by tenanced and assisted by the Imperial authority. the apostles or some of their immediate successors. Mosheim doubts whether the apostle Thomas went there. He acknowledges, however, that the gospel was carried there "at a little later period," and says, "It may be prov ed by the Syriac records, that at the beginning of the fourth century Christianity was flourishing in two of the provinces of China." It is not impossible—nay, it is quite probable—that the farther exploration of China may develop a of God in that country.

promulgate the gospel in China. The Nes- steps. What was our joy, think you, on readtorian seems to have been emphatically the ing the letters from brethren Utter and Brown, to missionary church of that period. Their mis- know that their own thoughts had preceded us up sionaries are said to have "dared and endured the coast of China, and to find our present locaall manner of perils and privations without tion specified as one which would give them flinching. The sands, and snows, and seas of pleasure. Surely it is not in man that walketh Asia, could not intimidate them. The wild to direct his steps. Mr. Wardner's letter * will Tartars, and the wily Persians; the effeminate tell you of the storm at sea, which we encounter-Hindoos, and the ferocious Abyssinians; the ed on our passage from Hong Kong. Literally orderly Chinese, and the rude Bactrians, were buried in the waves for almost twenty-four all alike to them. They followed roaming hours, too sick to eat, and in no circumstances tribes, and domesticated themselves for life in to be supplied with food, had we desired it, And as they consulted not with their own flesh deep." Like him, we felt that there was no King of kings, and into camps and cottages as that long, sleepless night—that night of prayer heralds of salvation." Such were the men con- and heart-searching-did I repeat that beautiful Edessa and Nisilis, from which laborers were sent forth into distant quarters of the earth, composure, which we could never have antici-They probably entered parts of China as early pated, although I must say, for myself, that I reached the capital itself, and established permanent churches. The history of their efforts among the heathen. is found on the celebrated Singanfu monument, the authenticity of which seems now to be well established. The inscription upon it, in Syriac, remarks on the principles of religion, the fall of man, the birth of the Messiah in Judea, together with some of the ceremonies and laws of Christianity, and gives a sketch of its introduction and progress in China. It also sets forth the excellencies of Christianity, and gives the following conclusion of a royal decree in its is now preparing a phrase-book for us in the favor: "It is beneficial in all affairs and profitable to the people, and should therefore pervade the empire. Let the officers therefore now. We are treated with the utmost kindness, erect a temple for the religion of Ta Tsin, in the street of the capital called Ining, and appoint twenty-one ministers for its oversight." The effects of these efforts of the Nestorians are not fully known; but Gibbon explicitly testifies, that "the Christianity of China between the 7th and 13th centuries, is invincibly proyed by the consent of Chinese, Syrian, Arabic, and Latin evidence." The article from which the above facts are

principally gathered closes as follows:

6." About 678, we are told, the illustrious religion spread itself in every direction, and temples rose in a hundred cities,' In the year 698, the Budhist priests commenced a persecution against; the new religion, and in 712 a severe edict was issued against it, by the combined influence of the literati and the lower classes, But this did not extinguish their zeal, we find that they not only survived it, but flourished with renewed vigor under succeeding Board, and can not therefore properly be published until it has been laid before that body.

The letter here referred to is directed to the Executive Board, and can not therefore properly be published until it has been laid before that body.

[Ed. Sab. Rec.]

they seem to have been in a state of great outward prosperity.

"In 845, the Chinese annals record an edict sect that came from Ta Tsin, (amounting to no less than 3,000 persons,) to retire to private life.

"Mosheim mentions that the Arabian voyagers, who visited China in the 9th century, speak of the Christians whom they saw, and it appears that in a persecution in 877 many of hem lost their lives.

find their way thither at the end of the 13th century, add their testimony. The manner in which the Nestorians are spoken of proves them to have been not only numerous but somewhat flourishing and powerful.

"Finally, Marco Polo, who traversed several of the provinces of China in the 13th century, frequently mentions the Nestorian Christians whom he saw; and his mode of referring to them implies that they were both numerous and respected, as well as long established.

"Such are the few and brief hints we can bor for it. gather in relation to the history of this church in the wilderness for about 600 years. Enough only is extant to show that very considerable success had been attained, for at the end of 200 years their ministers in China amounted to three thousand. With all the wealth and enlightenment, and increased facilities of the 19th century, and all the labors of all denominations, all Christendom has furnished, during the nearly 40 years existence of the modern China mission, but 75 missionaries, of whom 12 have died, and 20 have retired from the work, leaving only 43 actually engaged. (These statistics are from a statement dated January, 1845.) This comparison may exhibit the degree of success to which they had attained. How would our hearts bound to hear, as the Nestorians heard at the end of 40 years, that the glorious religion of Jesus was 'spreading itself in every direction,' and that 'temples rose up in a hundred cities!'

"All this time, it is to be observed, the country was under the dominion of the Tartar princes; the Nestorians, as well as all other foreigners, had full liberty to propagate their opinions when and how they chose, provided they did not interfere with government; and even in many cases, they were directly coun-But now a King of a new dynasty ascended the throne, and other difficulties arose."

LETTER FROM MRS. CARPENTER.

Shanghai, August 10, 1847.

My DEAR MRS. S.—I intended to have written you a long letter, but this opportunity is too good to be lost. We are happily situated in our Shanghai home, and feel that we want only more spiritual gifts to make us all happy indeed. great deal of information in regard to the in- How visibly has the hand of our heavenly Fafluence of this early preaching of the kingdom | ther led us all the way from our beloved land! You will learn from our letters of various dates, About the middle of the seventh century, the | that we have felt continually that although our Nestorian Christians made a vigorous effort to hearts devised our way, the Lord directed our settled nations. They went out from Edessa there was no cooking or eating on the ship the with no bank credit at Babylon or Alexandria, whole time. The perilous voyage of St. Paul and upon no term of limited service; but to was often in our minds. Like him, we might live and die with the churches they might raise. say, "A night and a day have I been in the and blood, so they would know no man after hope but in that God "who rides upon the the flesh; but forced their way to the thrones stormy sky, and manages the sea." We trusted of both kings and khans as ambassadors of the in him, and he saved us. How often, during nected with the renowned mission schools at part of the 107th Psalm, beginning with the 23d verse to the 32d. We all felt a calmness, a as the sixth century; but it was not until about felt continually, that we were in the hands of the middle of the seventh century, that they one able to save, and that we should not then die, but live to declare the goodness of God

> We have received calls from nearly all the missionaries here, and little presents from many of them. Yesterday Mrs. Bishop Boone sent us a jar of corn-meal. This, with milk, which we have here, gave us the most home-like dinner imaginable. Hasty-pudding in China! And then such tomatoes! We have also butter, but it was a present from Mrs. Syle, and came from America; it is not made here. Mrs. Boone Shanghai dialect, to use in the house, and contain those little phrases so very important to us and can but feel, that in this also we are debtors to that same grace that has hitherto kept us. I have not been outside our mansion walls since I entered. The streets are so narrow that I can not enjoy exercise in them; besides, we have abundance of "play ground" within doors. You would smile to see our furniture—all

Chinese entirely. Square tables, (two set together makes enough,) and so heavy, without leaves, highly finished; chairs, straight backs and board seats, yet so heavy that I can scarcely lift them, and carved, and polished, and varnished; a bamboo lounge, and the queerest writingtable that ever walked, and bedsteads still more queer. And such a strange house! We occupy the upper rooms; from the hall we enter the dining-room, which is also our sitting-room and parlor; this opens into our bed-room, of nearly

above referred to was erected, that is, in 781, the same size; beyond which is Mr. Wardner's room; and beyond that two other rooms which they also occupy; also a bathing-room, &c commanding the priests that belonged to the hope the time is not far distant when our mansion will be colonized by new missionaries from our own Board.

