

# The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

### THE GERMAN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

[Continued from last week.]

As the Society keeps no journal, has no written history, nor humanly-composed creed, I cannot present a more accurate account of their religious character and observances than to give a simple narrative of my visit to them. I may as well here observe, however, that they have a charter obtained from the State Legislature, in which they are known as Seventh-day Baptists. It authorizes them to hold and govern the estate and the house, by bye-laws of their own adoption, which are authoritatively represented and defended by five trustees, elected by a plurality of all the votes of all the male members of the Society. And yet the State of Pennsylvania has a law to compel all its inhabitants, these chartered Seventh-day Baptists not excepted, to observe Sunday, or Lord's Day! What a contradictory, bungling piece of legislation! In these bye-laws it is made a condition of admission, that the inmates of the house shall be single persons; whether they have ever been married before or not, is not a condition. They must likewise be strict observers of the seventh-day Sabbath, and baptized persons of reputed piety. Their application for admission must be made to the trustees, who are the authorized judges of their eligibility. No vow, no promise of continued celibacy, is ever required; but the simple condition is laid down, that if they ever thereafter wish to marry, they must leave the house, as is sometimes the case, when no unkind treatment ensues, but rather a brotherly and sisterly attention to the wants of those entering the conjugal relation. No person can enter and retain independent estate or personal property; but if they bring any kind of property with them, an appraisement is made, and certificate of the same given, and should the person afterwards leave, the same or its value is restored without interest. If the inmate dies in the convent, or a recognized inmate of the same, all the property accrues permanently to the establishment. No wages are paid to the inmates, but all share alike the comforts of the establishment, and the charter secures the whole of the estate and its incomes to the single brethren and sisters as their property. No one, therefore, can assist outdoor relations while an inmate of the house. The labors of the establishment are shared alike by all in a well-arranged series; the brethren under the direction of the Prior, or, as it simply means, Superintendent; and the sisters under the direction of the Prioress. In no respect, however, is there any preeminence of class; their offices are for order's sake only; they are in truth a band of brothers and sisters, and equals in every respect affecting their honor or happiness. There are at present fourteen sisters and nine brethren. The out-door members of the Society have no personal rights in the property of the estate; and there is no more community of interests among them, than among other denominations of Christians. The religious interests of the Society are entirely congregational—as truly republican as any other congregation of Baptists. Their officers are voluntarily elected, like ours. They do not hold, however, to paying their Pastor a stated salary; but believe that he should be voluntarily assisted as he has need. In this respect they and the Dunker Baptists are of one mind. What their practice is, year in and year out, I know not. They paid my expenses liberally and kindly.

I went from Philadelphia by railroad to Chambersburg, the county seat of Franklin county. Snowhill is fourteen miles to the south of this. Here I found Bro. John Monn, Jr., who provided me a passage in a barouch; and I put up with him that night. He is a fore-handed German farmer, and resides less than half a mile from the Snowhill house. The next day was the sixth day of the week, and the love-feast approached. A little before noon, he accompanied me, to the Convent, where I was introduced to the venerable Pastor, Andrew Fahnestock, and the other members of the household. This good man has recently lost his wife by death, made a distribution of his property among his children, and now become an inmate of the convent. The house and establishment I have already described. I have only to add, that I was exceedingly pleased with its neat and clean appearance. The furniture is plain and convenient, without any superfluities or finery; and I gladly accepted their invitation to make it my home while the meetings continued, being very anxious to learn all I could. I was furnished, as every inmate is, with a separate sleeping room. During the day, little parties arrived from a distance, and likewise took up lodgings with us; and here commenced one of their religious observances. As they arrived, every brother saluted the visiting brother with a holy kiss, the sisters thus saluted the visiting sisters; brothers and sisters only shaking hands, as

other Christians do. The same observance was affectionately tendered all round on their departure, when the meetings were over, on second-day morning. There was no ostentation attending this; it was performed with much simplicity as a reciprocal expression of Christian affection; indeed, I observed that if they met or parted in a public place, amidst a mixed assembly, they merely shook hands, and reserved the kiss of charity to a better opportunity. At noon all in the house dined in the hall. In the evening a supper was spread in the meeting-house for the commencement of the love-feast. Every thing, however, had been previously prepared. There was no cooking at this time, except for our coffee. Here was the first use of the vestry kitchen adjoining the meeting-house. In a cellar beneath was a well-stored larder. In the vestry itself, were vessels over fixed furnaces, for heating water, coffee, &c. The meeting-house has two front doors, and is seated with the males on one side and the females on the other. It is furnished with several settees and long narrow tables, the tables serving for their books during worship, and for meals during the love-feasts, by placing two of them together, side by side. On the back side, midway of the house, is one about eight feet long, appropriated to the ministry, there being no other pulpit in the house. I judge that between sixty and one hundred sat down to this well-prepared meal. At this and all the following meals, there was a good supply and a sufficient variety of the best household aliments, without any superfluities. They were just such meals as the best German housekeepers would provide for a friendly party, and better than that, no man need wish for. After all had fairly become seated, a blessing from the great Giver of all good was invoked by the venerable Pastor. All kept their seats, except such as served at table, until every one had finished the repast, and then a hymn was sung, in which the whole company joined. We rose from the tables and went out, enjoying the balmy air in happy conversation as we walked across that verdant meadow.

The Sabbath approached. They keep their Sabbath from evening to evening, knowing nothing of that midnight obscurity which lets the Sabbath come and go while they are wrapped in silent slumbers. They hailed its return as a glad time to their souls. All repaired, ere light was gone, to the house of God, and found the tables cleared and spread afresh with snow-white cloths, and well furnished with hymn books, music books, and the holy word of God. We sang, we prayed, and a chapter was read, on which the venerable Pastor made a short discourse, and Eld. King and myself followed; and all, I trust, felt that it was good to be there. I may remark here, that as the older members are most familiar with the German, the aged pastor officiates in that language usually. Eld. King and myself spoke altogether in English, with which all of them have some acquaintance. On Sabbath morning, the convent bell called us at ten minutes before five o'clock; at five we assembled for a morning season of worship, with some extra exercises beyond their usual morning worship. Between six and seven we breakfasted, as we supped the night before. At ten o'clock a thousand or twelve hundred people came together within and without the meeting-house; and the worship was conducted as on the preceding night. At the close of this meeting, three candidates for baptism, who had been previously accepted as such by the pastors of two of the Societies, were announced as ready to be baptized. After being suitably attired, they repaired to the baptistery, where the thronging multitude had already assembled. We sang a hymn and prayed, and Eld. Fahnestock went down into the water; the candidates, assisted by bystanding brethren and sisters, descended after him. They were females. As each reached the lower step, he took her by the left arm, and led her in to a suitable depth, where she knelt down. It was a hot sunny day, but that pure water was cold, and at first made respiration short and labored. She applied water to the face, and he to the back of the head, waiting a moment for her to recover, and re-acquire a devout frame. Then, laying his left hand upon the fore part of the head, and his right hand upon the back, between the shoulders; he said, "*Ich taufe euch im namen des Vaters,*" and immersed the candidate, face foremost; then, raising her up to her former position, he gave time for a like recovery of self-possession, and adding, in an audible voice, "*und des Sohnes,*" he immersed her in the same manner a second time; then, giving a like time for a similar recovery, he added, "*und des Heiligen Geistes,*" and proceeded as before; raising her up to her first position, that is, still kneeling, and giving time for the candidate to recover, while she was yet kneeling he laid both hands upon her head, and offered a short invocation for the Spirit of God to seal this obedient handmaid as a child of God. Thus he pro-

ceeded with all the others; and the service closed much as with ourselves. There was no hurrying to see how quick it could be done; nor any apparent impatience with the candidates; both candidates and administrator seemed to act as though they believed the Saviour was near.

After they had changed their garments, the bell rang, and we sat down to dinner in the meeting-house, as we had supped and breakfasted before, with this addition, that all who attended the meeting were invited to partake as there should be opportunity. After the first company were done, there was no more religious exercises at the end of the meal. I judged that they fed seven hundred people that day, and all had enough; of course it took a considerable part of the afternoon.

When the evening was come, we sat down again, with the communion table furnished for the Lord's Supper. After we had sung and prayed, read the thirteenth chapter of John, and discoursed upon it, Elders Fahnestock and King rose from the table, laid aside their coats, went to the kitchen vestry, and girded themselves each with a long towel, and took a small tub, capable of holding three or four gallons, half filled with tepid water—here again was seen the use of the kitchen—returned to the brethren's side of the meeting-house, and commenced washing the saints' feet, as many as chose to permit them. Two aged sisters did the same on the female side of the house. When this was ended, they sat down again, and took the bread of the communion of the body of the Lord Jesus. After the giving of thanks, and imploring divine favor, Eld. King took the plate of bread—(it was unleavened bread in thin slices about the width and length of two fingers)—and carried it before Eld. Fahnestock, so as to stand before two of the communicants. He then, breaking one of the pieces of bread into two, gave one half to one, and the other half to the other, saying, "*Nehmet, esset das ist mein leib, der fur euch gebrachen wird; solches thut zu meinem gedachtniss.*"—(1 Cor. 11: 24)—thus doing and pronouncing this formulae each time of breaking the bread, until all the communicants had received a bit. In distributing the wine there was no difference between their mode and our own, save that the ministers carried the cups, instead of the deacons. This, however, I have seen among the first-day Baptists. Afterward we sung a hymn and went out. Thus ended the love-feast; and as the exercises of first day, Sunday, next following, were given to me to preach upon the subject of the Sabbath, I reserve that matter for another communication.

### AN OLD POEM.

The following is an excellent translation of a Latin Poem which has received the enthusiastic encomiums of GORTON, Dr. JOHNSON, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, and other distinguished men. It is said that Dr. JOHNSON always went in reading the 10th stanza. The Earl of ROSCOMON expired with the 17th verse upon his lips. The original was written by a monk of the 13th century. We find the translation in the Newark Daily Advertiser. [Albany Evening Journal.]

