n, payable in advance. A

board, and for the order of private families if particular. Institution, aims, at a com-

which no student should

d to leave town, except to seed wish of such student's

to all regular academic exer-

wing or smoking, can not be e, or using profane language

room by students during the allowed to visit ladies' rooms,

sen, except in cases of sickness, without permission previously

sion is sufficiently ample to

at the commencement of each my other in the State.

7 consists of three terms, as weeday, August 11th, 1846, and Tuesday November 24th, 1846,

mesday, March 23d, 1847, and: at students purposing to attend be present; and as the plan of class will require the entire term timost importance that atudents of the term; and accordingly, for the length of time less than

classes already in operation

50 to 5 00

\$10,00 academic year, including tultion, (except for the exerced seventy-five dollars.

i deber

past, and the morning come, before a single

movement could be made towards their depart-

member that where a family was insufficient for

ed till the morning in houses not their own, and

afterwards have to attend to all that was neces-

sary to be done, before finally departing from

the land which hitherto had been the place of

Next, we must observe, they were to be led

any open preparation previously, but might have

All these circumstances, then, must have

taken up, at the very lowest estimate, several

hours, and all after "morning," when the re-

mains of the paschal lamb had been consumed

with fire-till which time, as we have seen, not

a movement was permitted to be made, not only

after the night of the 14th, but after the follow-

that the exodus took place at night, it must,

therefore, have been the night of the 15th, and

We return to our author, hoping that it may

now be seen more clearly into how many mis-

takes he has therefore fallen in his view of the

Exodus, and consequent change of the Sabbath,

when he affirms, "On the 14th day of the month.

at even, the children of Israel eat the passover;

on that same night the destroying angel killed

all the first-born of the Egyptians. This fatal

stroke caused the Egyptians to hurry away the

Israelites in great haste on that very night, lest,

said they, 'We be all dead men.' So they im-

mediately began their march that very night;

they being all in a state of readiness, as we

learn from the manner in which they eat the

passover. And so, setting out from Rameses

in Egypt, they marched on to Succoth in the

wilderness before they halted. This you ob-

serve must have been on the 15th day of the

month, for it was on the 14th, at even, that they

kept the passover, and were thrust out of Egypt

after the death of the first-born. This was the

ancient Sabbath, the first day of the week, 15th

of the month. There was, therefore, as Moses

had said, a convocation of the people on this

day; but circumstances prevented it from being

observed as a day of rest. Providence had

ordered it otherwise, no doubt to wean them

from observing that particular day; and, there-

fore instead of resting on this Sabbath day ac-

cording to the commandment they traveled from

Rameses to Succoth, which could not be less

than 30 miles," p. 146. A singular complica-

space. The ancient Sabbath, we are thus urged

to believe, is violated without divine injunction

or permission—but if not observed as a day of

rest, it still is because "Providence had ordered

it otherwise;" and this, "no doubt, to wean

them from observing that particular day; of the

change of which, however, they knew nothing.

Surely had the God of Creation and Provi-

not the night of the 14th of the month.\*

tempted it. (Ex. 10: 28, 29.)

out "according to their armies," implying an

RDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

VOL. IV.—NO. 27.

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

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PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

WHOLE NO. 183.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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.

That the Israelites had made very little preparation for their departure previous to their actual exodus, is evident from the whole of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold. their departure. Ex. 12: 35.

We read, indeed, that they had not "pre-morning;" and that, then, whatever of it the first." Letters, p. 147. pared for themselves any victual;" but "took was left was burnt with fire according to their dough before it was leavened;" and the the divine command—so that midnight was long reason for this was, "because they were thrust out of Egypt, and could not tarry." Ex. 12: 34, 39. But their having remained over the ure. And, it is also to be observed, that the nefourteenth day, till the evening of the fifteenth, cessary preparations for their departure must afforded them no opportunity of carrying with have been still farther delayed, when we rethem leavened bread. This would have required their detention for a full week, at least. the eating of the lamb, they were to join with It is to be remembered, that they had just their neighbors, so that many must have remainbegun to observe the passover—during which time they were wholly, forbidden to make, or have, leavened bread in their houses. (Ex. 12: 19.) The feast, which was of seven days, had but just begun, and whatever opportunities they their abode. might otherwise have enjoyed, they would not, at that season, under any circumstances, have leavened their bread for other six days,—and, organized and orderly arrangement, (Ex. 6: accordingly, it was "unleavened cakes" which 26; 7: 4,) which also was carefully attended they did at length bake, "of the dough which to; "and it came to pass, the self-same day, they brought forth out of Egypt," (Ex. 12: 39.) that the Lord did bring the children of Israel The reason, therefore, of their taking the dough out of the land of Egypt, by their armies," (Ex. in its unleavened state, was not, as has some- 12: 51,) or, as in the following chapter, "the times been supposed, their not being permitted children of Israel went up harnessed out of the to remain a few hours longer in Egypt, but that land of Egypt," (in the margin, "went up by in the haste of the Egyptians to send them forth, five in a rank.") Ex. 13: 18. So that, in addi-"they were thrust out of Egypt, and could not tion to the time requisite to congregate an astarry" till the days of unleavened bread were semblage of at least fifteen hundred thousand, over. It was yet but the fifteenth day of the men, women, and children, with whatever they month, and they could neither have nor eat esteemed of greatest value, as well as their leavened bread "until the one and twentieth flocks and herds, "even very much cattle," beday of the month, at even." Ex. 12: 18, 19. sides "a mixed multitude" that went with

corresponding texts in which they occur. In the tabernacle of the congregation, Aaron here observe, that it is not likely that Pharaoh, "lighted the lamps at even," or, as in the margin, so much enraged against them, would permit again, "between the two evens." Ex. 30: 8. And of this light, we elsewhere read, "Aaron and his sons shall order it from evening to morning, before the Lord." Ex. 27: 21. And farther, the evening sacrifice was to be when Aaron lighted the lamps before the altar. Ex. 30: 8. Now, in obedience to the law, (Deut. 19: 23,) which forbids the hanging all night on a tree, at eventide Joshua took down the carcase of the king of Ai. Josh. 8: 29. And this was "as soon as the sun was down," so that "eventide," or evening, began about sunset. The same thing is set before us in the account of the death of the five kings. "Joshua smote them, and slew them, and hanged them on five trees; and they were hanging upon the trees until the evening. And it came to pass at the time of the going down of the sun, that Joshua commanded, and they took them down off the trees, and cast them into the cave wherein they had been hid." Joshua 10: 26, 27. These various texts plainly prove that even, evening, between the two evenings, and about the time of sunset, are altogether or nearly synonymous

With such evidence we are surely entitled to conclude that those who interpret "between the two evenings" as referring to the hour of midnight in the case of the Israelites' departure from Egypt, are altogether wrong. Indeed this supposition is demonstrated to be a mistake by the very form of the institution of the Passover itself, and is perfectly set at rest by a consideration of the solemn circumstances of that eventful night. For while the lamb of Passover was only to be killed on the 14th, "between the two evenings," its blood was thereafter sprinkled in the manner enjoined—the lamb itself was prepared to be eaten; its flesh was not "sodden at all with water, but roasted with fire; his head with his legs and with the purtenances thereof" -and thereafter it was to be eaten with appointed ceremonies—and after all this, it was only "at midnight the Lord smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt,"-between which time and the evening, therefore, all the preceding circumstances were attended to; and, tion of errors to be contained within so small a even after midnight and the destruction of Egypt's first-born, it is still not vet called morning, but "Pharach rose up in the night, of the 14th, he and all his servants, and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt, for there was not a house where there was not one dead." Ex. 12: 30.

If now we attend to what was commanded the Israelites concerning this memorable night. and what was done during it, and subsequently dence desired such a change, a better way of before their departure, we shall find that they could not leave Egypt so early as has been supposed; for, as many matters had to be attended to, whatever their haste, much time must have been consumed. It was not till midnight that the lestroying angel executed his dread comission; and when afterwards Pharach rose up, he and all his servants and his servants and his servants and his servants and his servan he and all his servants, and all the Egyptians, of the subject, sui inquiry the more necessary from the availing regrets, and in consideration of what commentators.

Should now he done. When it had been resolv. In Molesworth's Sermon on the Passover, this subject ed to send for Moses and Asron, still, we must receive of the ordinary theory in regard to the time of remember, they with the children of largel the landlites leaving the land of Egype.

were dwelling in a district appropriated pecul- the more need of this to secure their obedience; and many eddies, gushing through the thick bathed there, and who declared to me that his iarly to them, at some distance from the palace, and, if they did not obey, they would then have woodland, and flowing in among the tall reeds, skin was so sticky, for some days after, that he

authority, and one which now, amid the terrors bath." and the desolations of their enemies, they must have been more than ordinarily disposed to re- such a change, yet how confident is our author! the wood along its margin struck me much; been chafed; and a sort of greasy feeling, as spect, had solemnly enjoined so recently as the "Israel," says he, "seeing their enemies dead and we saw it now in its vivid spring green. night previous, "And none of you shall go out at upon the sea shore, and finding themselves safe, The pilgrims rush into the sacred stream in hours." The contrast of these testimonies, and the door of his house until the morning." (Ex. and their enemies destroyed, they spend this such numbers, and with so little precaution as the diversity which exists among the analyses inspired narrative. This may perhaps have 12: 22.) They were farther commanded, that day, being their new Sabbath, in holy rest, to the strength of the current, that no year passes of the waters which have been made by chembeen partly occasioned by doubts as to their im- whatever of the paschal lamb remained uneaten praising God for His mercies, and for the without some loss of life; and usually several ists, seem to show that the quality of the wamediate deliverance, and partly by the distrac- "until the morning," was to be "burnt with seasonable deliverance He had wrought for perish. This year only one was drowned ters of the Dead Sea varies. And it appears tions of such an awful and eventful time. The fire;" (Ex. 12: 10,) and are we to suppose that them. For when Israel saw the great work Whatever superstition there might have been reasonable that it should; for it must make a only appearance of preparation is in the earlier Moses and Aaron, or even any of the children which the Lord did upon the Egyptians, the among our company, it was not of this wild sort; great difference whether fresh waters have been bmmand to borrow (literally to ask) from the of Israel, on an occasion of such an awfully people feared the Lord, and believed the Lord and we bathed in safety. The ladies went pouring into the basin of the lake, after the solemn nature, would disregard these injunc- and His servant Moses. Then sang Moses and north; the gentlemen south. I made a way winter rains, or a great evaporation has been and raiment, (Ex. 11: 21;) and it is doubtful tions? We cannot but believe that they were the children of Israel, the song recorded in the through the thicket with difficulty, till I found a going on under the summer's sun. In followwhether this command was obeyed, or was at all strictly attended to, and that the whole com- following chapter. From this time, therefore, little cove, which the current did not enter, and ing the margin of the sea, we had to cross a

[To be continued.