We are beginning to dip into the language little, and feel a deep interest in doing our best Editor of the Nonconformist, is reported in in it. But the time seems far off when we can hope to do much towards enlightening those believed that two more Parliaments, lasting ranean has had a most salutary influence on my "The papal missionaries, who began first to around us. Our teacher, Lin-Sing-Sang, is very gentlemanly in his appearance, and very patient rying the objects of the Association. The suband kind towards us his dull pupils. Our cook ject had taken a deep and lasting hold on popu- Among the crowd of passengers I have found does not understand a word of English; so we lar sympathies-common sense estimated it a few warm-hearted Christians; enough to have to pick up his Chinese names, and use them, or not be understood. Mr. Carpenter sur- the people of that country would bear the render the voyage much more pleasant. But prises me by his ability to converse with him, thraldom of a State Church no longer. The I can reconcile myself to almost any thing, seeas he has only been here about two months. seems impossible for me in two months to be it. The reason, the common sense, the feeling though borne away, far away, from those I love." able to say so much in Chinese; but I shall la- of justice, the religion of the nineteenth cen-

sight of letters from home? And the Recorder -what a deluge of cold water for our thirsty make its way in a country like England, was my sufferings on the ship, during the storm. Confined to my berth by sickness, having taken ling now annually devoted to keeping up an no available nourishment for two days, such ing of the vessel would not allow keeping it by me, and the labor of all the servants was required to manage the ship; so I could not get it often. And when this was past, I did not recover from my sea-sickness, but was really miserable until the last day of the passage. O how thankful was I to taste food once more which I could relish. I suffered more, many times told, than during our whole passage out. But it is over now. We thank the Lord for all his goodness to us. Remember us in your prayers, and let us hear from you. Affectionately, L. M. C.

MISSION OF THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION. ?

The Executive Board of the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association held its first semiannual meeting at the house of Horatio S. Berry, in Pawcatuck, R. I., on fourth-day, Nov. 17.

The Board was called to order by the President, A. D. Titsworth, of Metouchin, N. J Prayer was offered by A.B. Burdick, of Rockville. Visiting brethren were invited to sit with the Board and participate in its deliberations.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the report of C. M. Lewis, missionary at Newport, R. I., and its vicinity. The following are extracts from his report. After noticing Eld.

Clawson's visit, he says :— YuI devoted myself to visiting our people here. believe I have now succeeded in calling on all of them on this island, and Jamestown also and I must say that I have felt much pleased with these interviews. They seem resolved to maintain their attachment and devotion to the cause of Christ, and contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. They seem much encouraged in view of what the Association has done for them in making arrangements whereby they enjoy the stated means of grace in connection with their brethren. I am sorry to find that family prayer is not attended to by them all, but have endeavored to urge it upon their consideration. I have succeeded in permanently establishing a weekly conference-meeting on sixth-day evening. There has been an evident increase in numbers and interest in our Sabbath meetings. Oct. 23d was our communion season. We had a very precious time, and it seemed peculiarly so to our brethren who had not enjoyed one for a long time. I believe all who participated felt revived and encouraged to pursue the Christian course."

Speaking of Jamestown, the report says:-"I found the state of religious enjoyment very good among the few of our people on that island In every meeting there was marked attention to the preached word, and evident tokens of the divine presence and favor. I give it as my opinion, that if a Seventh-day Baptist minister could take time, visit, preach, distribute Sabbath publications, and attend a series of meetings among them, good might be done in the cause of presenting the whole truth to men. Oct. 7th, a committee from a church of the Christ-ian denomination called on me for the purpose of enmore. I agreed to do so, when it should not it was in support of a series of resolutions, af interfere with the special object of my mission. I have conversed with some of them on the sub- which set forth, that it is the duty of Congress to in the Asylum for the Poor."

The Board passed a resolution, that the missionaries in their employ be requested to make their reports quarterly to the Correspond-

ing Secretary.

A communication from Eld. Henry Clark was read, showing that he had preached during the summer past one half of his time at Green Hill. and the other half at Richmond, R. I. Bro. Clark was appointed as a missionary of the Board to labor during the remainder of the associational year at Green Hill and vicinity. The thanks of the Committee were tendered to Bro. Clark for the voluntary services reported in his communication.

The following resolution was passed: Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to address the churches of this Association, requesting them to place more funds at the disposal of the Committee in order to the extension of missionary labor.

S. S. Griswold, Cor. Sec. HOPKINTON, R. I., Nov. 25, 1847.

ANTI-STATE CHURCH - The Anti-State-Church Party in England has grown to be a very pow- Macedonian contains, among many other inerful body, and is greatly encouraged with the teresting articles, a letter from Rev. Mr. Abbott, prospect of a speedy dissolution of the Church dated "Steamer Hindostan, Mediterranean Sea, Establishment. At a recent meeting of the Sept. 30, 1847." Mr. A., after describing Society in London, when Dr. Price presided, Gibraltar, and relating some minor incidents among other distinguished speakers, Mr. Miall, connected with his voyage from England, adds: the London journals as having said, he verily their natural term, would be sufficient for carrightly—and the time would soon come when form a very agreeable religious circle, and to establishment was doomed-nothing could save ing I am on my way to the Karen jungles, al-

tury—all declared in the face of heaven that Can you imagine how overjoyed we were at the it was a monstrous wrong, and should not be One potent consideration, which cannot fail to souls! Speaking of cold water reminds me of the great economical benefits of a divorce of Church and State. If the eleven millions sterecclesiastical standing army were to be applied burning thirst I never before experienced, yet to civil purposes, it would create a state of could not be supplied with drink, as the plung- finances that would justify a vast decrease of oppressive taxation. Right or wrong, this i an argument which will be apt to be felt.

> THE JEWS.—The Journal of Commerce say that no feature in the Christian world is more extraordinary than the disposition which is be ginning to appear, after eighteen centuries of oppression and hatred, to extend to the Jews the privileges of free citizens. This has not only been done in our own country, in Great Britain and France, but in Norway orders have been issued from the throne to place them on the same footing of equality with their kindred n France.

Letters from Tunis also announce that M Albert Cohen, who lately visited Algeria for the purpose of devising means of improving the condition of the Israelites, had arrived in Tunis, and had an interview with the Bey. The facility with which M. Cohen speaks Arabic enabled him to converse a long time with the Bey relative to his mission. The Bey replied: "With the assistance of God, I promise you to do everything in my power for the Israelites of my kingdom. It is my sincere wish that they may be placed on the same footing as their co-religionists of France. In the meantime I give you full power to act as you think proper." The Israelites form about one twentieth part of the population of Tunis, and their condition is wretched in the extreme.

SLAVERY IN THE DANISH WEST INDIA COLO NIES.—The St. Lucia Palladium says that at St. Thomas a royal decree has been promul gated proclaiming the abolition of slavery in the Danish Colonies All slaves under 16 years of age are by this decree declared absolutely free from the 18th ult., and those above not heard of the effect which this great measure has had upon the peace and industry of the islands where it has commenced operation; but there is reason to assume anything but evil and St. Croix must have been fully prepared for this new order of things at the hands of the Government which bears the reputation of havgeneral. The ground-work of the present measure of emancipation was laid in 1834, by a Islands from improper treatment, and to render more easy the acquisition of their freedom."

Mr. CLAY AND THE WAR.—The speech Henry Clay before a public meeting in Lexington, Ky., has been a fruitful topic of discussion for a week or two past. Presuming that our readers will nearly all have access to it through some other medium, we have thought best not gaging me to preach for them three months or to make extracts from it, but simply to say, that terwards unanimously passed by the meeting, ject of the Sabbath, and have been met in a declare distinctly for what purpose and object friendly way. I have preached once by request the war should be prosecuted—that if the President does not endeavor by all the means in his selves to arrest the farther progress of the war -that the war should not be prosecuted for the annexation of Mexico to the United States, but only for a just and proper adjustment of the limits of Texas-that slavery should not be introduced into any foreign territory acquired by the United States—and that the people should everywhere assemble to express their views on this subject.

> Telegraph of the 19th inst., says that three young ladies, two of them datives of that city, received the white veil in the Convent of lady, one of those who have been educated in effect. the East and sent out to the West under the patronage of Gov. Slade, having recently joinher noviciate in the same institution.

Mr. Abbott.—The November number of the "I came on board the Hindostan at Southampton, an invalid, but the mild air of the Mediterhealth. Indeed, I am quite restored; thanks be to God for his unspeakable goodness.