Day of wrath, that day of burning,  
All shall melt, to ashes turning,  
As foretold by Seers discerning.  
Oh! what fear it shall engender  
When the Judge shall come in splendor,  
Strict to mark and just to render.  
Trumpet scattering sound of wonder,  
Rending sepulchres asunder,  
Shall resistless summon thunder.  
All aghast when Death shall shiver,  
And great nature's frame shall quiver,  
When the graves their dead deliver.  
Book where every act is recorded,  
All events all time afforded,  
Shall be brought, and dooms awarded.  
When shall sit the Judge aerring,  
He'll unfold all here occurring,  
No just vengeance then deferring.  
What shall I say that time pending?  
Ask what Advocate's befriending?  
When the just man needs defending?  
King Almighty and all knowing,  
Great to sinners freely showing,  
Save me, Fount of good o'erflowing.  
Think, O Jesus, for what reason  
Thou endurest earth's spite and treason,  
Nor me lose in that dread season.  
Seeking me, Thy worn feet hasten,  
On the cross, Thy soul death tasted,  
Let such labor not be wasted.  
Righteous Judge of retribution,  
Grant me perfect absolution,  
Ere that day of execution.  
Culprit-like, I—heard all broken,  
On my cheek shame's crimson token—  
Plead the pardoning word be spoken.  
Thou who Mary gav'st remission,  
Hear'st the dying Thief's petition,  
Cheer with hope my lost condition.  
Though my prayers do nothing merit,  
What is needful, Thou confer'st—  
Least I endless fire inherit.  
Mid the sheep a place decide me,  
And from goats on left divide me,  
Standing on the right beside Thee.  
When th' accursed away are driven,  
To eternal burnings given,  
Call me with the blessed to Heaven.  
I beseech Thee prostrate lying,  
Heart as ash to cinder, sighing,  
Care for me when I am dying.  
On that awful day of wailing,  
Human destinies unveiling,  
When man rising, staffs before Thee,  
Square the Culprit, God of glory.

A. G.

### EARLY INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

BY REV. JOHN TODD.

Till within a short time, the opinion has been almost universal, that but few could be taught to sing; that the talent for music was a peculiar gift of nature, bestowed upon only a few, and they, favored ones, were to have it to themselves. Parents have neglected their children, and unless they took up singing of themselves, have decided that, unfortunately, their children had no ear for music. The opinion has become so common, that but a small part of our congregations even pretend to sing, or think they can. Nor can they as they now are; but would it have been so if the proper pains had been taken with their childhood? How much pains do parents take to teach their children to speak correctly? Had children no better opportunity to hear speaking, or of being taught to speak, than they have to learn to sing, would any more be able to speak? I shall not say that every child who can speak might sing; but I believe the exceptions are very rare. Allow me to present a few facts on this point:—

In an orphan asylum in Germany, containing two hundred children, there are only two certainly who have not learned to sing, and that, too, correctly. These children are probably taught early and have great pains taken with them; whether this be or be not so, this fact has great weight in deciding such a question.

In all the common district schools in Germany, singing and music are taught, and every child is as much expected to sing as read and write, and recite any other lesson. They are all respectable performers, and many of them proficient.

The reading of musical notation is learned even in the snow-covered huts of Iceland. In passing through the continent of Europe the traveler finds every festival, whether national or religious, graced with music. Serenades from the common people are heard every night in the streets. Music echoes from the shops, the boats, and the harvest fields. Some of the best performances of Mozart's difficult pieces are said to proceed from the privates of Prussian regiments. As a general thing, every house in Germany and Switzerland has some musical instrument.

I once stopped at a German settlement of no great size where I was invited to hear some music at the house of a mechanic. Here a small company performed, vocally and instrumentally, almost the whole of Haydn's Creation. The master of the house, a blacksmith, more than sixty years of age, took the first violin; his aged wife, in spectacles, gave us a vocal part; the eldest son, a joiner from a neighboring village, sat down at a Leipsic piano, on which, after tuning it, he executed with great skill the whole accompaniment; several young men and women filled the remainder of the score. A boy, five years of age, was pointed out to me as beginning to play on the violin. Upon inquiry, I found there was not a house in that town without a piano or some keyed instrument. This evening's entertainment has often occurred to me as illustrating the happy influence of music upon domestic life and social habits. If you would have young people love home, induce them to cultivate music. It will beguile

many a winter night, which might otherwise be worse than wasted. Few pleasures are cheaper, or more innocent, or more within the home circle. Almost all foreigners are proficient. A few years ago a party of emigrants encamped for the night on a small eminence, about half a mile from my residence. About sunset we were surprised by the most delightful sounds wafted across the valley by those sojourners. It appeared to be their evening hymn, accompanied with horns. The effect was indescribable.

### REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE OF PERSECUTION.

At the time of the great persecution, in 1762, at Stalbridge, England, a report had been propagated for some weeks that on the 29th of May, at ten o'clock in the morning, all the Methodists at Stalbridge were to be hanged. William C., an old inveterate persecutor, aged about seventy, a clock and watch-maker, engaged to make three effigies, to personate Robert Sydeserf, William Drew, and Ann Royal. Early in the morning of the above mentioned day, a large drum was beaten round the town, and multitudes from the neighboring villages flocking in, many hundreds were soon assembled. About ten o'clock the effigies were brought forth; and after having been carried round the town, accompanied by the beating of a muffled drum, they were brought into the market-place to be executed. While the executioner was fixing the ropes round the mock necks, the above-mentioned William C. was leaning upon the top of his staff, apparently feasting his eyes with the transaction; and, to the surprise and terror of the multitude, the instant in which the effigies were turned off, he fell to the ground, and was taken up speechless. He was carried to his house, and lived two or three days after; but he spoke no more. His own sons, who were also persecutors of the Methodists, and others who attended him, declared that, before he died, his countenance was horrible beyond description, and that his face resembled the visage of the effigies. [Lon. Ch. Mis.]

### THE FAITHFULNESS OF THE LORD.

A pastor named Augustus Schultz, who was settled in a village near Berlin, had a very small salary. But when occasion offered for him to give to the poor, he seemed to be rich, and gave freely. Some said that he was even extravagant in his charities. Perhaps there was some foundation for the reproach; but if he gave too much he acted from love to God, and God did not forsake him.

It happened one day—and this was not the first time—that there was not a morsel of bread in the house; nor money to buy any. The pastor Schultz asked his wife to set the table as usual. "But, my dear," said his wife to him, "you forget that we have nothing to eat." "Be easy," answered the faithful servant of God, "the Lord is able to give us what we need." The table then was set out, the cloth spread, but there was nothing upon it. The pastor and his wife prayed. During their prayer, a loaded wagon stopped before the pastor's house. It was filled with bread, and other food, which some Christian friends had sent to the good pastor, whose beneficence they knew. The servant of Christ realized then that the Lord never forgets those who trust in his goodness.

### POWER OF PERSONAL HOLINESS.

Never will the church meet her solemn responsibilities, until her children, bursting asunder the shackles that bind them, and rising out of the slough of earthliness in which they are sunk, come up to that high measure of evangelical sanctification which the voice of Scripture and the exigencies of a dying world alike demand of them. There is a moral omnipotence in holiness. Argument may be resisted; persuasion and entreaty may be scorned. The thrilling appeals and monitions of the pulpit, set forth with all the vigor of logic, and in all the glow of eloquence, may be evaded or disregarded. But the exhibition of exalted piety has a might which nothing can withstand: it is truth embodied; it is the Gospel burning in the hearts; beaming from the eyes, breathing from the lips, and preaching in the lives of its votaries. No sophistry can elude it, no conscience can ward it off; no bosom wears a mail that can brave the energy of its attack. It speaks in all languages, in all climes, and to all phases of our nature. It is universal—invincible; and clad in immortal panoply, goes on from victory to victory.

A black cloud makes the traveler mend his pace, and mind his home; whereas a fair day and a pleasant way waste his time, and stealthily away his affections in the prospect of the country. However others may think of it, yet I take it as a mercy that now and then some clouds come between me and my sun, and many times some troubles do conceal my comforts; for I perceive, if I should find too much friendship in my inn, in my pilgrimage, I should soon forget my Father's honor, and my heritage. [Dr. Lucas.]

Many think themselves to be truly God-fearing, when they call the world a valley of tears. But I believe they would be more so, if they called it a happy valley. God is more pleased with those who think every thing right in the world, than with those who think nothing right. With so many thousand joys, is it not black ingratitude to call the world a place of sorrow and torment? [Jean Paul Richter.]

There is not a nobler sight in the world than an aged Christian; who, having been sifted in the sieve of temptation, stands forth as a confirmed of the assaulted, testifying from his own trials, the reality of religion; and meeting, by warnings, and directions, and consolations, the cases of all who may be tempted to doubt it.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE "SABBATH UNION."