NATURE'S TEACHINGS. Falleth now from off a tree A withered leaf; This the lesson taught to me, Life is brief; Hear it say, Mortal, soon thou'lt follow me To decay! Droppeth now from off my head. A silver hair;

Plainer preacher never said, For death prepare; Filled with gloom, We follow time with solemn tread To the tomb. Mounteth now on wings of air,

To the sky, A little dew-drop, pure and clear, Far up, on high. Hear it say, All above the earth is fair, Watch and pray! Nights of sorrow come not here;

From the People's Journal. THE HOLY LAND .- BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

THE JORDAN AND THE DEAD SEA.

This day, (April 6,) we were to visit the Jor-But as different interpretations have been put them, (Ex. 12: 33,) all done after morning, there that of the preceding day as a change of lights water that poor Costigan's coffee was made of upon the terms "at even" and "between the was farther a regularly organized arrangement could make it. The sun had not risen; but livened the shadowy banks of the stream.

fallen upon them with his army, had they atthat we met with, were about Rihhah—by some them, and once blew such a squall that they had

probably shall ever see.

the river could not be seen till the traveler the stone which tells his melancholy story. He light of the lamp, such lines as these: reached its very banks, we could not help look- died in 1835. ing for it. Three broad terraces have to be traversed; and then it is sunk in a deep bed, as to whether any fish are to be found in the leties! What ill-will! What sad complicareaches the terraces.

weaning them would have been found in the intimation of His will to that effect. Wayward and rebellious as the Israelites were, they had \* Besides other grounds on which the right determina tion of the time when Israel left the land of their bondage

current sent in as it passed. On these branches and the moisture and stickiness were as great a the bather might stand or sit without touching week afterwards as at the moment. the mud, which lay soft and deep below. The We wound among salt marshes and brakes, limestone precipice and wooded promontory in and out, on the desolate shores of this sea;

here; and sorry I was to leave at last. baptism of Jesus took place, or where his dis- lay between us and the convent where we were ciples and John administered the rite. And on to rest, the Jordan valley opened nerthwards, the spot one has no pressing wish to know. The and the Dead Sea southwards, till the extent whole of this river is so sacred and so sweet that traversed by the eye was really vast. How it is enough to have saluted it in any part of its beautiful must it have been once, when the

treme heat, on a desolate plain, crusted with the plain stood bright and busy where the Dead salt and cracked with drouth. There had been Sea now lay blank and grey! As I took my a closeness and murkiness in the air, all the last look back, from a great elevation, I thought morning, which was very oppressive; and now that so mournful a landscape, for one having it was, at our usual slow pace, almost intolera- real beauty, I had never seen. ble. I put my horse to a fast canter, and crossed the plain as quickly as possible, finding this pace a relief to my horse as well as myself. The drift on the beach of the Sea looked dreary enough; ridges of broken canes and willow twigs washed up, and lying among the salt, and the little unwholesome swamps of the shore: repeatedly, always turning away again in disdan and the Dead Sea. In the morning, about | gust. I tasted the water-about two dropsfive o'clock, I ascended a steep mound near our and I almost thought I should never get the encampment, and saw a view as different from taste out of my mouth again. And this is the

and in other cases, we may also examine what themselves otherwise prepared, whatever the strip of woodland in the middle of the plain his discoveries. It would have been a useful light is cast upon the meaning of these terms by necessary preparation may have been, in leaving looked black in contrast with the brightening service; and he had zeal and devotedness for it. a land they were not to revisit. And we must yellow precipices of Quarantania on the west. But he wanted either knowledge or prudence; Southwards, the Dead Sea stretched into the and he lost his life in the adventure, without land, grey and clear. Below me, our tents and having left us any additional information what- dulgence in the perusal of the numerous works horses, and the moving figure of the Arabs, en- ever. He had had a small boat carried overland by camels; and in this he set forth, (in an We were off soon after six, and were to reach open boat, in the month of July!) with only one the banks of the Jordan in about two and a half attendant, a Maltese servant. They reached corrupting the morals of the young. Parents hours. Our way lay through the same sort of the southern end of the lake not without hard- can not too cautiously guard their daughters forest land as we had encamped in. It was very ship and difficulty; but the fatal struggle was wild; and almost the only tokens of habitation in getting back again. The wind did not favor supposed to be the exact site of the ancient Jeri- to lighten the boat, when the servant stupidly novel reading. And nothing is more likely to cho. This is now as miserable a village as any threw overboard the only cask of fresh water ing morning. When the Scriptures inform us in Palestine; and its inhabitants are as low in that they had. They were now compelled to character as in wealth. No stranger thinks of row for their lives, to reach the Jordan before going near it who is not well armed and guard- they perished with thirst; but the sun scorched ed. Yet there is no need to resort to any means them from a cloudless sky, and the air was like but honest and very moderate industry, to ob- a furnace. When Costigan could row no longer, tain a comfortable subsistence here—if it only his servant made some coffee from the water of were encouraged, and industry protected by a the lake, and then they lay down in the boat to good social state. The fine fig trees that are die. But the man once more roused himself, scattered around, and the abundant promise and by many efforts brought the boat to the of the few crops that are sown, show that the head of the lake. They lay helpless for a whole soil and climate are not to blame. At this place day on the burning shore, unable to do more there is a square tower, conspicuous from afar, than throw the salt water over each other from above the trees, which some suppose to be the time to time. The next morning the servant sole remnant of the great city; but it can hardly crawled away, in hopes of reaching Rihhah, Europe. As the Prime Minister, or ambassador be ancient enough to have belonged to the old which he did with extreme difficulty. He sent of the directory, the consulate, the empire, the Costigan's horse down to the shore, with a sup- restoration, and the monarchy of Louis Philippe, On a hillock, in the midst of the brushwood, ply of water. He was alive, and was carried to he negotiated the important treaties which dewe saw a few birds of such a size that one of Jerusalem in the coolness of the night. He was termined the boundaries of empires and the fate the party, in a moment of forgetfulness, cried taken care of in the Latin convent there; but he of kingdoms, and formed plans which made out." Ostriches!" There are no ostriches in died in two days. Not a note relating to his en- Napoleon an Emperor, and the emperor an this country; but these cranes looked very like terprise was ever found; and during his illness exile. Such a man's view of an eventful life them, while on their feet. One by one they he never spoke on the subject. Any knowledge of fourscore years, furnishes instructive lessons rose, stretching out their long legs behind them that he might have gained has perished with to men who are wasting the energies of being -certainly the largest birds I ever saw fly-or him; and no reliable information could be ob- on political ambition or worldly aggrandizetained from his servant. Costigan's grave is in ment. Just before his death, a paper was found Though we had been told, and had read, that the American burying ground; and there I saw on his table, on which he had written, by the

where it rushes hidden among the woodland. Dead Sea. Our guides said that some small tions! And all without other results, except Its depth of water varys much at different sea- black fish have been seen there; but others de- great fatigue of mind and body, and a profound sons; though less now than formerly. The ny this. A dead fish has been found on the sentiment of discouragement with regard to the Scriptures speak so much of the overflow of Jor- shore near the spot where the Jordan enters the future, and disgust with regard to the past." dan, and of the lion coming up at the swelling lake; but this might have been cast up by the Contrast with this the exclamation of Paul of Jordan, that it is supposed that formerly the overflow of the river. It is said that small birds the aged," as he was about closing his earthly river was subject to inundations which may have do not fly over this lake, on account of the delegicareer: "I have fought a good fight, I have formed the three terraces above-mentioned, and terious nature of its atmosphere. About small kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for caused the extraordinary fertility of the plain in birds I cannot speak; but I saw two or three me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, old times; and that the wild beasts which har vultures winging their way down it obliquely. the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day. bored in the brakes, came up to terrify the The curious lights which hung over the surface A death-bed is the triumphal chariot of the dwellers in the fields. However this may have struck me as showing an unusual state of the at- useful Christian, however humble; it is the exbeen, it is not so now. The channel is no doubt mosphere—the purple murky light resting on ecutioner's cart of the worldly unbeliever, howdeepened; and the river now, in the fullest sea- one part, and the line of silvery refraction in an ever exalted. son, only brims over its banks into the brakes, other. Though the sky was clear after the so as to stand among the canes, and never morning clouds had passed away, the sunshine appeared dim; and the heat was very oppres- Paley, "whether our attachment to property Though we were all on the lookout, and though sive. The gentlemen of the party, who stayed be not something more than the mere dictate we reached the river at the spot which is clear- behind to bathe, declared on rejoining us at of reason, or even than the mere effect of and ed for the approach of the eastern pilgrims, we lunch time, that they had found the common re- ciation. Property communicates a charmito could not see the water till we could almost port of the buoyancy of the water of this Sea not whatever is the object of it. It is the first of touch it. The first notice to me of where it was, at all exaggerated, and that it was indeed an our abstract ideas; it cleaves to us the clusest was from some of the party dismounting on the easy matter to float in it, and very difficult to sink. and the longest. It endears to the child its Pilgrim's Beach. When I came up-O! how They also found their hair and skin powdered plaything, to the peasant his cottage, to the beautiful it was!-how much more beautiful than with salt when dry. But they could not admit the land-owner his estate. It supplies the places of some time would probably be consumed in un- unsatisfactory manner in which it is generally treated by all pictures and all descriptions had led me to greatiness or stickiness which is said to adhere prospect and scenery. Instead of covering the expect! The only drawback was, that the to the skin after bathing in the Dead Sea. They beauty of distant situations, it teaches every stream was turbid; not only whitish, from a sul- were very positive about this; and they certain man to find it in his own. It gives boldness

and on the opposite side of the Nile. And, been more responsible than if left merely to an now smiting the white rocks of the opposite could not get rid of it, even from his hands. however urgent the Egyptians might now be for unexplained casualty, which if afterwards dis- shore, and now winding away out of sight be- And the trust-worthy Dr. Robinson, a late travtheir departure, the Israelites were absolutely covered would have justified, nay demanded, hind the poplars, and acacias, and tall reeds, eler there, says, "After coming out, I perceivprohibited from leaving their houses—a higher their immediate return to "the ancient Sab- which crowd its banks. It is not a broad river; ed nothing of the salt crust upon the body, of but it is full of majesty from its force and love- which many speak. There was a slight prick-No inspired writer intimates or alludes to liness. The vigorous, upspringing character of ing sensation, especially where the skin had of oil, upon the skin, which lasted for several all intended to be obeyed, till the very day of munity did remain every one in the house in the Israelites began to observe their new Sab- over which hung a sycampre, whose lower creek where my skirt was splashed. These which he partook of that feast, "until the bath on the seventh day of the week, instead of branches were washed by the ripple which the splashes turned presently to thin crusts of salt;

> opposite, made the river particularly beautiful this sea which is not the less dead and dreary for being as clear and blue as a fresh mountain It is useless to attempt to make out where the tarn. As we ascended the ranges of hills which Jordan valley, whose verdure was now shrunk The belt of woodland soon turned away east- into a black line amidst the sands, was like an wards, and we found ourselves exposed to ex- interminable garden; and when the cities of

