

JAMES A. BEGG ON THE SABBATH.

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

SECTION VII.

As we have seen, God says that he rested of the seventh day, and therefore blessed it; the erring creature of His hand. (in the quotation reviewed,) says, the first day of the week was and is the Sabbath, having had "its original institu tion at the creation of the world." (Letters. Yet although according to this same author the first day of the week "was on that account. as a moral law, BINDING on ALL men," its alledged rejection by the Israelites, and substitution by them of a different day, is justified on the ground indeed they must have been, to be exempted on this ground from "a moral law" declared by himself to have been "binding on all men."

I has however been argued in support of the alledged change of the Sabbath in the wilder ness, that a similar change was made to the but must not amplify here upon the subject. Israelites in regard to the year. It is indeed true that, in commemoration of their deliverance from Egypt, the commencement of the year was to be computed from the month Abib. instead of Tizra, as had previously been done. (Ex. 12: 2,) but the fact that they were so com manded forms no ground for argument of change of the Sabbath in the wilderness. It is on the contrary all against that view. For the very fact of such a memorial of the exodus having actually been instituted by divine authority, rendered another the less necessary. Neither had there been a previous commemoration of any event in connection with the commencement of the year, which could be affected by the change as respects the Sabbath as commemorative of creation. Besides, the illustration actually tells most forcibly against those by whom it is adduced. For there is express revelation of the divine authority under which the commencement of the year was to be thenceforward computed. This was their warrant. The law was given are the days of my people, and mine elect shall them; and was by them obeyed. To establish long enjoy the work of their hands. They shall an analogy between this case and that of a changed Sabbath, it would be necessary that for they are the seed of the blessed of the Lord we should find an equally authoritative injunction by the Supreme. No such injunction is come to pass, that before they call, I will anshown; none such was ever dreamed of by those for whom the change is alledged to have hear. The wolf and the lamb shall feed tobeen made. If in regard to a change of the Sabbath we had the authority which we have for the change of the first month of the year, They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy argument in the matter would have been superfluous; obedience to the command would have been duty, and we should then have urged as strenuously the sanctification of the authorized day as we now denounce the attempt to discredit the divinely-appointed Sabbath by the folly of fanciful men. The very fact that when begun." Acts 3: 21. And the same apostle, a change of the beginning of the year was intended, intimation of the change was made, is of Isaiah, when speaking of our "looking for, the evidence that if a change of the Sabbath and hasting unto, the coming of the day of Gud, had been designed, equally explicit authority wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dis would have testified the divine purpose in re- solved, and the elements shall melt with fervent gard to it also. of the Sabbath is thus alledged to have been earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." effected by divine connivance, inspired proph- Peter 3: 12, 13. ecy given to the Israelites, it is also alledged, contained intimations of a return to the day new earth, which was on record when Peter from which they had unconsciously swerved. admitted by those who claim it, is indeed in But as Peter shows the promise to have been very general terms, making no mention of any still unfulfilled when he penned his second be so great and extensive as to be fitly compared to 'new heavens and a new earth,' which shall efface the memory of the old. Read the isters, solemnities, Sabbaths, and holy ordinglowing language itself : Behold I create new ances, all directly referring to the Messiah." heavens and a new earth ; and the former shall not be remembered nor come to mind.' 'As sent nor the future. All God's appointments the new heavens and the new earth which I in past times have equally had that reference. will make shall remain before me, saith the And we deplore the Church's apostacy as one Lord, so shall your seed and your name remain. which especially derogates from the honor of And it shall come to pass, that from one new the Messiah as the Creator. And we rejoice in moon to another, and from one Sabbath to an- the happy anticipation of the fulfillment of the but a charnel-house marks the spot. other, shall all flesh come to worship before me, text, when "it shall come to pass, that from one

known since sin found a place in our world. translation is this : 'If ye fulfil the royal law,

of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his neighbor as thyself, ye do well." days; for the child shall die an hundred years old: but the sinner being an hundred years old shall be accursed. And they shall build houses. and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat : for as the days of a tree not labor in vain, nor bring forth for trouble; and their offspring with them. And it shall swer; and while they are yet speaking, I will gether, and the lion shall eat straw like the bullock : and dust shall be the serpent's meat mountain, saith the Lord." Is. 65: 20-25. Glorious, indeed, are these promises, and our faith is pointed forward, by the Apostle Peter, to their fulfillment, as the "times of the restitu tion of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world in his Epistle, refers expressly to this prediction heat," he adds, " Nevertheless we, according to But while to and by the Israelites one change his promise, look for new heavens and a new The only "promise" of new heavens and a wrote, was that by Isaiah, which the objector One of these prophetic announcements, it is has converted into a promise of a new Sabbath. day of the week. It says not a word of any Epistle, such new Sabbath could not be coeval with entrances like door-ways. When I speak ed, does it in any way imply this. Any allusion earth are still future; and therefore, if we will tombs of the Jews. It was in this valley, and which it makes to the Sabbath is prophetic of transmute the promise into a new Sabbath, the close by the Fountain of Siloam, that, in the Sunday advocate says concerning it, " The word | Sabbath would be acceptable. Even according of prophecy does not, indeed, expressly an- to the interpretation made by the objector, the nounce a change of the day of the Sabbath, but | time to which the prophecy relates proves the it affords such intimations as are quite consistent present and past observance of Sunday, as with such a transfer. The 'old creation '-the founded upon it, to be premature. We, acstate of things under the law-shall not be re- cording to His promise, do look for the new membered; but the new creation-the state of heavens and new earth, wherein dwelleth rightethings under the Gospel-shall. The Christian ousness, and the blessing consequent on a righte-Church shall have her ministers, solemnities, ous state predicted by the prophet; but we do Sabbaths, and holy ordinances, all referring not look for a change of the Sabbath, as being directly to the Messiah. A new dispensation then to be authorized, any more than we believe shall be introduced, in which the alteration shall such a change to have now the divine sanction. With the author quoted, we do believe that