Within the last three or four years, several large pamphlets have appeared before the public, under the imposing title of "Permanent Sabbath Documents," and bearing the imprint of "The American and Foreign Sabbath Union." It is understood that these pamphlets were prepared for the press by Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., who is, we believe, the principal agent, if not, indeed, the soul and body of this vaunted "Sabbath Union." One peculiarity of the documents in question—perhaps their chief distinguishing feature—is that they argue very largely for the observance of a Sabbath from the necessities of man and the nature of things. They seem to take it for granted, that the command of God is not a sufficient basis upon which to rest the duty; hence they present an array of facts to prove that men, beasts, and things, need just one day in seven to rest—that under this system of resting one day after every six days of labor, a man can do more business, a horse can draw more loads, and a mill can grind more corn, than under any other system. Repeatedly have we alluded to this characteristic of the publications of the Sabbath Union, and expressed our conviction that their tendency is most dangerous to the interests of the sabbatic institution, because they remove it from a permanent and tried foundation to place it upon one which is no better than a heap of sand. We are more than ever convinced of the truth of this position, by reading the comments of various newspapers upon a pamphlet just issued, entitled "The Fourth Annual Report of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union." A copy of this pamphlet was sent to Eliza Wright, Jr., editor of the Boston Chronotype; and in a late number of his paper we find a long article, (which has been copied more or less into other papers,) reviewing and disproving several of the fine-spun theories of the Sabbath Union, and leaving upon the mind of the reader an impression, that after all the duty of observing the Sabbath is a very doubtful one, for which its best friends can only present some abstruse and far-fetched reasons. Another copy of this pamphlet was sent to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor of the Liberator; and in his paper we find some comments upon it, tending to the same result. That our readers may form a just idea of how the matter is regarded by others, we will give them a few passages from Mr. Garrison's article. After alluding to the efforts of the Union, he gives the following account of its principal agent:—

"The Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D., is the principal agent of this Union, whose interests he makes identical with his own, and who is admirably qualified for his deceptive work. The Pope of Rome has not a more sanctimonious air—(indeed, the present Pope seems to be almost human, and disposed ere long wholly to discard his divinity)—no Cardinal has a more cat-like tread, or wariness of procedure in mousing, than this same Reverend Doctor. Catch him, if you can! Whenever or wherever he 'holds forth,' in behalf of the Sabbath, rest assured it is under such circumstances, at such times, and in such places, as to secure himself from interrogation, defeat by exposure, or a free discussion of the subject. Observe, too, how careful he is to move in no plebeian circle. It is among the titled, and the occupants of high stations, that he delights to circulate. If he can only secure a judge, a governor, a general, a prominent statesman, or a high church dignitary, to his side of the question, such testimony he regards as calculated to silence forever all vulgar inquiry into the claims of the first day of the week as the Sabbath."

So much for Dr. Edwards. Now for his arguments. One prominent position taken in the pamphlet is thus stated: "The Sabbath is founded on the nature of things; and men are required, not only in the Bible, but by natural laws, to observe it." Upon this statement Mr. Garrison remarks:—

"Now, if this be true, the Sabbath cannot possibly be in any danger, and the work of this Sabbath Union is quite superfluous. What man's necessities require, in the nature of things, he will be pretty sure to possess and retain. Eating and drinking—wearing raiment to cover the body—sleeping during a certain portion of every twenty-four hours—are required by natural laws, and founded on the nature of things; yet it would be manifestly absurd to organize an association to convince mankind that they ought to eat and drink, to clothe their bodies, and to welcome 'Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,' at the proper time! No one who is weary needs an argument drawn from scripture, or reason, to convince him that it is right and proper to rest, according to the extent of his bodily prostration. If sabbatizing be a natural act, then the proof of this is to be made out by evidence drawn from nature; and revelation has no more to do with it than it has with the mode of cultivating rice or cotton. It is, then, a physiological, not a theological question; it relates to a physical, not to a moral law."

Another position argued in the pamphlet, is stated in the following language: "Those who labor continually seven days in the week, are, as a body, less healthy and long lived than those who labor only six; they perform on the whole a smaller amount of business, and in a less perfect manner." Mr. Garrison comments upon this position thus:—

"Why, here we have 'a Daniel come to judgment,' but with a fool's-cap and bells on his head! In what contempt must the Rev. Dr. Edwards and his associates hold the reason and perception of the laboring classes, to adduce an argument so absurd as this! It is unprofitable,

and injurious to health and life, for laboring men to toil without ceasing! Wonderful discourse! Beyond a doubt, it would be hurtful for them to eat and drink without ceasing. But what does an argument like this prove? The folly of those who present it—nothing more. Now, instead of wishing to see the laboring classes toiling seven days in a week, it afflicts us to see them running the gauntlet six days out of seven to procure a precarious subsistence; and we maintain that they ought to have two, three, aye, at least four days in a week in which to rest from bodily toil, and to cultivate their social, intellectual, and moral powers."

The foregoing extracts are sufficient to show in what light the species of argument used by the American and Foreign Sabbath Union is regarded by those who reject the Sabbath entirely. They see very clearly, that if the duty of Sabbath-keeping rests mainly upon the necessities of man and the nature of things, it would be just as easy to establish the sabbatic character of one seventh part of each day as of one whole day out of every seven. Many of them have adopted that theory, or a theory similar to it, and contend that a man should rest whenever he is tired, each day, instead of setting apart one whole day in seven without reference to fatigue. And surely if it is a question of man's necessities alone, they have the best of the argument. The publications of the Sabbath Union establish them in their position. We give the author of those publications credit for entire sincerity, and an earnest desire to promote the interests of the sabbatic institution. We must nevertheless dissent from the course he pursues, believing that it is adapted to remove the only substantial foundation upon which to build up the duty of keeping the Sabbath. "If the foundations be removed, what can the righteous do?" There never was a time when an appeal "to the law and to the testimony," upon this subject, was more imperiously demanded. But a difficulty lies in the way of appealing to the law; that says, "the seventh day is the Sabbath," whereas the church says the first day is the Sabbath. So long as there is such a conflict between the law of God and the teachings of men, trouble in establishing the claims of the Sabbath must be expected.

ASSOCIATIONS—FAMILY PRAYER.

The following thoughts came to us in a business letter. But they may be read with profit by others, and we therefore publish them:—

I had the pleasure of attending one day of the meeting of the Stonington Baptist Association, which was held at the new house of the second church in North Stonington, where a multitude assembled sufficient to fill the house three times; and none, I think, could have occasion to say at the close, that it had been a lost season to them. It appears to be the object of this Association, to render its meetings as spiritual as possible—a large portion of the time being spent in preaching, praying, exhorting, and singing. The business is nearly all performed by committees, named by the Moderator, and confirmed by the body. Letters were read from all the churches [eighteen], some of which were not only interesting but cheering. Others complained of barrenness and dearth, and reported more deaths than baptisms; after reading which, the Moderator called for reflection and solemn prayer to be offered in behalf of such churches. One church complained of having been annoyed by rum and secret combinations; yet their statistics showed, that while they had excluded eight from the church, eighty-seven had been added by baptism. Their letter closed by saying that they had no fellowship with rum, secret combinations, slavery, or our war with Mexico, but were resolved to cling to the cross of Christ. Who could not say, Amen? The additions to the churches of this Association, during the past year, by baptism, were about three hundred; while from the statistics of our own Association, (held a few weeks previous to this, in an adjoining town,) we find the additions to be but one hundred and sixteen to twelve churches. The question may be asked, Why have the churches of the Stonington Association received nearly double the additions the past year to those of our Eastern Association? Can it be from the fact that God is a respecter of persons; or that they are more zealous to obey the laws of God rather than the laws of the State, and manifest this zeal in maintaining his holy and divine precepts? Certainly not! What, then, can be the reason? A number of reasons may be rendered. They are more thorough in their Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes; give their ministers a better support, thus affording them more time for religious and pastoral visits; and it is to be hoped that they are not so slow to acknowledge and worship God in their families as many of us. According to their efforts and activity in the cause of Christ, they are blest.

Perhaps it would not be amiss, again to bring before the minds of your readers, the fourth resolution of the Eastern Association, passed at its last session:—

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every Christian who sustains the responsible relation of the head of a family, to maintain the regular and daily worship of God in his own house; and that the neglect of this duty is a deplorable feature in the character of those professors of religion who are guilty of it, calling for the earnest labors of pastors and ministers to correct the evil.

This is thought by some to be one of the best and most important resolutions that can be found on the Minutes of the Association; and yet, like others, it will be of no avail to those who merely read it, and with one consent begin to make excuse, and so let it pass by. Reader! You may excuse yourself from this duty and high privilege now; but when standing in judgment before that Being who has pronounced a woe on those families who call not on the name of the Lord, there can be no excuse. The ignorant heathen, in their blindness, are said to be punctual in the worship of their gods in their families, as well as in other places, and yet they are perishing for the want of the knowledge and belief of the Gospel. If so, what must be the doom of those who know the right way, profess to walk in it, and live from week to week, and month to month, without ever evincing to their families or church that their attachment to the cause of Christ is sufficient to prompt them to the regular and daily worship of God in their own houses. If you consider your God and your soul of more value than your property and your body, then, for the sake of all that is good and abiding here, and all that is blessed and glorious beyond the grave, give your time and affection to each, something in proportion to their great value.

Yours in the Gospel, B. F. L.

ALEXANDER VINET.

The same steamer which brought intelligence of the death of Dr. Chalmers of Scotland, brought news also of the death of Alexander Vinet, who has been called by Merle d'Aubigne and others the Chalmers of Switzerland. Dr. Vinet was born at Lausanne, the Capital of the Canton of Vaud, on the 17th of June, 1797. At the age of twenty he was appointed Professor of the French Language and Literature in the University of Basle. He resided there many years, giving instruction, and preaching to a French Protestant Church. In 1837 he was appointed Professor of Theology in the Academy of Lausanne, which post he continued to occupy until his death. In a short sketch of his life, prepared by Dr. Baird, it is said that no man since the days of Pascal has ever used the French language with more dexterity than Mr. Vinet. The Doctor thinks he was "by far the ablest Christian philosopher in Europe, in his day. His powerful intellect comprehended more perfectly than that of any other man living—or I am wholly mistaken—the philosophers of the Scotch, French and German schools. The French have had no man since the days of Descartes, to compare with him. And he was not only a profound philosopher, but he was a Christian philosopher. He demonstrated that the highest, truest philosophy, is not only not opposed to Christianity, but coincident, if not identical with it. He was indeed a profound thinker, and whatever he wrote was read with an avidity which was truly remarkable, by such men as Merle d'Aubigne, Guizot, Gasparin, and others, who are the elite, as to intelligence and cultivation, of the Protestant world in France."