The intelligent physician of the Mt. Hope nstitution for the Insane, in Boston, in his late reports enunciates a sentiment which any thoughtful observer must have seen enough to but the waters looked bright and clear, and so convince him to be very near the truth. Withtempting that our horses put their noses down out being so absurd as to deny all utility, or excellence to works of fiction, or their harmlessness upon some minds, there is no question that their perusal by the young, particularly females, is hurtful and dangerous to a degree little dreamed of. Parents owe a stern and solemn duty to their children, to watch their Costigan was a young Irishman, whose mind two evenings," expressions which occur in re- to be made, with qualified and appointed offi- there was a hint of its approach in a gush of was possessed with the idea of exploring the reading, and to preserve their opening minds gard to the time of slaying the paschal lamb, cers, when brought together, after they had got pale light behind the Moab Mountains. The Dead Sea, and giving the world the benefit of cers, when brought together, after they had got pale light behind the Moab Mountains. of what is called popular literature. The opinion below is worth pundering:

'Another fertile source of this species of derangement has appeared to be an undue inof fiction, with which the press is prolific of late years, and which are sown broadcast over the land, with the effect of vitiating the taste and against this pernicious practice. We have had several cases of moral insanity, for which no other cause could be assigned than excessive induce this disease than the education which fosters sentiment instead of cherishing real feeling-such as results from the performance of active benevolence, and the sacred duties of ordinary life, and of religious obligationswhich awakens and strengthens the imagination without warming the heart; and, to borrow the language of an eloquent divine, places the individual 'upon a romantic theatre-not upon the dust of moral life.'

# TALLEYBAND'S DEATH-BED.

For nearly half a century, this veteran diplomatist acted a prominent part in the affairs of

"Behold eighty-three years passed away! There appears to be no satisfactory evidence What cares! What agitation! What anx-

American Messenger.

PROPERTY.—"I do not know," says Dr. phurous admixture, but muddy. But it swept ly did observe the fact very carefully. Yet I and grandeur to plains and fens, tings and colnobly along, with a strong and rapid current, have seen, since my return, a clergyman who oring to clays and fallows." Said the seen, since my return, a clergyman who oring to clays and fallows."

New York, December 23, 1847.

### CARIST'S BIRTH:DAY AND RESURRECTION-DAY.

From a very early period in the history of the

church, certain days have been set apart by

Christians to commemorate important events connected with their Saviour, such as his conception, his birth, his circumcision, his death, his resurrection, and his ascension. But among them none seem to have been so generally esteemed as Christmas-day, kept in commemoration of Christ's birth, and the first day of the week called Lord's day, kept in commemoration of his resurrection. These were celebrated with great pomp at an early period, and were enjoined with much earnestness by good men for many centuries. Since the rise of the Puritans. however, for some reason or another, Christmas-day has fallen into comparative disgrace where their influence is felt, while double honor has been bestowed upon what is commonly termed the Lord's day. What good reason there may be for this, it is difficult to say, since some of the earliest and ablest treatises upon the subject represent Christmas-day as having "equal authority, equal antiquity, and equal right to be observed, as the Lord's day." Indeed, we believe that in the Roman Catholic Church, which can certainly claim as much au thority on the score of age and numbers as any now in existence, it would be deemed about a great a sin to work upon one of these days as upon the other. And even in the English Episcopal Church, we think many persons can be found, who would as soon forego the observance of the "Lord's-day" as of Christmas-day. How happens it, then, that so many persons, who would tremble at the thought of desecrating the one of these days, will yet deliberately and recklessly trample upon the other? Let those answer to whom such inconsistency attaches. For our part, we love Christian liberty too well to come under bondage to either, unless a "thus saith the Lord" can be given for their observance We are frank to confess, however, that if we felt bound to observe either one of them, we should feel equally bound to observe both, since we know not where to draw a line of distinc tion between observances which are of equal age and equal authority.

As this paper will fall into the hands of many

of our readers on Christmas-day, perhaps they would like to know upon what authority the early advocates of that day grounded its observance. We have before us a copy of the fifth edition of a book published in 1644, to vindicate the Gospel Festivals of the English Church, which sets out with the position, "that the Feast of Christ's Nativity [Christmas] is grounded upon the Scriptures, was observed in the pure, ancient, apostolic times, and is approved by all Reformed Churches." - The manner in which it establishes this position is really note-worthy. For the Scriptural argument, we are told that God promised this day when he said the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head; that Abraham rejoiced to see this day; that Jacob foretold it when he said the scepter should not depart from Judah, nor a law-giver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; that the prophet Isaiah marks out this as a special and wonderful day, when he says, "Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, day the apostle calls the fullness of time, &c., &c. For the Apostolic argument, we are told that "Clement, a glorious martyr of Christ Jesus, whom St. Paul reckons among his fellow laborers in the Gospel, whose names are in the book of life, writes thus unto the Christian Churches: Brethren, keep diligently feast days, and truly in the first place the day of Christ's birth." For the argument from the Fathers, we are told that in the second century Theophilus, ought to celebrate the birth-day of our Lord, on what day soever the 25th day of December shall happen;" in the third century, Cyprian uses similar language; and in the fourth century, the day was extensively celebrated at Nicomedia in Bythinia. Basil the Great, St. Jerome, St. Chrysostom, and Maximus the Bishop of Tours, are also quoted as teaching the same thing. To this is added the testimony of various Reformed Churches, of which the Helvetian says: "We exceedingly approve those churches which do religiously celebrate the memory of our Lord's Nativity, Circumcision, Conception, Passion, Resurrection, Ascension into heaven, and the sending down of the Holy Ghost upon his disciples." Such are specimens of the arguments upon

which the observance of Christmas is grounded by its advocates. Who can fail to notice the resemblance between them and the arguments reached this country from Scotland, proposing a by which the observance of Lord's-day is sus- prayer-union of Christians of all denominations, tained ? They make the use of the word day to be held about the close of the present yearwith reference to the birth of Christ, to mean a year the most eventful in the memory of this that the annual return of the day on which that generation. The time suggested was the nine event is supposed to have happened should be days beginning with Sunday, Dec. 19, and endreligiously observed! Yet this is done with ing on Monday, the 27th. An hour at least, just about as much reason as the advocates of morning and evening, it was expected, would be the Lord's day make the expression of the set apart for private or social prayer, the great Psalmist, "This is the day which the Lord hath burden of which should be, that the influences made, to mean that the first day, on which the of the Holy Spirit might be shed upon us from Lord is supposed to have risen, should be ob- on high. The hour between eight and nine has served and not only observed, but observed heretofore been adopted when similar unions weekly-and not only observed weekly, but ob- have been proposed; but each individual and served with sabbatic strictness—and not only each congregation must of course be left to The chiefs of the Rajpootana States are going tion of government, and organized a national observed with sabbatic strictness, but observed judge for itself in this matter, according to cir- ahead more than any of the native princes of guard. He has something like a legislature, in place of the Sabbath, and in conformity to cumstances.

the fourth commandment! An arbitrary and unnatural interpretation is put upon the language of Scripture, and a series of equally arbitrary and unnatural inferences drawn from it, in order to sustain the popular dogma. So with regard to the exhortations of the Fathers; the argument is, that because one man thought well of the observance of a certain day in one place, therefore it ought to be observed by all men in all places. To us there seems a striking resemblance between the arguments used to sustain the celebration of Christ's Birth-Day and his Resurrection-Day. | not be otherwise than mysterious, and trying to If we observed the one, we should certainly their faith. Some, we find, among the professed feel bound to observe the other; and how those who cling to the one can still reject the other, is a mystery to us.

#### CHEAP NEWSPAPERS.

For several years past there has been a great rage for cheap newspapers, as well as other cheap publications. To gratify it a vast number of political "campaign papers," and perhaps an equally large number of papers filled with trash to kill time or excite merriment, have been printed and circulated throughout the country. In most cases these papers have been very poorly edited and worse printed, serving only to lower the already too low standard of news paper excellence. But we are glad to see reason for believing that the rage for such pub lications is dying away. The number printed now is much smaller than it was a few years ago. Many of the religious and reformatory papers, which were led to reduce their prices in compliance with the existing taste, have either fallen through entirely, or become convinced that a return to old prices is the best policy for both publishers and subscribers. Among our exchanges we notice three or four which are intending to raise their prices at the commencement of the new year. The Boston Liberator was induced last year, by the urgency of friends, and in the faith that its list would thereby be much increased, to reduce the price from \$2 50 to \$2 00 per year. After trying the experiment to his satisfaction, the publisher has determined to commence the new volume by charging two dollars and fifty cents in advance, and three dollars after six months. We have on our list several religious papers which have within the last four years either reduced their prices, or enlarged their dimensions at the old price. In nearly every instance the character of such papers has suffered. By reducing their income, they have made it necessary to reduce their expenses; and as they cannot reduce the expense of printing, they have been obliged to reduce the expense of editing. The consequence has been, as before stated, that the character of such papers has suffered. They have become the mere echos of other papers being made up of bad selections, miserably ar ranged, and serving no purpose.

# CONGRESSIONAL CHAPLAIN.

The opening of Congress brought up, as usual, the knotty question who should be Chaplain. When the subject was first broached in the House of Representatives, Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, made his annual argument against the employment of Chaplains at the public expense He contended, that as Congress had no power to legislate in matters of religion, so it had no power to appropriate the people's money to pay and shall call his name Immanuel;" that this men for preaching or praying. He had no objection to addressing the Throne of Grace, provided it could be done without infringing upon the Constitution. In order to prevent such infringement, he thought it would be necessary to pay the Chaplain by voluntary contributions from the members, and for his part he should not hesitate to subscribe twenty-five dollars in liquidation of the Chaplain's account. He did not succeed, however, in arousing the liberality or constitutional scruples of his fellow Repre-Bishop of Cesarea in Palestine, saith that we sentatives sufficiently to carry his measure; and they consequently adopted the old custom of electing a Chaplain to be paid from the public treasury. The House spent nearly a whole day in considering the question, and finally succeeded in choosing Rev. Mr. Gurley, Presbyterian, as Chaplain. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, in announcing this decision, says that such tedious, dilatory, and expensive proceedings, as usually attend upon the election of Chaplains, almost reconcile him to Mr. Pettit's view of the matter. "There are clergymen, and good ones too, in the Housecould not they be induced to volunteer their services? If they have ambition, and are actuated by a sincere desire to save souls, where could they find a better field for their services ?-where more need of their prayers ?"

