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pers who will give the above py, shall be entitled to a set NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 16, 1847.

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

VOL. IV. -- NO. 26.

JAMES A. BEGG ON THE SABBATH. SECTION VII.

On an asserted change of the Sabbath prior to the pro-mulgation of the Law from Sinai, and on two alledged predictions of another change since.

Before proceeding farther, we would now examine more closely the assumption adopted the 15th the Lord's freemen went forth. With as the foundation of our author's theory, namely, a hastiness of conclusion altogether unwarrantwhether the Israelites really did perform a able, it has been assumed that only a very few journey of not less than thirty miles upon the day which they had hitherto been accustomed the month," says the writer from whom we have to sanctify as the Sabbath, and which indeed so often quoted, "the children of Israel eat the according to our author was "as a moral law passover. On that same night the destroying binding on all men." And first, we remark, angel killed all the first-born of the Egyptians. that there is no intimation in Scripture that the away the Israelties in great haste on that very Israelites ever marched on any Sabbath, nor, so night, lest, said they, 'we be all dead men.' So far as we can perceive, a single word authoriz- they immediately began their march that very ing such an inference. The Lord of the Sabbath, who, in His infinite mercy, and by His Almighty power, at this very time clave the waters of the flood, and made a way for His taken place not on two succeeding days, but on ransomed to pass over, could enable them fully the evening and morning of the same day, conto sanctify His Sabbath even in the trying cir- trary to the express declaration of Scripture, cumstances in which they were placed. He did so, in the manner of bestowing the manna; and we are not to suppose without evidence, nor already proved, the Scripture principle of comto assert without authority, that "Providence putation is "from even to even;" that if the had ordered it otherwise" on the present occasion.

Our author seems even to have mistaken entirely the time of day at which the Israelites left the land of Egypt, and as it is an error which extensively prevails, and uffects other questions, we shall agian follow him, hoping to be enabled to set this point also distinctly before the mind of the reader. We are informed by the inspired historian, that, according to the appointment of God, the passover was killed on the 14th day of the month Abib, and that on hours, if even so much, elapsed between the one event and the other. "On the 14th day of This fatal stroke caused the Egyptians to hurry night." Letters, p. 146.

This we regard as wholly incorrect. It makes really, although perhaps unconsciously, the eating of the passover and the Exodus to have that the passover was on the 14th, and their departure on the 15th. Those to whose view we are objecting do not observe that, as we have

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE. A Free Paraphrase of the German.

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

BY J. G. WHITTIER. To weary hearts, to mourning homes, God's meekest angel comes; No power hath he to banish pain, Or give us back our lost again, And yet, in tenderest love, our dear And heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that angel's glance, There's rest in his still countenance ; He mocks no grief with idle cheer, Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear: But ills and woes he may not cure, He kindly learns us to endure.

Angel of Patience! sent to calm Our feverish brows with cooling balm, To lay the storms of hope and fear, And reconcile life's smile and tear; The throbs of wounded pride to still, And make our own our Father's will.

O, thou who mournest on thy way, With longings for the close of day, He walks with thee, that angel kind. And gently whispers, 'Be resigned; Bear up, bear on, the end shall tell The dear Lord ordereth all things well!

From the People's Journal.

BETHANY, AND THE PLAIN OF JERICHO.

We made an excursion from Jerusalem to the Jordan and the Dead Sea; going by way of Bethany and Jericho, and returning by the con- not departed. There is enough for the support vent of St. Saba. There is at this day so much and luxury of man, were man but there to wish passover had been eaten in the evening of the danger of falling among thieves in going down for and enjoy them. 14th day, the morning immediately succeeding from Jerusalem to Jericho, that travelers join

mountains enclose the whole. The nearer mountains were rocky, brown, and desolate, with here and there the remains of an aqueduct, or rather ancient buildings, marking the sites of

settlements which have passed away. The distant mountains were clothed in the soft and lovely hues which can be seen only through a southern atmosphere. The plain was once as delicious a region as ever men lived in. Josephus calls it a "divine region," and tells of its miles of gardens and palm groves; and here grew the balsam which was worth more than its weight in silver, and was a treasure for which the kings of the east made war. Jericho is called in the Scriptures the city of Palm Trees and Jericho was but one of a hundred towns which peopled the plain. Now, all near was barren; and equally bare was the distant tract at the foot of the mountains; but in the midst was a strip of verdure, broad, sinuous, and thickly wooded, where we knew that the Jordan flowed. The palms are gone; and the sycamores, and the honey which the wild bees made in the hollows of their stems. The balsam, which Queen Cleopatra so coveted as to send messengers from Egypt for plants to grow at Heliopolis, has disappeared from the face of the earth; and instead of these, and the fruits and temperance meetings. sugar canes which were renowned in far countries, we find now little but tall reeds, thorny acacias, and trees barren of blossom or fruit. The verdant strip, however, looks beautiful from afar, and shows that the fertility of the plain has

It may be remembered, that the men of Jeriwould be the 14th still. This first mistake is, parties when they can, and unite their guards cho complained to Elisha the prophet, that the But not only is the assertion gratuitous that then, one of the evil consequences arising from into a corps of armed men. Our own party of water of their spring was not good, either to they marched from Rameses to Succoth on the the church's taking the maxims of the world, four joined the ten with whom we had traveled drink, or to water their land for tillage. (2 Sabbath, whether calling it the first day of even in such matters, in preference to God's in the desert; and four strangers-European Kings, ii. 19;) and that, though their city was Adam's life or the seventh day as divinely reckoning, and the light His word is given to gentlemen-requested permission to ride with pleasant, they could not enjoy it for this reason; reckoned; we have not even proof that they impart. For it is obvious that, the day begin- us. Thus we were eighteen; and the drago- and that Elisha purified the spring, "so that the marched this distance in one day at all, and we ning with the evening, and the passover being men, cooks, horsekeepers, and mule-drivers, waters were healed unto this day." Beside this spring, now called Ain Sultan, we encamped in "could not be less than thirty miles." This is lated in the margin, "between the two eve- ten armed guards, swelled our number to that the afternoon, and found its waters truly desurely too great a journey for the whole con- nings," (Ex. 12: 6,) the Israelites leaving Egypt of a caravan which no robbers were likely to licious. Nothing could be prettier than this gregation to perform in one day, whether Sab- on the 15th, in the evening, twenty-four hours attack. Indeed, we scarcely saw anybody the encampment, in a spot so forest like as to contrast bath or working day only, considering the cir- would of necessity intervene between the oc- whole way. The dangerous part of the road strongly with all we had seen for many weeks cumstances of that vast assemblage of men, currence of the two circumstances-and it shall appeared deserted, and the plain of Jericho, past. After a walk to the remains of an acque once studded with towns, and filled with fertility duct, and other traces (mere traces) of former lay before us almost as lifeless as the basin of habitation in the days when Jericho was a great city, I went, with one companion, to see the We left Jerusalem by St. Stephen's gate- spring, which was but a short way from our proceeded by the camel road to Bethany, which tents. The water bubbled up from under some winds up the side of Olivet, and crosses its bushes, and spread itself, clear and shallow, ridge to the east. As soon as we had passed among some squared stones, which seemed to the ridge, Bethany came in view, lying on the show that the source had once been enclosed eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, and, as | By this time it was dusk ; the evening star hung we all know, "fifteen furlongs" distance from above the nearest hill. All was silent about us Jerusalem. It is now a village inhabited by except the rustle and dip of the boughs which about twenty families; a very poor place; but hung above the water. My companion and I looking less squalid than might be expected, found the temptation to bathe quite irresistible. from its houses being built, as everywhere in Under the shadow of a large overhanging tree that country, of stone, square, substantial, and there was a pool deep enough for the purpose. large, compared with the cottages in England. and there we bathed, rejoicing with the people Its position on the side of the hill is very fine, of Jericho in the sweetness of the water.

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WHOLE NO. 182.

CHINESE SAILORS.

There came recently to the port of New York n the Chinese Junk Keying, about thirty Chinese sailors. It appears from their own statement, that they shipped for Java, expecting to return to their wives and children in allfew months: but instead of it, at the end of two hundred and twelve days, were landed in this city, ignorant of our language, and we of theirs, Under such circumstances, all hope of soon seeing their homes and little ones was well nigh lost. But the lack of the gift of tongues was supplied by the arrival, just at this time, in an American ship, of Lin King Chew, an educated Chinaman, who interested himself in his countrymen. Twenty-six of them left the junk, and became inmates of the Sailor's Home for several weeks; and of the two hundred and twenty or thirty boarders, none were more quiet, orderly, and respectful than they. Their conduct was certainly contradictory to the reports of some who visit China, that almost all the Chinese are thieves. Those of them able to read their own language were supplied with the Chinese New Testament. They attended regularly the morning and evening worship, the Saturday evening prayer meetings, and the Wednesday evening

Lin King Chew, himself a professed believer in the truth of the religion of Jesus, though perhaps not a Christian, was unwearied in his efforts among his countrymen; at the prayer. meetings and temperance meetings, he preached to them, " in their own tongue, wherein they were born," "Jesus and him crucified," and reasoned with them on "temperance and a judgment to come." The last temperance meetng they attended, they all enrolled their names, in the Chinese character, among the members of the New York Temperance Society, and some of themitheir teacher informs us, professed to have reflounced their idolatry and to be believers in the religion of Christ.

They have seen our country, our railroads, our iron race horse; they have seen our city, the palaces of our merchant princes, and the temples of our God; they have seen our finely modeled ships, and our swift gliding steamers ; they have learned something of our religion, the foundation of our obvious superiority. They have returned with the seaman's chaplain to their country. The tears started from the eyes of some of these Celestials, as they were shaking hands and bidding farewell to those from whom they had received so much attention, Christian kindness, and instruction. They have gone back to report. What may be the ultimate effect on themselves, their relatives, and countrymen, of their unintended visit, the future must develop. [Sailor's Magazine.

TEACHER'S SEMINARY

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7 consists of three terms, as enday, August 11th, 1846, and 9th, 1846. Verday, November 24th, 1846, enday, March 23d, 1847; and the commencement of the

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women, and children, carrying all that they pos- now be our object to prove that this time did sessed, "their kneading troughs being bound elapse, whatever more. up in their clothes upon their shoulders," and having with them "flocks and herds, even very much cattle." Ex. 12: 34-38. A disciplined army, inured to the fatigues of the march, does not, we believe, in ordinary cases, travel at a rate of more than half the distance; how much less then are we to suppose this of such a mul-

titude, unaccustomed to travel, however much infirm, mothers and children, flocks and herds! Israel's first encampment, indeed, after leav-

not restrained from marching during the night, and from the account of "their goings out ac- thus expressly declared to begin with the evecording to their journeys," we find them, im- ning. Not only, then, is there no necessity, mediately after the time here spoken of, going from the immediate succession of the 14th and "three days journey" from one place before | 15th days, for our imagining the Exodus to have they pitched at another. Thus, "they departed | followed the eating of the passover on the same from before Pi-hahiroth and passed through the night, but we are shut up to the very contrary, midst of the sea into the wilderness, and went by the fact that the 14th day, commencing in the three days journey, and pitched in Marah." evening, continued till the next evening; and Num. 33: 8. In the account of their journey- the 15th then commencing, continued in like ings, on leaving Succoth, we are told, "the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of cloud, to lead them by the way; and by night 15th day of the first month; on the morrow after in a pillar of fire, to give them light to go by the passover, the children of Israel went out with day AND NIGHT." Ex. 13: 21. Num. 9: 15-

23. And in this very journey of three days together, it appears to have been in the night that they passed through the Red Sea. Ex. 14: 20, 24, 27. So that although we have each encampment expressly marked immediately after the Israelites left the land of Egypt, yet as they traveled by night as well as by day, till the resting of the cloud of glory gave intimation of their arrival at the place of temporary rest, we must not come hastily nor so decidedly to the conclusion that after leaving Rameses they had traveled all the distance to Succoth, if it " could not be less than thirty miles," in a single day.