Wesleyan Missions At a meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society recently held in Edinburgh, Scotland, it was stated in the report, that the Society now occupies in various heathen and Romish countries, 294 principal stations, besides a much larger number of subordinate ones; that its mission chapels and preaching places are 2,597; that it employs 417 ordained missignaries, exclusive of 771 other paid agents, such as catechists, &c., and 7,074 unpaid agents; that its church members are 106,445; that the scholars in its day and Sunday schools are 72,000; and that it has eight printing establishments in vigorous and ncessant operation. The contributions received last year from all sources, for the support of this extensive Protestant missionary institution, amounted to the large sum of \$578,810.

REVIVALS.—The New York Recorder informs us, says the Christian Chronicle, of a revival in Blenheim, Canada West. Forty-four converts had been baptized Nov. 1. The good work was then still progressing with unabated interest, and spreading into different neighborhoods. The Banner and Pioneer reports an interesting meeting in Albano, Ky., during which about thirty professed faith in Christ. A church was constituted and fifteen converts were baptized. At Marhulaville, we learn from the S. W. Baptist Chronicle, deep and increasing interest prevails. On the fourth Sunday in October, seventy-one were baptized. The meetings had been discontinued, but were about to be resumed. The Index informs us of a revival in Eufaula, Ala. Fifteen had been baptized.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The following account of the mode in which a Roman Catholic missionary succeeded in getting up a religious excitement among the heathen, is given in the report of the doings of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith:-

"We armed ourselves with courage and patience; set in motion all our resources, in order to instruct and soften souls; we established the use of the meditations of the Way of the Cross, as I do every where; we distributed many books on religion; we opened public competitions, at which those who knew best their catechism obtained premiums, such as that age to be held in the condition of apprent beads, crosses, and medals. The fire kindled tices for four years from that date. We have imperceptibly; the hearts became inflamed; and presently extraordinary emulation and enthusiasm were evinced for study, prayer, and preparation for the sacraments.

"You will inquire, perhaps, how these great competitions are carried on. This is our results from it. The Colonists of St. Thomas method: I announce, that upon such a Sunday, or such a feast, there will be a great competition in such a village; this intelligence is rapidly spread to a great distance. Each individual studies with ardor from the close of day until ing been the foremost in suppressing the hor- very late at night. At the time fixed upon, the rors of the slave-trade, if not of slavery in Christians begin to pour in large bands from all directions, on the previous evening. When repairing to the locality designated, they supply themselves with a small bag of rice for the royal rescript for "taking precautions to secure following day's provision. On the day of comthe unfree negroes in the Danish West India petition, after mass and breakfast, each parish is arranged in groups, the men being stationed on one side and the women on the other side, round a placard which indicates the respective stations of the men and boys, and the women and girls of each village. Another placard, in large and beautiful Chinese characters, is raised upon an eminence, so as to attract the eye; it proclaims the beauty of religion, the necessity of studying it, the advantages resulting therefrom, with the enumeration of the different premiums. Lastly, there are seats arranged in the middle of the assembly for the catechetical examiners, and a platform covered with matting, upon which are to be seated those who enter

"When all the preparations are made, some young men go for the table upon which the premiums are placed, and it is brought with solemnity and playing of music to the place of competition. The examinations then com-The report farther states, that Bro. Lewis has power to execute this declared will, that it will mence. Each Christian congregation comes preached a number of times in adjoining places. then be the right and duty of Congress them- forward in its turn: first the men, then the youths, women, girls, and children, come up in files and sit down upon the matting prepared for them. They must there answer without the slightest mistake to three or four questions of the catechism, which are taken at random, and they must solve three objections, or give three explanatious upon some difficult points. Now, these objections are determined on beforehand, and are not the same for each division. If the group interrogated answer all correctly, they are congratulated by striking the cymbal and drum; if they mistake, a recorder marks the TAKING THE VEIL.—The Cincinnati Catholic error. At the close of the day, when all have undergone their examination, and the good and bad marks have been footed up, the premiums are distributed according to the merit of the candidates. Wherever I pass I institute simi-Notre Dame. Also, that a very accomplished lar competitions, which produce an admirable

> A Baptist church was recently dedicated at Galveston, Texas. The dedication service was ed the Catholic faith, will shortly commence performed by Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist clergymen.

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General Intelligence.

MEXICAN NEWS. inhabitants were buried in the ruins. Serious damage was also done to the surrounding country and the villages and monasteries, many of which were overthrown.

Canales died at Cerralvo on the 4th of Nov. A letter from Queretaro, dated the 25th of Nov., says that seventy-one Deputies were then in the city, and several others on the way, and it was believed that very soon there would be sufficient to open the session. The first business is the election of a President. The candidates are Pena, Almonte, and Herrera.

The Arco Iris states that the number of Mex ican troops now in the field, at different stations is thirty-one thousand.

Gen. Taylor had not arrived at Matamoros, but would leave Monterey on the 8th. The health of Matamoros is improving. It was rumored there that the States of San Luis, Zacatecas, Durango, and one other, had declared in favor of Paredes' monarchial scheme, and proffered him 18,000 troops.

SHIPWRECK AND CANNIBALISM.

The Boston Chronotype says that accounts of the wreck of the schr. Caroline, (of Saco, Me.) bound from Wilmington, N. C., for Bath, with a cargo of lumber, reached this city on Wednesday night last. The Captain, Wm. Smith, arrived here yesterday, in the brig Sun, from Philadelphia, and reports that the schr. Caroline left Tybee Light, mouth of the Savannah River, Oct. 24. On the 26th, took a gale from E.N.E. and laid to all that day. At 7 P. M. the vessel sprung a leak, and in ten minutes she was on her beam ends, full of water. On the 29th Henry Hughes, one of the seamen, was swept overboard. The gale continued with unabated violence for eight days. On 31st spoke barque Isaac Mead, bound from Savannah to New York. The barque lay by the wreck from 7 o'clock in the morning till o'clock in the afternoon, but a tremendous sea prevented them from rendering any assistance. The provisions and water had all been swept overboard, and on the 10th inst., having been fifteen days without food, and eight days without water, the famishing crew driven to the verge of madness, determined to adopt, as a last resort. the dread alternative of drawing lots " to see who should die to feed the remainder." The lot fell on an Irishman named Charles Brown, a brawny, athletic man, weighing about 180 pounds. This unfortunate man was armed with a sheaf knife, which he swore he would plunge into the breast of the first man who approached Deaf to all appeals to men we ever knew-eloquent, able, pious, and his reason, he insisted that the youngest on board, a Welsh boy named Hughie Rose men. The Temperance Cause had no more should suffer.

The Captain now left the men, declaring that he would have nothing more to do with the affair. As he entered his cabin, however, he humanity. As a friend of the down-trodden saw the handle of an adze, partially under African race, he had been eminent and untiring; water, which he called the Welsh boy to pick and in every good work (so far as it seemed ed the boy, apparently for the purpose of taking | ended by his incessant labors. his life. The Captain at once struck him a violent blow over the head with the adze, and he fell dead upon the deck. The Captain now bled and dressed him, and the survivors with Mediterranean, for the purpose of making an the blood quenched their thirst. The body was cut up into strips and hung up to dry. For three days the wretched men subsisted on the blood of the slaughtered sailor, when it spoiled, and they were again driven to the last extremibound from New Haven to the West Indies, hove in sight, and the three survivors were taken on board. The Captain and mate, Horace Smith, were afterwards transferred to the brig schooner Splendid, bound for Philadelphia. The boy, Hughie Rose, remained on board the Tampico. There is no doubt but the blood of Brown saved their lives, though we shudder at the thought that stern necessity compelled them to take the life of a fellow creature even to save their own.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE MAY NOT BE EMPLOYED IN PENNSYLVANIA EXCEPT UNDER PENALTY.—In the faithful to his colors." U. S. Circut Court, at Puttsburgh, a penalty of \$500 has been awarded against Dr. Mitchell, following States: Maine, Massachusetts, Conof Indiana County, for enticing a slave from his master. The case was tried under the act of Congress of 1793, and for the penalty imposed by that act. The decision of this case goes somewhat farther than the famous Van Zandt case of Ohio. In the case decided at Pittsburgh there was no proof of any attempt on the part of Dr. M. to entice the slave away from his master. Nor was there any proved interference to prevent their return to their owners. He gave them employment, however, knowing them to be slaves, and according to the charge of the Judge, and the inference of the jury from the charge, there was room for the verdict rendered. In Judge McLean's charge, the act of employment simply was not every thing, escaping only in their night clothes, deemed an offence under the act of Congress. The case occupied the Court, the Pittsburgh by the steamer Tempest. Gazette says, four days. Judge Grier's charge was pointedly against the defendant.