NINE-DAYS PRAYER-UNION.—A circular has

"Mysterious and Perplexing Providence." -The New York Baptist Register says that

after the Karen Dictionary has been about half completed by Mr. Wade, "his vision has become so much impared that he has been compelled to abandon it, and try what a voyage to his native land may do for him. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are greatly afflicted by the dealings of God with the mission at Tayoy. Sister Mason taken away, and her husband disabled by his excessive toils-and now Br. Wade and his wife compelled to give up and go home-canfriends of Christ in our own land, speaking of these things as perplexing providences, and almost seem to think them a frown on the missionary effort. As well might the afflictions of the primitive saints, the death of Stephen and others, have been deemed a frown on their evangelical labors. No, no! these things are for the trial both of the missionaries and those who sustain them, and the command to preach the gospel to every creature is not the least abated in its obligation on the disciples of low them to trouble our people. Christ."

ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENTS IN FRANCE. -A correspondent of the Christian Reflector gives some interesting statistics of the religious institutions of the Roman Catholics in France. It seems, from an enumeration made a few years ago, that there exist, in France, 2,144 convents, (of which 611 have been authorized since 1830,) legally entitled to receive legacies and donations, and 880 which are not authorized. They contain, in all, about 30,000 inmates. Estimating, moreover, at 20,000 all the males who are members of tolerated communities and fraternities, the number of persons connected, under religious vows, with these various establishments, is swelled beyond 120,000. In April, 1838, there were four houses of Trappists, four of Carthusians, two of Benedictines, and one of Capuchins, without mentioning the Jesuits, at Paris, at Lyons, and elsewhere ostensibly dispersed, by order of their general.

SABBATH LECTURES IN NEW YORK,—MI Brown delivered his Introductory Lecture on Sunday evening last. His subject was the importance of a thorough investigation of the Sabbath question, which he presented in a very able manner. As we gave a full report of his lectures upon the same subject last winter, and as the present course will no doubt be somewhat similar, although not the same, we have thought not advisable to report them. We can assure those who wish to hear upon the subject, however-both those who attended last winter, and those who did not—that they will find abundant instruction and entertainment in attending these lectures. To be continued on each succeeding Sunday evening, at the Seventh day Baptist Chapel in Eleventh-st., between Bowery and Third Avenue.

Indian Missions.—Rev. Mr. Treat, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has left Boston on an official visit to the missions among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians, for the purpose of investigating thoroughly the relations of those missions and their churches to the subject of slavery. He is accompanied by Rev. Timothy E. Ranney and wife, formerly of the mission among the it is remembered that he is a professor of reli-Pawnees, who is now going to join the Cherokee mission; and by David Breed, jr., Mrs. Breed, Miss Caroline A. Fox, of Monegan, Conn., and Miss Jerusha Edwards, of Mass., who go as a reinforcement of the mission among the Choctaws.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS IN ENGLAND.—The scarcity of religious newspapers in England has long been a subject of comment and lamentation. But a reason for it is found, no doubt, in their expensiveness. To meet the demands of the times, and to correct and instruct the minds of all classes of the community, especially the Non-conformists, a paper is to be started in London, by John Campbell, D. D., with an anticipated issue of 100,000 weekly. The first number will be issued on the first week of the New Year. It will be the largest paper allowed by law—to be stamped and sold at four pence a number (8c.,) and entitled The British Banner.

STATE SUPPORT OF RELIGION DECLINED.—The Christian Chronicle says that the government in Ceylon contributes to the support of the different religious sects. The Scotch and Dutch chaplains are paid in full, and the Missionaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Propagation Society, and the American Board, receive annual grants from the Colonial Treasurer. The Baptists de- ples, of whom so much is said, are not idle cline receiving anything. It seems that they are convinced of the ability of the gospel to sustain itself without the aid of the State.

Abolition of Slavery in India.—The Daily News (England) says that in the Rajpootana States of India, slave-dealing has been abolished from the land, and the very name of slave is no more to be mentioned. Some short while since, suttee and infanticide were prohibited by the of the most energetic nations in Europe. The same chiefs; it is now declared a capital offence present Pope has made many improvements. to aid or abet in these, or even to witness them. These things have been brought about by our political agents, which redown more to their honor than almost anything else they could |-the construction of railroads and other inhave employed themselves in accomplishing. ternal improvements reformed the administra-India. and probably will soon have one in reality.

#### IMPERIAL EDICT.

The following edict was issued by the Em. peror immediately after he received news of the English invasion of Canton.

ond month, (April 4th) the English merchants suddenly entered the river of Canton with troops. And the said Governor-General furmerchants declared that they, having been in- been erected or dedicated. sulted and abused, wished to go to Fuhsham to have a reckoning with the people there; and they also insisted on entrance to the city of Canton. - As hitherto of late the said foreigners have been tranquil, and rather peaceful and quiet, their suddenly daring now to bring in troops is verily an affair which could not have been foreseen: we fear there must be some thing else (yet undisclosed.) Their strong wish to enter the city is not a matter of any great moment one way or other. The said Governor-General and his associates, in such an emergency, must not be at all alarmed, nor in the least degree inattentive or remiss, but with prompti tude direct the civil and military officers; and in a safe manner restrain and suppress (the said foreigners,) and must not in any way al

"Further, the said Governor-General re quests that all the officers of the forts in which the guns were spiked may be taken and severely dealt with, and that he himself may be de ivered over to the appropriate Board to be tried in like manner. Let him wait till the affair is settled, and then again report to u thereon by memorial. Let this edict for his information be dispatched post haste, at the rate of five hundred |ii> per day. From the

Emperor, (Without date)

Keyung has not 'lost face' by the late demonstration. On the contrary he has proba bly risen in the estimation of his august master; the abandonment of hostilities without even gaining access to the city, 'in itself a matter of small importance,' looking very like a defeat. This view is borne out by the expression, that they (the English) made a determined request to enter a portion of the provincial city. The 'determined request' was modified to an agreement that they should be permitted to do so in two years; and thus the 'matter of small importance' was quietly disposed of. The Honan grant is not mentioned. The Emperor doubtless looks upon it as another 'matter of small importance,' though it is to be feared that by the word candlelighting. This is evident it will be the cause of much trouble.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND THE THEATRE. We mentioned several weeks ago the attendance of J. Q. Adams upon the Park Theatre in this city; and expressed an anxiety to know what would be said of the circumstance by the papers which made so much ado about his presiding over the National Sabbath Convention. The following is the talk of one of them :-

"A strange man, this same John Q. Adams after all. A man of extensive knowledge, who has been minister to some of the most prominent courts of Europe, who has seen the theatre in ts pernicious and ruinous influences, both a home and abroad, who has been familiar with its history from its earliest period, and well knows that reproach has been stamped upon it by all the advocates of pure morals down to the present time—that it has been the ruin of thou sands of both sexes, that its evils are almost countless, that licentiousness, intemperance, and vice in every form, are nourished under the ver shadow of its walls, and that those who tread its boards are deemed unworthy the privileges of respectable society; that this eminent statesman, being well aware of all this, should appear as one of its patrons, is truly mortifying. But when gion too, at the age of 80, on the very brink of the grave, that he should give countenance to such a moral scourge by his presence, and by his personal approval, gives an example to the rising generation that should virtually nullify rental counsel and admonition against the entrance of this gateway to the pit of ruin, is perfectly astounding!"

Dr. Baird's Opinion of the Pope, &c.—The Hartford Charter Oak, in a report of a recent lecture by Dr. Baird, makes him use the following language in relation to the present Pope, the Queen of England, and several Princes -

"The Pope is a man of fine talents, the best Pope Rome has had for many a day. He is enlightened and liberal in his views, and though the main, that intelligent and Christian travelers strongly attached to the Roman Catholic faith, vet desirous that Italy should take a higher stand among the countries of Europe. Queen of England is a proud woman. She of good men, that a religious colporteur is now does not possess great talents, but is smart--and every year is becoming a better adversary on his own field. Queen. In private character, the four worst monarchs in Europe, are the Kings of Hanover, Holland, Bavaria, and Naples. These Kings are notoriously vicious. The others are generally moral, many of them exemplary in

ITALY AND THE POPE.—The people of Italy, says Dr. Baird, in his lectures, are active ingenious, and laborious. The peasantry are very industrious. Even the lazzaroni of Nafrom choice. Of their ingenuity there can be no doubt. It was the testimony of a British manufacturer, who had hundreds, of different nations, in his employ, that the Italians are the most ingenious and skillful workmen in Europe, the Swiss next, and the Scotch next. He placed Englishmen last. If the Italians were not ground down by political and ecclesiastical despotism, and so governed that enterprise and industry are without avail, they would be one He has enlarged the freedom of the press, and encouraged the publication of newspapers; he has encouraged trade, industry, and education

THE CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES .- The Catholic Almanac for 1848, says that the Catholic population in this country is estimated at 1,190,700. Within the United States there are "An Imperial Edict.—Keying has reported three Catholic Archbishops, 24 Bishops, 890 to us, by memorial, that on the 19th of the sec- Priests, and 907 Churches. Twenty Priests died last year. There has been in the same period of time an accession of 76 to the number ther states that on careful inquiry, the said of Priests, and 95 additional Churches have

#### TIME OF COMMENCING THE SABBATH.

Mr. Begg, in his essay on the proper time of commencing the Sabbath, has referred to Dr. Dwight. I think it may be well to give to the readers of the Recorder Dwight's whole section upon the subject. As the Doctor undertook to treat Sunday just as though it were the primitive Bible Sabbath, "made for man," it shows clearly enough, that could he have disabused his own mind of his Sunday prepossessions, he would have been a consistent Sabbath-keeper.

" The time at which the peculiar duties of the Sabbath are to commence is, in my opinion, the time when darkness commences on the evening of Saturday. For this opinion the following reasons may be alledged:

"First: The natural day commenced with darkness. After God had created the chaos. dark. ness rested upon it for a certain period. This darkness, and the light which succeeded it. are declared to have constituted the first day. In the same manner are reckoned the five succeeding days of the creation.

"Secondly: The Sabbath, at its original institution, was a natural day. This is clear, because we are told, that God rested the seventh day: and from the manner in which the six suceeeding/days were reckoned, we have the fullest proof, that He, who by his own choice reckoned them in this manner, reckoned the seventh day in the same manner.

"Thirdly: When the Sabbath was renewedly enjoined upon the Israelites, it was required to be cept as a natural day. This we know, because no alteration of the original institution is specified in the fourth command; and because in Lev. 23: 32, God says to that people concerning the great day of atonement, From even to even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath.

"Fourthly: The Jewish Sabbath commenced with the darkness, or with the time which we denote from Nehem. 13: 19—'And it came to pass. that when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark before the Sabbath,' &c. It is there evident that the Sabbath had not commenced on Friday evening, when the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark; or, in our customary language. when the dusk of the evening commenced in that city. The Sabbath, also, as a natural day, began originally at the same time; the first of the creation having commenced with absolute darkness. The time of darkness, to us, is the time when one can no longer see, so as to transact business by the light of the sun.