This long journey assigned by our author to the Israelites, "instead of resting on the Sabbath day, according to the commandment,"-a commandment, "as a moral law, binding on all men,"-appears the more remarkable when we observe how he disposes of the time and space of the rest of the journey. Thirty miles is about a third of the whole distance which they are believed to have traveled until they were safe after having passed through the Red Sea. Now, for this whole distance, he, without authority and contrary to the more ordinary opinion, allows an entire week except a day, or rather, to preserve his new mode of reckoning, an entire week of six days, in order that he may find a Sabbath which they violate for their starting from Rameses, and a new Sabbath which they observe on finding their deliverance. 16th, and again to wait the whole of the 18th and 19th, that Pharaoh and his army may have on the 20th in the evening. Pp. 146, 147. Surely a little ingenuity might have enabled our author to plan the journeyings of the Israelites better, had not a purpose deemed important, been to be served by the plan adopted.* *Sicard, who, by long residence in Lower Egypt, had thorough acquaintance with its geography, with a view to the elucidation of the Scripture account of this portion of the Israelitish journeyings, traveled with a companion their entire course from Rameses to Pi-habiroth, at the same season of the year, the same time of the month, tracing as he was convinced their very path, and encamping at their encamp-ments. He reckons the distance from Rameses to Succoth about 26, which he considers the Israelites to have traveled in three days, and says they could do so easily enough. Schustpennick's Biblical Fragments, p. 172. Kitto's Bib-liest Cyclopsin concurs in Sizerd's view, which makes the distance between Remates and Sneath is and south is a specifying the day of the month, while, in the same context, as having been at "night;" we never tead in any text that it took place in the distance between Remates and Sneath is and south) and barren distance between Bameses and Succoth 18 miles. morning.

certainly have reason to question this, if it killed on the 14th "in the evening," or, as trans- who took charge of our tents and baggage, and

the Dead Sea. In the fourteenth day of the first month, at even, is the Lord's passover; (Lev. 23: 5;) and so, as in other cases, the principle of computation being "from even to even," the passover day continued till the corresponding time of the following day, that is, till the following evening, when the 15th day began. Till that evening arrived, it would not, and could not, be the 15th they may have been inured to toil-a multitude "the morrow" after the 14th. The whole embracing the young and the old, the sick and feast of unleavened bread was to continue seven days, from the 14th to the 21st day of the month, of which both the beginning and termiing Rameses, was at Succoth; but they were nation were at even. (Ex. 12: 18.) Each of these days, therefore, including the 15th, are seen from below. alighted from our horses, to visit an old tomb, which is called the tomb of Lazarus. I have often wished that the old painters had enjoyed such opportunities; and then we should have had representations of Lazarus coming forth from a chamber in the rock, and not rising from such a grave as is dug in the European churchmanner till the evening following. They departed from Rameses in the first month, on the yards. The limestone rocks of Judea are full of holes and caverns; and we know from the Scriptures how abundantly these were used by the old inhabitants, as dwellings for themselves an high hand, in the sight of all the Egyptians."

> Numb. 33: 3. Indirectly, it is thus shown that a whole day and night must have intervened between the passover and departure of the Israelites, and we shall endeavor to confirm this view by a consideration of circumstances mentioned in the context. From evidence contained there, we shall find that, however great the haste, not until the close of the day whose sun arose on Egypt's first-born slain, the liberated bondsmen eft the land of their captivity. On "the morrow after the passover," which took place on the 14th, is one of the Scripture declarations concerning it-" on the fifteenth day," is another-and now we proceed to prove that their departure was in the season of the night-and, being on the 15th day of the month, necessarily the night following the night of the passover, which was on the 14th. "Observe the month of Abib," it is commanded, (Deut. 16: 1,) " and keep the passover unto the Lord thy God, for in the month Abib the Lord thy God brought childhood, when reading of "the chambers of thee forth of Egypt, BY NIGHT." Not in the morning, therefore, but "by night" on the 15th were they brought forth.*

In father confirmation of this, let us look chre. Many a child wonders, as I did, how the back upon the account given by Moses of the way was made clear for Lazarus to come forth, Exodus. It is said, "Now the sojourning of merely by the removal of a stone; but, once the children of Israel who dwelt in Egypt was having stood looking in at the door of the sepfour hundred and thirty years. And it came to ulchre, how vivid becomes the picture of Jesus Thus, on the 15th of the month he gives them pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty standing there, and calling to Lazarus with "a years, even the self same day it came to pass oud voice," to come forth! How one hears

Before descending the hill, however, we RE-UNION OF GOOD MEN IN A FUTURE STATE.

If the mere conception of the re-union of good men in a future state infused a momentary rapture in the mind of Tully; if an airy hath more necessities, and more variety of it, speculation, for there is reason to fear it had and is an exercise of more graces. ittle hold on his convictions, could inspire him with such delight, what may we be expected to patience, of the duty of parents and the charity feel who are assured of such an event by the of relations; here kindness is spread abroad, true sayings of God ! How should we rejoice and love is united and made firm as a centre; in the prospect of spending a blissful eternity marriage is the nursery of Heaven. The virwith those whom we loved on earth, of seeing gin sends prayers to God, but she carries but them emerge from the ruins of the tomb, and one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills the deeper ruins of the fall, not only uninjured, up the number of the elect, and hath in it the and their cattle, as a shelter to the wayfarer, a but refined and perfected, "with every tear labor of love, and the delicacies of friendship, refuge to the fugitive, a hiding-place for robwiped from their eyes," standing before the and the blessings of society, and the union of bers, and a place of deposite for the dead. Where a cavern was found with holes or rethrone of God and the Lamb. What delight hands and hearts.

cesses in its sides, a little labor would make it will it afford to renew the sweet counsel we an extensive place of burial. By squaring the have taken together, to recount the toils of than the single life; it hath more care, but less combat, and the labor of the way, and to ap- danger; it is more merry and more sad; is entrance, and giving some regularity to the arch proach the throne of God, in company, in order fuller of sorrows and fuller of joys; it lies of the roof, a handsome vestibule was obtained; to join in the symphonies of heavenly voices, under more burdens, but is supported by all and then the recesses were hewn into form, for and lose ourselves amidst the splendors and the strengths of love and charity, and those the reception of bodies. Sometimes these recesses had pits; sometimes niches in their walls, fruitions of the beatific vision!

so that each recess would contain several To that state all the pious on earth are tendbodies; and sometimes they were small, so as ing, and if there be a law from whose operation none are exempt, which irresistibly con- es, and Heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly to contain only one each. Sometimes the vestiveys their bodies to darkness and to dust, there in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual bule opened out into passages, which had reis another, not less certain or less powerful, sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined, and cesses on each hand; so that a large company which conducts their spirits to the abode of dies in perpetual singularity; but marriage, of the dead might lie hidden in the heart of the bliss, the bosom of their Father and their God. like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers. mountain. The whole was secured from wild The wheels of nature are not made to roll sweetness from every flower, and labors and beasts and other intrusion by a stone door fitted to the entrance, or large block rolled up against backwards; everything presses on towards eternity; from the birth of time an impetuous and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys it. Those who have seen these eastern tombs current has set in, which bears all the sons of their king, and keeps order, and exercises many can never again be puzzled, as I was in my men towards that interminable ocean. Meanwhile, heaven is attracting to itself whatever is kind, and is that state of good things of which the grave," and of the dead calling to one ancongenial to its nature, is enriching itself by God has designed the present constitution of other in the house of death, and of the stone being rolled away from the mouth of the sepulthe spoils of earth, and collecting within its the world. capacious bosom whatever is pure, permanent, and divine, leaving nothing for the last fire to consume but the objects and the slaves of cor-[Hall. ruption.

BENEVOLENCE OF CHBISTIANITY.

MARRIED COMPARED WITH SINGLE LIFE.

Marriage is a school and exercise of virtue; and though marriage hath cares, yet a single life hath desires which are more troublesome, and more dangerous, and often end in sin; while the cares are but instances of duty and exercises of piety; and therefore, if single life hath more privacy of devotion, yet marriage

Marriage is the proper sense of piety and

It hath in it less of beauty, but more safety, burdens are delightful.

Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities, and churchunites into republics, and sends out colonies, virtues; and promotes the interests of man-Bishop Taylor.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.

Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part as under if one be broken.

allows them to rest without advancing on the that all the hosts of the Lord went out from the that voice echoing through the chambers of the land of Egypt. It is a night to be much ob- tomb, and sees the dead man in his cerements served unto the Lord for bringing them out appearing from the steps of the vault, or the opportunity of overtaking them, which accord. from the land Egypt; this is that night of the shadow of the recess.

ing to his account they did, and were destroyed | Lord to be observed of all the children of Israel | We looked back upon the village again and in their generations." Ex. 12: 40-42. Now again, as we descended into the valley; and it their departure having been on the fifteenth, if was painful to lose sight of the place where it was at night at all, it could not be the night Jesus was wont to go to solace himself with the on which they eat the passover, that being the friendship of Lazarus and his sisters, and rest 14th; and attention to the circumstances would, from the conflicts which beset him in the great independently of this testimony, make it ex- city over vonder ridge. But we were now on ceedingly probable, that their departure was on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, and about the night following their eating of the passover; to pass among the fastnesses of the thieves who and these circumstances connected with this seem to have infested this region in all times. testimony of its having really been at night puts Our road now gradually ascended the high ridge from which we were soon to overlook the it beyond all question. [To be continued.

plain of Jericho.

From the ridge we had a splendid view of We may remark in reference to this, that the general expanse, to the right-(the south)-and barren

A certain philosopher once expressed a wish that he had a window in his breast, that he might lay open his heart to all the world. He

that, had it been possible, he would have shown it to the whole universe, and enriched the minds of his fellow-creatures throughout the habitable globe with the same literary stores of pleasure which he enjoyed himself. Similar to the wish of this liberal philosopher is the desire of every sincere Christian. He derives so much comfort from the possession of religion himself, that he longs to have all mankind made acquainted with its blessedness. He by no means wishes to monopolize these pleasures, and thus steal to heaven alone, but with a heart expanding with celestial charity, and glowing

with "the love of Christ," he cries. "O that the world might taste and see The riches of his grace ; The arms of love that compass me "Would all mankind embrace."

Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that felt so much satisfaction in his past attainments, they almost all perisk suddenly at last. We and in his daily researches after knowledge, are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenement that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth, and the atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life. is impregnated with death, health is made to operate its own destruction! The food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along our paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart ! we see our friends and neighbors perishing among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that our knell shall, perhaps, give the next fruitless warning to the ite militarsho vatarola world. Salar and

F 102

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 16, 1847.