CHURCH ACTION ON PEACE.—It is a fit subject for congratulation, that the evils of war and the desirableness of peace, are attracting the attention of the principal ecclesiastical bodies of this country. The Old School Presbyterian Assembly, at its recent session in Richmond, Va., passed a resolution, that in view of the present posture of our national affairs, the continuance of war, and its dreadful results, it be earnestly recommended to all the churches to humble themselves before Almighty God, and pray that there may be a speedy, righteous, and amicable adjustment of all our existing difficulties with other nations, and that we may be permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace. The same body requested all the pastors to bring this subject before the people on the second Sunday in June. The New School Presbyterian Assembly, at a meeting recently held in Cincinnati, Ohio, passed a resolution recommending all the churches to observe the second Sunday in July as a day of prayer in view of the war now existing between this country and Mexico, and that the ministers preach on that day a sermon on the subject of peace. The Rhode Island Congregational Association, at a late meeting, passed a series of resolutions upon the subject, deploring the existence of the war with Mexico, and expressing a conviction that the return of peace, and its future permanence, is eminently important to the steady and enduring prosperity of religion, and to the highest success of the various enterprises of Christian benevolence. Such action on the part of influential religious bodies, indicates a growing favor for the doctrines of peace, and cannot fail to have an influence upon the course and length of the war.

CENTENARIANS OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—The Boston Transcript says that Dr. Ezra Green, of Dover, N. H., who graduated at Harvard College in 1765, has recently completed his hundred and first year, with his powers of mind scarcely, if at all, impaired by the length of his days. He has outlived, by more than sixteen years, all his class-mates; the latest survivor, Andrew Fuller, having died at Lydeborough, N. H., in April, 1831, aged 88 years. Another individual will soon be added to the centenarian roll, if his life is spared, viz., Hon. Timothy Farran. He was born July 11, 1747, and graduated in 1767; was formerly of the Supreme Bench of New Hampshire, and has passed his life mostly at New Ipswich, N. H., until about five years since, when, for the solace and society of a daughter, he removed to Hollis. Such instances of longevity among educated men, speak well for the influence of mental culture upon the physical system. Perhaps some credit is also due to the climate of New Hampshire, of which State they have been residents for a greater part of their lives.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT POLK.—During the recent visit of President Polk to Boston, a letter was addressed to him on behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, calling his attention to the fact of his being a slaveholder, and exhorting him, as a Democrat and a Christian, to emancipate his slaves. Speaking of his relation to the slaves, the letter says: "Men, women, and children, are by you held in slavery—recorded in your ledger as chattels personal—worked like brutes, without wages or stipulation, under the lash of the driver, and fraudulently and tyrannically deprived of all their just earnings. No greater sin can be committed against God, no more atrocious crime against man, than this. He who commits it in this age of the world, and especially in a land so full of light and knowledge as our own, is preeminently guilty. It is man-stealing—an act, in comparison with which, the crime of theft, burglary, or arson, 'whitens into virtue.'" Speaking of the rights of the slaves, the following language is used:—"Every one of them is your equal in birth, and an eternal destiny. The act may be attended with difficulties; but, be assured, it will redound to your imperishable renown, and in life and in death be to you a source of exhaustless felicity. But, while you hold them in bondage, your hands will be stained with blood, and your garments with pollution; and they cry against you will continue to enter the ear of the Lord of Sabaoth, until his judgments shall be fully executed against you." Pretty plain talk, that, with which to welcome a President. But merited, beyond a doubt, and therefore none too plain.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Tenth Anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York, was held on Wednesday evening of last week. Several essays were delivered by members of the graduating class; after which the class was addressed by Prof. Robinson on the part of the Faculty, and by Rev. Mr. Hatfield on the part of the Trustees. Thirty-five young men were graduated, of whom eight are under appointment as missionaries of the American Board, all expecting to sail for their destinations during the summer or autumn. One sailed from Boston, a short time since, for the Nestorian mission; another goes to the Syrian mission; a third to China; two to Bombay; one to Ceylon; and three to the Sandwich Islands. The remainder of the class, several go to the Far West, others to Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia, and a few will remain at the East. We rejoice to learn that the Seminary is now in a prosperous condition, its lectures having been attended during the past year by nearly 120 persons. It has also recently been made the legate of thirty thousand dollars, by Mr. Roosevelt, and has received a valuable gift of books from C. O. Halstead, Esq.

A PLEASANT RETROSPECT.—The New York True Sun says that it was stated on a recent Sunday, by the Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Ridge and Broome sts., during his 12th annual sermon, that it was not thirty years ago since the first sermon was preached there by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, and that there had been added to the church since that time 2,600 members, of whom 829 had been received by certificate from other churches, and 1,771 on profession of faith. Of this number 1,721 were added during the past twelve years; 488 of them were received by certificate, and 1,233 on the profession of their faith. The whole number of members on the register of the church in good and regular standing at this present time is 1,162. This is probably the largest evangelical congregation in the city.

PRINTING PRESS FOR FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—A letter from Scotland to the editor of the Liberator, says that they are making active exertions to raise £500 for the purpose of purchasing a steam printing press, and other materials suitable for establishing a newspaper for Frederick Douglass, he to be the editor of the paper, and all the other matters connected with it to be conducted by colored people alone—the press to be called the 'Cambria,' after the steamer of the same name, in consequence of the disgraceful treatment received by our colored brother from the agent of that vessel. Mr. Douglass, thinking that his plan of laboring in this country as a lecturer, will not admit of his becoming an editor, has recommended his English friends to abandon their project.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Rev. H. A. Graves, who has been for several years connected with the Christian Reflector as its principal editor, has recently resigned that post. His health has been feeble for a long time, on which account he has spent the last two winters at the south, maintaining his connection with the paper by correspondence. Under advice of physicians, he is about to take up his residence for a time in Jamaica, W. I., from which place he promises occasional letters. Rev. J. W. Olmstead will hereafter take the principal editorial charge of the Reflector.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET for July is published. It contains one page of original music, and a large amount of interesting reading matter for the young. We learn that T. S. Arthur, Esq., has been engaged as a regular contributor. The present number is the first in the semi-yearly volume, indicating that now is a good time to subscribe. D. A. Woodworth, Publisher, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

CHURCH HISTORY BY A BAPTIST.—At the recent meeting of the Hudson River Baptist Association, a Committee was appointed to present to Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., a resolution unanimously passed by the Association, requesting him to undertake the work of preparing a history of the Christian Church. Such a work, from a person favorable to Baptist views, has long been regarded as an important desideratum. Under a deliberate conviction that Mr. Williams ought to engage in the work, the Association have taken this step, and express a hope that he will venture upon the great undertaking.

THE MISSIONARY JUDSON.—A letter from Dr. Judson, dated at Rangoon, March 2, 1847, states that the house in Maulmain, in which his effects were left, had been set on fire and burned to ashes. His clothes and his wife's, all their American presents, and every article of value, were consumed. He is allowed to remain in Rangoon in the character of a minister of a foreign religion, but is strictly prohibited from making proselytes. The succession of the late King's son has produced no change for the better.

PLACE-MAKING AND PLACE-FINDING.—A correspondent of the Christian Watchman, who has recently settled in a distant State, uses the following language in relation to making and finding places for ministers:—

"I have come here, not 'to find a place,' but, under God, to make a place. It seems to me we need a few more place-makers when we have so many dear brethren who are only place-hunters or place-finders. We have some reason to fear we shall soon be all out of good places, unless place-making preachers become more numerous and efficient. Our fathers in the Christian ministry, and those they imitated, did not spend but little, if any, of their precious time in going from town to town, or church to church, making the inquiry, 'Can you tell me where I can find a good place to preach?' They, under God, made places; and their sons should imitate them as far as God gives them ability and opportunity."

IRISH GRATITUDE.—The following letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the Mayor of New York, though couched in rather strong language, may doubtless be regarded as a tolerably true expression of the feelings of the Irish people generally towards their benefactors in the United States:—

To the Right Worshipful Mayor of New York:—

The Address of the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin, in Corporate Council assembled.

Right Worshipful: We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dublin, have hailed with delight and gratitude the truly substantial tokens of sympathy of the enlightened and free People of America, in regard to their fellow beings in Ireland.

The feeling of man for suffering man has not in their estimation to be limited by States or Kingdoms; they heard that man was suffering in a distant land, and they felt that the godlike virtue of relieving distress, belonged not to clime or country; that it was an ordinance from the Most High, the giver of all, embracing all the children of Adam, and acting on that sacred impulse they, without hesitation, poured forth their abundance to raise up (to save for the Christian family) their stricken brothers of Ireland.

Permit us to request, that you, Sir, as the chief municipal officer of the first City in the United States, will convey the expression of the gratitude never to be forgotten, of the Irish People, to the Citizens of the vast Western Republic, for the zeal and liberality displayed by them, in attending to the calls of suffering humanity, in our forlorn country.

[Seal of the city.] MICHAEL STANTON,  
Lord Mayor of Dublin, May 7, 1847.

INCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF A BIBLE.