"Fifthly: The Christian Sabbath is the first day of the week, (?) and a natural day; because there is no hint given us, in the New Testament. of any alteration made or to be made in this respect. Dr. Macknight informs us that the ancient Christians began their Sabbath on the evening of Saturday. Some Christians have supposed, that the time when our Lord rose from the dead, is that, at which the present Sabbath ought to be begun. This is evidently an error; because THAT TIME IS NOT DECLARED IN THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND THEREFORE CANNOT BE KNOWN BY US. Accordingly these Christians begin the Sabbath at midnight—a time of human appointment merely. This seems to me unwarrantable."

# COLPORTEURS ON THOROUGHFARES.

The ice is broken at last. After years of ef-

fort to secure well-qualified laborers for this difficult service, Providence seems to be raising up the men, and opening the door of access to the testimony of the virtuous and pious of all the wayfaring population. The New Jersey previous years, and impair the influence of pa- Railroad and Transportation Company have generously given a free pass to one of this new class of laborers, whose station is on the Jersey City ferry-boats; an example of liberality which we trust will be followed by other steamboat and railroad companies. The colporteur meets the throngs entering or departing from the City, with his basket of books and tracts, and has succeeded thus far in his interesting mission. Passing up the North river on a night boat, with a supply of books, they were all sold on the boat before his return the next day. Though meeting with an occasional rebuff, he finds, in appreciate his work and encourage him in it. The colporteurs of Satan have so long occupied The this ground exclusively, to the grief and disgust welcomed and patronized. It is meeting the Several other boat-colporteurs are preparing

> for the work. And the Lord is raising up friends for the movement. A venerable member of the Committee has given \$50 for this enterprise, and other donations have been received. There will be occasion for others still, and we doubt not they will be forthcoming. We would bespeak a kind word, at least,

> from those who may meet these boat-colporteurs; and would suggest that the friends of truth, residing in great thoroughfares, should start a similar movement in various parts of the country. There is a blessing in it. [Am. Mess.

Is there not an opening for a few faithful colporteurs from the Sabbath Tract Societies? The public mind seems to be in some measure prepared to receive light upon topics hitherto unpalatable. It seems that as men get knowledge in the truths of religion, the appetite is increased for more. This thirst after knowledge should be excited by the circulation of scriptural views of the divine law. Who will occupy the station so favorably opened to the advocates of Sunday observance, and endeavor to counteract some of the evils inflicted upon the community by the occasional tares sown with the wheat by other hands? Who will engage in the work?

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THE SABBATH

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#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

In looking over the proceedings in Congress last week; we find but little done in which the public will feel particularly interested. The early part of the week was occupied in appointing chaplains and the various committees. Afterward several resolutions and bills were presented which will be noticed when acted upon. The subject of war with Mexico has been brought before both Houses in such a form as to encourage the hope that something will soon be in the side. She is named the Columbus. done in the way of defining its object, at least,

In the SENATE, Mr. Calhoun offered resolutions to the effect that to conquer Mexico and hold it, either as a province or to incorporate it into the Union, is inconsistent with the avow ed objects of the war and its prosecution, and a departure from the settled policy of the Government, in conflict with its character and genius, and in the end will subvert our free popular institutions; that no line of policy should be adopted for the future prosecution of the war which way lead to consequences so disastrous The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, asked leave to introduce a resolution declaring substantially the inexpediency of extinguishing the nationality of spot at the rate of about two and a half to three Mexico, and declaring it expedient to secede all | florins the thousand. territory beyond the Rio Grande, on condition of free ingress and egress for our citizens into | city gentlemen intended for the late Silas Wright, New Mexico and California, and our vessels into the ports of Mexico, reciprocal privileges in trade, and the privilege of constructing railroads to San Diego and any towns in New Mexico and California. Leave was not granted,

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON ILLUMINATED -The Capitol at Washington is now perhaps the best illuminated building in the world. The old sperm lights are abolished, and Mr. the 20th Regiment at Halifax, made an attempt Crutchett has arranged and fitted up the gas upon the life of Elizabeth Bourne with his lights in so tasteful and ingenious a manner sword in a fit of jealousy, because she would that the Senate Chamber and House look like not return his affections. The trial came on at a scene in Aladdin's palace. Above the dome Halifax on Thursday, the 2d inst. The jury This is a new item in Long Island sports. of the Rotunda, towers the great lantern filled came in with a verdict of guilty, on hearing with burners, and the chandeliers of both which the prisoner cut his throat with a houses are superb. The one in the House of knife from ear to ear in the open court. Tagg last year by \$365,000—or \$1,000 per diem Pompeii. Representatives is ornamented with a beauti- is a young man not more than 21 years of age. throughout the whole period. The gross amount ful scroll; that in the Senate by thirteen bril- His wound is supposed to be mortal. liant stars, representing the good old thirteen States, with their pendant prisms. These, reflected from the mirrors above, appear like double stars, and multiplied to nearly double the number. Each chandelier furnishes light equal to 5000 spermaceti candles. The lighting of the chamber is complete, enabling any one to read with perfect ease on any part of the floor, and the light, though so powerful, is yet so soft that it is delightful to the eye.

A FEMALE FARMER .- The second premium for the best cultivated farm in Litchfield Co. Ct., was awarded the past season to Mrs. Vesta Hawkins, of Watertown. This farm contains field, in 1704, has become so dilapidated that 150 acres. It has been under Mrs. H.'s manageexamination say:-"It is divided the present season into twenty-two acres of meadow, three and a half of corn, six of oats, one and a half take measures to secure the preservation of the emigrants. of rye, two of buckwheat, a half acre of potatoes, seven acres of wood land, and the residue of pasture land. The produce of the farm for the present season is estimated as follows: fifty respecting the Arctic expedition, under com- forging a deed. He is a man of education, and tons of hay, two hundred bushels of corn, one hundred and thirty-three shocks of oats, and the course of a few weeks, the admiralty will Atlantic County. one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes. The take measures to send in search of the missing stock kept on it this season consists of 26 head, voyagers, besides dispatching the expedition including six calves raised this season, two of which Sir John Richardson has undertaken horses and 56 sheep. The farm is conveniently the command. laid out in small fields, and fences mostly of rails, all in good repair, and together with the buildings present a neat and tidy appearance. Cultivator.

Currous Case.—A child about four years old, son of Mr. J. Sweet, of South Reading, Mass., 80, lbs. thus 8 x 60=560. A bushel of wheat swallowed a copper cent some two months since. in the United States is equal to 6-7ths of an Several physicians were called, and he was English bushel, and a British quarter of wheat made to vomit at intervals, after the accident. is equal to 9 1-2 U.S. bushels of 60 lbs. each. Subsequently he was pretty well, with the exception of a difficulty of swallowing. Mr. Sweet, suspecting that the cent was still lodged in the throat, took the child to Dr. Wyman of Cambridge, who passed a probing instrument down the little sufferer's throat, and distinctly felt the cent. The doctor then made a double hook of common covered bonnet wire, which he passed into the throat, and on the first trial succeeded in hooking up the cent, which was lodged in the aesophagus, standing edgeways. The child is now very well.

FLOOD ON THE OHIO. - A telegraphic dispatch, dated at Cincinnati, Dec. 15, says that the waters of the Ohio have swelled to the highest and Schenectady." point attained during the great flood of 1832, and the lower part of the city is entirely indestitute condition. The stores south of Pearl- when the fatal accident occurred. The ball street are flooded, and Broadway is overflowed. It is useless to calculate the damage, or to endeavor to give an idea of the distress existing among us. Business has been almost entirely suspended. Half the lumber in the city is afloat, and boats have been carried off the stocks in the ship yards.

The Court of Common Pleas for the County of Barnstable, Mass., held its annual session lately. The Judges took their seats; the chaplain prayed; the full complement of grand and petit jurors, a melodious crier, and a bar full of lawyers qualified to maintain either side of any cause—yet after all, not a single case criminal or civil was found for the jurors. In six months no two men could be got to go tion of life preservers in connection with the to law with each other, and nobody had com- awful catastrophe of the Phœnix, on Lake mitted a crime that required a verdict of guilty Michigan, and we presume there was not one or not guilty. The county is one of the most there. Yet the circumstances were such, that

#### SUMMARY.

The Scientific American says that the largest ship ever built in the United States, has been recently finished at Portsmouth, N. H., at a cost of 100,000 dollars, for Messrs. D. & A. Kingsland, of this city, and intended to run as a packet between here and Liverpool. She is a 3 decker, 1800 tons capacity, carpenter's measurement—that is about 300 tons more than any merchant vessel heretofore built in the United States. Her length on deck, is 186 feet, with 41 feet beam, and 34 feet 6 inches hold. The knees, between decks, are of white oak, and mould 32 inches in the throat, and 11 1-2 inches

is estimated at 600,000,000 bushels; in 1845, it was 417,800,000 bushels. The yearly exports from 1701 to 1819, several times arose above a million bushels, sometimes over two millions, but from 1819 to 1845, they did not in any one year amount to a million. In 1846, the exports were 1,826,086 bushels corn, and 298,786 bbls. corn meal. In 1847, the exports have arisen to the enormous quantity of 19,272,815 bushels corn, and 945,040 bbls. meal.

regular business of breeding snails for sale is carried on. They are placed in large pieces of ground bare of shrubs and trees, and covered with grass, where they are fed with cabbage leaves. In winter they are covered with moss to protect them from the cold. The flesh is most delicate in autumn. They are sold on the

The service of plate which some New York was presented to his widow pro forma, at the Stuyvesant Institute, by Senator Dix, who pronounced an eulogy on the deceased. The plate, manufactured by Gerardus Boyce, is highly wrought, and mostly beaten out of the solid bar; it is valued at about \$18,029, and weighs fifty pounds, comprising one hundred and eighteen pieces. Gen. Dix is to present it in person to Mrs. Wright, at her private residence.

A few months since, one Sergeant Tagg, of

Mr. Griswold (the efficient mail agent between New York and Philadelphia) left Washington with the Message, on a special engine, at a quarter past one precisely, arrived at Baltimore at half past two, Philadelphia at seven, New Brunswick at a little before nine, and Jersey City at fifteen minutes before ten-being altogether eight hours and a half, including all City—distance two hundred and twenty miles.

The old Indian house at Deerfield, Mass., an interesting relic of the Indian war, that survived the conflagration of the village of Deerof the village have appointed a committee to relic, by purchasing it and removing it to a new location, and having it kept in repair.

Many persons do not clearly comprehend the was remitted long ago, in September or August. term "Quarter," as applied to grain in England. It is this: A ton is 2,240 lbs., a quarter of that, is 560 lbs., and this is the weight of the British or Imperial quarter of wheat. The U.S. standard allows 60 lbs. to the bushel, the British

The Peterboro, N. Y., Messenger says that Dr. Jewett has planned a good thing for blowing logs. It is a screw with a hole just large ed into the hole after the powder is placed, confines it so closely that there is no escape. spent in the spread of Romanism in this country. Every charge splits its log.

many new projects of this kind, several of ty \$16,000 in one year. which refer to the neighborhood of Syracuse

passed entirely through his body, rendering his case from the first hopeless.