IMPROVED CARRIAGE HUB.—The Scientific American says that Mr. A. E. Lyman, carriage maker. Williamsburg, Mass., has invented a new and most useful improvement in the manner of combining the axle and hub of a carriage wheel. The invention consists in having a groove cut on the axle just inside of the hub. and having a coupling box bolted on the inside of the hub also, through which the axle slips into the hub and is fastened to it by a spring in the coupling box which catches the pistol ball into his own mouth, thinking to rim of the groove of the axle and holds it fast while it works in the grove smoothly as the teen, and has a child two years old, had refused wheel spins round. The outside of the hub is boxed over and no dirt enters. To gear and thought, however, that both will recover. ungear the wheel on the axle for greasing or

efficient method of preserving the denomination Letters from the city of Mexico state that Atlisco, in Mexico, was entirely destroyed by an earthquake on the 23d of October; not a a ten dollar bill has six threads; another is adfor each denomination up to five dollars; then in the chest and died in a few minutes. house was left standing. A large portion of the ded for twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand; the last having eleven threads. It must be very difficult, if not impossible, to insert another thread after the note s finished, and as the threads mark its value as distinctly as the figures, the chances of a successful alteration are at least very greatly di

> graphic dispatch to the New York Tribune, and fifty lives were lost:-

propeller Phænix, bound up to the lakes, when within 17 miles of the bayou, was discovered to be on fire under the deck. It was found impicked up by the steamer Delaware, which soon 20th. hove in sight, but not in time to save those on board. The remainder were burned or drowned. Capt. Street was sick in his state-room and was saved. One hundred and fifty passengers were emigrating Hollanders. Every attention was extended to the sufferers by the captain and crew of the Delaware. The Phænix was owned by Pease & Allen, Cleveland, and insured for \$15,000.

SUMMARY.

The Indianopolis Sentinel of the 17th ult. says: "We learned late last evening that a shocking accident happened to Gov. Whitcomb. on the down train of railroad cars yesterday, at on again while the cars were in motion. His foot slipped, and he fell between the cars and the platform of the dépôt, the cars whirling him around and crushing his thighs as they went. The Governor was insensible for some time after he was extricated, but finally recovered consciousness. The exact character and extent of the injury we are unable to state; but from before he can recover."

terian Church, in Poughkeepsie, says the N. Y. Tribune, died at that place on Sunday evening last, aged 28 years. He was one of the noblest devoted heart and soul to the good of his felloweffective advocate, and he had lately returned from a lecturing tour in Ohio and the broad West, where he had done a great work for

A party of Naval Officers, under the command of Lieut. W. F. Lynch, will shortly sail from this port, in the U.S. ship Supply, to the exploration of the Dead Sea. One great object of the investigation will be to ascertain whether this sea and its shores are of volcanic or nonvolcanic origin. The elucidation of this subject is a desideratum to science. Costigan, British officers have tried, but also failed.

be hung in Mexico, was a man named Edward remembered and lamented. McHenry, of the 4th artillery. Gen. Scott, as private in the same company, who has remained

Thanksgiving was observed, Nov. 25, in the Iowa, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Washington City, Georgetown, D. C. Arkansas and Vermont chose Dec. 2.

The steamer Tempest, bound down, and the Talisman, from Clinton for St. Louis, came in | Skowhegan, Maine, on Monday. collision on Thursday morning, 10 miles below Cape Garardean, Upper Mississippi. The Talisman sunk immediately in deep water. The total loss is estimated at forty lives—some think more. The ladies and passengers lost and in that condition were taken to Garardean

Some time ago, says the Observer, we publish ed in our paper several letters relating to Miss Aldersey's boarding-school for girls in Ningpo, China. A benevolent gentleman in Pennsylvaof such aid, and he trusts that by calling public ligious teachers.

attention to it in this way, others may be induced to give of their abundance to the same ob-

George Brown, a negro aged nineteen, shot a colored girl named Mary Crane, in Bangor, on Saturday evening, and afterward fired a commit suicide. The girl, who is only sevento marry Brown, and hence the tragedy. It is

Gerrit Smith—so says the Madison County by turning the spring. Application has been made for a patent.

The work of a moment, by turning the spring. Application has been made for a patent.

The green is an agent in your neighbor of the green in the construction of Girard College more than twelve millions of ordinary bricks have to construction of Dalton, Mass, manufacturers of bank note paper, have invented a very simple and to purchase a home for themselves.

The work is particularly needed at this office about index of particular adjects, the whole coverns of the spring. The work is particularly needed at this office about index of particular adjects, the whole coverns of the spring. The work is particularly needed at this office about index of particular adjects, the whole coverns of the spring. The work is particularly needed at this office about index of particular adjects, the whole coverns of particular adjects, while of particular adjects, will carried and particular adjects, will carried and particular adjects, the whole coverns of particular adjects, the whole coverns of particular adjects, while the particular adjects, will carried and particular adjects and particular adjects, will carried and particular adjects and particular adject

A German named Henry Sach, who arrived of a bill from alteration. Threads of silk or at New York a few days ago, accidentally met cotton are arranged in parallel lines, length- his brother, from whom he had been some time Broadway and Liberty-st., and having searched wise with the note, and embodied in the sub- separated, on Friday night, in a house in Wash- for it in vain, returned to the Astor House, stance of the paper during its manufacture. A ington street, which caused him such excessive when a chambermaid attached to the house by one dollar bill has one thread, and one added joy and excitement, that he burst a blood vessel the name of Ann Clark, presented it to him.

> We understand, says the Washington Union, from the best authority, that the treasury notes of the United States are 8 per cent. advance in the city of Mexico, and adds that this state of things is most fortunately calculated to benefit our schemes of finance. It will contribute to three hundred. One house sends annually to enable us to pay our expenses in that country | London friction matches to the amount of 120, upon more advantageous terms.

The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian says that the TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—A tele- Mount Savage Iron Works, in Alleghany county, Md., were sold at auction for \$225,000. one hundred and seventeen millions and a half The purchasers were Messrs. Coming & Wins- of dollars. Of this amount at least one hundated Pittsburg, Nov. 26, gives the following low, of Albany, and J. M. Forbes, Esq., of dred and five millions of dollars, belong to the account of a terrible steamboat disaster, by Boston. The works will be resumed by the United Kingdom. which it is believed that more than one hundred new company under the name of the "Sulworth Iron Company."

On Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock, the consin is to be elected on the fifth Monday co-operate with England in introducing a system (29th) of November, and to assemble at Madison on the third Wednesday (15th) of Decempossible to extinguish the flames. She had ber. A new census of the Territory is to be more than two hundred passengers on board, commenced on the 1st of December, completed thirty of whom took to small boats and were by the 16th, and the returns made up by the

> extract of a letter from S. H. Williams, Esq., mercahnt at Honolulu, stating that the port of Honolulu has become a free port to whalers of all nations, who are permitted to land \$200 worth of goods without duty.

appointed Professor of the Persian language from June 1st to Oct. 29th. They, mention in the College of France. The Professorship over 500, of whom more than 350 died from of the Turkish language is not yet filled, but Mr. Stane, an Englishman, is spoken of for that

The Pittsburg Gazette says that there are nine extensive distilleries of whiskey in Clermont county, Ohio, consuming daily about 2750 Edinburg. The Governor had stepped off the bushels of corn, and distilling about 10,000 cars for a few moments, and was about stepping gallons per day. Not less than 80,000 hogs are fattened at these distilleries every year.

> It is said the nightly receipts of the new Broadway Theatre, New York, have not been less, any night since its opening, than \$900, and have occasionally reached \$1,700, while its expenses have not exceeded \$350 a night.