The Missionary Herald gives an account of the discovery of a Bible in the hands of a Koordish Chief, by Messrs. Breath and Wright, missionaries of the American Board, in Western Asia. On their way from Ooroorniah to visit Bader Khan Bey, the murderer of the Nestorians, they stopped for several days with Noor Ali Khan, the Hakkary Chief, residing at Julamerk. While there the following incident occurred:—

"We were sitting with him one night, a large number of guests and most of the Hakkary nobility being present, when, having heard of a little pocket Bible of mine which he wished to see, he remarked that he had a splendid book, which he ordered to be brought for us to look at. It was brought in and ordered to be handed to us; and you may imagine our surprise, when, on opening the volume, the first thing that met our eyes, was the following, 'Presented to Mar Shimon, Patriarch of the Nestorians, by the American Bible Society,' signed by J. C. Brigham. It is a beautiful book, got up in the first style of art, and excites the admiration of all who see it. He said that he valued it very highly, and that he was taking lessons in it; the latter assertion being of course false, as he has no one near him who knows anything of the English language. He asked the price of it; and when we told him what we supposed it cost, he said he would not take that for the cover. It was not the time or place, of course, to inquire into the history of the sacred volume; but we were at no loss to know that it fell into the hands of the Koordish Chief in the sacking of Dias, and was by him transferred from the patriarchal mansion in that district to his castle in Julamerk. Blessed volume! How changed thy situation! Once loved and honored in Christian America for thy precious contents; but now a prisoner in a strong castle in the heart of Koordistan; and honored too, but mainly for the gilt and beauty of thy cover!"

Plenty formation started for said that set affogt Gen. Taylor Anna is a tion having reports of to make p through so days But these repo per that from the par for the pur at home. was recent rey News rec and publish ing 5th, sa natives of I leave the tr or Morelia, ing to the la arrested and in prison. accounts of rillas. The stea on Sunday I improve ment cline in the fallen three shillings, sin This is said ableness of pearance of about the re are not confi flour and ma a large qua Cheese is in has advanced The fleet under the co 12 ships of conditionally off Oporto, o The Amer with emigran dense fog on crew and pas JUDICIAL The State of the return votes for Jud of that Cou Court, and Cou Results have retary of Stat vassers and proceeded to Court Judges stitution. T Judges elect paper, placed retary—the f class, and hol the second of the third, of and the fourth for eight year with the four —and the clas Freeborn G Greene C Charles H Addison G Samuel Jon Elisha P. H John W. Ed Henry P. E Selah B. Str Wm. T. Mc Nathan B. Seward Bar Wm. B. Wm. H. Hiram Gray Chas. Mason Eben B. M John John Henry W. S Samuel S James R

General Intelligence.

SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Plenty of rumors, but not much authentic information, for a week past. Gen. Scott has not started for the city of Mexico, and it is now said that the report of his intention to do so was set afloat to keep up the spirits of his men.

News received by express from New Orleans, and published in New York on Monday morning, 5th, says that on the first of June all the natives of the United States were ordered to leave the city of Mexico for the States of Jalisco or Morelia, or they would be dealt with according to the laws of nations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Sunday last. She brings news of a slight improvement in the price of Cotton, and a decline in the price of breadstuffs.

The fleet and forces of the Portuguese Junta, under the command of Easantas, consisting of 12 ships of war and 3,500 men, surrendered unconditionally to the British blockading squadron, off Oporto, on the 31st of May.

The American ship Herald, Captain Pullen, with emigrants from Ireland, went ashore in a dense fog on the 24th of May, and filled. The crew and passengers were landed without loss.

From the Albany Argus.

JUDICIAL CANVASS AND CLASSIFICATION. The State Canvassers completed the canvass of the returns from the several counties of the votes for Judges of the Court of Appeals, Clerk of that Court, and Justices of the Supreme Court, and declared the result.

Results having been ascertained, the Secretary of State, in presence of the State Canvassers and several citizens of both parties, proceeded to classify the Appeal and Supreme Court Judges, by lot, as prescribed by the Constitution. The names of the four Appeal Judges elect were written on separate slips of paper, placed in a box, and drawn by the Secretary—the first name drawn being of the first class, and holding for two years; the second, of the second class, and holding for four years; the third, of the third class, holding for six years; and the fourth, of the fourth class, and holding for eight years.

COURT OF APPEALS. Freeborn G. Jewett, was drawn for 2 years. Greene C. Bronson, " 4 " Charles H. Ruggles, " 6 " Addison Gardiner, " 8 "

SUPREME COURT. First District. Samuel Jones, was drawn for 2 years. Elisha P. Hurlbut, " 4 " John W. Edmonds, " 6 " Henry P. Edwards, " 8 "

Second District. Selah B. Strong, was drawn for 2 years. Wm. T. McCoun, " 4 " Nathan B. Morse, " 6 " Seward Barcol, " 8 "

Third District. Wm. B. Wright, was drawn for 2 years. Ira Harris, " 4 " Malbone Watson, " 6 " Amasa J. Parker, " 8 "

Fourth District. Daniel Cady, was drawn for 2 years. Alonzo C. Paige, " 4 " John Willard, " 6 " Augustus C. Hand, " 8 "

Fifth District. Charles Gray, was drawn for 2 years. Daniel Pratt, " 4 " Philo Gridley, " 6 " Wm. F. Allen, " 8 "

Sixth District. Wm. H. Shankland, was drawn for 2 years. Hiram Gray, " 4 " Chas. Mason, " 6 " Eben B. Morehouse, " 8 "

Seventh District. Thos. Johnson, was drawn for 2 years. John Maynard, " 4 " Henry Welles, " 6 " Samuel Selden, " 8 "

Eighth District. James G. Hoyt, was drawn for 2 years. James Mullett, " 4 " Seth E. Sill, " 6 " Richard P. Marvin, " 8 "

The Springfield Republican relates a very singular occurrence on the Mad River and Lake Railroad. A section of this road which passed over a small prairie between Bellefontaine and West Liberty, was graded and about to be delivered by the contractors, as finished, when it suddenly disappeared, and twelve feet of water was found in its place.

The Ottawa Free Trader says that on Saturday Mr. Benjamin Burr, a son of one of our merchants, whilst taking a load of empty flour barrels to the Dayton mills, met with a fatal accident near that place, by the barrels falling off the wagon and thus frightening the horses; who in their flight violently precipitated the young man against a stone, so severely injuring him as to cause his death on Sunday last.

The Government of Hayti have recently sent six young men to France, to be educated at the public expense. Six others are to join them in Paris, who are to be educated there at the expense of their parents.

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 11th, after stating that four hundred and thirty-three wagons had passed through Independence this Spring, with emigrants from Oregon and California, says that the number which have passed through that place will make the aggregate upward of thirteen hundred wagons—which, if they average five persons to each wagon, will swell the number of emigrants to six thousand five hundred, large and small.

According to a calculation made some few years since, there were in the United States some 34,000,000 of sheep. At a moderate and rational calculation the value of these may safely be estimated at \$70,000,000, and the amount of wool annually produced, at \$40,000,000.

A young lady of Princeton, N. J., of highly respectable connections, has been sued for slander by a young gentleman, who is there at College. The case is just now delayed by the absence of counsel.

The Boston Transcript says that Tom Thumb, following other illustrious examples, has "wed a little maid," who has agreed to "wed, wed," and in a short time they are to be married. She is in her 16th year, weighs 19-2 pounds, and is thirty inches high.

Mr. Vaughan, the true-hearted South Carolinian, who edited the "True American" subsequently to Cassius M. Clay's departure for Mexico, has met with such encouragement from the friends of a free press in Kentucky and elsewhere, that he has re-commenced the publication of the paper, at Louisville.

The Delaware license law has been decided by the court of errors and appeals to be unconstitutional, and consequently void. The five judges were unanimous in this opinion. The recent election held upon the subject in New Castle county has been declared void.

The New Orleans Picayune contains the names of seventy-six American soldiers who died in the General Hospital at Vera Cruz, during the month of May. This is a fearful thing out of the comparatively small force left to garrison Vera Cruz.

The freight train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, from Philadelphia to New-York, on Friday night, ran off the track with a terrible crash, destroying two cars, killing three immigrant passengers on the spot, and very badly wounding two or three others.

Mr. William Reed, of Carlton, Orleans county, New York, born in Cummington, Hampshire county, Mass., was the 7th child of his parents, and born the 7th day of the week, the 7th day of June, in the year 1777; and was 70 years old the 7th day of June, 1847.

We learn from the Amherst Express that Hon. Samuel Williston, of Easthampton, has recently given \$1000 to Amherst College, for purposes of instruction, in addition to the \$20,000 which he had previously given to found a Professorship.

Plainfield money is selling at 40 cents on the dollar, and Lehigh 25 cents. There has been a large increase in the quantity of Plainfield money thrown into the street within a few days, and some curiosity is felt as to whence it comes.

A machine has been invented for pegging boots by water or steam power. It is the production of a shrewd yankee in Woburn in Mass. where one of them is in operation.

The officers and crew of the frigate United States, now on the West Coast of Africa, have contributed \$653 for the relief of the poor of Ireland and Scotland.

The Postmaster General has instructed his deputies throughout the Union to forward in the mails, without prepaying, all newspapers coming from the office of publication.

The Supreme Court at New Orleans lately rendered its judgment in the case which involved the validity of the testament of the late Francois Xavier Martin. The judgment of the Second District Court of New Orleans is reversed in toto. The Court decides that the State is without capacity to contest the validity of wills made by its citizens, on the mere ground of informality or want of capacity to dispose of their property in a particular way; and that a blind man is capable of making an olographic will.

The Washington Monument project is again revived. The Common Council has conveyed a plot of ground 200 feet square, in the very center of Hamilton Square, between the Third and Fourth Avenues, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, New York. It is contemplated to lay the corner stone of the work on the 18th of October next, the anniversary of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown.

Hon. Wm. H. Polk, Charge d'Affairs at Naples, was united in matrimonial bonds to Miss Mary L. Corse, daughter of the late Israel Corse, of this city. The marriage took place at the residence of Israel Corse, 521 Broadway, the brother of the bride. After the collation usual to such occasions, the happy couple left for Philadelphia on their way to the residence of the "handsome Ambassador," Columbia, Tennessee. They will go to Naples early in the Autumn.