lem, or the joy of her people a new Sabbath ? the Word of God, and peruse the contents, and of olive trees. As we ascended, the opposite The prediction relates to the events of a future discuss the subject contained in it. On one oc- hill seemed to rise, and the city to spread. Two time, when Israel, restored to their land and casion a native merchant came to my house, horsemen in the valley below, and a woman with the favor of their God, shall enjoy the smile of and he received a number of Christian tracts, a burden on her head, mounting to the city by His countenance and the blessing of His hand. which he was soon reading in an adjacent room. a path up Moriah, looked so surprisingly small In the earlier verses of the chapter, the Lord One morning I gave him a copy of St. James' as to prove the grandeur of the scenery. Herecomplains of their iniquities, yet he declares, Epistle in Chinese; and I observed that he im- about it was, as it is said, and may reasonably 'I will bring a seed out of Jacob, and out of mediately withdrew, and appeared to be dili- be believed, that Jesus mourned over Jerusa Judah an inheritor of my mountains." Ver. 9. gently employed in perusing its contents. Soon lem, and told his followers what would become Those of them that forsake the Lord, it is added, after, I took a walk into the city; and on my of the noble city which here rose upon their shall be numbered to the sword, and a better return I saw a poor beggar lying in the last ex- view, crowning the sacred mount, and shining and a happier time for Israel shall follow, when tremity of destitution and disease, and at the clear against the cloudless sky. Dwellers in " he who blesseth himself in the earth shall bless point of death, at the entrance of one of their our climate can not conceive of such a sight as himself in the God of truth; and he that heathen temples. On my return to my house, 1 Jerusalem seen from the summit of the Mount sweareth in the earth shall swear by the God of sent my servant with a few copper coins to this of Olives. The Moab mountains, over towards truth; because the former troubles are for | man-though, alas! he was removed beyond the Dead Sea, are dressed in the softes hues of gotten, and because they are hid from mine the reach of any human remedy-just sufficient purple, lilac, and gray. The hill country to the eyes." Ver. 16. Not yet have the sins and to relieve his present distress. As I had not north is almost gaudy with its contrasts of color the sorrows of Jacob and Judah ceased; still sufficient to make up the sum I wanted, I bor- its white or gray stones, red soil, and crops of of their peculiarity as a people. Very peculiar less are they forgotten. But the whole pro- rowed a few coins from my Chinese friend. He vivid green. But the city is the glory-aloft on phecies are replete with promises of this holy asked me for what purpose I wanted it, and the steep, its long lines of wall clearly defining and happy state as yet in store for them. We why I showed such anxiety in behalf of a youth it to the sight, and every minaret and cupola, have already had occasion to quote Deut. 30 as of whom I knew nothing. I told him that the and almost every stone, marked out by the brild containing a similar promise of blessing; and a Supreme Ruler of heaven commanded us to do liant sunshine against the deep blue sky. In second witness we point to, in Jer. 13: 7-14, good to all men. He returned, after a little the spaces unbuilt on within the walls, are tufts time, and repeated his inquiry, 'Why do you of verdure; and cypresses spring here and there Now it is in reference to those times and cir- take such interest in this beggar ? he is no re- from some convent garden. The green lawns cumstances that God says, by the prophet, "For, lation of yours.' I again told him that the of the Mosque of Omar, are spread out small behold, I create new heavens and a new earth." doctrine of Jesus commanded us to regard all before the eye, with their groups of tiny, gay, The "for" with which the promise is given, in- | men as brethren. He thought this very strange, | moving people. If it is now so glorious a place timates its connection with the times when the and retired to his room; and then commenced to the eye, what must it have been in the days former troubles shall be forgotten, predicted in reading this Epistle of St. James, as if some- of its pride! Yet in that day, when every one the preceding verse. The following portion of thing had previously struck his mind. He soon looked for the exulting blessing, "Peace be the prophecy also no less clearly carries forward after came to me, with feelings of pleasure de- within thy walls, and prosperity within thy they are addressing their fellow-men about their. our faith and attention to the period when the picted on his countenance, as if he had made palaces!" there came instead the lamentation great Adversary of man shall be bound, and some great discovery, and pointing to the 2d over the Jerusalem that killed the prophets and blessings shall be poured upon the human race chapter and 8th verse, said, ' Teacher, I now stoned the messengers of Jehovah, and whose in magnitude far beyond what has ever been understand it.' I looked at the passage; The house must be therefore left desolate. The disciples, looking hence upon the strength "For there shall no more thence be an infant according to the Scriptures thou shalt love thy of the walls, the massiveness of the Temple buildings, then springing 480 feet from the bed of the brook below, and the depth and rugged-

PREACHERS MUST BE IN EARNEST.

"He that negotiates between God and man, As God's ambassador, the grand concerns Of judgment and of mercy, should Beware of lightness in his speech."