James Kinney, a worthy young Irishman of what we are told, it will be some time, if ever, | 27, shot himself while hunting near Mendham, Morris County, N. J., one day last week. Rev. Charles Van Loon, Pastor of a Presby- Holding his gun in one hand while attempting to start a rabbit with the other, it was accidentally discharged into his left breast, causing death almost instantly.

> Major Iturbide, who arrived in New Orleans in the James L. Day, is a son of the ex-Emperor of Mexico; he was taken prisoner at Huamantla, and has come to this country with the expectation of taking up his quarters for a time n Philadelphia.

The Utica Herald of Nov. 27th says that the recent rains have swelled the usually modest Seizing the adze, the Captain followed such to him) he labored earnestly and ungrudg- Mohawk to a turbulent and mighty stream. the boy on deck, when the Irishman approach ingly. We fear his life has been prematurely The flats opposite this city are covered to a considerable extent with water, and we fear considerable damage has been done to the bridges and fences above. At Oriskany, we learn that a portion of the railroad track was

James Cannings Fuller, widely known as a prominent Abolitionist, and actively engaged in other Reform movements, died suddenly at his residence, Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., on county superintendant of common schools. Thursday morning last, after a painful illness, ty. Fortunately on the 13st the brig Tampico, the only man who has undertaken to circum- of but a few hours' duration. He was a man navigate this sea, perished in the attempt. of wealth, of intelligence, energy and benevolence; and his labors in behalf of temperence Among the deserters tried and sentenced to and other reforms will cause him to be long

> The Wayne Sentinel says that one of the commander-in-chief, had the power to approve millstones in the steam flouring mill of J. B. or disapprove the sentence of the Court. In Chipman of Palmyra, exploded on Sunday passing on that of McHenry, the General made morning last, when the mill was in full operathese remarks: "A like remission [from hang- tion. The fragments were scattered in every ton, which is to be sent to California. ing is made in the case of Edward McHenry, direction, causing several hundred dollars company G., out of consideration for a son, a damage. Fortunately no person was in the room at the time.

The New Orleans Delta of the 18th publishes a list of the deaths of men attached to the Army in general Hospital in Perote Castle, from necticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Ken- June 1, 1847, to the 30th of October. It is a tucky. Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, frightful catalogue of mortality, and occupies nearly two columns of small type.

> Monday, Nov. 15, the mail-stage came into eyed Peas 1 25 per bush. Bangor, Maine, from Dexter, on runners, and found good sleighing to within three miles of B. There was said to be eight inches of snow 25 miles back of Bangor. A foot of snow fell at

The New Orleans La Patria says that Rubini has been engaged to sing 20 nights in Havana, at \$1,000 a night, and that he will make his first appearance in Hernani, about the middle of No-

Clark's grist-mill, in Middletown, Conn., was burned down on Wednesday morning. The fire was occasioned by friction in the machinery. Loss estimated at \$3,000, on which there was an insurance in New York of \$1,000.

A colony of about 1,000 Hollanders have pur nia proposes to contribute one hundred dollars | chased two entire townships in Iowa, bringing toward supporting that school, which has need | with them their own mechanics, artizans, and re-

A process has been patented by which artificial stone of every quality may be produced, from granite to statuary marble.

On the 22d ult., the custom house officers in Newry made a seizure of 22 barrels of American flour, in which was found concealed a large quantity of cavandish tobacco.

A recent census, taken for school purposes by the city authorities of Cleveland, fixes the population at 12,769, the same showing an increase of 2,634 during the past year and a half. The number of children between the ages of 4 and

A gentleman from Missouri having lost his wallet, as he supposed, in the sewer corner of having found it behind his bed. It contained about \$1,300. He immediately presented her

The fabrication of chemical allumettes occupies in the environs of Paris more than a thousand workmen. A single house employs 000 francs.

The total liabilities of all the houses that have recently failed in England are said to be

The English Postmaster General has ad dressed a circular to the Post Office authorities The new Constitutional Convention of Wis- of all the countries of Europe, urging them to of uniform penny postage in Europe.

A letter from Copenhagen states that the valuable library of Icelandic literature in that city was entirely reduced to ashes on the 28th ult. This is a very severe loss to literature, as it contained upwards of 2,000 unedited manu-The New Bedford Mercury publishes an scripts, and a unique collection of ancient works printed in Iceland.

In addition to the thousands killed in battle, we must add those dying in the hospitals, if we would learn how great the sacrifice of life in Mexico has been. Our papers give a list of M. Julius Mohl, a learned German, has been | those who died at the hospital at Perote Castle

> The Rochester Democrat says that W. W Wadsworth, of Genesco, lately received a severe cut in the head by being thrown out of his carriage. The wound, it is very gratifying to learn, was not considered dangerous, though several small pieces of the skull came off.

Twelve hundred steamers are employed on the Mississippi and its branches. The value of the commerce of these rivers is said to be about double that of the foreign commerce of the

The Baltimore papers mention the arrival in ington as U.S. Senator, via Buena Vista; of Hon. H. S. Foote, his colleague, from Mississippi; Com. Stockton, late Governor of California, and Col. Chas. A. May.

A new factory is going up at Thompsonville, Ct., over 300 feet in length and 60 feet broad. It will contain, when it is finished, 1,500,000

The deficit of the first year after the cheap postage act was \$800,000; the deficit of the last year was \$640,000; while the deficit in this year is only \$40,000.

It is said that a new paper, devoted to the

exclusive support of the war, has been commenced down east, called the "Paixhan Gun and World Astonisher." A large sum of money (\$1,125) was found buried in the Public Garden, Boston. It was

enclosed in a glass jar. The Canada papers say that a gold mine has been discovered in Canada, at a distance of 40

miles from Quebec. The Legislature of this State, by an act pass-

ed on the 13th ult., have abolished the office of

Since 1840, the personal property of Boston has increased from 34 to 64 millions of dollars; while that of New York has decreased from 65 to 59 millions.

The imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, has offered a prize of 2000 roub-

les for the "best History of the Cholera." A steam engine of twenty horse power is now being built at the Navy Yard in Washing-

Review of New York Market.

MONDAY, NOV. 29.

ASHES-Pots \$5 87. Pearls 7 87. FLOUR AND MEAL—Genesee Flour 6 25; Western 6 12. Corn Meal, 3 25 for State, 3 37 for Pennsylvania. and 3 50 for Jersey, Rye Flour 4 87. Buckwheat 2 00

GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 36; Ohio 1 30. Corn 70 a 75c. Barley 88c. Oats 47c. White Beans 1 25. Black-PROVISIONS—The best butter is in good demand at

previous prices, but inferior is dull. Cheese comes in freely and is depressed.

MARRIED, On the 25th of November, by Eld. S. S. Griswold, Mr.

Market, N. J.

NATHAN F. CHIPMAN, of Hopkinton, R I., to Miss HARRIETT A. Lewis, of North Stonington, Conn At New Market, N. J., Nov. 9, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, BENJAMIN SCUDDER to ELIZABETH HAGERMAN, both of New

DIED, In Piscataway, N. J., Nov. 14, ELIZABETH DUNHAM, aged 65 years. She has been for many years a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church. In Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1847, Mrs. Nancy Thurston, consort of J. L. Thurston, aged 70 years.

S. S. Griswold, Rowse Babcock, John Whitford, F. Wilcox, G. W. Hinkley, Maxson Green, W. C. Kenyon, Philip Gore, R. W. Utter.

RECEIPTS. Adin Rogers 1st, Oxford. \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52 Paul Clarke, H. A. Hull, Edmeston. Perry Stillman, Berlin Barton Hall, Millville. 50 Silas Clarke, New York, W. A. Babcock, Leonardsville, 2 00 Jos. Flint, Scio,

Davis Stillman, Phillipsville,

N. & S. Luce, Coudesport, Pa. 1 00 S. B. Rowen, Columbus, Iowa, 2 00 Wm. Cook, Iowa City, 2 00

Gems for the Mind and the Geart.