The editor of the Albany Evening Journal observes—Good farmers assure us that they have seldom known the crops to look better than they now do. The weather has been the very best which could have been bestowed to bring forward every species of vegetation. Every thing indicates a bountiful harvest.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says:—"The weather has been most prosperous, and from every portion of our country, with here and there an exception, come the most flattering reports. There can now be but little doubt that the coming harvest will be an abundant one."

A Mr. Horst, of New Orleans, has invented a new description of chair, for which he has procured a patent under the name of the Eolian chair. All that the incumbent of such a glorious invention has to do, is to sit down and rock himself, when by the simplest machinery in the world, the toes perform the part of a pair of bellows, and no matter how sultry the atmosphere, the sitter is surrounded by the coolest air imaginable.

Prof. Schenbein, it is announced, has made a discovery which is making a great sensation in Germany. This distinguished Professor, who invented gun-cotton, has just discovered a method for immediately cauterizing wounds. This invention, in connection with that of insensibility produced by ether, will effect a complete change in surgery.

A London church-builder provides wood and iron churches for transmission to the colonies. He offers a church, with stained-glass windows, bell, &c., capable of holding 800 persons, for 300 guineas. But if you cannot afford to buy a church, he will lend you one "on hire."

A human body, embalmed by Genal, in Paris, in 1844, was recently exhumed at Pere la Chaise, in the presence of several eminent physicians, and found to be in a state of perfect preservation, thus establishing the reputation of this recovery of a lost art.

Mr. Alfred Smea, who has all along attributed the potato disease to the aphid vastator, lately placed some of those insects on a healthy plant, which they destroyed, with symptoms precisely similar to those which affected the crop last year all over Europe.

Post-office stamps, for the convenience of pre-paying postage, are to be issued on the 1st of July. The stamp for ten cents will be of the head of Washington, colored black. The five cents stamp will be colored brown, and will represent the head of Franklin.

An aged and venerable member of the Society of Friends in England, who had been in the habit of paying religious visits to persons sentenced to death for the crime of murder, declares that he had found, upon inquiry, that 163 of the 180 criminals he had visited had been present at public executions.

We learn from the Boston Atlas that the Alma-House in Attleboro' was destroyed by fire between twelve and one o'clock on Wednesday morning, and five of the inmates perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

The crop of pine apples in the Bahamas, this season, promises to be abundant and of immense size—some specimens have been exhibited weighing 4 lbs., and measuring 17 inches in circumference.

An exchange says that the sum of \$8,000 has recently been raised, by subscription, in the city of Providence, R. I., for the purchase of forty-two pews, containing 206 sittings, in Grace church, to be forever free!

A machine has been invented, and is now in operation at New Haven, and also in this city, for dressing barrel staves. It will make 7,000 such staves, or 4,000 hoghead staves, in ten hours.

A writer in the Newark Advertiser estimates that 180,000 tons of railroad iron will be made in this country during the year ending 30th June, 1848.

The Dublin Horticultural Society has recently offered a premium of \$10,000, and the Edinburgh Horticultural Society one of \$5,000, for a blue dahlia.

The population of London and its vicinity is 2,100,000. The London City Mission employs 150 city missionaries. The police of London is 6,000 in number; one missionary is devoted to them, and another to the cab drivers.

The Legislature of Connecticut, at its recent session, passed a law to exempt from attachment for debt the poor man's homestead to the value of \$300.

The collections of the United States in favor of Ireland, amount thus far, it is estimated, to more than \$400,000.

There were five hundred and fifty bushels of strawberries, by actual measurement, in the Cincinnati markets June 6.

The Editor of the Charleston News says that he has in his possession a gold ring, which was found on Monday in a large black-fish, while it was being prepared for the table of one of his subscribers. Upon it are cut two pretty looking doves in the attitude or position that the poet has been pleased to denominate "billing and cooing," and also the words "forever constant." How this "golden bait" came within the corporate limits of this voracious member of the finny tribe, our readers must conjecture for themselves. It may be that some one of them will recognize the ring as his or her own; if so, we will gladly restore it.

Every "merciful man" who works a horse during the hot months, can promote its comfort by the following simple shield against the teasing of flies. Take two or three handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole, next morning, into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour; when it is cold it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor. Try it.

After a trial of six days, a case between Herrick Aiken, of Franklin, N. H., vs. Stephen C. Bemis, of Springfield, Mass., for the infringement of a patent for an improvement in the saw-set, was brought to a close in the United States Circuit Court, by a verdict for the plaintiff, giving \$2,000 damages. Judge Sprague presided. The evidence in relation to the rise and progress of the saw-set, extended back to nearly half a century.

The Northern State Journal is authorized by the officers of the Bank of Watertown to state that they have perfected their arrangements with the Comptroller, and that the Bank is to go on with its legitimate business. Their bills continue to be redeemed at the Albany Exchange Bank, and are now redeemed at their own counter. This will be acceptable news to the bill-holders.

The annual sheep-shearing at Nantucket, which was formerly a great holiday season with the islanders, took place a few days since. The Inquirer says it was not what it used to be. There were not more than 5,000 sheep to be sheared—a falling off of 2,000 from last year. The number of lambs is about 1,200. In 1778 there were upwards of 10,000.

New Haven was put in telegraphic communication with Toronto, Upper Canada, recently, and messages were instantly exchanged between the two cities. The route is via New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and then crossing the Niagara river below the falls, passes round Lake Ontario to Toronto, the entire distance being nine hundred miles!

It is said that there is an amount of lead now lying on the wharves at Galena to the value of twelve millions of dollars. Fifty millions pounds of lead were registered in Galena last year, and it is supposed that if the mines in that district were well worked, they could produce the enormous amount of one hundred and fifty millions of pounds.

The St. Louis Reveille has received the bill of fare for a Chihuahua Sunday afternoon entertainment. It consists of bull fights. Five different bulls to be brought into the arena. One bull was to be fought by Donna Guadalupe, "a handsome and accomplished young lady of that city."

Rev. J. E. Cole, of Lockport, was last Sunday morning bitten by a dog, supposed to be mad, while at St. Luke's Church in Buffalo. It is feared that he will not recover.

DEED.

In Lyndon, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., June 13th, 1847. LORANDA, only daughter of Nelson and Sophrona Metcalf, aged 6 years, 6 months, and 8 days. Her disease was of the most distressing nature, yet when the lamp of life was about to expire, she exultingly exclaimed; "I am going home."

In the same place, on the 2d ult., a Mr. DROWN, after an illness of two days. In the same place, on the 4th, Mrs. DROWN, consort of the above, of the same disease. Mr. and Mrs. Drown were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By this visitation from God, the church is deprived of an eminent class-leader, and a family of ten children of affectionate parents.

In Plainfield, Osego Co., N. Y., June 23rd, Mr. PATRICK MORTON, in the 23d year of his age. Mr. M. formerly resided in Albany, but had for a number of years lived in the family of Mr. Asa Lamphar in Plainfield, where he died. His disease was pulmonary consumption, which he bore patiently, and died in hope of a blessed immortality.

In Leonardville, N. Y., June 9th, Miss ELIZABETH CLARKE, aged 17 years.

In DeRayter, N. Y., on the 29th of May last, TACY, infant daughter of Henry C. and Temperance Babcock, aged two months.

LETTERS.

Wm. B. Maxson, Ephraim Maxson, H. P. Burdick, J. M. Saunders, Barton G. Stillman, Lucius P. Clarke, Jabez Burdick, Wm. Maxson, E. M. Osgood, D. B. Thompson, C. B. Boss, B. F. Langworthy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Barton Saunders, Mystic, Ct. \$5 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52. Jer. W. Brown, " 5 00 " 4 " 52. G. Greenman, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. C. Greenman, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. T. S. Greenman, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. J. Larkin, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. T. M. Wilcox, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. E. Lanphear, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. W. B. Lewis, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. Wm. M. Barber, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. J. Champlin, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. C. Grinnell, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. J. Cottrell, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. H. Champlin, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. W. B. Haynes, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. V. R. Ball, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. Geo. Paine, " 1 00 " 4 " 52. Dexter Irons, " 2 00 " 3 " 52. J. Snowberger, Waynesboro, Pa. 3 00 " 4 " 52. J. M. Wells, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. B. F. Langworthy, Stoughton, Ct. 2 00 " 4 " 52. Asa Barritt, Bridgton, N. J. 2 00 " 4 " 52. S. F. Randolph, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 " 4 " 52. E. M. Titworth, New York, 2 00 " 4 " 52. Winter Green, Berlin 2 00 " 4 " 52. Reiley Potter, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. Nathan Vars, " 2 00 " 4 " 52. Ben. Stillman, W. Edmeston, 2 00 " 3 " 52. J. M. Saunders, Hamilton, 2 00 " 4 " 52. S. Stephens, Cowlesville, 2 00 " 4 " 52. E. M. Osgood, Lewisville, 1 00 " 4 " 52. Ira Saunders, Alfred, 2 00 " 3 " 52. John Fuller, Pendleton, 2 00 " 4 " 52. T. C. Entwistle, Haverstraw, 2 00 " 3 " 40. Orrill Williams, New London, 2 00 " 4 " 52. P. K. Shaw, Alfred, 2 00 " 3 " 52. Jer. Green, Persia, 1 00 " 4 " 26. Wm. Whitford, " 1 00 " 4 " 26. James Minney, DeRayter, 2 00 " 4 " 52. J. M. Wells, Jr., " 2 00 " 4 " 52. H. C. Babcock, " 1 00 " 4 " 52. Avery C. Coon, " 1 00 " 3 " 52. Burdick, " 1 00 " 3 " 52. Robert Stillman, " 50 " 50

Review of New-York Market. TUESDAY, JULY 6. ASHES—Pots #4 87; Pearls 5 69. FLOUR AND MEAL—Michigan Flour #7 12; Genesee 7 25. Meal 4 00 a 4 25. Rye Flour 5 10. GRAIN—Genesee Wheat 1 70; Mixed Ohio 1 32. Corn 85 a 96c. Rye 98 a 100c. Barley 70c. Oats 47 a 48c. PROVISIONS—Meats are dull. Lard 9c. Butter, western, 11 a 15c.; Orange County, 15 a 18c. Cheese 6 a 7 1/2c.