To be born, to live, and to die, are real events. Pain, grief, and dissolution, are serious things. The Saviour of the world was serious and earnst in all his labors, both as a teacher and worker of miracles. The Prophets and Apostles were serious, solemn, earnest, pointed. conscience. awakening, and soul-stirring preachers. It is said that Jerome used to say, "that he never entered the pulpit but the trumpet of the judgment day seemed to be sounding in his ears." The most successful ministers of the gospel have not been eminent as school-trained rhetoricians, but eloquent in their own way. Eloquent because they loved the souls of men, and loved the truth by which they were to be saved. and earnest in presenting it to them. We believe the want of point, plainness and earnest ness, to be an error of many of the preachers of our times. They are not successful, because they are not in earnest. They do not realize he full meaning of their message, and the awful responsibility of their vocation. Eminent orators have always been earnest speakers. Hall, Chalmers, Griffin, and Payson, were serious. earnest, impassioned preachers.

Eternity, and the rewards of a well or illspent life, are serious realities. Surely, if men should ever be serious and earnest, it is when eternal welfare. [N. O. Protestant.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE LOBD'S PRAYER.

Few of our readers are perhaps aware of the great changes which have taken place in our language since its formation. We give below specimens of the Lord's Prayer at different periods :---

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OMNIPBESENCE.

E'en now, while voiceless Midnight walks the land, And spreads the wings of Darkness with her wand, What scenes are witnessed by Thy watchful eye! What millions waft to Thee the prayer and sigh! Some gaily vanish to an unfeared grave, Fleet as the sun-flash o'er a summer wave; Some wear out life in smiles, and some in tears, Some dare with hope, while others droop with fears; The vagrant roaming in his tattered vest; The babe is sleeping on its mother's breast; The captive mutt'ring o'er his rust-worn chain; The widow weeping for her lord again; While many a mourner shuts his languid eye, To dream of heaven, and view it ere he die And yet no sigh can swell, no tear-drop fall, But Thou wilt see, and guide, and solace all

From the People's Journal.

JERUSALEM-A MORNING'S WALK.

There is little pleasure in visiting the places within the walls of Jerusalem which are reported by the monks to be the scenes of the acts and the camp of the enemy. Here was the whole sufferings of Christ. There is no certainty about scene of that "great tribulation, such as was these; and the spots regarding which there can not known from the beginning of the world." be no mistake are so interesting that the mind

walks in the neighborhood of Jerusalem. Leaving the city by the Bethlehem Gate, we

descended into the Valley of Hinnom or Gehenna. Here there are many tombs cut in the rock. as it was, an image of hell. Here, in this place of corruption and cruelty, where fires hovered about living bodies, and worms preyed on the The slopes are terraced, that the winter rains were to-day green with springing wheat; and shadows on the rich though stony soil. Streams were led from the Pool of Siloam among the

The pools all around Jerusalem are beautiful; saith the Lord.'" Rev. Daniel Wilson's Ser- new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to the cool arching rock-roof of some, the wood-

thought of Milton came, when he sang of-

Siloa's brook, that flowed Fast by the oracle of God.

ness of the ravines surrounding the city on three sides, might well ask when those things should be, and how they should be accomplished. On the fourth side, the north, where there is no ravine. the Roman army was encamped. We could now see that rising ground, once covered with the Roman tents, but to-day with corn-fields and olive-grounds. The Romans encamped one legion on the Mount of Olives ; but it could not do any harm to the city; and the only available point of attack—the north side—was guarded own child; and at last the city was taken and into temptation; But deliver us from evel. nearly destroyed; and of the Temple, not one Amen. stone was left upon another. Here we were in the midst of these scenes to-day! We stood where the doom was pronounced, below us was the camp of the single legion I have mentioned; opposite was the humbled city, with the site of the Temple courts; and over to the north was

From the summit of Olivet, we went down to and heart of the traveler turns away from such the scene of that other tribulation-that anguish art in heauen, hollowed by thy name. Thy as may be fabulous. About the site of the Tem- of mind which had perhaps never been surpass- will be done even in earth as it is in heaven. ple there is no doubt; and, beyond the walls, ed from the beginning of the world. "When Giue us this day our daily bread. And forgive one meets at every turn assurance of being Jesus had spoken these words," (his words of us our detts as we also forgeve our detter. where Christ walked and taught, and where the cheer after the last supper,) "he went forth," And lead us not into tentation, put deliver us great events of Jewish history took place. Let we are told, "with his disciples over the brook from euill; for thine is the kingdom and the us go over what I found in one ramble; and Kedron, where was a garden." This garden power and glorie for euer. Amen. then my realers will see what it must be to take | we entered to day from the other direction, and left it by crossing the bed of the brook. It is a