HOSTILITY TO PROGRESS:

Only a few persons can be found who will frankly avow it as their belief, that all important truth has been discovered, so that we need not look for any considerable change in the theological opinions of the Christian world. But although only a few persons are willing to avow such a notion, there are vast numbers who act as though they believed it. If a new doctrine is presented to their consideration, they close If a reform in regard to some long-establishimprovement being possible, and not unfrequently heap contempt upon those who propose it. It was so when Luther commenced his career of reform. It was so when the Anaso when the subject of temperance was broached. It is so now whenever a new doctrine is advocated, which cannot number doctors and judges among its advocates. And this too among Christians, who profess to believe that they are bound to grow in knowledge as well as in grace—who agree that the men of old, to for searching to see if the things they asserted that there must be overturn, overturn, until He strange that a notion of perfection in knowledge, and a fear of change, should take possession of such men. Yet so it is. Although the leaders ian men, there are vast numbers bearing the Christian name who not only refuse to coöperate with them, but actually pull back when any progressive movement is attempted.

to which we have alluded. There is a move- and soul. ment, calling itself a Sabbath reform, which open and deadly hostility. When the subject is if sufficient hearing is obtained to make an imconsciences of the people, what a commo-And most of all, they insist, that what has been progress, not by sound and Scriptural argument, but by an appeal to the example of men as fallible as themselves. Such hostility to investidogmas are based.

the American Baptist Missionary Union; with modes of worship." (Con. Penn. Art. 9, Sec. 3.) notices of the geography, history, religious and social condition of the tribes or nations among whom the missions are planted. The work will be prosecuted as rapidly as may be consistent

of the author. The demand for such a history has been long increasing; and we hazard little in predicting that the forthcoming book will be eagerly sought by all who desire to be the intelligent friends of our missions.

LABORS AND OPINIONS OF MR. GUTZLAFF .---The Commercial Advertiser says that Mr. Gutzlaff has concluded the history of the Chinese their ears against it as promptly and closely as Empire on which he has been so long engaged, though there was danger in even hearing. and has sent the manuscript to M. Cotta, the well known publisher at Stuttgardt. Mr. Gutzed practice is proposed, they scout the idea of laff has also published, at Hong Kong, a 'universal geography,' with sixty maps, and is en gaged upon a Chinese dictionary which it will take him three years to complete. In the prosecution of his mission labors he has estabbaptists began to talk about the duty of bap- lished a native Chinese society, numbering six holes. tism and the independence of churches. It was hundred members. It has published several popular works. Mr. C. places his chief confidence for the regeneration and Christianization of China upon native labors.

WAKING UP.

error, he not only becomes indifferent to truth. whom the apostles preached, were praiseworthy but endures the reproach of his folly rather than were so-and who read a Bible which teaches baneful and degrading influence. And to this shall come to reign whose right it is! It is the apathy men have manifested, at different periods of the world, to the investigation of ance from grievous errors, saddled upon them | equally entitled to its protection." in the reforms of the day are generally Christ- for ages, by the ambitious and crafty. But

when assumptions become too flagrant, this

Eternal vigilance, it has been justly said, is the neither do we stop to inquire into the validity pression, and let truth take some hold upon the slow but steady advances of ecclesiastical power, violence to the most inestimable vested rights of sanctioned the change by their practice. They incipient hierarchy already oppresses us, and

And it is therefore

Resolved, That we cannot join with the Board of Commissioners of Spring Garden in directing that public houses be closed on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. It is the with its character, and the professional duties duty of the police of this district to preserve peace and order on every day of the week, and not to interfere with the lawful business or occupation of any one; and it is alike the duty of keepers of public houses to furnish their guests with the necessary food and refreshment on the first, as well as all other days of the week. Public houses are established, and must be used for public convenience and accommodation.

Resolved, That we deplore the existence in our community of a spirit of religious fanaticism, intolerance and persecution, and we deeply dread the consequences if this spirit should be imbibed by those whose duty it is to dispense justice and administer law. It is a foul spirit that prompts men to denounce those of their fellow men who follow an occupation that has been especially sanctioned and protected by law since the earliest period of the settlement of this country, with the epithet of rum-seller, and their establishments as rummeries and rum-

It is the same fanatical, persecuting spirit that enacted the Connecticut blue laws, and prompted the Puritans of Massachusetts, under the solemnity of legal proceedings, to maim, maltreat, and murder, those who differed with them in religious belief.

Resolved, That we humbly suggest to the When a man once bows to the delusions of judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, that they can not value too highly or preserve with too much care that great chart of civil liberty, the Constitution of our Commonwealth. It is make an effort to emancipate himself from its the great power operating unseen that gives urrection of the Lord Jesus Christ. vitality and vigor to their mandates, and force sad failing of human nature, must be attributed and effect to their judgments-that secures to them their term office and an adequate com- Burns, a colored schoolmaster, at Wilmington, pensation. The rights secured by its provisions are to all, and for all, without regard to class truth, and to apply themselves to their deliver- or occupation, and the humble and lofty are

Such are the proceedings of the Commissioners of the District of Moyamensing. We criminal indifference of the community must be do not introduce them here because we endorse astounding indeed, especially in a republic, if them in toto; but because they announce some the citizens do not wake up to the danger of vitally important principles, overlooked and The cause of true Sabbath reform has brought impending ruin, concocted by the insidious trodden under foot, for some years past, in the license system, nor do we defend "rummeries ;"

SABBATH LECTURES IN NEW YORK .- Eld. Thomas B. Brown is about to commence, at the Seventh-day Baptist Chapel in this city, (on has been republished by Leonard Scott & Co., Eleventh st., between Bowery and Third Ave- with their usual promptness. The following is Sabbath. The Introductory Lecture will be Population;" "The Abuses of Jury Trials:" delivered on Sunday evening next, at half past "The Lands of the Bible;" "Bunsen's Church to hear the subject ably handled have now an opportunity.

JEWS IN BALTIMORE. The correspondent of the Tribune says that "the Jews have commenced the erection of another fine synagogue in Baltimore, in Eden street, for a Hebrew congregation, of which Mr. Philip Emmerick is president. The building will be fifty by seventy-one feet. By the way, the Jews in Baltimore have been splitting up and dividing for holiday present could be given to a clergyman several years past, until they now have several places of worship, notwithstanding one syna gogue would accommodate them all."

QUALIFICATION FOR THE MINISTRY .--- A Convention of Universalists in Cambridge, Mass., after a long and somewhat exciting debate, adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Association express its solemn conviction that, in order for one to be most praiseworthy reformations has been in beregarded as a Christian Minister, with respect to half of this oppressed part of the population faith, he must believe in the Bible account of of-Rome. They number about 8,000, and have the Life, Teachings, Miracles, Death and Res-

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.-Samuel D Delawage has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, and to be sold as a slave out of the State, for aiding the escape of slaves. The New York Tribune, in alluding to this circumstance, says :---

"We are often told by slaveholders that the free colored people are worse off than the slaves. and yet we find that when they would punish a short of death, they make a slave of him! It to light a large number of the class of persons machinations of a power aiming to ensnare body land of Penn. We are no advocate for the is certainly an odd way of punishing men, to has avowed himself the patron and protector of place them in a condition where their happiness the Israelites. The Roman populace have s to be augmented. So, on the other hand,

SCOTT & Co.'s REPUBLICATIONS .- The Nor vember number of the North British Review nue,) a series of Lectures sustaining the claims | a list of its articles : "Sketches of the History of the seventh day of the week as the only Bible of Christian Art;" "Oxford;" "Our Mining seven o'clock, and the course continued on each of the Future ;" " Mediæval History of Italy :" subsequent Sunday evening. Those who wish | "A Voyage' of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antartic Regions, during the vears 1839-43;" " The Life and Writings of Percy Bysshe Shelly ;" " The Microscope."

The November number commences the third volume of the North British Review, rendering the present a favorable time to subscribe. The same may be said of the other reprints of Scott & Co.-the London Quarterly Review, the Edinburgh Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. They all begin new volumes near the beginning of the new year. What better than a year's subscription to one or more of these reprints? The price for any one of the Reviews is \$3 per annum, for any two \$5, for any three \$7, for all four \$8, for Blackwood's Magazine \$3, for Blackwood and the four Reviews \$10. Orders should be addressed to Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton-st., corner of Gold, New York.

POPE PIUS IX. AND THE JEWS .- The Jewish Chronicle says that one of the present Pope's hitherto been obliged to reside in an inclosed place, called the Ghetto, on the north side of the Tiber, entirely insufficient, and therefore miserably crowded and unwholesome. The gates of this inclosure were shut at sunset, and a Jew found outside after this time was imprisoned. They were, however, allowed the privilege of depositing goods for merchandise in buildings without the inclosure. Another prohibition was from the practice of any of the liberal or artistical professions. The Pope has commenced examining into these and their other grievances, and has appointed a Commission to propose improvements. As a consequence, the confinement of the Jews to the free black with the utmost possible severity Ghetto is already abolished, and other ameliorations are about to follow. Cardinal Ferretti

bers answer the roll. A C. Winthro Speaker. nessee, was Pennsylvani E. Hornor; The Pats read before document_ publish it synopsis of i The Mess " wide-sprea country, and ing to the w government. The Mexic and one upo pended, prin done, and en justice of i Mexico has t of, Congress. out to Mexic instructions a dition of su United State her citizens War. He w to the establi boundary, fro intersection y Mexico, in n grees, and the States of the Californias, way across th boundary of to the United California, co commissioner yield." This consequently. were renewe The Presiden means of vir interest, and ble close, wil energy and enemy's coun abandon the pursued, of p plies for the policy of levy in every for nations, whic commanders 1 mend the enry force to serve to be discharg cation of a tr Our relation friendly and invited to the Under our tr citizens are w the Chinese that of our pi It is recomme established th cases. Unles danger is app tion of the C when it canno The Messay tion be made. ment, for the claimants in th In regard to Message refer Secretary of t that the exper June 30th la estimated that ending June while the exp the war contin The public de 659 40. Sho \$18,500,000 w

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THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Missionary Meeting held in the Tract House on the first Monday of Dec., an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Ward, not long since Missionary to Madura, which was of much interest, but contained but little news. He said the liberality of American Christians needed to be exercised to supply the deficit now existing in the treasuries of our great religious institutions. In India £1,500,000 sterling is often contributed at the festival of Doorga, and it is not uncommon for a single individual to give £30.000; while we Christians, with the lamp of the Gospel to guide us and animate our zeal, often begrudge our scanty pittance, and suffer our institutions to languish for want of funds.

MISSIONARIES TO SOUTHERN INDIA.-Rev. Chas, Little and wife, destined to the Madura mission, under the direction of the American Board, sailed from Boston on the 4th inst., in the barque Mary Adams, for Madras. Rev. C. F. Heyer goes in the same vessel, on his re-

that Commonwealth.

lic houses open on Sunday, and intimated that and disenthralled from all unjust and partial he would punish all who keep open bar and sell | legislation. spirituous liquors on that day, as violators of the Sabbath !

"MOYAMENSING COMMISSIONERS.—The stated meeting of the Board was held yesterday after noon. After the presentation of petitions and ing in January next.