VALUABLE RE-PUBLICATION!

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

DEBUTER INSTITUTE.

JAS R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department, and Teacher of Mathematics. SILAS S. CLARKE, Teacher of Physiology. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptor. M. SAMANTHA NEWTON, Assistant. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music. The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1. Second " Dec. 15, " March 22. Third " April 5, " July 12. TUITION, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. EXTRAS—for Drawing 1 00 " Painting 2 00 " Piano Music 3 00 " Use of Instrument 2 00 " Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 1 75. Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall and middle of the winter terms, to continue seven weeks, in which special attention will be given to those intending to teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their responsible duties. Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence. The Friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudable effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourishing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spicer, of DeRayter, or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals. IRA SAYLES, Principals. Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical.

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

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them through practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compromise with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

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

Apparatus.

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

Notice.

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

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as follows:—The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinary exceptions.

Expenses.

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

EXTRAS PER TERM.

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

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extra named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term; either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees. ALBANY, June 23, 1846.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHILDREN'S APPEAL.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Beautiful, the children's faces!
Spite of all that mar and scars:
To my inmost heart appealing;

Blondest the children's faces—
Poverty's lean look, which saith,
Save us! save us! who surrounds us;

Give us light amid our darkness:
Let us know the good from ill;
Hate us not for all our blindness;

We are willing; we are ready:
We would learn, if you would teach,
We have hearts that yearn towards duty;

Raise us by your Christian knowledge,
Consecrate to man our powers;
Let us take our proper station,

We shall be what you will make us—
Make us wise and make us good;
Make us strong for time of trial;

Look into our children's faces:
See you not our willing hearts?
Only love us—only lead us;

We are thousands—many thousands!
Every day our ranks increase;
Let us march beneath your banner,

Train us! try us! days and nights;
They can ne'er be ours again:
Save us! save us! from our undoing;

Send us to our weeping mothers,
Angel-stamped in heart and brow!
We may be our fathers' teachers;

Such the children's music appealing,
As my inmost soul was stirred;
And my heart was bowed with sadness,

SOMETHING MORE WONDERFUL THAN THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

George and Thomas Bates had often expressed a desire to visit the Telegraph office. They had heard of the strange doings of this wonderful machine, and had often stood and looked at the wires stretched along from one high post to another, seeming like cobwebs in the air.

One day, as they were thus occupied, George asked Thomas how it could be that on those wires unseen messages were passing to and fro. "I don't know how it is," replied Thomas; "father says it is by means of electricity, and lightning is electricity, and that is the reason news travels so quickly by the Magnetic Telegraph."

One day, after school, these boys went into their father's store, which was just opposite the Telegraph office, and asked him if he would be so kind as to take them to see this wonderful invention.

Their father assented, always glad to gratify his children, and to add to their stock of useful information, and at once they were by the side of the agent, looking at the performance of the little instrument that noted down intelligence like a living thing.

The boys asked their father to send a message to their uncle in Washington, but the little machine was so busy that the agent could not gratify them for some time.

"Tic, tic, tic, dot, dot, click, click, click, went the little points. By and by it ceased for an instant, but just as the agent was going to put in his claim, it began again.

"That is B for Buffalo," said the agent, "we must wait till the message is finished." As soon as the sentence was written, there was an A U for Auburn, and then a U for Utica; and the boys were almost out of patience, as little boys are apt to be, when their wishes are not immediately gratified.

After a while their turn came. The agent hurried to put in a W for Washington, and "aye," was the reply, to let him know that his wish was attended to, and the message was sent.

Returning home, the boys could talk of nothing but the wonders of the Magnetic Telegraph. "Is it not the most wonderful thing you ever heard of, father?" said Thomas.

"No," replied his father, "I have heard of things more wonderful."

"But, father," said George, "you never heard of any message being sent so quickly as by this means, have you?"

"Yes, I have, my son."

"And receiving an answer as quickly?" added George.

"Yes, much sooner," replied his father.

"Are you in earnest, father?" said Thomas, looking eagerly in his face. "Is it possible you know of a more wonderful way of communication than by Telegraph?"

"I never was more in earnest, my son, than I am when I say 'yes' to your question."

"Well, father," said George, "do tell me what it is, and in what respect it is better than the Telegraph."

"In the first place," said his father, "you do not have to wait to send your message while others are attended to; for your message can go with thousands of others, without any interruption or hindrance."

"So that is an improvement," said George, "for we had to wait a long time, you know."

"And in the next place," continued his father, "there is no need of wires or electricity, or any machinery, to aid the mode of communication of which I speak; and what is more wonderful than all is the fact, that you need not even express the nature of your communication, as, before you do so, your answer may be returned, though it is quite unnecessary that you truly and sincerely desire a favorable reception for your request."

"Does all this, the plan of communication of which I speak is superior to all others, from the fact, that you need not resort to any particular place to send your request. In the lonely

desert—on the trackless ocean—in the crowded city—on the mountain top—by night or by day—in sickness and health, and especially in trouble and affliction, the way of communication is open to all. And the applicants can never be so numerous that the simplest desire of the feeblest child, properly presented, shall not meet with immediate attention.

"Is there any account published of this wonderful manner of communicating your wishes?" inquired Thomas.

"Yes, there is, my son; it is to be found in the Bible."

"In the Bible, father!" exclaimed both the boys.

"Certainly, my sons, and if you will both get your Bibles, I will tell you where to find the passages."

The children opened their Bibles, and found, as their father directed them, the 24th verse of the 66th chapter of Isaiah, which Thomas read as follows: "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

Next, George found and read the 9th verse of the 58th chapter of Isaiah: "Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am."

"Now turn," said their father, "to Daniel, 9th chapter, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d verses."

"And while I was speaking, and praying, and confessing my sin, and the sin of my people Israel, and presenting my supplication before the Lord my God," "yea, while I was speaking in prayer, even the man Gabriel," "being caused to fly swiftly, touched me about the time of the evening oblation. And he informed me, and talked with me, and said, O Daniel, I am now come forth to give thee skill and understanding. At the beginning of thy supplications, the commandment came forth, and I am come to show thee," &c.

"I see, father, from these passages," said Thomas, "that you refer to prayer."

"And I am sure that you will both agree with me, that this mode of communication with heaven is more wonderful than any other, for, by this means, our desire can be immediately known to our Heavenly Father, and we receive an answer."

[Am. Messenger, abridged.]

A CHINESE STEP-MOTHER.

In the reign of Sweng Vang, the guards of a castle found a man lying in a field, who appeared but recently to have been murdered. At a little distance they found two brothers whom they took into custody as the probable murderers. As however the deceased had but one wound, which consequently gave rise to the surmise of but one perpetrator, the question arose, which of the two had done the deed? Neither of the brothers would accuse the other, each of them declaring that he, and not his brother, was the assassin. The case was brought before the king.

"To grant life to both (said the king) would be to show mercy to one murderer—to have both executed, where one only can be guilty, would be cruel and against the law. Well, then, let the mother of these men be called, and let her opinion decide their fate—for she knows her children best."

So said, so done. The mother was informed of the king's command. And, said the poor woman, bursting into a flood of tears, "if I am compelled to choose, let the youngest live."

The king expressed great surprise that the mother should have chosen the youngest, for the youngest children are generally cherished the most by mothers.

"Yes," said she, "he whose life I now save, is not the offspring of my own body, but the son of my late husband by his first marriage. I have solemnly promised his father always to treat him as my own son, and until now, I have always kept my word. I should now break my promise were I, from fraternal tenderness, to save the life of my youngest son to the detriment of the other. I feel what this sacrifice costs my heart."

Cries and sobs here choked her utterance. The king pardoned them both.

GIVE YOUR BOYS A TRADE.

Franklin says, "He who has a trade has an estate," and never was a more true or a more useful maxim uttered even by that great man. Many were the rules of conduct laid down by him, and practiced, too, through his long life, which, if followed by men in all times and ages, would greatly improve the condition and circumstances of the multitude. The above saying is easily to be understood by all, and applicable to all professions or pursuits. A great day will it be for our country when youth shall be induced or compelled to adopt some calling, whether mercantile or what is really mechanical. And a greater day will it be when more of them shall choose the latter—to become respectable mechanics, rather than second-rate lawyers, or doctors, or divines.

The above remarks were suggested by a little anecdote we heard related lately. A young man, born heir of a large estate, was, at the age of fifteen, regularly apprenticed to a respectable and scientific mechanic, for the purpose of learning what is sometimes sneeringly called a trade. There was no necessity for such a step, but the father chose so to dispose of the education of his son, often repeating it to him, "He who has a trade has an estate." The young man became a master of his trade, and had the supreme happiness—and earth can offer none more perfect—of supporting his aged father by his skill and industry; for the great fortune to which he had been born heir was, by misfortunes, all lost. Moreover, while performing this sacred duty, his talents, industry, and integrity, finally won for him both fame and fortune.

PURE WATER.

The purest natural water is that obtained from melted snow, especially that which falls in uninhabited places, where the atmosphere is pure and unimpregnated with smoke and other extraneous substances, as is always the case in the immediate vicinity of cities and large towns.

"The characteristics of perfectly pure water," says a distinguished chemist, "are, that it is perfectly transparent and colorless; limpid, not sparkling, insipid, unpleasant, and sickly to the taste, and is lighter than common river, or spring water. One hundred cubic inches of water weigh two hundred and fifty-two and a half grains; it is eight hundred and twenty-eight times heavier than air; and when expanded

into steam, occupies seventeen hundred times its previous space."