dreary place now, very unlike what it must have been when "Jesus oft times resorted thither with his disciples." It is a plot of ground on a important part of our modern evangelical lit. slope above the brook, enclosed with fences of erature. No travels that have ever been writchange of the Sabbath; neither, when examin- with the Christian era. The new heavens and new of Bethany, I shall have occasion to describe the old olive trees-the oldest, I should think, that incident, or worthy object, or real value. They we saw in all our travels. I do not mean that are generally the productions of men of disciits true sanctification. Still a distinguished time has not yet arrived in which the changed days of Jewish idolatry, children passed through they could have been growing in the days of plined minds, trained to habits of discriminating the fire, in honor of Moloch. This is the place Christ. That is supposed to be impossible; observation, and capable of taking comprehencalled Tophet in Scripture-fit to be spoken of though I never could learn what is the greatest sive views of the countries and tribes which age known to be attained by the olive tree. they visit. The accurate scholarship of many The roots of these were supported by little ter- of our missionaries qualifies them, in an emiraces of stones, that neither, trees nor soil might | nent manner, for the responsible but useful task. dead-here was the imagery of terror-" the be washed down the slope by the winter torrents. Their knowledge of geography, history, and worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not But little remains of these once fine trees but literature; their acquaintance with the elements quenched." The scene is very different now. hollow trunks and a few straggling branches. of diverse language, their intellectual culture. It is with the mind's eye that we must see the guiding them to investigations which promise may not wash away the soil; and these terraces filling up of this garden enclosure where Jesus the most beneficial results, and directing their "oft times resorted thither"-its orchard of attention to points of the highest consequence. the spreading olives and fig-trees cast their fig, pomegranate, and olive trees, and the grass render their works the most interesting contrior young springing corn under foot. From every butions of this department of learning. They part of it the approach of Judas and his party know what discussions will be most acceptable fields and gardens; and all looked cool and fresh must have been visible. By their "lanterns and to men of letters. They know on what points in the once hellish spot. On the top of the op- torches and weapons," gleaming in the light, information is demanded. Their religious charposite hill was the Field of Blood-the field they must have been seen descending the hill acter and object give them an element of qualbought as a burial place for strangers, by the from the city gate. The sleeping disciples may ification for their work, raising them above the priests to whom Judas returned his bribe. For not have heeded the lights and footsteps of the sphere of common travelers, and securing to us the burial of strangers, it was used in subsequent multitude; but step by step, as it wound down a series of interesting investigations and obages; for pilgrims who died at the Holy City the steep, and then crossed the brook, and turn- servations, which in the notes of merely worldly were laid there. It is now no longer enclosed; ed up to the garden, the victim knew that the travelers, would be sought for in vain. They hour of his fate drew on.

By the way the crowd came down, we now hearts of Christians. We trust the time is not of reflected sunshine-washing linen in the pool. Here it was, that in days old the priest came down with his golden pitcher, to draw water for the temple service; and hither it was that the

1300.-Fader our in hevene, Haleweyed be thi name, come thi kingdam, Thi will be don as in hevene and in erthe, Our uche dayes bred give us to day, Au forgive us our dettes, as we forgeven our dettoures, And lede us not into temptation, Bote delyvere us of yel. Amen.

1379-WICKLIFF'S BIBLE.-Our fadyr that art in heavenes, Hallowed be thy name, Thy kingdom come to, Be thy will done in erthe as in by a moat and three walls. The siege was heavene; Give to us this day our bread over long; so long that men's hearts failed them for other substances; And forgif to us our dettes fear, and at least one famished woman ate her as we forgiven to our detters; and leed us not

> 1526-TINDAL'S TESTAMENT.-O oure father which art in heven, hallowed be thy name, Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be fulfilled as well in erthe, as hit ys in heven ! Give vs this daye oure dayly breade. And forgeve vs oure tresspasses, even as we forgeve them which tresspass vs. Leede vs not into temptation, but delyever vs from yveh. Amen.

> 1589—Coverdale's Bible —Our father which

SCIENCE AND MISSIONS.

Missionary travels form an interesting and go abroad with the eye of scholars, and the

ascended towards the city, turning aside, how- distant, when science will more fully acknowlver, to skirt the north wall, instead of returning edge its obligations to missions; when it will home through the streets. Not to mention now be universally understood, that while this great other things that we saw, we noted much con- enterprise is raising human beings from degranected with the siege-the nature of the ground | dation and sin, and preparing them to be "par--favorable for the encampment of an army, takers of the inheritance of the saints in light," and the shallow moat under the walls, where it is at the same time contributing to enlarge the Romans brought two great wooden towers the treasures of learning, the extent and profit on wheels, that the men in the towers might of commerce, the benefits of international in fight on a level with those on the walls, and tercourse, and all the salutary results of mutual throw missiles into the town. This scene of con- sympathy and communication between man and flict is very quiet now. A crop of barley was man. In the journeys undertaken for the proripening under the very walls; and an Arab, mulgation of the gospel, while this primary end with a soft, mild countenance, was filling his is accomplished, the boundaries of human water skins at the pool, called the sheep-pool, knowledge are also increased, the safety and near the Damascus gate. The proud Roman virtue of our mariners are secured, intional and despairing Jew were not more unlike each honor and influence are extended, the foundes

mons on " the divine authority and perpetual obli- another, shall all flesh come to worship before | tufted sides and clear waters of all, are delicious. me, saith the Lord." The text points our faith | The Pool of Siloam is still pretty-though less gation of the Lord's day." The prediction referred to, is the conclusion and hope to a time when all flesh shall sanctify so, no doubt, than when the blind man, sent to

of the prophecies of Isaiah. Let us look a the Sabbath which the Lord has blessed; not wash there, opened his eyes on its sacred stream. little more closely at its statements. "For, be- that universally another, and an unblessed day, The Fountain of Siloam is more beautiful than the hold," says the Lord, by the mouth of the shall be substituted for it. The prophetic spirit pool. It lies deep in a cave, and must be reachprophet, "I create new heavens and a new contemplates the Sabbath of the Lord finding ed by broad steps which wind down in the earth, and the former shall not be remembered. its appointed place in the hearts of men, and shadow. A woman sat to-day in the dim light nor come into mind. But be ye glad and re. gives not the shadow of countenance to the church's departure from God's appointment. joice for ever in that which I create : for, behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her [To be continued. people a joy. And I will rejoice in Jerusalem, HOW IT STRIKES THE HEATHEN.

and joy in my people; and the voice of weep-The following is an extract from the Address ing shall be no more heard in her, nor the voice of Rev. George Smith, missionary to Chins, at of crying:" Is, 65: 17-19.