Court of Quarter Sessions, and resolutions have been passed by the Board of Commissioners of some new matter calculated to increase its value pronouncing the benediction at the close of the

involves no sacrifice of interest or popularity on | price of liberty; and when citizens of a repub- of the power to grant licenses or to suppress the the part of its advocates, and which, therefore, lic are so derelict to duty, as to lack that never- sale of intoxicating liquors, nor to question the meets with but little opposition. But when a ceasing watchfulness over their heaven-born abstract right of the Legislature, to order the allegation in respect to the comparative happireturn to the true Sabbath is proposed, it in- rights, they become fit subjects for oppression bar of public houses to be closed on any one, or ness of the free and enslaved, he puts him into volves such changes as vitally affect the interests and vassalage-the worst of vassalage, spiritual more, of the seven days of the week, as a mere and popularity of men. Hence that reform not bondage; for even in this, nominally, free coun- matter of policy, without, thereby, recognizing only finds no favor, but is called to contend with try, the evil genius of spiritual vassalage is at an ecclesiastical polity, and establishing a "prework, and that not confined, as is generally sup- ference" for sect-the Sunday sect; but when tion,'-so peculiar that, in the nature of things first presented, it is with the greatest difficulty posed, to old mother Rome, but riots under the official functionaries, in attempting to overcome that any hearing at all can be obtained. But auspices of her prostitute Protestant step-children. one vice, inflict a greater evil, an irreparable Mourning, as we have often done, over the injury on the institutions of the country, and do

engendering certain spiritual despotism, and a portion of its citizens, we protest, and shall tion is produced! The clergy begin to preach deeply deploring the unwary yielding of the protest, against making use of one restriction upon the subject, with a view to quiet those populace to the soporific nostrums of the astute covertly to impose another under the sanction of Boston Traveler, was communicated at the who are disturbed. They repeat, as if they priesthood, and their ready minions, until the an ostensibly judicious prohibition-in plain Monthly Concert of Prayer for Foreign Mis really believed it, the oft-refuted notion that vitality of the republic, has, virtually, been sap- language, to close the bar of public houses, as Christ changed the Sabbath, and his apostles ped to the foundations, and the incubus of an one among many other means, to enforcecoerce-the sanctification of a particular day of harp upon the practice of the early Christians, we really began to despair of any recuperative the week, not required by the Law-Giver in from the Sandwich Islands is to the 3d of Auand the church generally from that day to this energy in the body politic, to rebuke the de- Zion, but much to the detriment of the Heavenstroyer, restore the inherent rights of the peo- appointed Rest-Day-the true Sabbath of the believed and practiced by so many good men ple, and restrict the functions of the law-making Lord. Therefore we do protest, and ever shall in all ages cannot be wrong. Thus they oppose power to its legitimate and limited province- protest, against any judicial officer transcending leral of the missionary stations on the islands we were greeted, a day or two since, with the his legitimate powers, for any purpose whatsofollowing Proceedings of the Commissioners of the ever, however specious; and hail the above re-District of Moyamensing, at their stated meeting | proof, against such usurpation, as a signal omen gation and progress as the discussion of this on Monday last, published in the Public Ledger of returning to the first principles of republicansubject has developed, is lamentable in the ex- of Tuesday morning; which we hail as the har- ism-as an evidence of the waking up of the treme, and shows a fear, unworthy of Christians, binger of better days for the Republic; as it is people to their rights, which are in imminent to examine the foundation upon which popular the first movement of the sovereign people, to ar- danger of being, clandestinely, wrested from rest the usurpation of those in authority, as it them. We trust it will induce others to look professes to stay the advances of infractions on | into some other statutes of the State; where CHRISTIAN CONTRIBUTIONS.-At the Monthly the Constitution of the State; which has too they will find the inestimable rights of civil and The Government, though aware of his pre often been made a wax-nose, by legislators and religious immunities filched from a respectable sence, does not molest him; and some of the judges, to the great injury of many citizens of class of citizens, by partial, by sectarian legislation. There is much need of reform; and we These proceedings were elicited by the very rejoice in this step towards revision. We trust extraordinary stand taken by one of the judges | that it is the opening wedge, and that the work of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County | will be prosecuted vigorously, until every wrong of Philadelphia, who recently announced from and every infringement on the Charter of our the Bench, that he did not regard the license law liberties, shall be removed from the statute book as giving any authority to keep the bar of pub- of the State, and all the oppressed be redeemed

December 10.

"THE POWER OF ILLUSTRATION an Element of Success in Preaching and Teaching," is the title of a neat little volume, written by John Patriarch, had been spending some weeks in the transaction of other business, the following Dowling, D. D., and published by Lewis Colby the neighborhood of the American Missiona preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. & Co., 122 Nassau street. It contains the sub- ries, with whom he had held pleasant and fa Miller, and, on motion, laid over till the meet- stance of an address delivered before a society of candidates for the ministry in the New Hamp- invited the American Missionaries to preach in

when the slaveholder seeks to reward his slave for meritorious services, he makes him free a condition in which he will be worse off than before! Happiness the reward of crime! Misery the recompense for generosity and fidelity! Surely slavery is a 'peculiar instituhe who undertakes to justify or apologize for it must of necessity talk nonsense, putting light for darkness and darkness for light !"

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following intelligence, taken from the sions, held in Boston on the evening of the first Monday in December :---

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The latest intelligence gust. Letters from Mr. Chamberlain, who was in the United States last year, announce his safe arrival at the Islands on the 4th of May in improved health. Mr. C. writes that at sev there is more than usual religious interest The Government continue their friendly coun tenance toward the Mission, and the good work of christianizing and elevating the inhabitant of this important group of islands is still in flourishing and encouraging condition.

CHINA.—A letter from Mr. Johnson, dated Fuh Chau, August 14, speaks in terms of en couragement of the prospects of his mission He says he is everywhere kindly received inferior magistrates even visit him in a friendly manner. The demand for books is very great so much so that it is not safe to attempt to dis tribute them in the public streets. Mr. John son has begun to preach in Chinese.

ARMENIA.—A letter from Mr. Peabody, dated Erzeroom, August, 28, says that the cholera broke out in that city about two weeks previous The deaths had averaged about four a day and the number of victims was on the increase The cholera reached Trebizond on the 5th o September, and in two days there had been about twenty cases and five or six deaths.

NESTORIANS.-Mr. Perkins writes from Oroo miah. Aug. 8, that Mar Shimon, the Nestorian miliar daily intercourse, often being thei guest and lodging in their houses. He had Whereas, a mandate has gone forth from the ton Theological Institute, to which is added his tent, which they did, he being present and

shown themselves worthy of liberty, by the cordiality with which they have welcomed the accession of this hitherto despised race to some that is, if there be any truth in the popular of their own privileges. Dinners have been given to them, and bodies of artisans have visited the Ghetto to offer their congratulations. The Jews themselves are full of the most enthusiastic gratitude toward their benefactor, and have sent a deputation to the Pope, headed by their Rabbi, begging to be permitted to enroll themselves as a National Guard, armed at their own expense, to join in the defense of the Papal States. Some of their most learned Rabbis have also pronounced the present Pope the Messiah. To support this, they quote the passage in the old Rabbinical book, the Kadhakemach, fol. 48, col. 1, where it is said-"The last Redeemer who shall be revealed very soon in our days will be of the metropolitan city, Rome; and this is the prediction of the prophet Isaiah, xxvii., 10, For the defensed city shall he desolate, and the pleasant habitation shall be forsaken and left like a wilderness; the calf shall feed there, (that is the Pope,) there shall he lie down, and he shall consume the branches thereof.'

> SECESSION OF GERMAN CATHOLICS .- On Sunday. the 21st ult., fifty-eight Roman Catholics. in Newark, N. J., formally seceded from the Roman Catholic Church. They had been meeting in private for some time previous, to study the Scriptures-had chosen themselves a Pastor -and now came together to make a public renunciation of their allegiance to the Church of Rome, in which they had been brought up. Dr. Brinsmade's Church (Presbyterian) was offered them for the occasion, and there were present, beside the seceders and their families and friends, in all about 200 Germans, a large audience of spectators. Among the exercises were addresses from the venerable Dr. Milledoler, from Rec. Mr. Lockmeyer, a converted Roman Catholic priest from Bavaria, and their Pastor. A very impressive ceremony was the presentation of a Bible by the people to the Pastor, with injunctions to draw all his teachings from it. As a class they seemed intelligent, serious, and in earnest; they deprecated the denunciations which this step had brought upon them, and asked why they should not be allowed, in this free country, to read the Bible and follow out what they believed to-be its teachings, in quiet. They insist that they remain Catholics of the one Catholic Apostolic Church: that from this they do not secede. They disavow connection with any denomination of Protestants, or with Ronge and his doctrines. They adopt the Bible as their creed, and claim for every one the right to read and investigate it for himself. They also subscribe to a short formula of its principal doctrines, very similar to that adopted by the German Catholics who seceded in the Tabernale at this city, last year, and with slight exceptions entirely Protestant in its character.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY .--- ICLAND OF TOBAGO -It will be recollected that, from the Jamaica

W. M. F.

turn to a mission among the Telugu people, a of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States. The mission at Madura was commenced in 1834. Rev. William Todd and Rev. Henry R. Hoisington, with their wives, were the first missionaries located there. It now consists of 7 stations and 2 outstations, 10 missionaries. 1 male and 10 female assistant missionaries. 3 native preachers, and 54 other native helpers.

HISTORY OF THE BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS. -The organ of the Baptist Missionary Union have by their suffrages declared that every thing says that the Executive Committee have re- contained in the ninth article of its Constitution, cently engaged the services of a competent individual, to prepare for the press a sketch of government, and shall ever remain inviolate;" the history of the origin of our foreign mis- solemn declaration, " that no preference shall ever sionary operations, and of all the missions of be given by law to any religious establishments or ceipts of the same Board were \$25,164 78.

some of the incorporated districts of this County, to Sabbath School teachers and Christian parents short distance from Madras, under the direction directing the keepers of inns and taverns to who would succeed in adapting the truths of close their houses on the first day of the week, the Gospel to the understandings of their youthcommonly called Sunday. And ful charge. Whereas, it is a palpable fact, taught by his-

tory and reason, that the respective Sabbaths of THE UNION MAGAZINE for January, just pub-Christians, Jews, Seventh-day Baptists, and Moished, exceeds in attractions any of the previhammedans, are religious establishments, and that abstinence from worldly labor on certain days. ous numbers. It contains a large amount and is a part of the mode of worship of those religious good variety of original reading matter, three sects. And

Whereas, to the end " that the general great | pages of music, making an interesting book of and essential principles of liberty and free govitself. Edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland; publish ernment may be recognized and unalterably esed by Israel Post, No. 140 Nassau-st. tablished," the people of this Commonwealth

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD .- The 'shall be excepted out of the general powers of receipts of the American Board during the and among the provisions of this article is the During November of the present year, the re-

services. This is regarded as a very interest- papers received some weeks ago, we announced ing movement on the part of the Head of the that a terrible hurricane had recently devastated Nestorian Church. By this act he has given the beautiful Island of Tobago, one of the his formal and public sanction to the labors of British West India possessions, causing a great the American Missionaries among the Neste- destruction of property and human life. The New-Orleans Commercial Times has letters rians.