THE YOUTH'S CABINET EDITED BY

rev. francis c. woodworth.

literary attractions for the young. The contents are mostly original, and unwearied pains are bestowed upon the editorial department. It aspires to be, both in the character of its articles and in its mechanical execution, a model of tasts and excellence and it is universally conceded that it stands at the head of a works of its class. The third volume commences in January, 1848; and the increasing popularity of the magazine warrants the publisher in promising that this volume shall be MORE VALUABLE IN EVERY RESPECT

than either of the preceding ones. Several new contributors are engaged, among whom are T. S. ARTHUR and Prof. ALDES, whose stories for the young are excelled by no writer in the YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 ONLY. Great inducements are offered to those who take the work

and a great variety of ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD, prepared ex pressly for the Cabiner. These engravings alone cost more than 200 DOLLARS. A large edition of the initial number is published, to supply the

demand of non-subscribers, as it is prepared with espece to the holidays, and is intended to be THE HOLIDAY NUMBER.

This Number is the most splendid thing of its kind ever issued in Price of a single copy of the holiday number, 121 cents

The money can be enclosed in a letter to the publisher, POST

The yearly volume, for 1848, besides containing nearly 400 large octavo pages of the choicest reading, with appropriate music, will be richer in pictorial embellishments than any of its The voice of the public press, so universally and so warmly expressed, is certainly indicative that this magazine has won its way to a high place in popular favor. The publisher selects two or three of these notices, as a specimen of more than a hundred NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"This magazine is a model which we could wish were follow ed by all works of its class. It is scrious, without duliness or melancholy; cheerful, but not frivolous; religious, but neither meiancholy; cheerial, but not irryolous; rengious, but heather sectarian nor dogmatical; while it unites very happily the winting grace of familiarity with the dignit of self-respect."—N. Y. Daily Tribune.

"It abounds in precious gems, and seldom appears without a good supply of solid and valuable ores."—New Orleans Obs.

"We do not know of a more elevant and beneficial work for."

"We do not know of a more elegant and beneficial work for the young."—Noah's Weekly Mess.

"It is beautifully illustrated, and evinces great ability and interest. The editor has a fine tact for such a work."—N. Y. Evang.

"If any of our juvenile friends wish for a magazine which is entertaining, and richly worth its cost, here it is. We do not know a better work for their purpose."—Mother's Journal, N. Y.

"The editor is one of our best writers for the young."—N. Y. Con. Adv.

"The articles are original, and the tone fresh and lively."—N.

ly."—N. Y. Christ. Adv. & Jour.
"It is universally admitted that the CABINET is one of the most entertaining, instructive, and salutary periodicals for children. "Its editor goes to work the right way to make children happy, by imparting useful knowledge, and interesting them in what is good and beautiful."—Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn. TERMS---TO SUBSCRIBERS IN CLUBS.

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THE SECOND VOLUME, FOR 1847, is now ready, and may be had separately, or in connection with the first. It is complete in itself, and cannot fail to be among the most popular things in the way of A JUVENILE KERPSAKE.

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Several gentlemen of ability and good address are wanted to obtain subscribers for the magazine, and to sell the bound vol-umes. Applications should be accompanied with responsible testimonials as to character, and all letters POST-PAID. The best inducements will be offered to good agents. A small capital of some \$25 is necessary, to be invested in bound volumes, which find a ready sale. This is the best season for the agency. Postmasters are authorized to act as agents, and may avail themselves of the premiums offered above, or reserve 2 per cent. of the monies collected of new subscribers. Speci

mens sent gratis. Address
D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher,
D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher, Editors of newspapers, who receive this advertisement surked, and who will give it three conspicuous insertions, shall see entitled to the two volumes of the CABINET, richly bound in

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

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

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 Dec. 15, April 5, TUITION, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5:00 Extras-for Drawing

Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture, Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themelves. Board can be had in private families at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Every member of the school will be exercised in compo

ition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there-by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining

elements of social influence. The friends of the Institution have met with a success passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a landble effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a few lah ing and respectable school Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter, Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

OHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, proposed by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last and is ference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymnogener with the untable of first lines, and a pumple together with the unitable of first lines, and a pumple together with the unitable of first lines, and a pumple together with the unitable of first lines.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHILD AND THE STARS.

BY J. E. CARPENTER, 19Q.

"They tell me, dear father, each gem in the sky That sparkles at night is a star; But why do they dwell in those regions to high, And shed their cold lustre so far? I know that the sun makes the blossoms to spring That gives to the flow rets their birth; But what are the stars? do they nothing but fling Their cold rays of light upon earth?"

"My child, it is said that you stars in the sky Are worlds that are fashioned like this. Where the souls of the good and the gentle who die, Assemble together in bliss: And the rays that are shed o'er the earth, is the light Of His glory whose throne is above, That tell us, who dwell in these regions of night, How great is His goodness and love!"

"Then, father, why still press your hand to your brow?
Why still are your cheeks pale with care? If all that was gentle be dwelling there now. Dear mother, I know, must be there." "Thou chidest me well," said the father with pain, "Thy wisdom is greater by far: We may mourn for the lost, but we should not complain, While we gaze on each beautiful star."

A HINDOO GENIUS.

A native of Calcutta, by hereditary profession a blacksmith, who was employed for many years in cutting punches for the press, having now little occupation, has adopted the following ingenious mode of obtaining a livelihood:-He has manufactured an iron press upon the model of one of those in use here, and set up a printing-office, at which he has commenced printing will keep her mouth shut, when she laughs or for the country at large. Last year he produced a native almanac, of a superior character, which had a remarkable run. Soon after this, he began to engrave on lead, pictures of the gods and goddesses of the Hindoo Pantheon, because it is not genteel to listen to preaching, of which hundreds of thousands were struck off on inferior paper, and obtained a ready sale. Some of them were afterwards adorned by the art of the limner, and being set in frames, sold of course for a higher price. Hawkers were employed in traversing the country with packs of these mythological prints, both on account of our Serampore printer, and others who found it advantageous to imitate his example at Caland his competitors relinquished the trade, which has since languished, and is now confined to a very limited extent. But his ingenuity was not exhausted.

He determined to print English books for the numerous youths of the poorer classes, who are now endeavoring to obtain a smattering of our tongue, and for whom even the low-priced elementary works of the Calcutta School Book Society are too high. Of these works thousands of pirated copies have been printed in Calcutta, and disseminated through the country. But the individual we allude to, finding English type, at second hand, too dear for his purpose, has cut a set of punches for himself, and cast the types which he employs for this work. They are entirely wanting in that beauty and exquisite accuracy which characterize English types, but to an inexperienced eye the difference between them and letters cast in Europe or America would scarcely be apparent; and to a native, the inferiority would be altogether imperceptible. Thus furnished with his own apparatus of a typographical establishment, he is enabled to produce works at so cheap a rate, as completely to undersell the presses in Calcutta. The native booksellers in that city, a rising race, though at present of little note, are happy to avail themselves of his labors, and purchase edition after edition of his cheap books. As soon as education in the vernacular language becomes the order of the day, it is by such men, and such means, that books will be multipled. Capital will be poured in upon the enterprise; the natives who are acquainted both with English and Bengalee, will find it to their advantage to cater for the press, and the means of improvement will be placed within the reach of the middling and lower classes of society. Calcutta Gazette.

LAST MOMENTS OF SCHILLER.