An important and blessed prediction this truly | the late Anniversary of the British and Foreign is; Jerusalem redeemed from her sin and sor- | Bible Society :--row-her sons and daughters recalled from their "During my residence in the city of Ningpo,

We were now in the Valley of Jehoshaphat; other than this Arab, with his pathetic face, was tions of new literature are laid, the cause of and we crossed the bottom of it, where the Brook unlike them both. As he stooped under the morality and human happiness is advanced. Kedron must run when it runs at all, but it dim arches of the rock, and his red cap came new intellectual energies are aroused, mind wandering their strains of lamentation ex- I found continual opportunities, as also in every seems to be now merely a winter torrent, and into contrast with the dark gray of the still wa- acts upon mind, both by a direct and reflex inchanged for those of joy and gladness new other part of Chins, of distributing copies of have been a constant stream. When heavens and a new earth created by the Lord I the world of God, and Christian tracts and it we had ascended the opposite side of the valley, over his head, our thoughts were recalled to our confirmed, and the period of the world's high-But where, in all this is the change of the Sab- was pleasing and delightful to see with what we were on the Mount of Olives. The secont own day, and to a sense of the beauty we meet est prosperity, peace and joy, is hastened all new heavens" a new Sabbath ? candor and with what liberality the natives, who was steep-now among tombs, and now past in every nook and corner of the Holy Land.

veries their in to facto Si n [Chris. Review, d

114 The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 6, 1845.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

The Good Book says, "There is that with holdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." We do not suppose the passage was written with special reference to the support of ministers. It sets forth a principle, however which we deem guite as applicable to that subject as to any other. Many churches seem not to understand it so. Accordingly they appropriate only a comparatively insignificant sum to the support of their ministers, and insist upon their adapting their expenses to this short allowance, or making up the deficiency in some way which their own ingenuity can invent. For our part, we seriously question whether such a course is consistent with the gospel rule of doing as we would be done by. But whether it is or is not, we think a little candid consideration will show that its effects are extremely disastrous to the minister, the people, and the church.

Insufficient support necessarily cripples minister, and hinders his usefulness. In order to the greatest success of the gospel ministry, certain qualifications and conditions are indispensable. The minister must be in all respects a worthy example to the flock. He must be characterized by the strictest integrity, always meeting his engagements with such . entire punctuality as to give no occasion for complaint from those who are without. He must be ready to engage heartily and practically in the various benevolent movements of the day, so that his brethren can never charge him with urging them to contribute for that towards which he does nothing himself. He must devote his undivided energies to his work, giving himself "to prayer, to reading, to meditation, to study, in order that his profiting may appear unto all," By pursuing such a course, and in that way only, can he reasonably hope that his labors will be crowned with the highest success. But how is it possible for a minister who is but half supported to comply with all these requirements? Who can always meet his engagements immortal existence is blotted out of the divine promptly, and contribute to the various benevolent objects so as to be an example for others, the Goddess of Reason. The end of this prowhile his income is not equal to his expenses? Who can devote himself with undivided energies to the ministerial work, while he feels a necessity constantly pressing upon him to make provision for the temporal wants of himself and those connected with him? To do so is impossible. Those, therefore, who think a minister ought to be entirely devoted to his work, and yet do not furnish him an adequate support, are chargeable with grievous inconsistency. The evils attendant upon inadequately supporting the ministry, are not confined to ministers themselves; they are felt by the people also. Many cases there are, in which such support is refused by people who are in easy circumstances, with enough for the present and the future. They can look upon their wellfurnished homes; and can provide their chil-- dren with similar homes when they have occasion for them. But the man who ministers for them in holy things-and who has perhaps spent his patrimony and his best days in preparing for that work-has no place which he were registered in the short space of eighteen can call home; and as to making provision for the future wants of his children, that is out of the question, he being quite satisfied if he can provide for their present wants. Now what is the fighteous, indignation of the God of the the natural result of this state of things? The minister's confidence in his brethren is seriously impaired. He does not feel assured of their sympathy, and he sees that he is treated as a dependent rather than as an equal. The character of his addresses becomes less free and bold, and the people are finally treated to little else than religious declamation. The church also suffers from the existence of such a state of things as we have described. In these days, one of the greatest hindrances to the prosperity of many churches is believed to be the frequent change of ministers. This is produced in two ways by insufficient support. Sometimes the minister, finding that he is not provided for according to his necessities and the abilities of his brethren, feels constrained to close his labors and seek another place. At other times the people, finding that the minister devotes a considerable portion of his attention to secular pursuits-(to which, by the way, their own illiberality has driven him)-become dissatisfied, dismiss him, and obtain another to go through the same process. No matter in which of these two ways the change is produced, it will be found to be injurious to the church in nine cases out of ten where no other good reason exists for separation. Most of these evils might be prevented by a change of policy in relation to ministerial support. Let the people treat the minister as though they regarded their interests as identified with his; and let them contribute for his support, not according to what they have been accustomed to do, but according as God has prospered them. Under such treatment, they seed not fear that he will get above his station. and enrich himself at their expense. He will be altigether more likely to feel so anxious to The whole of the parochial clergy of France honor his station, that he will sooner find fault with himself for his deficiencies than give place to pride.

in the denomination to which he belongs, has recently published a work, dedicated to the Evangelical Alliance, and entitled, "Sectarianism the bane of Religion and the Church, and the necessity of an immediate movement towards

Unity." "The Church" newspaper speaks of the work as calculated to do much good among thoughtful Dissenters. But in relation to the Alliance to which it is dedicated, the paper in question uses the following language, which we regard as expressing very near the truth : " This Alliance has proved a total failure, mainly owing, we believe, to the circumstance, that the parties composing it shrink from the task of going to the root of the evil, and probing the wound to the bottom. In their own most unscriptural and meaningless phrase, they ' agreed to differ;' in other words, they met with a preformed determination to leave matters precisely where they found them, so far as any abatement of the evils of denominationalism was concerned."