A letter from Mr. Wright, dated Aug. 26, giving some details of this catastrophe, from announces that the cholera had made its ap- which we learn that sixty-one large country pearance at Oroomiah. It commenced its ray- residences, fifty-nine plantation sugar-works, ages, some weeks previously, in Georgia, and and six hundred and thirty-two dwelling houses was traveling southward. In Tiflis and Erivan and other edifices, of which some were religious mezzotint engravings, eight wood cuts, and two (Georgia) its ravages had been truly awful. It ones, churches, chapels, &c., have been swept next appeared in Khoy and Salmas; then in into irretrievable ruin by this awful storm. Up Oroomiah and Tabreez, in Persia. The time to the latest dates, the names of thirty human for the appearance of this awful scourge is beings have been ascertained, as having perishconsidered peculiarly unfavorable; it is the ed during the terrible war of elements; and it season of the Mussulmen's annual fast, when is believed, when full accounts are received they abstain wholly from food during the day, from the remote parts of the Island, that the and glut themselves by night; it is the season number will be very much increased. The month of November, 1846, were \$14,326 42. of the year, too, when fruit is the principal Jamaica papers say that the distress occasioned food of the people; and moreover, the heat of among the population by the disaster, is so great, that a memorial has been addressed to the summer is not yet past. The locusts, too, the Home Government, for aid and succor. are devastating the country.

THE SABBATH RECORDER

General Intelligence.

OPENING OF CONGRESS-THE MESSAGE.

The Thirtieth Congress of the United States commenced its first session at Washington, on Monday, Nov. 6th.

The SENATE was called to order by Geo. M. Dallas, Vice President. After the new Senators had taken the usual oath of office, a message was sent to the House of Representatives an nouncing the organization of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, 220 members answered to their names on the calling of the roll. After several ballotings, Hon. Robert

C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was chosen Speaker. Thomas Jefferson Campbell, of Tennessee, was elected Clerk; Nathan Sargent, of Pennsylvania, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Robert E. Hornor, of New Jersey, Door-keeper. The PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE was presented and

read before Congress on Tuesday. It is a long document-so long that we judge best not to publish it entire, but to give the following synopsis of it :---

The Message opens with an allusion to the "wide-spread and universal prosperity" of our country, and the evidence which we are affording to the world that man is capable of selfgovernment.

The Mexican War furnishes the next topic, and one upon which several columns are expended, principally in narrating what has been done, and endeavoring to prove the wisdom and justice of it. No change in our relation to Mexico has taken place since the adjournment of Congress. The Peace Commissioner sent out to Mexico has accomplished nothing. His instructions were to negotiate for peace on con dition of such a cession of territory to the United States as would indemnify the claims of her citizens and reimburse the expenses of the War. He was therefore authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New

fest a strong friendship for the United States. An arrangement has been made by which eighteen steamships, to be used in transporting the mail to various ports, are to be under the partial control of the Navy Department, and may at any time be taken for the exclusive use of the United States, upon making proper com-

various Indian tribes, and most of them mani-

pensation to the contractors. In relation to the Post Office Department, the Message states, that the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no farther aid will be required near Trenton. from the treasury for that purpose.

The Message concludes by calling attention particulars of a singular explosion which took to the "immense value of our glorious Union of Confederate States," and exhorts the people to "avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending burst out. A large amount of crockery and parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered."

P There was not much done in Congress last week, except to organize, and hear the Message and the Reports from the different der was the cause of mischief. Departments. The House adjourned over from Thursday to Monday, for the purpose of giving Lately settled in Northern Illinois and Wisconthe Speaker time to select the Committees. sin. There are 500 in the city of Chicago The Senate adjourned over to the same time alone. They settle generally in communities on account of the death of Senator Huntington by themselves-have frequently some little of Connecticut.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the evening of the 8th, bringing foreign news to Nov. 19.

There had been quite a number of failures since the previous steamer; but commercial affairs generally had a more favorable appearance, rendering it probable that the crisis was it to restore it to its box, was bitten in one of past.

The Cotton market had been dull for a few days, but no decline. The market for Wheat and Indian Corn was firm and active, although gradually from the hand to the shoulder, and prices had not advanced.

The noble packet ship Stephen Whitney was totally lost at 10 o'clock P. M., of the 10th of Mexico, in north latitude about thirty-two de- Nov., on her voyage from New York to Liver-

SUMMARY.

Application will be made to the New-Jersey Legislature for a new Bank at Patterson, with \$500,000 capital. The Somerville and Easton Railroad Company will apply for a supplement to their charter, authorizing them to purchase the Railroad from Somerville to Elizabethtown; also to authorize them to make a Branch Railroad to the City of New-Brunswick-also to

authorize them to construct a Branch Railroad to Flemington, in the County of Hunterdon, and thence to the River Delaware, or to intersect the Camden and Amboy Railroad at or

The Thomaston (Me.) Recorder relates the place in that town recently, in the store of Mr. Timothy Gogg, by which the building was nearly shattered to pieces, the doors and windows, and nearly all of one end of the store, being glass-ware, medicines, and other goods, were destroyed. There were three persons in the store at the time it took place, two of whom were uninjured, Mr. Gogg being the only one who received any serious injury, being burned severely in his arms and face. A can of pow-

property, and are a sober, industrious and intelligent class of population. They are particularly desirous of having schools and religious instruction. The American Tract Society has colporteurs of their own nation at work among them, and is about to publish some books for them in their own language.

On Thursday of last week, Dr. Wainwright, of Crosby-st., received from a brother in Alabama, a present of a live rattlesnake. He let it out upon the floor, and in attempting to seize the fingers of the left hand, with such violence

that the blood spirted from the wound several feet. The flesh was at once removed from the bitten place, but in vain. The arm swelled

of the arm above the swelling, but it was not

The Louisville Examiner, speaking of a hemp brake, recently invented near that place by CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK James Anderson, says that its success will " link n future the name of Anderson with that of Whitney. On its first trial ten pounds of hemp Whitney. On its first trial ten pounds of hemp was thoroughly broken in one minute, or six hundred pounds per hour, and the belief is, that a larger quantity will be prepared in a shorter time, when the machine has been a little longer n operation."

Dr. Dancan Smith, of Caledonia, Livingston Co., is the owner of a hog which, for size and weight, cannot be easily surpassed. He measures 8 feet in length, and girts around 7 feet. He weighed on the 1st day of June last, 750 pounds-measured 7 feet in length, and 6 feet n girth. | Since that time he has not been weighed, but his weight is now estimated at 1,000 pounds. He was 2 years old last August-is in lean condition, and constantly growing.

Agriculture, says Socrates, is an employment the most worthy the application of man, the most ancient and most suitable to his nature ; it CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH is the common nurse of all persons, in every age and condition of life; it is a source of health, strength, plenty, and riches, and of a thousand sober pleasures. It is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and in short of all virtue, civil, and military.

Church vs. the County of Philadelphia, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing York, will be promptly attended to. the damage at \$47,433 87. This action, it wil be recollected, arose from the destruction of the property of the plaintiff, during the disturbances between the foreign and native inhabitants of Philadelphia.

The total number of emigrants to Canada has been thus far, this season, 98,105, against 32,753 for the corresponding period last season Of this large number 5,293 died on the passage, and 8,072 at the hospitals at Quebec. Add 7,000 more for deaths in and about Montreal, and you have the total loss by death at upward of 20,000

A serious accident occurred to Rev. Mr. Stetson, of Medford, on Friday, 26th ultimo. In returning home from the funeral of Rev. Mr. Ripley, walking by the side of the road in finally at about half-past twelve the unfortunate the dark of the evening, he fell into a deep man died. Several eminent physicians were in hole which had been dug for a drain. His attendance, but their efforts were unavailing. right shoulder was broken close in the socket, of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold the

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academics Colleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department fur-nished on reasonable terms. Letters of application from Advocate, \$1, in advance. Letters must be post-paid. 26tf. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

103

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thonsand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 871 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco, gilt edges, \$1'25; ditto, full gilt, \$1 371. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to Geo. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have L just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the The jury in the case of the St. Augustine a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music, Other experienced Teachers are employed the various Departments. The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three erms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Second " Dec. 15, " March 22 March 22 Third April July 19 TUITION, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras-for Drawing Painting Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 1 75 Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board 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. In respect to government, the experience and observation The sufferer himself wished for the amputation rendering the chances of his ever recovering by teaching their numils to govern themselves and there. govern' themselves. 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 sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laud ble effort of all interested in its welfare to make it a flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield. N. J. Agents.

of liberty, by the ave welcomed the spised race to some Dinners have been Eartisans have visitir congratulations. ull of the most enheir benefactor, and he Pope, headed by permitted to enroll lard, armed at their the defense of the their most learned d the present Pope, his, they quote the cal book, the Kadwhere it is saidshall be revealed be of the metropolihe prediction of the r the defensed city. pleasant habitation e a wilderness; the is the Pope,) there shall consume the

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THOLICS.-On Sun-Roman Catholics. seceded from the ney had been meetprevious, to study hemselves a Pastor make a public ree to the Church of n brought up. Dr. terian) was offered inere were present, their families and Germans, a large mong the exercises enerable Dr. Millemeyer, a converted Bavaria, and their ceremony was the the people to the aw all his teachings ney deprecated the had brought upon should not be allowread the Bible and red to be its teachthat they remain Apostolic Church : secede. They disdenomination, of and his doctrines. r creed, and claim ad and investigate ubscribe to a short trines, very similar man Catholics who this city, last year, entirely Protestant

ISLAND OF TOBAGO from the Jamaica d recently devastat

grees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. "The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield." This Mexico would not agree to, and consequently the commission failed, hostilities were renewed, and the city of Mexico taken. The President is now persuaded, that " the best means of vindicating the national honor and interest, and of bringing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country." With this view, he would abandon the policy which has heretofore been pursued, of paying for all provisions and supplies for the army; and would recommend the policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in every form, consistent with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our commanders to adopt. He would also recommend the enrollment of an additional regular

force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace.

Our relations with all other countries are friendly and peaceful. Particular attention is invited to the condition of our citizens in China. Under our treaty with that power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. It is recommended that competent tribunals be established there to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases. Unless something of the kind is done, danger is apprehended from the known inclination of the Chinese to inflict summary justice the celebrated archeologist, Jacques Solomon when it cannot be obtained in a legal way.

The Message recommends that an appropriation be made, to be paid to the Spanish Government, for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case.

In regard to the finances of the country, the Message refers principally to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It states, however, that the expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30th last, were \$59,441,177 65. It is estimated that the receipts for the next year, ending June 30, 1848, will be \$42,886,545 80; while the expenditures for the same period, if the war continues, will amount to \$58,615,660 07. the vessels containing banished and dying crea- ages of 29 and 56 years, shall be deemed an The public debt on the 1st inst. was \$45,659,- tures whose melancholy fate we stated last old bachelor."

appalling that the imagination can possibly conceive. Mistaking the light upon Rock Island, near Cape Clear, on the south coast of Ireland, for the Old Head of Kinsale, she continued her course, intending to make Cork Harbor; but in less than a quarter of an hour, with a suddenness which defied all human efforts to avert her fate, she came broadside on a rock called the West Calf, about 4 miles inside the Cape, and in less than 10 minutes after striking she New-Orleans, where Slatter had taken him dashed to atoms, overwhelming no less than 92 against the laws of the State of Louisiana. of her helpless crew and passengers-18 only of 110 succeeded in clambering up the face of seeks to recover damages for the deception the rock, which forms a wretched island containing three fishermen's huts.