Feeling that his end was come, he addressed himself to meet this stern and sudden call as became him; not with affected carlessness or superstitious fear, but with a quiet, unpretending manliness, which had marked the tenor of his life. Of his friends and his family he took a touching, but a tranquil farewell; he ordered that his funeral should be private, without pomp or parade. Some one inquiring how he felt, he said, " Calmer and calmer ; simple and momorable words, expressive of the mild heroism of the man. About six he sunk into a deep sleep, which deepened and deepened till it changed into the sleep from which there is no awakening; and all that remained of Schiller was a

deep and slightly projecting; the nose regu- ples and peaches. is squiline; his hair inclined to auburn , his One day, while at work with his son-in-lawby melancholy, in his soft kindled eve and pale costed the minister cheeks and the brow was high and thoughtful. "Sir, what is the use of your preaching? the others was hastened by misfortune, grief To judge from his portrait. Schiller's face ex. What good do you do by it? Why don't you for political reverses, or beastly excesses. A pressed well the features of his mind; it is teach these fellows here better morals? Why sad picture of poor human nature in its proudest pointment, deep but patiently endured real my orchards?"

was its proper time the cheeks bent and hot. To this the minister pleasantly replied, "My low the law faces affect in more than dear sir, I am sorry you are so amoved, and I

walked were constantly bent on the ground; so day morning a marriage was celebrated at St. that frequently, we are told, "he failed to notice George's in the East, which attracted many the salutation of a passing acquaintance; but spectators. The bride was Ann McCormic if he heard it, he would catch hastily at his hat, an exceedingly pretty girl, who belonged to and give his cordial Guten tag!" Modesty, Rain's £100 school, and the bridegroom, Wil simplicity, a total want of all parade or affecta- liam Chinnery, a smart young fellow belonging tion, were conspicuous in him. These are the to the Welleclose-square division of the fireusual concomitants of true greatness, and serve brigade. Mr. Rains, the benevolent donor, by to mitigate its splendor. Common things he will left a sufficient sum of money to support after death, the most vital organs were found upon the merry first of May, or sweep's day, to an extraordinary size."

How ridiculous some people make themselves, in trying to be what the world calls genteel! A woman must not work in the kitchen. make her bed, nor darn her stockings, because such things are not genteel. Another will not learn a trade, because to be obliged to earn one's living by sewing, is not genteel. A third will not go to church in her stout shoes, and her old-fashioned shawl, because it is not genteel. A fourth will not pay you a friendly call until nearly bed-time, because it is not gentee to visit a neighbor in the day time. A fifth converses with you, because it is not genteel to laugh or speak, excepting through the teeth. A sixth will not attend church, unless she is able to dress as expensively as her neighbor, without having on a showy dress and an expensive shawl. A seventh will not rise till nearly noon, because it is not genteel to take the fresh morning air, hear the birds sing, and trip among the new grass and light flowers.

We might go on without number, but what would it avail? Every one knows the truth of what we write, and sees the folly of it, but few they are brought. A woman, instead of boasting of her domestic habits, takes pride in saying that she never cooked a meal's victuals, boiled a pot, stood over the tub, or rinsed a

God made women to labor. If it had not been his intention that they should work, he would have put wings upon them instead of hands, and made them butterflies at once. And nothing that can be said of a woman is so creditable to her, as her domestic, industrious habits. We trust that those who read our remarks, will, from this time forth, turn over a new leaf-discard what is called gentility-another name for sloth, indolence, and folly—and begin to live like rational, immortal creatures.

WHAT I HAVE SEEN AND HEARD.

I have seen a lady adorned with costly apparel, clothed in silk and velvet, with her fingers ornamented by rings, and her wrists by jeweled bracelets; and that lady's seamstress, who was entirely dependent upon her daily earnings, has remained unpaid for months.

I have seen a young girl expend dollars upon a useless trinket, who half an hour before had refused a shilling to a needy beggar.

I have seen a mother cheerfully lavish money to purchase her daughters expensive and superfluous dresses; and I have heard the same mother grumble that she had to pay servants such enormous wages. I have heard a wife whose apartments were

and who spared neither pains nor expense in procuring fashionable articles, either for her rooms or her wardrobe, complain bitterly that her husband took so many newspapers. I have seen a man spend money profusely for

furnished in the most rich and elegant manner,

the supply of his personal wants, while at the same time he would not give the least pittance for any charitable object.

I have heard a wealthy man talk largely about sympathy and benevolence, whose poor relations, struggling hard to support existence, might have queried whether he had ever known either of these qualities, except by report

I have seen a father give money lavishly to prodigal son, while he has grudgingly paid an indigent nephew for his daily labor.

I have seen a man's table spread with every luxury, whose wood-cutter has been more than once requested to take less than the usual price for his services.

WHO ROB ORCHARDS?

In a certain village of the far West was lifeless form, soon to mingle with the clods of an atheist. He was a great admirer of Robert Dale Owen and Fanny Wright; but he could Schiller's age was forty-five years and az few see no excellence or beauty in the Sun of months. Sickness had long wasted his form, Righteousness. This map, of course, never which at no time could boast of faultless sym- entered any place of worship. Indeed, in the metry. He was tall and strongly boned, but fruit season, he was specially busy on the Snnunmuscular and lean; his body, it might be day in defending his orchards from his great perceived, was wasting under the energy of a enemies the woodpeckers, and the idle and with marvellous elasticity, and e spirit too keen for it. His face was pale, the profligate persons of the village, who, on that cheeks and temples rather hollow; the chin day, made unusually sad havoc among his ap-

countenance, withat was attractive, and ex- an atheist like himself, although a more kind in their annals, fifty-four died, thirty-one were pressing delicate and honest tensibilities and courteous gentleman—as the pastor of a killed, thirteen dethroned, ten abdicated. Of silent enthusiasm, impetueally not unchecked congregation was passing, he very rudely ac- the fifty-four who died, only thirty-seven can be

mildness tempering strength fiery ardor shin don't you tell them something about stealing, ing through the clouds of suffering and disapt in your sermons, and keep them from robbing millions, thus ending their unessy lives. Alss Cushwell and he resides on a small farm in NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

pect, wearing plain apparel, his looks as he A HUSBAND WON IN A LOTTERY.—On Tuesdid as a comman man; his conduct in such forty girls, to be elected from the parochial matters was uncalculated, spontaneous, and schools, for four years. At the end of that therefore natural and pleasing. During his last period they are sent out to service, and, upon fifteen years he wrote his noblest works; yet, attaining the age of nineteen and their characas it has been proved too well, no day of that ters being irreproachable, they become eligible period could have passed without its load of to draw in a lottery for a husband. Two marpain. On a surgical inspection of his body riages take place in every year—namely, one totally deranged. "The structure of the lungs and the other on the 5th of November, or Guy was in great part destroyed, the cavities of the Fawk's Day; and on the morning of each of heart were nearly grown up, the liver had be those days a drawing takes place for the first come hard, and the gall-bladder was extended of May, or the 5th of November, as the case may be; and Miss McCormick, having drawn the prize on the 1st of May last, was, of course, the next for preferment. When the lucky ticket is drawn, the next thing to be done by its fortunate owner is to look out for an eligible partner, (not a Roman Catholic, for they, according to the will of the testator, are ineligible,) in the parishes of St. George's-in-the-East, St. Paul, Shadwell, or St. John of Wapping, and, this being done, a notice is given to the trustees for their approval. In this instance, Miss McCormick's choice fell upon the "waterman fireman," and the trustees having no reason institution, at which the bridegroom, and several of the happy couple was given, the chairman presented the bridegroom with 100 new soveeigns in a bag, as the bridal portion from the Britannia.

> Bread.—Bread, when just taken out of the oven, should never be eaten by persons of quire no fresh water. weak health, as it contains a great quantity of bread that has been cooled in an airy apartment | these machines in operation. are to be commended as much for consulting health, as for studying the way to make "the means meet the end." Any person is able to eat more new than old bread, and this simple fact is evidence that the stomach is no mean judge between quantity and quality. Bread that is somewhat old can be refreshed by being steamed in a steamer or dipped in water and put in the oven, after which it should be cooled before using. The less yeast that is used to make bread, it will be found to be none the worse, although a little more labor is required to make it. In this lies the grand secret of the yeast, but working the dough a number of times.

tles. He scarcely breathed at all through the lungs are sound, the time will range as high throat, and had nearly lost the power of articu- as twenty to thirty seconds. lation. It was with great difficulty that he could make himself understood, as he could neither read nor write. He could hear distinctly, and make signs to convey his meaning, which with great difficulty were intelligible. He tried to speak so as to be heard, but the volume of breath necessary to form a word or sentence passed out of the windpipe at the aperture before reaching the throat, and prevented the articulation. This aperture was healed, and a silver tube was inserted to assist respiration, which was performed with great difficulty. This was attached to his neck by a string. He had also been wounded in one of his legs, and he limped in walking. The color of his skin the probability of the report. was nearly black, so much so that he looked like an inhabitant of the torid zone more than one born in this northern latitude.