ATHEISTIC FRANCE AND SUNDAY.

All attempts to repeal the compulsory part of the Sunday Laws of our Republican States, are regarded by many persons as of a character not only to endanger the Sunday observance, but the peace and even the existence of civil society. Our own efforts to induce the several State Legislatures to repeal the compulsory and penal parts of the Sunday Statutes, are often classed with the atheistic acts of the French Republicans of the latter part of the last century; and a superstitious fear of provoking the bot displeasure of Jehovah's providence, is really produced in many professors of religion at the thought of revoking the Sunday ordinances of the land. Nothing else has probably fear, as the manner in which men in repute for learning and sagacity have associated the abolities of the French Revolution. Thus, President Dwight, in his "Theology Explained and Defended," says in reference to this subject :---

" Elevate them to power, and the Sabbath is into a stable; the Bible is paraded through the time into decades, and the abolition of the Christ- Consul at Ningpo, proffered every aid his offi- Mexico. It is dated at Mexico, Nov. 17, 1847. streets on an ass, and consumed upon a bonfire; kingdom ; the Redeemer is postponed to a murderer; and the Creator to the prostitute, styled gress might easily be foreseen. Legalized plunder, legislative butchery, the prostitution of a kingdom, fields drenched in human blood, and cities burnt by human incendiaries, fill up the tremendous measure of iniquity; bewildering the gaping world with astonishment; awakening the shouts of friends; and covering heaven itself with a robe of sack-cloth." Ser. 109.

tion. A. D. 1793, Jan. 21, the King was murdered. He had been deposed, August 14, 1792. June 23, the Constitution of the Republic was proclaimed; its three principles being, the sovereignty of the people, the indifference of the government to all distinctions of religion, the levee en masse, or summons of the whole population to arms.

THE SABBATH RECORDER

August 8, the levee en masse was ordered All Frenchmen were commanded to hold them selves in permanent readiness for the armies. "September 28, the Christian era was abolished. The era of the Republic was substituted. Sunday was to be observed no more, Olympic games, every fourth year, were appointed in honor of liberty.

October 16, the sections of Paris demanded at the bar of the Convention the total suppression of religious worship. They passed through the Hall shouting, 'No more altars, no more priests, no god but the god of nature.' This blasphemy was followed by a demand, that the Cathedral of Paris should be made the temple of reason.

"November 1, Gobet, the Vicar-General of Paris, attended by a body of his priesthood, abjured his functions and Christianity, uttering the fearful words, 'All religion is an imposture.' The blasphemer was shortly guilotined.

"November 19, it was ordered that in al burial places, a monument should be erected representing sleep, with the inscription, 'Death is an eternal sleep.

"The republican system was now complete. Immorality and infidelity had produced their natural fruits, in rebellion, regicide, and natural atheism."

Thus it appears, that the "first acts" of the infidel, atheistic republic of France, were not the abrogation of the Christian Sabbath," but the abolition of church tythes, the subversion of the | tleman took his passage in a Chinese boat from state church of France, the murder of the King, Shanghai to Ningpo, and during the voyage and the abolition of the Christian era. All these were prior to the suppression of Sunday. And it would appear that the pirates only meditated contributed so much to awaken and foster this in the eyes of an English clergyman, the great and damning sins of that Republic, were, first rebellion, second regicide, and third atheism. tion of Sunday in France with all the enormi- So far as appears in this and other histories of those times, there is no evidence that Sunday was abolished by one single ordinance aimed at it specifically. It was suppressed in the suppression of the Christian era, the substitution of the he was seen two or three times, he soon sank

LETTERS IN FAVOR OF CATHOLICISM .- For several months past many of the religious this head the New York Tribune says that newspapers have been publishing a series of Francis H. Devoe, Henry Walton, Mary Ann letters addressed to Bishop Hughes, of New York, by some one who signs himself "Kirwan." It is now said that the author of those letters is the Rev. Mr. McMurray, of Elizabethtown, N. J., formerly an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. His object has been to show the reasons why he left that church, and the reasons to bail each in the sum of \$300 for their future why he can not return. In a letter to the editor

of the Freeman's Journal, Bishop Hughes declares his determination to publish in that journal a series of letters, on the same great topic which Kirwan has discussed ; and whereas Kirwan has published reasons for having left the Catholic Church, and for refusing to return, the object of the Bishop's letters will be to show that no Catholic ought to forsake his Church and that all Protestants who have a zeal for their salvation ought to enter her communion with as little delay as possible. Such are the abilities and standing of Bishop Hughes, that we are sure these letters will be looked for and read with uncommon interest. We hope that some of the papers in which the first series ap peared will publish these also.