Hostilities have actually commenced in Switzerland, which have resulted unfavorably to the troops of the Sonderbond.

The state of Ireland is truly frightful. A system of agrarian resistance is every where manifested; landlords are daily falling before the vengeance of the people.

his own throat, when laboring under a fit of in- | Petersburg. sanity.

The vast valley of the Oder, in Prussian Silesia, has been inundated by the overflowing of the Oder. Incalculable damage has been done. The sown crops and the crops in barns have been destroyed. The Neisse and the Kamitzbatch have also overflown and submerged the neighboring fields, thereby depriving the inhabitants of all the crops for the ensuing year. M. Felix Mendelsohu Bartholdy, the celebrated music composer, died at Leipzig on the 4th of November of an attack of apoplexy. He was thirty-eight years old, a grandson of the illustrious Philosopher Mendelsohu, and son of Bartholdy.

The Cork Examiner has a letter dated Oct 24, showing that 55 heads of families, or 269 persons, were, that month, driven by force from the lands and homes they held as tenants in the barony of Duhollow. The lands are to be turned into sheep farms and cattle grazings. Many of the people must starve. They reside in huts in the ditches and roadsides opposite their old dwellings.

In Ireland, Maj. Dennis Mahon, a gentleman of large estate, has been shot dead on the public | Legislature to tax bachelors seven dollars a road, in Roscommon; and Michael Walsh, a year for the support of orphans, thus defines a steward to Charles O'Callaghan, Esq., put to bachelor: "Every unmarried white male, undeath in Clare. Mr. Mahon was about to drive convicted of crime, of good health, and fair off his tenants. Major M. freighted off two of physical proportions, and who is between the 659 40. Should the war continue, a loan of summer on their arrival in Canada. When the There is a great querrel in the now

pool, under circumstances the most perfectly thought advisable, as it was supposed that the poison proceeded by the blood-vessels and not by the absorbents.

> A case is pending before the Washington County Court, Md., being an action brought by Hope H. Slatter, for damages sustained in the purchase of a negro (Bill Gross) convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to transportation. being a convict. The negro was forfeited in if so, it can hardly fail to become a law. Slatter having lost the price of the negro, now practiced upon him by Wilson's deputy. The case had been given to the jury on Tuesday.

The Cholera has already disappeared from Moscow, but it appears to be spreading beyond that city in the direction of St. Petersburg. According to the latest intelligence from Moscow, the number of patients in that city on the morning of the 16th of October, amounted to 105. On the same day 37 others were attacked, of whom 23 have died. On the evening of the Count Bresson, French Ambassador at the 17th of October, the number of patients was Court of the Two Sicilies, committed suicide 135, which is considered an insignificant proon the 2d ult.; and a short time previously, portion for 300,000 inhabitants. There have Congress for several years, died a few weeks been a few cases at Waldai and at Novogorod, tempted to murder both his children, and to cut a city not more than forty leagues from St. the benefit of his health.

> Da Rocha and Da Costa, the two slaves who made so much stir in this city a few months since, have arrived out, we see by one of the papers, at Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo. Da | Rocha, the elder of the two, takes care of himself. Da Costa has been taken into the service of Rev. Wm. L. Judd, and American Baptist Missionary, who intends to give him an English education and send him a missionary to his own country. He was born at Kashina, northern part of Soudan, Africa, and his native tongue is Arabic. His African name was. Mahommah. which he prefers to his Brazillian given name.

Rev. Samuel Ripley, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Lincoln, Mass., died suddenly. He had gone to the depot in Concord, expecting the City of Boston for damages to the amount some of his family to join him in the pleasures of \$1,787 50; he having broken his ankle by. of Thanksgiving, and was found dead in his stepping into a hole in the sidewalk left for the carriage, when it arrived at the railroad depot admission of light to a cellar.

In his Thanksgiving Proclamation, the Governor of Iowa says, that "no State in our Union has made more rapid strides in the advancement of Education, Commerce and Agriculture than Iowa."

The bill lately introduced in the New York

he perfect use of the arm precarious. The Universalists held a Convention at South Woodstock, Vt., on the 18th ult, and adopted measures for establishing in Windsor County a Literary Institution of a high grade, to be under their own special control.

A bill is before the Legislature of South Carolina 'to prevent the marital rights of the Wilson, as the Sheriff of the County, by the Husband from attaching upon the estates of act of his deputy, sold the negro to Slatter with- Married Women.' The South Carolinian says out making him acquainted with the fact of his it has the good wishes of the whole State, and

> A boot-maker of London has invented a rotary heel to be applied to boots, so that when run down on one side by uneven treading, it can be easily twisted round, thus producing us, and in a style of language so pure, unaffected, and every another even surface. and easier locomotion to way fitted to its subjects ?"—Albany Spectator. the wearer.

Rev. Asa Turner, a Revolutionary hero, and for 33 years a minister of the gospel in Chautauque Co. died in Stockton, in that County, on the 27th ult., in the 83d year of his age. He joined the Continental army at the early age of 13 years.

Judge Childs, brother of Col. Childs, the gallant commander of the forces at Puebla, and who represented the Monroe Co., District in ago, while on his way to a warmer climate for

The Archbishop of York died at the Palace near York, Nov. 5, after an illness of two days, in the 91st year of his age. He enjoyed the high dignity of his station, and performed its duties, for a period of 40 years, having been previously Bishop of Carlisle for 16 years.

Cassius M. Clay left New Orleans on the 30th of Nov. on his return to his home and family, after eighteen months of absence, the greater part of which time he has spent in captivity.

A Mr. Brown being out with a fishing party on Oneida Lake, was stabbed by T. T. Barton, so that he died a few days afterwards.

Isaac Bacon has obtained a verdict against

Review of New York Market.

MONDAY, DEC. 13.

ASHES-Pots \$5 56; Pearls 7 00. FLOUR AND MEAL-Genesee Flour 6 25; Oswego and Vestern 6 18. Meal 3 30 a 3 50. Rye Flour 5 56. GRAIN-The market for Wheat is dull. Virginia brought 30, and Illinois 1 15. Corn 70 a 78c. Rye 83 a 85c.

Barley 80c. Oats 46 a 49c. PROVISIONS-Prime Pork 8 40; Mess 13 50. Beef 50 a 8 50. New Lard 9c. Butter, 11 a 13 for Ohio, 12

a 22 for the whole range of State. Cheese 61 a 7c.

MARRIED,

FIRESIDE READING For Christian Families,

Bound in uniform style, in Muslin, with fine Cuts and Engravings. FIVES OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES. By Rev. R. W. Cushman ; with portraits from the old masters Who will ever tire of reading the Biographies of the dis-

ciples of our blessed Lord; especially when they are pre-sented in so delightful a form as in the neat volume before

A Pure Religion the World's Only Hope. By Rev R. W. Cushman.

"We commend it to all who love religious freedom, as worth study and admiration."-N Y. Evangelist Facts for Boys : Selected and arranged by Joseph Belcher,

D. D.-A world of philosophy often lies in a simple narrative, and lessons of wisdom may spring from a little fact. which whole tomes can never impart. Facts for Girls : By the same Author

Happy Transformation '---should induce numbers of young men to purchase and read it."-Rev. J. A. James. Sketch of my Friend's Family. By Mrs. Marshall. In-tended to suggest some practical hints on religion and do-

mestic manners. Every-Day Duty: or Sketches of Childish Oharacter.-The Author, in this book, in plain and simple language, enter into the sports and incidents of childhood, and would

show to children that they are always happiest when doing right. The Way for a Child to be Saved. By Abbott .- This en-

tertaining book, which has already had a wide circulation can hardly fail of being a means of good to every child that reads it.

Charles Linn: or, How to Observe the Golden Rule. By Miss Emily Chubbuck (now Mrs. Judson.)-" The stories are most admirably adapted to the wants of the rising genreation, by the wholesome morals which they inculcate. Christian Secretary. Allen Lucas, the self-made Man. By the same 'author.-

"Whatever Fanny Forrester writes bears the stamp of genius-nor this only. It also bears the stamp of moral excellence."-Charter Oak.

Wonders of the Deep. The design of this volume is to state, in a style which shall both instruct and amuse, the most remarkable facts connected with the natural history of the products of the sea.

The Guilly Tongue.-It is somewhat on the plan of Mrs. Opie's Illustrations of Lying. My Station and its Duties. The design of this volume is

to enforce *fidelity* in the various stations in which it has pleased God to place us.

The House of the Thief, or the Eighth Commandment Practically Illustrated.—This little volume illustrates its point by tracing the flagrant violation of the command "Thou shalt not steal," to the first departures from strict honesty in the ordinary commerce of life.

visit to Nahant .- Designed to interest the minds of the young in the natural history of the shell and soft Fish. found on the coast of this celebrated promontory; and by an easy and felicitous method to lead them "through nature up to nature's God.'

L. COLBY & CO., Publishers, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

THE NATIONAL ERA:

Washington City, District of Columbia.

At Independence, N. Y., on the 29th alt., by Eld. S. G. BAILEY, Editor; JOHN G. WHITTIER, Cor. Editor.

| ago, we announced | \$18,500,000 will be required for the remainder | tidings reached Ireland he was shot. | Order of Odd Fellows. The Grand Lodge of | all of Independence. | URANIA WOOD, | L. P. NOBLE, Pablisher. |
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| recently devastated | of the present fiscal year; also a loan of \$20,- | Mr. Rydin, a dyer near Gottenburg, has in- | | | | 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 |
| bago, one of the | ⁵⁰⁰ ,000 for the year ending June 30, 1849. As | fremed a mode or aying collons without mulgo. | the late session of the Grand Lodge of this | ALL TERS. | | The leading purpose of this journal is, the discussion of the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the main principles |
| ns, causing a great human life. The | ^{a means} of increasing the revenue, and diminish- | | | | E. Babcock, J. | of the Liberty Party. Due attention is given to Social and |
| Vines has letters | ing the amount of loans, the Message recom- | Albans, Vermont, recently made a grand entree | to be commended as based upon the harsh re- port of the committee. | G. W. Hazelton, Sam'l Davison, Charles Pot | tter, J. F. Ran | ests of a Pure Literature overloured |
| catastrophe, from | mends a duty on tea and coffee, from which | into that place, mounted on a small car drawn | Pore of the committee. | doiph, O. M. Lewis, (vernon, vt.) Maxson | n Green. (the | To almost a successful case of a successful and the second s |
| one large country | about three millions of dollars would be derived | by four large hogs. He entered the town at | are congratulating themselves upon the dis- | mediately answered-the books and reports | will be ready | of public documents of nermanent values and during the |
| tion sugar-works, | annually. | a brisk trot, amid the acclamations of hundreds who were soon drawn together to witness this | covery of native gold in the vicinity of their | any time after one week) | | bessions of Congress, w present anch renorts of his proceed and an |
| ing houses the word rollgrous | is seasubliment of a pranon wint of the | uncommon spectacle. After making the tour | village. Several pieces of very pure gold ore | RECEIPTS. | | of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting subjects |
| Live been, swopt | onled States at New York is again recom- | of the market-place three or four times he | have been obtained, and arrangements are be- | Lewis Davis, Shilon, N. J. \$2 00 pays to | 0 VOI. 4 INO. 52 | of Slavery and the Mexican War, expected to arise in the |
| Live been swept | mended. | went into the wool-pack yard, had his swinish | ing made to prosecute the work of mining with | B S. Randolph. " 2 00 | | |
| occinity have a | The attention of Congress is invited to the | cattle unharnessed and taken into a stable to- gether, where they were regaled with a trough | vigor. | Mariah Woodruff, "200 John Bright, "200 | " 4 " 52 " 4 " 53 | its already valuable Department of Home and Foreign Cor- |
| Lenents | condition of Oregon where our citizens are | Somer, anore they were regared with a trough | | H. Glasspell II 9 00 | " 5 " 25 | It is printed on a mammath sheet, of the finest quality, in |
| | sull left without the protection of our laws. | two hours, while he dispatched his business as usual at the market, when they were put to | Almanac, was called upon by a printer's devil to know what he should put against the 13th of | P. F. Bandolph, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 R. W. Merritt, Newport, R. I. 1 00 | " 4 " 52 " 4 " 50 | the best style, at \$2 a year, payable in advance. The generous spirit in which the Era has been welcomed |
| the the | | | | | ** 4 ** 50 * | 」 by the D.L L. D |
| The | | | | | | ceived during this, the first year of its existence, encourages |
| casioned | Will a view to having the lond- | HILL, I'LLS MAD, IL IS SALO, DAS ONLY had those | The same start is the set how so how so he had the start is the | | ·•• 4: ((Ka) | The desirable that subscriptions be prwarded without des |
| Configuration of the second second | "AUGULINIO Market at an Aarly named | animers ander eranning sin montens. If Bellfie- | rain, hail, and snow on that day, and proved a | Orrin Vincent, "200 Job Spencer, Adams, 200 | | lay, so that they may be entered before the approaching |
| and succorr | | cern as it stood, but it was indignantly refused. | manag for future numbers. | | " 4 " 52 | All communications addressed to L. P. NOBLES has |
| | | | | Jason B. Wells, New York, 2 00 | " 4 " 52 | Publisher of the National Era, Washington, D. C. |
| | | | | | | |