The London Morning Advertiser of Oct. 16, draws attention to "the remarkable fact, that land offices for any land the Government has for during the late scarcity of potatoes, which has sale. The flood of warrants offers an excellent been called a famine, the Irish actually exported more food than would have supplied any four countries in Europe. They had at the same time, completely within their reach, an abundance of fish which would be deemed luxuries in most of the European markets." The United States sent donations to Ireland, during the above period, to the extent of a million and a half of dollars.

A cotemporary says: We have seen no mennot have been preserved.

Speaking of the weather one day last week, a New York paper says it was wet, warm, sultry, misty, melting, muddy, vapory, sloppy, disagreeable, thick, cloudy, moist, fickle, damp, foggy, dripping, drizzly, exhausting, unpleasant, intolerable, unhealthy, indescribable, and rainy. At noon the sky was clear and bright, but oh

what showers we had at night!

A bill passed by the Legislature of New York allows the following compensation to officers: -To the Attorney General \$2,500 and \$800 for Clerk hire; State Engineer and Surveyor \$2,500 and \$700 for Clerk hire; State Prison Inspectors \$1,500 each; Canal Commissioners \$2,00—these salaries to be in lieu of all fees, traveling expenses, and other allowances The Controller \$2,500; Secretary of State The corn crop of the United States this year \$2,500; and the Treasurer \$1,500; had been already fixed by law.

It is stated in the Chicago Journal, and the fact is vouched for by respectable citizens at Maintowoc, that the Propeller Delaware, on her way from Sheboygan to Maintowoc, after the destruction of the Phœnix, passed close by thirty or forty dead bodies floating in the Lake; but, though the weather was calm and the sea smooth, the Captain of the Delaware, resisting the earnest entreaties of his passengers, refused In the Tyrol, and particularly at Voralberg, to lower his boats and pick those bodies up!

> On Friday morning, about sunrise, two straners went to the house of Robert Tete, in Hopewell, Cumberland Co., and took off his wife and child. Who they were, (says the Bridgeton Chronicle,) where they were from, or where they went to, we have not been able to learn. Robert was in town at work, but was soon informed of his loss.

It is said that one great English Railway contractor, has more than £7,000,000 of contracts incomplete at this moment; and though 20,000 workmen have recently been discharged from his employ, he yet pays \$50,000 a week in wages

Mr. Winthrop is the third Representative of Massachusetts, who has presided over the House of Representatives since the adoption of our Constitution, having been preceded by Theodore Sedgwick in the sixth Congress, and Joseph B. Varnum in the tenth and eleventh.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday last, two large hogs were guessed for-50 cent a guess. The fortunate guesser had his choice of the two, the next best guesser taking his leavings.

The receipts on the Western Railroad, for of receipts was \$1.218.000.

Gen. Taylor will not, during his six months absence from camp, visit Washington, or attend any public meetings, nor, in any way, seek notoriety, but will employ himself exclusively in the management of his private affairs, which have suffered from long neglect.

The transmission of the President's Message stoppages, between Washington and Jersey over the telegraphic wires, to Louisville, Kentucky, and Vincennes, Indiana, was accomplished during Tuesday night, occupying about twelve hours' incessant labor on the part of the operators engaged in it.

It was currently reported at Sierra Leone, its present owner, Mr. Hoyt, has to remove it that there were 2,000 recaptured Africans in ment for the last ten years. The committee of for the purpose of erecting a new house on its the liberated African department, and those site. Inspired by a proper spirit, the citizens rejected by the retaining officers as unfit for soldiers would be sent to the West Indies as

> Joseph E. West was convicted last week in the Burlington, N. J., Court, and sentenced to The Athenæum states, that if no intelligence five years hard labor in the State Prison, for

> > A letter mailed at West Poultney, Vt., postmarked June 12th, inclosing a bank draft, and very plainly directed to New York, reached its destination December 8, and a duplicate draft

A correspondent of Cist's paper, the Cincinnati Advertiser, writes :- I notice a statement in the public journals, that the widow of Benjamin Rush, now 90 years of age, is still alive. She is therein stated to be the only survivor of stuffs, \$11,572,574; rice, \$1,872,704. the wives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This is a mistake. Mrs. Chase, the widow of Judge Chase, of Maryland, survives, in the 93d year of her age.

It appears from the reports of the Romish Society for the Propagation of the Faith, that enough for the fire to communicate with the while this country was contributing supplies to powder, through the middle. This being screw- the starving Irish, the poor people of Ireland have contributed to that Society \$28,000, to be

During the present year sixteen coal-boats The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser remarks: have been snagged on the same stump in one "Twenty five thousand dollars are subscribed of the bends of the Mississippi river. Each toward the Buffalo and Aurora plank road. boat was probably worth \$1,000. Here, in a We continue to notice, in exchange papers, retail way, has a single snag cost the communi-

Levi Lee, a colored man, died in Philadelphia on Thursday night, in consequence of in-James McHenry Boyd, Esq., died at the U. juries inflicted upon him by a colored woman S. Hotel, Philadelphia, from injuries received in whose cellar he lived, and who had ordered undated. At least five thousand families have by the accidental discharge of a pistol he was him out into the storm because he was suspectuncapping. He was married in Baltimore in ed to be ill of the fever which had prevailed and great distress must ensue in consequence. the morning, and had just reached Philadelphia among these people lately. He declined going, A public meeting of the citizens has been call- on his way to New York, from whence he was and she attacked and turned him out. His ed to provide the means for alleviating their expecting to sail with his lady for Europe, body when found was almost hidden by the snow which had fallen.

> The Chicago Citizen says: "Land Warrants can now be bought in this city at \$140 for 160 acres. These warrants are taken at par at the opportunity to the people to get land cheap." Preemptioners are not allowed to present Land Warrants in payment. They must still

> pay \$200 in specie. The Pittsburgh Gazette notices the death in Alleghany city, on the 27th of Nov., of James Ross, Esq., who was one of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States

> Fourteen thousand hogs have arrived by railroad in Baltimore within the fortnight. Twelve thousand more, says the Cumberland Civilian, are waiting a passage.

populous in that State—but the principles if every person had been furnished with a life have received from the farm of Dr. Gwathmy, The editors of the Richmond (Va.) Times planted by the pilgrims flourished there spon- preserver, we do not see why every life might King William, a turnip weighing 10 1-2 lbs. when short of its tops.

Hon. Timothy Pitkin, an eminent citizen of Connecticut, who had been several times elected Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and served his State with distinguished ability as a member of Congress, from 1805 to 1819, died in New-Haven on the 18th, at the advanced age of 82.

A State Convention, for the purpose of orranizing a State Educational Society in Indiana, has been held in the Capitol, Indiana. This is real republicanism. The class who are out of the circle of office-seekers, gamblers, purseproud aristocrats, and able to reason, reflect, and act honestly and independently—these are a nation's strength.

The Quebec Gazette says, that in consequence of the failure of the cod and seal fisheries, and also of the potatoe crop, a famine will soon be experienced at the Magdalen Islands, unless prevented by relief from the government or some other source.

The work is heaty printed, on the paper, and nomin in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 87½ cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in morocco, gilt edges, \$1 25; ditto, full gilt, \$1 37½. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

The health of Dr. Sylvester Graham, says the badly afflicted with nervous dyspepsia and disease of the lungs. By the advice of Dr. Ruggles and Dr. Woodward, he has been induced to adopt the use of animal food.

The Prairie Farmer says, that sheep slaughering is being extensively carried on in Chicago this fall. One firm are engaged in slaughtering 3,000 head. The price for one flock, was \$1 18 34 per head. The pelts and hams are pro perly cured for the market, and the balance of the carcase is steamed for the tallow.

A paper was read before the New York Historical Society on Monday, 6th inst., by Albert Gallatin. wherein he stated that E. B. Whitney, York, will be promptly attended to. inventor of the Cotton Gin, had prolonged slavery in the United States.

Our countryman, Powers, has been fortunate in bringing to notice an old quarry of the richest marble in the world, which has lain obscured, a few miles from Leghorn, for 2,000 years.

A movement is in progress in Boston to establish a free public library for the citizens, and the Common Council have agreed to provide accommodations as soon as \$30,000 is raised.

A railroad is to be constructed at Capetown, South Africa, for a distance of 7 miles. The expense is estimated to be 24,000 dollars per

A four-wheeled carriage, with brown ornaments and iron wheels, has been recently disthe year ending Dec. 1st, exceeded those of the covered in a three story house dug out at

The bark Olga, Capt. John C. Bull, cleared from Boston for California, with a cargo valued at \$26,400, of which \$14,600 was of foreign pro- by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereducts, and \$11,800 domestic.

There is a project on foot in Pennsylvania to elements of social influence. establish a free banking system on the basis of Pennsylvania stocks.

the winter season, and keep the skin soft and

The bill to incorporate Syracuse as a city, passed both Houses on the 14th, so amended as to require a vote of the electors of Syracuse and

One gentleman in Licking County, Ohio, it is stated, makes annually \$100,000 worth of

The statue of Dr. Chalmers for the new colege at Edinburgh will cost \$1,500, of which 1,000 is already raised.

The capital already invested in railroads in mand of Sir John Franklin, should arrive in was, at one time, the most wealthy citizen of in New-England States, is supposed to amount to \$50,000,000.

the 8th of October, which destroyed several

Official documents state that there are at least 2,300 women attached to the American army cooking, washing, attending the sick, &c.

The value of provisions, breadstuffs and rice exported from Boston from 1796 to 1820, was \$20,516,438, viz., provisions, \$7,071,160; bread-by Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith—by Hume, Robertson, Gibbon—set in a biographical and critical history of the Literature itself. The whole is embellished with splendid wood

Review of New York Market.

ASHES-Pearls \$7 00; Pots 5 50.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Genesee Flour 6 37; Oswego, Troy, and Western, 6 19. Meal, Jersey, 3 47. Rye Flour 4 50. Buckwheat has risen, and sells for 3 50 per barrel. GRAIN-Prime Genesee Wheat 1 40; Ohio Mixed 1 30 Corn from 72 to 81c. Rye 35c. Oats, Jersey, 43c; river

PROVISIONS-Prime Pork 8 25 Mess 13 00. Bee 5 50 a 8 50. Lard 7 a 8c. Butter goes freely at 11 a 13c. for Ohio, and 14 a 22 for State. Cheese 62 a 7c., with fair

# MARRIED,

At Hopewell, N. J., on the 10th inst., by Eld. D. Clawson Mr. Charles C. Sockwell, to Miss Sarah S. Davis. In Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 27, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. Jacon HENDRIX to Miss Judith A. Coon, all of Alfred.