Perfectly pure water, when required for the operations of the chemist, is obtained by the distillation of river water in glass vessels, that is, expanding it into steam by subjecting it to heat, and then condensing it by passing it through cold pipes. The decomposition of water is effected by passing it through pipes, previously heated to redness.

In this process, the oxygen it contains forms a union with the iron of the pipes, and the hydrogen escapes, and may be collected in the form of a gas. Water may be made, and this indeed is effected in every instance "in which a combustible body unites with the oxygen of the atmosphere."

POWER OF IMAGINATION.—The influence of the imagination on the nervous system has on some occasions produced effects bordering on insanity: The following is a case in point:—

"A few years since, Elijah Barnes, of Pennsylvania, killed a rattlesnake in his field, without any injury to himself, and immediately after put on his son's waistcoat, both being of the same color. He returned to his house, and on his attempting to button his waistcoat, he found to his astonishment that it was too small. His imagination was now wrought to a high pitch, and he instantly conceived the idea that he had been bitten imperceptibly by the snake, and was thus swollen from its poison; he grew suddenly very ill, and took to his bed. The family, in great alarm and confusion, summoned three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient, however, grew worse and worse every minute, until at length his son came home with his father's waistcoat dangling about him. The mystery was instantly unfolded, and the patient being relieved from his imaginary apprehension, dismissed his physicians, and was restored to his health."

TERMINUS OF THE PATH OF GLORY.—The New Orleans Picayune thus sums up the amount of glory which has fallen to the share of the heroes of Monterey:—

"Just one year ago there marched through our streets as noble and splendid a body of men as ever went forth to battle. They were about nine hundred strong. The men were in the vigor of youthful manhood; and as in perfect order and with military precision they paraded through our city, the admiration of our people broke forth in loud applause of the gallant army. This was the first Tennessee regiment, under the heroic veteran, Col. Campbell. They left our city, fresh from their own happy homes in the mountains and by the river sides in healthful Tennessee, full of hope, ambition, and patriotism; they departed in cheerful spirits and with impatient ardor for the scene of war."

"On Friday last, the whole of this gallant regiment, whose history we have thus briefly sketched, arrived in our city. It numbers just three hundred and fifty—about one-third the force with which it left. And this loss it has sustained in a twelve months' campaign. It has averaged a loss of fifty men a month."

AN AFFECTING LESSON FROM ANCIENT HISTORY.—Who can fail to be saddened, and yet gratified, with an incident of peculiar interest, related by Herodotus, introduced by Rev. Dr. Baird, at the recent anniversary of the Peace Society?

"When Croesus was taken captive by Cyrus, and placed on the funeral pile to be burned, the latter overheard the other saying, 'O Solon! Solon!' Cyrus asked him what god he was calling upon. To which Croesus answered, that he was not calling upon any god, but was calling to mind a saying of Solon, that no man ought to be called happy till after death. Upon which Cyrus directed him to come down from the funeral pile, and asked him, why he had made war upon him. To this Croesus answered, that he would not have done so, but for what the god had said through the Delphic oracle; for he knew that peace was better than war; since in peace children bury their fathers, but in war fathers bury their children."

STOCKINGS, WASHING THE FEET, &c.—Much more of comfort to the feet depends on the stockings than people are aware of; nothing can be worse than a stocking too large or too small. The more common case is its largeness, and when I see a cotton or thread stocking tucked under at the toe, and by the perspiration of the foot and the tread, become quite hard and compact, a hard ridge of a seam pressing on the toes, which show the marks produced by the pressure all over the surface, I wonder how persons can expect comfort.

The best stockings for general wear, are those made of lamb's wool, vionia, and Shetland knit. The pedestrian well knows the difference on a long day's walk between a cotton or linen stocking and one of wool: he knows that the former soon becomes hard, damp and chilly, with the moisture of the foot, whereas the latter enables him to bear fatigue, defends his foot from the friction of the shoe, secures it from blisters, and in every way ministers to his comfort.

[Hall's Book of the Feet.

A MILK SELLER'S CONFESSION.—A German had made his fortune in Philadelphia, by selling milk. He started home with two bags of sovereigns. On shipboard he counted one bag of his treasure. A mischievous monkey was watching his operations. As soon as it was replaced and tied up, and the other bag emptied, Jacko snatched up the full one, and was soon on the mast-head. He opened the German's bag, and after eyeing the pretty gold proceeded to drop one piece upon the deck, and another in the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he finished, the German threw up his hands, exclaiming, "He must be the Devil, for what came from the water, he does give to the water, and what came from the milk, he gives to me!"

CLEANING KID GLOVES.—Fold a clean towel three or four times, and spread the gloves on it quite smooth; then dip a piece of clean flannel into some new milk, and rub on it plenty of brown soap; with this rub the gloves downwards, holding the top of the glove firmly with the left hand. When the gloves, if they be white, look of a dingy yellow, they are clean; or if colored, when they look dark and soiled, lay them to dry, and they will soon look almost equal to new. This recipe can be easily tried.

VARIETY.

The extraordinary fact of a black woman turning white has recently occurred at Cairo. The woman is married to a black soldier belonging to Ibrahim Pasha's guard, and according to the evidence brought forward, it is during the last two years that her black skin peeled off by degrees, and without any inconvenience to herself, and has been replaced by a white skin. Her features distinctly belong to the Ethiopian race, and her flat nose, thick projecting lips, woolly hair, peculiar cheek bone, accent, and the shape of her feet, all denote her origin. Five European medical men at Cairo have certified to the above facts.

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, says that notwithstanding the immense exertions of the temperance societies in England, the consumption of brandy in 1846 was 500,000 gallons more than in 1845. The duty upon foreign spirits was reduced 7s. 6d. per gallon, in 1846; and, although the low duties have been in operation only eight months, yet the increased consumption of brandy and gin has, during that period, been such as to make the revenue from its importation greater than in 1845. The total increase of consumption of rum, brandy, gin and British made spirits in the last four years, is given at 3,680,375 gallons.

A remittance was received at the Suffolk Bank, from the Bank of Burlington, Vt. of \$900. There were four bills of \$100 each, and two of \$50 each, of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston, making five hundred dollars. Then there were eight bills of \$50 each of the Massachusetts Bank, Boston. All of these bills had been altered from one dollar bills of the respective banks. The alterations are so well done, that 99 persons out of every hundred would not detect the cheat. The loss to the party who made the remittance, is \$886.

Gen. Taylor from his earliest youth has been a warm admirer of Thomas Jefferson, and, on his marriage, vowed that if blessed with children, his first-born should be named after the sage of Monticello. He had children, but it happened, somewhat unfortunately, that his first-born was a girl. Determined, however, to execute his purpose, he called her Thomas Jefferson! She became the wife of Col. Jefferson Davis, commander of the 1st regiment of Mississippi infantry.

Two hundred emigrants arrived in Baltimore a few days since, said to be the van-guard of a colony of several thousand Hollanders, who are about to settle in Missouri. They are well clad, and fine looking people, and have an abundance of means to carry out their intentions. They fly from religious persecution under the King of Hanover.

A negro woman, a slave to a man named Whitehead, who resided eight or ten miles south of Lafayette Ala. fearing a severe whipping, ran away, taking her four children with her. On coming to a creek, she attempted to drown them all, but succeeded in drowning only the three youngest; the eldest escaped and returned home. The mother has been committed to jail.

The Bangor Whig, a good authority, says that at least ten thousand trees, mostly fruit trees, and of the choicest varieties, have been set out in that city during the present season. We shall have a lovely city there by and by, and when these trees come into full bearing, the richness, and variety of fruits will exceed those of any portion of the State.

A correspondent of the Dedham Democrat, writes from Medway:—"I am informed that a female operative in the cotton mill of Hon. Leitch Metcalf in this town, has been constantly employed therein for a period of about forty years, and has accumulated some two or three thousand dollars."

Since 1st September last, nine months, there have been exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland 13,387,000 bush. of Indian Corn, of which over five millions of bushels went from New York, and over three millions from New Orleans.

The artist, Flagg, of New Haven, Connecticut, (a nephew of Washington Allston), has painted a fine picture, we see it stated, representing "Elder William Brewster, and Wife, and Winslow and Wife, and Miles Standish and his sweet Rose, and others pilgrim settlers, praying to God, as they stood, fresh from the Mayflower, on the shores of the New World."

The French papers state that there is an individual in Paris now, who prescribes for sickness according to the smell and appearance of any person's hair, no matter where the patient may be, and prophesies the result. This beats mesmerizing all to nothing.

Prussia at present contains about 5,000,000 Protestants of the original Lutheran faith; about 5,000,000 Roman Catholics; about 180,000 Jews; the remainder of the population, being about 6,000,000, belong to eight or nine different Protestant sects, of which the Reformed or Calvinistic comprises about 2,000,000.

Recently, three male infants were baptized (sprinkled) in a Presbyterian Church at Rochester. Their mothers were sisters, and the officiating minister was their brother, assisted by their father. Besides the eight adults who took part in the service, there were twenty of the same family present on the occasion.

Dr. Robertson says: The skipping rope, a toy which is discarded by the young girl when entering a premature womanhood, but which ought to be looked upon as a necessary article in every bodice, or private room occupied by a woman of civilized habits, is one of the best, if not the very best kind of gymnastic exercises that I know. It exercises almost every muscle of the body.

Some of the Western steamboats have rooms fitted up with desks, chairs, and writing materials, on purpose for the accommodation of Editors, and all gratis! they having perfect liberty to go and come when they please, free of expense. We should like to see an Eastern steamboat that would introduce that fashion.

The most remarkable case of the use of the Lethen, is that of a rich man in New York, who, while under its influence, had extracted from him fifty dollars for a charitable purpose, without experiencing the least pain or regret!

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