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous. MEOR W

THE DIBTY BOY. भारती मेर्च O! fie, little Freddy, man

'Tis quite a disgrace To cry to be washed, With so dirty a face.

104

And see, here are hands, too, Not fit to be seen; You cannot be healthy. Unless you are clean.

Think, love, of those children, Neglected and poor, Whom you, Master Freddy, Would pity, I'm sure;

Who've no one, their wants Or their health to attend ; No father, no mother, And scarcely a friend.

How glad would they be, Had they parents, like you, Whatever they wished For their comfort, to do.

Sure, haughty and wicked They then would appear If they should like best To be dirty, my dear.

There, that's a good boy, Now you are blooming and nice; I thought you'd be willing To take good advice.

Those children, who fancy They always know best, Instead of a pleasure, To all are a pest.

You now are so rosy. I scarcely should know The sweep, that you looked like, Five minutes, ago.

Go, ruir to your mother, With eyes full of joy, And ask a sweet kiss, For her clean, little boy.

FROGS AND TOADS.

Many people think that the toad is poisonous. Believe me, when I tell you this is not the truth; on the contrary, it is perfectly harmless, may be rendered tame, and even taught to eat out of your hand. True, it is far from prepossessing in its appearance; but this is no excuse for destroying it. Were we, on the contrary, to encourage it in our gardens, and protect it, we should soon perceive its usefulness in the diminution of insects and worms which make with French familiarity, entered into conversa- He stood still a few moments, when coming to such havoc among vegetation. You would be tion, which turned chiefly upon the country and his senses, he observed the pocket-book, which by it, for on his return home he signed the delighted to watch it before seizing upon its the government, the Emperor giving him much prey. For a moment or two it remains perfect- information. ly motionless and fixed as a stone, its eyes bent upon the insect, and its head thrown forward; when, the instant the object moves, it is struck by the tongue of the toad, and drawn into its mouth; and so rapid is the action, that it is scarcely the work of a moment; and unless your eye happens to alight upon it in the very the Emperor replying. tick of time, you would discover that the insect had gone, without seeing when or where. It is also very amusing to see it seize upon a large, long worm; especially if it happens to sequence here; I fear I have been most uncerlay hold of it in the middle; the poor worm | emoniously intruding upon your time and patwists and turns all kinds of ways, on the out- tience. Surely, you must be the Governor Genside of the jaws of the toad, and by its twining | eral.' and struggling, endeavors to escape; but all in vain, for the toad makes use of its fore feet, first shoving one end of it into its mouth, and then the other, until the whole is devoured. Gilbert White, in his "History of Selborne," tells us of some ladies who took a fancy to a toad, which used to come out every evening from a hole under the garden steps, after supper, was always taken up and placed upon the table, where it was fed : so that, you see, there were a few people, even more than half a century ago, who were not afraid of being poisoned by it. Mr. Bell, in his "History of British Reptiles," makes mention of a very large one which he kept, which would sit on one of his hands while it ate from the other. I must also York, and which is thought, if practicable, tell you that the toad, like the snake, casts its would relieve Broadway of those dangers now skin, and now and then comes out with a new experienced from the frequent passing of coat on its back. As to its being found alive in the centre of a solid rock, or in the heart of a large tree, where it has been supposed to have lived for hundreds of years, without either a mouthful of food or a breath of air, why, I think it about as likely to be true as the tale of some, and often hazardous to life, for foot peo- from China. When prepared, it strongly asthe horse, which its owner boasted he would ple to cross the street. The conviction has similates the mixture of black and green tea, teach to live upon nothing, and which, to no- long prevailed that something must be done ere so much, indeed almost exclusively drunk in body's astonishment but his own, died as soon long to relieve Broadway from this pressure. England; after China the greatest tea-drinking as he began to reduce it to a straw a day. So But how the thing is to be accomplished has country in the world. The tea plant was first has it turned out in every experiment which been a difficult problem to solve. Laying rail introduced into Brazil by King John, of Portuhas been made to imprison toads, either in tracks in Broadway, opening new parallel gal. It is stated that the successful cultivation stone, plaster, or wood; and although they thoroughfares by widening other streets or of this plant in the United States may be lookhave lived much longer than might have been opening new ones, and other projects, have ed upon as a matter of certainty, as a climate expected, they have generally been found dead been much discussed for two or three years exists in the States of North and South Caroliat the end of a few months. One or two, I be- past, but public opinion has yet settled down na, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, lieve, have lived over a year in this state of upon none of them. Some new, magnificent Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, extending imprisonment; but no animal requires less plans are now under consideration. One of one degree south of the Rio Grande, precisely respiration, or, when not in motion, can live the principal of these I have been examining a similar to the climate of the tea growing dis- an apprentice, it was a sufficient cause for the structure list of the second structure the entire term. upon less food. Those little dark-looking objects which all almost every kind of water-fowl feeds upon it; ing seventy-five tons at any point. On this it is the favorite food of the snake; and as for framework are to be laid four railroad tracks, weasels and polecats, they devour them by from Bowling Green to Union Place, about hundreds; and there is hardly a bird of prey three miles, and running round the Bowling that does not feed upon them. Surely, then, Green and the Park at Union Place, thus formthis poor reptile has plenty of enemies, without | ing an endless road. The two inner tracks are being pelted to death or destroyed by cruel boys. for the main cars, and the two outer tracks for Like the toad, it is a great destroyer of insects, what are called tenders. The cars are to be and you will never find many in a garden which attached to and moved by an endless rope; the possesses a kind of sticky matter, to which the and evening, at a speed of perhaps six miles where children are not! I care not for these

a water-course, huddled together by scores; those in the main car who wish to, step out into and I have seen a large spadeful of them lifted the tender. The door is then closed to prevent out at once. When spring comes, they are all accidents, and the main car leaves its tender at alive and kicking again. But the most wonder- the next corner. ful thing in the structure of these harmless reptiles is, that they have the power of breathing through the skin. This has been proved by tying up the head tightly with a portion of bladder-in fact, literally hanging themthen placing them in a vessel under water. If you ever want to see how far a frog can leap, or the whole width of the sidewalk below; and, without doing it any injury, strike the gound smartly a few inches behind where it is squatted, with a stick, and away it will jump, an astonishing distance. Their motions in the water are beautiful, and I know no better tutor to teach you the art of swimming than a frog. Only watch narrowly its attitude, stretch yourself out as it does, with the head elevated, and strike out in the same way with the hands and feet, and, take my word for it, you will soon be [Boy's Own Library. able to swim.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

The United Service Journal, in a very interesting and laudatory article on the Emperor of Russia, gives the following, among other anecdotes, illustrative of his character and habits :--

He is frequently met on foot in the street absolutely alone, and the immediate contact in which he then comes with his subjects of every degree, is sometimes the occasion of drawing forth his affability and proving the kindness of his nature. The etiquette on meeting him, is for a man to uncover the head and women to courtesy. He returns all salutations, not excepting those of the meanest peasants.

It happened once, that when he was thus walking alone, he came up with a Frenchman, newly-arrived at St. Petersburg, who, ignorant of the reciprocal consideration there deemed due from man to man, was smoking a cigar. The Emperor, dressed as usual in his officer's cap and cloak, passed him, and, bowing, said, Sir, it is not permitted to smoke in the

streets.' ' Why ?' said the Frenchman.

'It is not considered polite to those who walk there also; and therefore is forbidden.'

'I respect authority; I obey.'

He threw away his cigar, and continued to walk by the side of the supposed officer, and, He soon found that many persons saluted his | match for natural benevolence.' companion. 'You appear, monsieur, to possess a large ac-

in the mud at the bottom of the water, where opened by the conductor, and the passengers they are often found in draining or digging out step from the tender into the main car, and

> "It is calculated to have sixty or seventy of the main cars, so that there may not be more than two or three minutes between them, and as many tenders as there are corners or stations. It is calculated also to have promenades by the side of these tracks, either half the width in order not to obstruct too much the light below, they will be covered by semi-transparent glass. Various other appendages are suggested to give more or less the conveniences of a street in this upper story of Broadway, but it is not necessary to describe these at present.

pression."

EXHILERATING GAS.—Cist's Advertiser relates a number of experiments lately given at a pub lic exhibition in Cincinnati. One of them is peculiarly interesting. He says :---

'Lastly came a well-known philanthropist and abolitionist, whose secret thoughts, as brought out, well corresponded with his reputation for benevolence. He lifted his hand to his head, as if he was catching at an idea, walked a few steps, and returning to the lecturer, seized his hand, giving it a few cordial shakes-then drew him by one hand gently forward, and put the other on his back, which he pated as he would that of a dog. He then stopped, and opened his pocket-book, handed the lecturer a five dollar bank note-then, as if he had not done enough, thrust the pocket-book on him-then gave his purse, and finally felt his vest, pantaloons and coat pockets apparently for more. The countenance expressed supreme benevolence-tears even starting to the eyes. This was a superb exhibition, being a decided hit.

VARIETY.

During the late war with Great Britain, Gen. Harrison's army had to be supplied with provisions from the interior of Ohio. These, of one time, we cut off, and the army was in great distress. A call was made for volunteers, who were to be charged with the responsibility of conducting through the fearful and uninhabited months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one portions of Northern Ohio, wagons laden with supplies for the army. As may be supposed, few volunteers appeared for this hazardous and comparatively inglorious service, but among those who did appear, was, 'Tom Corwin,' then those who did appear, was, ' Tom Corwin,' then quite a lad. He drove his team through-and Tom Corwin, the wagon boy.'