DEATH OF REV. WALTER M. LOWRIE.-Will ner & Smith's European Times, of Dec. 4, says that Rev. Walter M. Lowrie, an American mis sionary at Ningpo, a gentleman of eminent at tainments, has been cruelly murdered in the Chinese seas by pirates. The reverend gen was attacked by a piratical vessel. At first robbery, but fearing that Mr. Lowrie migh bring them to justice, they resolved to throw him overboard. Two of the ruffians seize him for that purpose, but not being able t accomplish it, a third joined in the murderous attack, and they succeeded in throwing him into the sea. As the waves ran high, though

possible.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH."---Under Johnson, Jane Patterson, Nancy Thompson, Elizabeth Stevans, and Elisha A. Greely, were severally arrested on Sunday evening for desecrating the Sabbath by giving a series of performances at Pinteux's Saloon, in Broadway, New York. Justice Drinker held the parties good behaviour.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN TEXAS.-A letter from Huntsville, Texas, * states that Gen. Houston and his lady are regular attendants on the Sunday-school in that place, as are also many other influential citizens. In October, the General was announced as preparing an Address, to be delivered before the school at its annual examination.

ANOTHER MISSION IN AFRICA.—An opulent merchant in Liverpool has recently sent off the mission ship Warren to the western coast of Africa, for the purpose of establishing a Scottish mission. The Society has sent out a number of missionaries, four of whom are colored men, provided with every thing necessary for successful operations in that field.

FAMILY RELIGION IN. ARKANSAS-The Southern Churchman copies from the Banner of Peace the following account, by Mr. R. Wallace, of family religion as he finds it in Arkansas :

"Many members of the church do not maintain family prayer, or pray in meeting, or say grace at the table. Indeed you would not now that they were members of the church from their walk and conversation. I am seldom asked to hold family worship, even at professors' houses. I make it a rule to ask permission. Very few can join in singing-sometimes none will kneel with me. I have knelt alone and made the first prayer in the house of professor of religion, and members of the family 15 years old whispering and laughing."

HORRIBLE.-A Maryland paper publishes the following extract from a letter of a "Hancock changed into the decade, and the house of God | era of the Republic of France, the division of to rise no more. Mr. Sullivan, the English Boy," now serving in the ranks of the army in

"France, while she was observing her tenthday Sabbath, was one scene of commotion and bloodshed." Kingsbury on the Sabbath.

"One of the first acts of avowed atheism in revolutionary France, was to abolish the Christian Sabbath; and the Lord came out against her with fire, and with chariots like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebukes with flames of fire." Dr. Humprey on the Sab-

"Allow me also to refer to the case of the total abrogation of the Sabbath by revolutionary France. The abrogation was accompanied by ple's rights. The French Republicans PROHIBITa general corruption of morals, and even by the breaking up of the conjugal relation, under the law allowing an unlimited divorce at mere will of the parties; when, as the Abbe Gregoire states, upwards of twenty thousand divorces months; and those in the city of Paris were nearly equal to the number of marriages. There again the headless trunks of unnumbered thousands of contending factions attested Sabbath, at this national desecration and abrogation of his holy day, and the total extinction of all religion." Chancellor Walworth; Permanent Sabbath Documents, No. 2, 1845.

The same manner of treating this matter i common with the greater part of a certain class of the religious presses of the Protestants of America and Great Britain; and the same rep resentations are frequently thundered forth from their pulpits and platforms. The subject therefore requires a little calm investigation. If the facts really occurred as they are above represented, and the inference drawn from them is just, that "to abolish the Christian Sabbath" was the first and chief act of impiety in atheistic France, and the cause of all the turbulence and bloodshed of that factious period-and if that was one and the same thing with abrogating the compulsory and penal parts of our own Sunday Statutes-then, indeed, ought we all seriously to consider before we proceed any farther with our efforts to effect this object. But let the matter be fairly stated, and candidly examined, and it will be seen that the facts are misplaced and that the inferences are the offspring of prepossessions, or of some other paternity that need

ian religion.

We ask, then, why this one feature of the great French drama of sin is singled out as the most God-provoking of the whole series ? Is it more iniquitous to abolish Sunday, than to suppress all religion ? To declare the non-existence of Jehovah, and set up the "goddess of reason," and affirm death to be an eternal sleep, are these things of so much less enormity, that Jehovah overlooks them in pouring out his fiery indignation upon republican France for "abolshing the Christian Sabbath ?" Could such a representation have been put forth by great and wise men, except under very strong prepossessions, or else while actuated by hot-headed zeal to serve a purpose ? We leave it to the common-sense of our readers to solve these problems.

We have another serious complaint to make against this manner of associating atheistic France with the question of seventh-day peo-ED the exercise of all Bible-revealed religion whatever. The observers of the seventh-day Sabbath claim the right, and declare their sense of duty, to practice religion as it is revealed in the Bible; and ask the State Legislatures to let their religious faith alone. They never have asked for the prohibition of a single religious tenet or observance of their fellow citizens; on the contrary, they uniformly avow their belief that the great business of human governments is the protection of the persons and estates of the citizens, whatever may be their religious observances. When it suits their purand religious a people as any in the United States." With what justice, then, we ask, can any one ever associate the question of the constitutionality of the penal parts of the Sunday statutes with the principles or issues of the atheists of France? We would ask the advocates of Sunday observance, who set up false issues respecting the French Republic and Sunday, to scare people from a candid investigation of the sabbatic question, or to quiet them under the penal restraints of the Sunday statutes, if there be any difference between tying the Bible to an ass' tail, and defending the right of private interpretation of it ? Whether proclaiming religion an imposture, and maintaining one's own conscientious views of it against orthodox standards, human authorities, and the statutes of state religionists, be equally damnable in their eyes ? When these latter questions are answered in the

cial station enabled him to render, and steps How completely does war transform men into were being taken to recover the remains if demons! He says :--