DIED,

In Scio, N. Y., Nov. 24, in the 78th year of her age, ANNA EMERSON. She was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Bap-In Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 30, Mrs. CHARLOTTE HARTWELL wife of Franklin Hartwell, in the 27th year of her age.

LETTERS.

N. V. Hull, John Green, Christopher Chester, Isaac Clawson, John Whitford, George Crandall, Luke P. Babcock, Wm. Maxson, G. W. Hinkley, D. C. White, Franklin Cot- Clarence—Samuel Hunt.

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#### CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in

Since the first publication of the above notice, it has Worcester Journal, is on the decline. He is been found necessary to increase the price of books in morocco. Persons ordering them in future, will please note the fact, and act accordingly.

> **VALUABLE REPUBLICATION:** CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

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 omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New

#### DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

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

Second " Dec. 15, July 12 Turrion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 Extras—for Drawing

Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture, selves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in compo

sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining

The friends of the Institution have met with a success sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudable effort of all interested in its welfare; to make it a flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be ad-Boiled potatoes are said to cleanse the hands dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter as well as common soap; they prevent chaps in Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

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joint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal... As an evidence of the great popularity of the work in England, it may be stated that more than forty thousand copies have been sold in less than three years; and this almost without advertising or being indebted to any notice from The publication of the American edition, commencing with

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WISKONSAN Albion—P. C. Burdisk Milton—Joseph Georgia "/ Stilling Ground Walworth-Wm. M. Charke LETTER PRON A GERMAN TO HIS PATHERLAND A Milwaukie (Wisconsin) paper publishes a trapalation of a letter in the Schnell Post from Germany. It shows how much our privileges are prized by those who never previously en-

joyed the like:-

in good health. We reached Milwaukie on rather than stir one foot. At last the carter in the 10th of July, and hope that this letter will desperation threw an iron chain around the neck find you in good health. We have all been of the animal, and yoked another horse to the sea sick, but nobody died. The 3d of July chain; but no sooner did the obstinate brute we took the steamboat to Albany, and there perceive the intention of this application, than took the railroad for Milwaukie. We then he rushed forward; and from that day the simbought land of the State. I, John -, bought ple jingling of a chain was quite sufficient to me eighty acres, (that is, in German, 120 mor- put him out of the sulks. gen.). Then we went by wagon to a place | For the most part, however, there is some thirty-six miles from Milwaukie, where we apparent cause for these intractable fits, such as could feast our eyes on trees. There I built the remembrance of a fright, of a severe punme a house of trees, 28 feet long and 18 feet ishment, or of some other injury. Thus we wide, and have bought a stove for \$13, upon have known a riding-horse pass within a few which we can cook and bake bread too. We feet of the wands of a windmill when in mohave bought a cow with a calf for \$15, which tion; and yet no force or persuasion would in- of Wellington lay down. He had not found could not be bought in Germany for \$40.

"They think, in Gormany, it is all wild in America; -no, the wild part is in Germany. trees, oak, beech, linden, sugar cane, (maple) the fall. The recollection of this had never the night beside the wounded, came at the hour and citron (cedar) trees. We are two miles from church. We have mass every month. After New-Year we have it every Sunday. Here we live Catholic-here we can nightly pray. The very poorest is as good as the rich-One can every day and year go to the highest officers. We need not touch our hats: we can keep our pipe in our mouth. We can thank God a thousand times, that he has brought us out of the land of bondage into the promised land; for we have here a fine land, and liberty.

\_\_\_\_ I pay every year \$2 taxes for 120 morgen; it is fixed by the United States of America. There is everything enough in America. Flour costs \$3 a barrel, and there is everything cheap

goes back to Prussia. The very poorest in been his first trick of the kind; yet we were himself back upon his pillow, and groaned language immediately to qualify himself for the the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, Grand Dutchy of Luxemburgh. A day laborer | yoked to a gig, and always proved to be a ready | lose a battle; yet all this glory can by no means | work quicker than any other person, and | bear lads and lassos I bid come. Here we are happy. He who serves a year can earn or buy 80 acres of land, and none of it goes to the officers as in Germany. Come all from the slave land—from the slave land to the free land—for we have a free land here, and we thank God a thousand times that he has brought sus out of the slave land to the free land. Brothers and sisters, come all to me—to us. I write to you the truth—the whole pure truth—so as God may help me, and His Holy Gospel. Believe the letter which I write to you. You would thank God if you were here, for I think how much a free land is better than a slave land. Here is no war, and nothing to fear: here everything is plenty.

"There are now twenty-nine United States. The money that they coin has on it a star for each. This signifies that the United States are as free as the stars of Heaven. One State is larger than France. Shall we not rejoice that we are in this land. Yes, we thank God one thousand times, and one thousand times one thousand, that he has brought us out of the slave land to the promised land. It is calculated that five hundred come every day. You must not think that America is all wild-for there are railroads, steamships, and manufactories, as in Europe. I hope from my heart that this letter will find you in good health; and write me back how it is in Germany for I have heard that the hail has done much harm, and that the taxes have become much heavier.

"We have all thought of you much, but we do not want to be with you; and if Peter W \_\_\_\_, of Berg, would give me his whole property, if I would carry back my wife and children. I would say no! I wish yet that we could all see each other in America, but we shall nover see each other till the last day. salute you all. Amen."

# ANECDOTES OF THE HORSE.

INSTANCES OF REVENCE AND OBSTINACY.

Though Providence seems to have implanted in the horse a benevolent disposition, with at the same time a certain awe at the human race, yet there are instances on record of his recollecting injuries, and fearfully revenging them. A person near Boston was in the habit, whenever he wished to catch his horse in the field, of taking a quantity of corn in a measure by the way of bait. On calling to him, the horse would come up and oat the corn while the bridle was put over his head. But the owner having deceived the animal several times, by calling him when he had no corn in the measure, the horse at length began to suspect the design; and coming up one day as usual, on being called, looked into the measure, and hind legs, and killed his master on the spot.

It is told of a horse belonging to an Irish nobleman, that he always became restive and furious whenever a certain individual came into attack a human being. his presence. One day this poor fellow happened to pass within reach, when the animal in American menageries, but they are so sub- dance. seized him with his teeth and broke his arm ;- dued and powerless, from constant confinement, it throw him down and lay upon him-every and so fearfully watchful of the keeper's eye, effort to get it off proving unavailing, till the that they never manifest, as prisoners, any of trees, the sun shines dimly through a hazy at-bystanders were compelled to shoot it. The reason assigned for this ferocity was, that the them in their native regions. man had performed some cruel operation on the animal some time before, and which sooms to have been revengefully remembered.

Occasionally, the horse displays unparalloled obstinacy, suffering himself to be lashed and bruised in the severest manner rather than yield to the wishes of his master. In most instances there is some discoverable cause for such perversity though in some there appears to be no Yes, and one require other imposes save that of a stubborn and will. This is carrying the ful disposition. We have witnessed a draught. Soquette will bear.

horse, working lustily and cheerfully, all at once stand still in coming to a certain spot; and no coaxing that could be offered, or punishment that could be inflicted, would cause him to move one step, until he was blindfolded, and then he would push forward as if nothing had happened. On one occasion, we chanced to see a a German in that Territory to his friends in carter's horse take one of these obstinate fits, when issuing from a quarry with a load of stones. The most shameful tortures were had

recourse to by the carter and quarrymen, but all to no purpose. We believe the animal DEAR FRIENDS:—We arrived at America would have suffered himself to be cut to pieces

> tend to exempt himself from other kinds of at such a cost?" [Poynder's Literary Extracts. [Home Magazine. labor.

### WHERE THEY COME FROM.

historians, and critics in America.'

professor at Cambridge, who commenced his from the frozen cream gradually warmed. And career in boyhood by carrying a foot stove to were it not that the increase of manufactures, church on Sundays, and performing other do- the pursuit of fashion, and other causes commestic chores, for the lady of one of the dig- bined, render helping hands in a dairy-room nitaries of that institution. The D. D. detect- now-a-days very scarce, I should be at the troued the boy's smartness, took a fancy to him, and | ble of scalding my milk before setting it dursent him to school; and finding he made good ing the summer, as well as in winter; for sureprogress in his studies, he gave him a college | ly, butter made in this way possesses a delicious education. The result is, though yet a com- richness and dryness which cannot be found in paratively young man, he holds an important any other. professorship in Cambridge, and, we believe, fills it with honor and success. Boys, trytry-TRY-TRY!

# THE LAUGHING HYENA.

A late writer observes: The laugh of the ayona greatly resembles that of a maniac, and has a startling effect as it steals through the still violent resistance. Notwithstanding the force night even under our windows, which it approaches in search of food. The power of imitation given to these animals is very extraordinary; for they not only cry like the quadruped whom they wish to lure within their reach, but they even seem to utter human sounds. The commandant of a fortress on the western coast of Africa assured a lady that for several evenings he had been disturbed at his dinner hour by the laughter and screaming of the native women, who passed under the walls in was reached, and he was precipitated on the search of water. He sent his sergeant to them, side of the track. The train was immediately who desired that they might take some other path, and they promised to obey. The next The man was found walking east, apparently evening, however, the noise was heard again, which highly irritated the commandant, and he desired the sergeant to lie in ambush on the third evening and rush suddenly out on them, with a few soldiers, secure the women, and bring them to him in the fortress. The men took their stations as ordered, the laughing reg cauca, looked into the measure, and great astonishment, they only saw three hyenas settled in America, it was remarked by the commenced, and out they sallied, when, to their

without pain, by the French Specific.

not, we will try it 4thwith. If it cure it will be a 1der indeed. Trans.

### TO A CHILD BUBBACING ITS MOTHER.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Love thy mother, little one! Kiss and clasp her neck again; Hereafter she may have a son Will kiss and clasp her neck in vain,-Love thy mother, little one!

Press her lips the while they glow With love that they have often told; Hereafter thou may'st press in wo, And kiss them till thine own are cold,— Press her lips the while they glow!

O, revere her raven hair, Although it be not silvery gray, Too early, death, led on by care, May snatch, save one dear lock away,— O, revere her raven hair!

Pray for her, at eve and morn, That heaven may long the stroke defer, For thou may'st live the hour forlorn When thou wilt ask to die with her,-Pray for her, at eve and morn!