A person having lately visited Galena, where "The expense of erecting this railway and he remained for several weeks, was interrogated putting it in full operation, is estimated by the as to the society of that place. " Excellent, sir, inventor, after careful calculations, at a million excellent. On Sunday, you will hear the church Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A and a half or two millions of dollars. If the bells pealing in every direction; and along the city council shall sanction the plan, then appli- streets there are whole rows of groggeries with cation will be made to the State Legislature to open doors, retailing liquors, and full of persons charter a company for its construction. The playing cards, while others are going to church; perfect operation of the model is a pretty strong excellent society ! the best I have ever seenargument in favor of the plan. It has already every body minds their own business. Card been visited by many of our citizens, and I playing, gambling, drinking, church going, all believe, has generally made a favorable im- going on freely; every one minds his own bustness at Galena.'

his discharge.

The Turks differ from us even in their most trifling habits. The barber pushes his razor from him; the carpenter, on the contrary, draws his saw to him, for all the teeth are set in; outs pushes it out from him, for all the teeth are set out; the mason sits while he lays the stone, ours always stand; the scribe writes on his hand, from right to left; ours always on a desk, from left to right; but the most ridiculous difference consists in the manner of building a house; we begin at the bottom and finish at the top; the Turks begin at the top, and the upper rooms are finished and inhabited, while all be low is like a lantern.

A very good deacon, of Vermont, was riding on the seat with the stage driver. On arriving at the usual stopping place, he inquired of him if he would not take a glass of wine or something stronger. "With all due respect," he replied to the good deacon, looking him full in the face, "I am obliged to you, sir; but I do not be-"fitly spoken," and the deacon was made better

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser says that a

gentleman of that city has raised a "Valparaiso

Squash" this year, which weighs 132 pounds,

which is 252 3-4 pounds-raised from a single

A poor fellow was recently brought before

Justice Drinker, charged with the crime of be-

ing intoxicated. The Justice interrogated him:

Well, what do you get drunk and come here

in this condition for ?" "See here," was the

reply, uttered with the hiccough and accentua-

tion of drunkenness, "what do you give licenses

The Pittsburgh Post says that Judge Patton,

apprentice to claim a discharge from his in-

An animal having the appearance of once be-

ing a horse, but which then looked like a skele-

How sweet a thing is love of home. It is not

acquired—it is a feeling that has its origin else-

where. It is born with us, brought from an-

other world to carry us on with joy in this. It

attaches to the humblest heart that has ever

dentures. This was a righteous decision.

ing and clawing there will be !"

for ?"

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city L of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sun-days excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. 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 for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two year for \$20, payable always in advance.

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The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. "I speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes from that day to this, he has been known as without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

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

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

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

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

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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 support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment long to that class of persons." This was a word its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. "" Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms. &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and One of the newly-appointed inspectors of the the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, Rhode Island State Prison made a visit, a few method decidedly the most pleasant and conomical. days since, to that institution, and, entering a Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, undays since, to that institution, and, oncoming a der the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in cell of an individual who had recently been sen-cell of an individual who had recently been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, questioned responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of him as to his situation, work, &c. The convict the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular. replied, that he liked very well, and should enly desired. The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a comdeavor to do his work promptly and well; but plete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical that if at any time the inspectors were dissatispowers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough fied with his work, he should be ready to receive practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibili-ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." . To secure these most de-"I am going to fly," cried the gigantic Ostrich, sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should and the whole assembly of birds gathered round think of entering the Institution. in earnest expectation. "I am going to fly,"

quaintance,' said he. 'That is a fact,' said the Emperor.

They walked on, the Frenchman talking, and

More salutations, uncapped heads, and low reverences, raised the curiosity of the stranger.

'You appear, monsieur, to be a person of con-

me to be the Governor General.'

Why, then, do all persons whom me meet, salute you.'

'Because I am their Emperor.' The astonished foreigner, gratified with his adventure, paid his willing homage also.

SOMETHING NEW.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer describes a plan which is now receiving the consideration of the principal men in Newomnibuses and stages, and which difficulty is of State, has recently received a package of stroke the fur the right way for years-talk and increasing from year to year. The following tea, grown in Brazil, from our consul at St. write to please them, and hear nothing but puris an extract :

so numerous as to render it difficult, trouble- and aromatic, and resembles the best specimens faith, prejudice, or interest, and what a scratchlittle while this morning.

" This plan is the invention of John Randall, of you must have seen swimming about, by jr., a civil engineer. He has been two years hundreds, in ponds and ditches, with their engaged in perfecting his model, and at an exlarge, round heads and long tails, and some- pense of about \$4,000. He is now exhibiting thing like fins projecting out from each side of to the citizens a complete model, thirty or forty the neck, and which you call tadpoles, are feet in length, and ten or twelve in breadth, young frogs; and were it not that thousands showing the whole plan of the road, and the upon thousands of them are devoured by small movements of the cars. The rail tracks are fishes, they would soon multiply to such an proposed to be elevated fourteen feet above the extent that, when fully grown, they would over- curb stones of the sidewalks, to be supported run the land. Few animals have more perse- by iron pillars along the curb stones, and iron cutors than the poor frogs ; it can never grow cross pieces running across the street, the whole too big for the jaws of the voracious pike; framework to be iron, and capable of sustain-

he seized with much eagerness, evidently show- pledge. ing that his acquired prudence was more than a

A GHOST WITH HORNS .- Those who believe that ghosts are but the idle figments of a diseased brain, will find cause for faith in spiritual visitings, in the following undoubted case related by a correspondent of the N.Y. Observer:

"Near my father's residence was a wood in which a man was once killed. His ghost was regularly seen after dark. I never passed that wood without crossing myself, and saying Hail Mary. And I assure you I never saw the ghost. he cried again, and, stretching out his immense After dusk, in the spring of the year, I was stranger; but you are mistaken in supposing sent on an errand to a neighbor's house, sepa- pinions, he shot, like a ship with outspread sails, rated from ours by two or three fields. As I away over the ground, without, however, rising ran along I saw through the magnifying twi- an inch above it. Thus it happens, when a nolight what was obviously an evil spirit. I stop- tion of being poetical takes possession of unped suddenly, and the sweat commenced pour- poetical brains; in the opening of their moning. Naturally of a resolute spirit, I thus strous odes they boast of their intention to spar allowed either within or about the academic buildings. reasoned: If I run back he can catch me; if over the clouds and stars, but nevertheless re-I go forward he can but catch me. So after main constant to the dust. saying my Hail Mary and crossing myself, I went forward with as trembling step. As I ELEVATED RAILWAY OVER BROADWAY, NEW YORK. advanced, the horns of the fiend became perfectly obvious. Almost dead with fear, I rushed forward and caught hold of them. And marvelous to narrate, those fiendish horns were instantly turned into the handles of a plough !"

> AMERICAN TEA.-James Buchanan, Secretary | his subscribers to cats ! He says, "you may Catherine's. The leaf is something larger and ring; but accidentally tread on a tail-say

tricts of China.

PREPARATION OF COFFEE.—Coffee roasted only till it becomes slightly red, preserves the ton covered with a collapsed hide, was observed maximum of weight and aroma, but gives out less coloring matter. In this state, 100 lbs. are by a wag of a boy, who pasted a placard upon found to have lost 15, but have increased to the its side, on which was daubed in large letters, bulk of 130. Roasted to a chesnut color, as is "Wanted-a peck of oats; inquire within." common, the loss is 20 per cent., while the increase in volume is from 100 to 153. The swelling of the grain depends upon the property which the netrogeneous matter deposited within the issue has of puffing up remarkably when heated. If the heat is continued until a throbbed. dark brown color is produced, and the grain is

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 exercises, will be required.

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

an 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 is one of three-the aggregate weight of and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals,

Apparatus.

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

Notice.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in an extract: "The omnibuses and other vehicles are now darker than the Chinese tea; its flavor is strong something that comes in contact with their instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; number much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms.

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

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

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

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the of that city, recently decided, that where a mas-ter became a habitual drunkard, after receiving the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

| Board, per week, | • | \$1 | | |
|---|---------------|------|----------------|---------------------|
| Room-rent, per term. | \$8 50 | to 5 | 50 00 25 | ۰ در ۲ در ۲ ۱ |
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| Piano Forte, Oil Painting, | | | 00 | • • • |
| Drawing, The entire expense for an acade | mic J | | 00 includ | ing |

board, washing, lights, fuel, and tu tras named above.) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

seed, planted the first week in July. The whole growth was attained in just fifty-six days. A country cotemporary compares some of

prey adheres. You have, no doubt, heard scores of them

an hour.

croaking when you have been walking out, on second cross street, will be stations where pas- enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and a beautiful calm evening, by the side of some sengers ascend the stairway and step into one full of kindly sympathies and affections; to long, straggling dyke ; and to me it has ever of the tenders, which for the time are stationa- give our souls higher aims, and to call out all seemed far from unpleasant noise; and during ry. But immediately one of the main cars our faculties; to extended enterprise and exermy rambles by the side of such places, I have comes up, and when abreast of the tender tion; to bring round our fireside bright faces always made a point of looking where I plant- fastens to it by means of machinery, and takes and happy smiles, and loving, tender hearts. ed my foot, that I might avoid trampling any it along to the next station, and so on. As soon My soul blesses the Great Father every day, one of them to death. Like many other rep. as a tender is attached to a main car, so as to that he has gladdened the earth with little tiles, it sleeps during the winter, burying itself become as it were a main part of it, a door is children.

covered with a sort of glaze, the loss is 25 per cent., while the original quantity of nitrogent, 245 per cent., is reduced to 177, being a loss [Silliman's Journal. of one-fourth.

LOVE OF CHILDREN.-Tell me not of the trim, precisely-arranged homes where there are no is frequented by frogs; it takes its food in in motive power to be one or more steam engines children; "where," as the good German has the same manner, by throwing forward its at some central point on the road. The main it, "the fly-traps always hang straight on the tongue, which, in a state of repose, doubles cars are to be in constant motion without any wall;" tell me not of the never-disturbed back as you would fold a leaf; its tongue also stoppages during the running hours of the day nights and days; of tranquil, unanxious hearts,

"At the corner of every cross street, or every pose than merely to keep up the race-to body.

A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify man for usefulness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, rouse the faculties, and excite the invention. prudence, skill and fortitude of the voyager.

A farmer was asked why he did not take a newspaper. "Because," said he, "my father, when he died, left me a good many newspapers, and 1 have na' read them through yet."

days on a jury, says he is so full of law that it's things. God sends children for another pur- hard work for him to keep from cheating some-

> Never chase a lie. Let it alone, and it will run itself to death. A man can work out a good character much faster than any one can lie him out of it.

Nearly half of the land in Scotland, in consequence of the law of entail, remains in its Commissions, orders, and remittances, should original uncultivated state, and is used for the directed, post paid, to hunting sports of the nobility. hunting sports of the nobility.

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad. vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trus

ALFRED, June 23, 846.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT An editor, away down east, who served four NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. Paymonte received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex cept at the discretion of the publisher.