A FRENCHMAN'S ACCOUNT OF ENGLISH Sours devotions to pray most earnestly for a long and and Stomachs.—The English soups consist of moderate war. The Mexican war would have urtle: a compound of that animal and of suited him, exactly. coxcombs, mushroons, ham and spices. There is but one house in London where it is to be seen : but the price forbids its being eaten, as it is four france a portion. However, there is a substitute called mock turtle, which is within the capabilities of ordinary purses. Next to the turtles, real and mock, come the tribes of gravy, ox-tail, gibbet, hare, pea, muttonbroth and mulligatawny. The last named is a horrid importation from India, composed of all kinds of fiery ingredients, and so pungent that few of Churubusco, says: "I turned round to look at us Frenchmen could dip the tip of their finger my amputating table sunder it was a perfect in it with impunity. But the English of both heap of arms and legs and looking at myself, sexes, actually devour it like salamanders, and I found I was covered with blood from head to the police do not think of interfering to prevent them. An Englishman's stomach is endued with marvellous elasticity, and easily digests

EMPERORS OF CHENA. Of one hundred and twenty sovereigns of China who are enumerated said to have died a natural death, the death of estate. The lords of millions and hundreds of of Ohio, is still alive. His name is Daniel for the vanity of earthly pomp and power.!

There's to the state of the sta Twenty four dollars says Watson in his

VARIETY

The intervention of a priest, or rather ec pensable to a marriage, until the council of Trent, in 1409. The celebrated decree passed in that session, interdicting any marriage other-Pope Innocent III. (1118,) there was no year for \$20, payable always in advance. solemnization of marriage in the church, but the bridegroom came to the bride's house and every question of public policy. It advocates the election led her home to his own, which was all the to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision ceremony then used. Bands were first directyear 1200.

The Gardener's Chronicle says that the Memoirs of the London chemical society contain an interesting paper by Mr. Warrington, on matter, or glazing, from green tea, but has been able to analyze the matter removed, and prove it by chemical evidence, to consist of Prussian blue and gypsum principally. So that in fact the drinkers of green tea, as it comes to the English market, indulge in a beverage of Chinese paint, and might imitate the mixture by dissolving Prussian blue and plaster of Paris in hot water. The Chinese do not drink this painted tea; they only sell it.

The Court Journal describes a method by which the most beautiful and easily attained to find fault with his good looks or fair fame, show of evergreens in winter may be had by a nothing more was left than to go through the simple plan, which has been found to answer happy ceremony. In the evening, according remarkably well on a small scale. If geranium of their party attended, and, after the health and immersed in soap and water, they will after drooping for a few days shed their leaves, and put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in flower baskets, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreens is easily insured for a whole season. They re-

Most of the files used in this country are carbonic gas, which is given off as it cools and imported; being made in England, by hand, its place supplied with oxygen. This is the with great labor. The Portsmouth Journal reason why people can eat a great deal more states that Mr. Richard Walker has invented t advantageous to imitate his example at Calcutta. Hence there are few villages to be found
in a circle of many miles round the country in
which the cetters of performs the performs the performance of performs the performance of property. While multitudes follow the

states that Mr. Richard Walker has invented a machine, now in operation, been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to sugment is a source of food to man as well as vegetables, which will ere long make files an article of its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage.

Reference there are few villages to be found their calloused hands, natural bodies, and their calloused hands, natural bodies, and their calloused hands as well as vegetables, which will ere long make files an article of its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. which the cottage of perhaps the poorest indi- fashions of the day, and try to appear genteel and the relationship of different kinds of food export instead of import. Three machines extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the which the cottage of perhaps the poorest individual is not supplied with the veritable effigy
of some one of the popular gods. The supply,
however, soon became too great for the demand,

however, soon became too great for the day, and try to appear gented to the animal economy in connection with the too the demand

these machines in operation.

The Baltimore Sun says: "A well-known

Banker, a few days ago, inclosed a check for the Hell with the Descense 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 \$2.000 to the widow of Henry Whitney, saying, that while he was in want of the "needful," some years gone by, he obtained a small loan ly desired. of a few hundred dollars from her husband, which was never called for, and that the present sum was the amount with interest and profits accruing; and though there was no legal obligation to return it, he felt it his conscientious gation to return it, he felt it his conscientious sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without duty, and was happy to send it to her, and beg an unreserved compliance with which, no student should her acceptance.

difference in the quality of bread. The French pull all their dough, and make good bread, but the same effect can be produced by using little the patient draw in a full breath, and then begin to count as far as he can, slowly and audibly, without again inflating the lungs. The cises, will be required. A PITIFUL CASE.—A poor fellow lately ap- number of seconds he can continue is then to peared in Boston breathing through an aperture | be carefully noted. In confirmed consumption, in his wind-pipe about midway from the ster- the time does not exceed eight, and often less num to the chin. This aperture was made by than six seconds. In pleurisy and pneumonia a musket ball in Mexico, in one of the late bat- it ranges from nine to four seconds. But when

> Mr. William Croghan Esq., of Baltimore, has large china bowl, which originally belonged to Oliver Cromwell. It is capable of holding a quart, and is set in very costly, fine guilt brass -the setting being probably a hundred years old. The bowl was presented to Mr. Croghan, during his late tour in Europe, by an English.

having been decidedly manifested by her Maty of her family to this cruel malady strengthens number much larger than from any other in the State.

A pious officer in the old French war, who loved his place and his pay much better than he loved fighting, although no coward in the day of danger, was accustomed in his family

wich, recently, whereon to erect a shop, the skeleton of an Indian was discovered buried a few feet below the surface of the ground. How long a time has elapsed since the red man's spirit departed to his 'hunting lands,' no one can affirm.

One of the surgeons of the Army, writing to friend after the battle of Contreras and

In Great Britain there are eight hundred thousand voters, in the United States three millions, ain France three hundred thousand. According to the population of the different For the conv countries America has five times more voters than England, and fifteen times more than Piance million ve tudi beson but his

Three huge veins of iron ore, have been discovered in Hawley, Mass., worth 63 per cent. of pure metal, and easily wrought. Arrangements are making for erecting a furnace there.

The man who cut the first tree in the wilds Oneida Co., N. Y., and is eighty six years of to marry Brown, and hereb the tragedy. .988.

There are 4201 letters lying in the Dead \$2.00 per year, payable in advance in the local

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 clesiastical functionary, was not deemed indist to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50

cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week wise than in the presence of the priest, and at for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4 two least two witnesses. But before the time of months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$10, one The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. I speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on

of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed ed to be published by Canon Walter, in the 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 the analysis of tea, in which he states that he Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign has not only removed the whole of the coloring Literature will also be given; including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will ikewise be published—the whole forming a complete family The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest news-

papers 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 pages of matter shall justify it.

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

P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once week for six months, noticing the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig office, and the amount to the usual custom, a dinner took place at the branches are taken from thrifty and luxuriant will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also retrees, just before the winter sets in, as for slips, quested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns. July 15.—6m—\$10

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

W.C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex perienced Teachers-four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express. their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal

the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

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

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

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

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

Apparatus.

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

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in The rumor gains credence, in circles of the teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective highest authority, of the symptoms of insanity instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each having been decidedly manifested by her Mattern. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund jesty Queen Victoria. The well known liabilited and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years;

Academic Terms.

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

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

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and

nding Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the In preparing a spot of land in North Sand- term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion; it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

a term, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter clauses already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the term.

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

\$10.00

Drawing. The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. ce of such as choose to boar 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

nayment or satisfactory: arrangements are before SAMUEL RUSSELL;
President of the Board of Trus ALTRED, June 23, 846.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT ons to visiting **3** voi — 11 b. 4 el dod ons lo abial **Cerms**, bases

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have been t they then k kept, was th and which Exodus that and came at where they ment, and night, the morning it teenth day rained none ed to keep twenty-seco had been ke pressly, the is strange, t unless it be the Sabbath wise it could was ordaine was none." Jennings,

> view it offer law, while h ley as assig jecture,? d which such deed painfi calmly of a word of Go "ingenious the deep sor to excite. referring to marks, that and besides original app An author this idea of day, wrough ble than the self indebte ture Chrono

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