THE DUKE AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO. -It was late, it was midnight, when the Duke duce him to pass them when they were at rest. time so much as to wash his face or hands; but, This seemed curious to his master, till told that overcome with fatigue, threw himself, after one day, when the animal was grazing immedi- finishing his dispatches, on his bed. He had ately under the wands, they were suddenly set seen Dr. Hume, and desired him to come we have all kinds of trees, which they have in motion, which so frightened him that in haste punctually at seven in the morning with his renot got in Germany. I have on my land many to escape he came down, and was stunned by port; and the latter, who took no rest, but spent forsaken him; and though he had courage to appointed. He knocked at the Duke's door, pass a moving wand, he could never so much but received no answer; he lifted the latch, and as face the one that had a chance of being sud- looked in, and seeing him in a sound sleep, denly set in motion. Akin to this is the follow- could not find in his heart to awake him; by ing, related to us by a correspondent:-In trav- and by, however, reflecting on the importance eling by coach some years ago, we stopped at a of time to a man in the Duke's high situation, country stage to change horses. While this and being well aware that it formed no article secret in the successful pursuit of life; whatprocess was going on, we remarked a peculiar in his grace's code to prefer personal indulgence, interest to attach to the left wheel horse, a strong- of any sort, to public duty, he proceeded to the built, though rather hard-favored and sinister- bedside and roused the sleeper. The Duke looking animal. After usual preparations had sat up in his bed; his face, unshaven, and coverbeen made, and amid the leers and jibes of a ed with the dust and smoke of yesterday's bevy of ostlers and post-boys, who stood by, battle, presented a rather strange appearance; armed with whips and staves, the order was given to start. The other horses bounded for- he desired Hume to make his statement. The ward, but the left-wheeler instantly squatted latter produced his list, and began to read; but the labor of earning. down on the ground, and there he lay, notwith- when, as he proceeded, name after name came standing the shower of blows with which he out—this as of one dead, the other as of one "Trade is free to all here. I wish you would was forthwith assailed by the bystanders. It dying—his voice failed him; and looking up, if a premium of a thousand dollars was offered America is more than the very richest in the told that the same horse submitted quietly to be aloud. "It has been my good fortune never to great undertaking, and would finish the whole carns every day a dollar, and he need not give roadster. Some antipathy had rendered the compensate for so great a loss of friends," he off the premium. any drunken lawyer's clerk anything of it. All coach abhorent to him, though he did not pre- cried, "what victory is not too dearly purchased

> often hear the complaint that butter made in the exchequer, at one time spent two days in Horace Greely, in speaking of the progress winter is poor. Ours was so for several seaoften made by a judicious course of mental self- sons. It was very slow in coming and frothy, which I have never seen recorded. I have from the same kind of milk in the warm season which he at last discovered. It is a tolerable think of entering the Institution. often worshiped in a Baptist meeting house in was good. I devised many plans for improve- pun enough—" Because they are hardly done.' Vermont, whereon, at its construction, some ment—such as throwing in salt, warm milk, thirty years since, a studious and exemplary scalding cream, &c.,—but to no purpose. At young man was for some time employed as a length I scalded my milk when brought from carpenter, who afterwards qualified himself, the cow, afterwards setting it in either a cold and entered upon the responsibilities of the or warm place, as most convenient. I mean I Christian ministry. The young man was JARED | communicated sufficient heat to my milk to de-Sparks, editor of the North American Review, stroy the effect which frosty feed in autumn or of Washington's voluminous Writings, &c., and dry feed in winter had upon it. Since which now recognized as one of the foremost scholars, time we have made, with fifteen minutes churning, purer, sweeter, and more yellew butter, We have been reminded by this of another than we ever made in summer—and sometimes [Cultivator.

> > SINGULAR.—The Utica Herald says :- A person was observed by some of the passengers on the eastern train, sitting on the platform, with his feet projecting over the steps, moving as though he designed to jump off. He was seized by some of the passengers, and made a ed in thrusting the main part of his body so far over the side of the platform, as to have inevitably caused the destruction of his life by contact with a bridge, which the train, going at the rate of 20 miles an hour, was approaching. His captors perceiving that they could not retain him in their grasp, and fearing the consequences of passing the bridge in that position, gave him a violent push just before the bridge stopped and backed to the place where he fell unhurt, but upon being taken up, his head was found to be considerably bruised, and he was conveyed by the train to Little Falls and left there. His name and residence were unknown, and he is supposed to be insane.

Indian Summer.—When the English first great astonishment, they only saw three hyenas settled in America, it was remarked by the standing in the path which had been frequented Indian Chiefs, that the Summer was their favorby the women, and so well counterfeiting their ite season. Every thing they were required voices, that they could not have been detacted to do, was to be performed in Summer. Sumbut by sight. These hyenas are not very formid- mer appeared to be their season for peculiar able, and will, at any time, rather fly from than pleasure and festivity. They worked briskly through the day, and the evening was consumed This species of the hyena are very common in mirth and conviviality, and in music and the city to the old homestead, which number in-

The favorite period of the Indians was that time when the leaves fall rustling from the mosphere, when the nights are free from frost, on Thanksgiving Day read the proclamation of NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. and the days moderately warm. This period, the Governor of Massachusetts in preference whenever it occurred in Autumn, either in Oc- to that of their own State. Quinks .- The 2thake may be perfectly cured tober or November, or indeed in wintry Decem-[Mor. | ber, was hailed with every feeling of delight We wonder if the specific is hard 2take; if by the Indians: fire was set to the dry leaves Ex. paper of the forest, which rapidly spread and drove the deer to the laurel groves for protection, where the Indians were concealed prepared 10derly, gentlemen; 'tis a sore subject. [Led. for their destruction. The Indian hunter would Orleans by a splendid procession on Tuesday Yes, and one requiring 40tude. [Sat. Cour. say to the European, "The white man's Sum-This is carrying the matter quite as far as mer is past and gone, but the Indian's Summer [Mail, is come;" hence the origin of Indian Summer, failed Dec. 6.

#### VARIETY.

I once heard that a gentleman's servant of was found bowing and scraping to his master's wardrobe. His master asked him how he could be such a fool as to act in so silly a manner. "For the matter of that," replied Simon, "I am not a greater fool than my neighbors, for they will bow to a handsome suit of clothes, go and seek our fortunes together, and see who will have the most respect paid him." The gentleman by no means relished this proposal, and was often heard to say, afterwards, that silly Simon was one of the shrewdest men he had about his premises.

Though any man can put his pony or his roadster to the canter, few are able, in general, to explain the word by which they designate the animal's pace. The term canter is a corruption, or rather an abbreviation of a Canterbury gallop, which signifies the hand-gallop of an ambling horse. The origin of the phrase is as old as the days of Canterbury pilgrimages, shrine of Thomas-a-Becket, in that city, from all parts of the nation. Mail-coaches and railroads being then unknown, the pilgrims traveled on horseback, and, from their using generally easy ambling nags, the pace at which they got over the ground came to be called a "Canterbury gallop," and afterwards " a Canter."

Justice forbids that men should purchase that ustice observed through life will always work out competence and comfort. There is but one ever be your income—spend less. Whatever be your circumstances—pay when you purchase. One hundred dollars in a community acting upon this principle, will go farther and do more than five hundred in a community where every body is debtor or creditor—where every sixpence has to be chased till it costs more than it is worth—and the labor of getting, exceeds

It is said the great British reviewer, Jeffries, once remarked, that it was his firm belief that

Some men of the greatest talents have taken great delight in composing, or endeavoring to ly desired. unfavel, riddles. Dean Swift is a case in point. To Make Good Butter in Winter.—We Sir William Smyth, the learned Irish Baron of

> The Detroit Advertiser says that the manufacturing of mint oil is becoming an important branch in the products and exports of Michigan. In several places in the State, mint is cultivated largely, and we understand profitably, for the manufacture of mint oil. In St. Joseph County, it is carried on largely by Ex. Gov. Barry. The value of oil shipped from there this fall, of his make, amounts to nearly \$25,000.

> George II. being informed that an impudent printer was to be bunished for having published spurious king's speech, he replied that he hoped the punishment would be of the mildest sort, because he had read both, and as far as he understood either of them, he liked the spurious speech better than his own.

The editor of the Claremont Eagle having been "warned to appear armed and equipped as the law directs," gives the following cogent reasons for not complying with this command: We won't train.

An almost instant cure for bloody flux, disentery, cholera-morbus, and all ailments of that class, will be found by taking a large spoonful of common table salt, and two tea-spoonfuls of vinegar. Put into half a pint of hot water and which was used to keep him back, he succeed- drink as warm as possible. Although unpleasant to drink, you will find relief as soon as the nauseousness of the draught has passed.

The following paragraph from the Wisconsin Republican, is a proof of how much greater importance is attached at the west to domestic than to public duties. That paper says: - "As we are about going to housekeeping, and have many necessary arrangements to complete, no paper will be issued next week, and possibly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than for a fortnight to come."

John Randolph once avowed himself decidedly in favor of fall elections. He said he wished the voters to appear at the polls when they could "feel their independence." "In the spring," said he, " the people have corn to buy in the fall they have it to sell; and they always feel more independent when they have corn to sell than when they have it to buy!"

Some are so censorious as to advance, that as wise as to affirm, that every physician who understands a disease must be himself diseased.

Quite pleasant was a Thanksgiving party at Quincy. Thirty-two persons went out from the cluded all the children and grand-children living. A good time they must have had of it. and the day is a blessing to produce such scenes.

It appears that some of the clergy in Maine

It must be rather a humbling thought to those that are fond of dress, to consider that the respect they obtain is not paid to them, but to their clothes.

Gen. Taylor and suite were received at New-

The Lewistown Bank, at Lewistown, Penn,

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city 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 the name of Simon, who was considered silly, 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

months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one year for \$20, payable always in advance. they will bow to a handsome suit of clothes, and turn up their noses at a suit that is thread-bare. If you doubt this, master, let me put on every question of public policy. It advocates the election your clothes and you put on mine, and we will to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes

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

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Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the

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 when votaries came at certain seasons to the of matter shall justify it.

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

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

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

W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. all come to me. You need not be ashamed to was in vain that they beat, coaxed and threaten- he saw that the Duke was in an agony of grief; for the best translation of the Greek Bible, it Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the come, for people come here who have no more ed him—there he lay, sullen and unmoved, till the tears chased one another from his grace's would be taken by a Yankee, who, till the of- accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, money than John W\_\_\_, of Borg. Who is at last they were obliged to unyoke him, and eyes, making deep visible furrows in the fer was made, had never seen a word of Greek &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for money than John W ——, of Borg. Who is at last they were obliged to unyoke him, and eyes, making deep visible furrows in the fer was made, had never seen a word of Greek the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and once in the Kingdom, (United States,) he never supply his place with another. This had not soldier's blackened cheeks, and at last he threw in his life. He would commence learning the are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thomash the exchequer, at one time spent two days in practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most deculture, says: 'A single fact now occurs to me, white and sometimes bitter; while butter made He would not suffer any one to give the answer, sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without

### Regulations.

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian. 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

cises, will be required.

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be

allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted.

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms. nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness,

and then it must not be done without permission previously. obtained from one of the Principals.

#### Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to

illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif ferent departments of Natural Science. Notice.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in —1st. We never did train; 2d. We don't know instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. how to train; 3d. We don't want to train; 4th 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

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

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost impurtance that students should continue till the close of the term; and; accordingly,

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

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

Oil Painting. The entire expense for an academic year, including

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

President of the Board of Trus Alpred, June 23, 846

# The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

# TERMS.

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