PRESBYTERIANISM AT THE WEST.-The members of the Presbyterian Church throughout the United States are exerting themselves with commendable zeal to extend their denominational limits at the West; and as they are an to expect that their efforts will be to a considerable degree successful. Twenty members of a Presbyterian Church in Louisville recently contributed one thousand dollars for domestic missions; while another church in the same city contributed four hundred dollars. With this money schools are established and feeble churches assisted. The Presbyterian Herald says. "there never has been a time when the prospects for the diffusion of sound Presbyterianism throughout the great West were so flattering." No doubt the field open to Christthat Protestants were as much awake to its is doing to promote education :---

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN TURKEY .-- Rev. Mr. Dwight, in a communication from Constantinople to the American Board of Missions, states that the present aggregate of communicants in the four reform churches is one hundred and thirty-nine, of whom eighty-nine are connected with the church at the Capital. The number of Armenians, men, women, and childpose, their opponents can represent these ob- | ren, who are actually separated from their servers of the seventh day as being "as moral former church, and now openly profess Protestantism, in Turkey and Syria, is reckoned at one nearly three thousand who are known to their own people and to others to be of Protestant sentiments, but who still retain a loose connection with their former churches. A much larger number must be more or less desirous of seeing the reformation advance.

claims and encouragements as the Catholics are.

COLONY OF BLACKS .- There is a colony of colored people, principally fugitives from slavery, settled in the fertile part of Canada, lying between lakes Huron and Erie, which seems to be in a flourishing condition. They have a manual-labor school-the British American Institute-at Dawn Mills, the head of navigation on the Sydenham river, 60 miles from Detroit, with a tract of 300 acres attached, and

"I myself got a buckshot through the cheek and upper lip, also a piece of one of my friends' skull-bone running into the other cheek and pointing out at the eye; but, thank God, I have now got well; but worse than all, a twelve pound shot struck my gun and blew it all to atoms, out of my hands. I picked up another, belonging to a man who had just had his head blown off, and efficient and disciplined body, there is reason kept up shooting until I went into the city, where I was chosen as one of Gen. Worth's body guard and took up quarters in the Halls of Montezuma for the night, where I laid the wearied limbs of a soldier to rest. You may rest assured of that, after losing three nights' sleep and driving the Greasers from Molino del Rey, from the great castle of Chepultepec, from the fort Causeway, and from the gates of the city, by slaughtering and killing them like hogs at a butchering."

EDUCATION AMONG THE INDIANS. Mr. W. Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has prepared a long report upon the condition ian effort at the West is a most inviting one. and prospects of the Indians. The following The Catholics, at least, so regard it. Would extract from the N.Y. Tribune will show what

> In every system which has been adopted for promoting the cause of education among the Indians, the Department has found its most efficient and faithful auxiliaries and laborers in the societies of the several Christian denominations, which have sent out missionaries, established schools, and maintained local teachers among the different tribes.

The Cherokees are represented to have appropriated the sum of \$35,000 for the establishment of two seminaries near Tahlequah—one for males, and the other for females-and to be now engaged in erecting the buildings. Besides the neighborhood schools, which are located in the various precincts, the Choctaws have three thousand and seven. Beside these, there are academies for the instruction of boys, and five seminaries for females; in carrying on and maintaining which, they annually expend \$30,000. The manual-labor school established among the Osages, which was placed under the care and superintendence of the Catholic society, went into operation on the 1st of June last, and promises to be attended with the most beneficial results.

Arrangements were made during the past summer with the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the establishment of a manual-labor school among the Chickasaws, that tribe having appropriated from their own means the sum of \$6,000 for the erection of the necessary buildings, and \$6,000 annually for carrying on and maintaining the school. Contracts were entered into-one with the Methodists, and the other with the Presbyterians-for the establishment of two manual-7 buildings. Some 80 pupils are engaged for labor schools at different and convenient points among the Creeks. The sum of \$6,000 was appropriated for the buildings and improvements, and \$4,000 annually for their support, in each case. Provision has likewise been made for a manual-labor school among the Quapaws, which will probably be ready to go into operation in the spring, under the superintendence of the Methodist Church; and a contract has just been closed with the Catholics for a similar institution among the Miamies, for which they have consented to make an annual appropriation from the terms of the several contracts, are to receive fifty dollars for every scholar which they shall maintain and educate. This is to include boarding, clothing, stationery, medical attendance, THE CHURCH IN WATERFORD, CT., we rejoice and every other necessary expense.

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neither be feared nor favored when misapplied to the Sunday Statute question.

A writer of some eminence, belonging to the Church of England, has summed up the facts respecting the rise of the French Republic in the following brief and perspicuous manner :---"A. D. 1789. On the 5th of May, the States-General opened their sittings at Versailles. On the 16th of June, the formation of the National Assembly was decreed. On the 27th it was formed. On the 13th of August, but three months from the commencement of the Revolution, the Gællican Church was overthrown by the Decree for the abolition of tithes. were instantly pauperized. The succeeding measures, the seizure of the church lands and houses, the confiscation of funds, the exile and massacre of the priesthood. were but the practical execution of the decree. The blow was THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.- A learned Pres- struck in 1789. The Church of France was

affirmative, there may be a show of consistency in that man's creed who so affirmeth, and in his classing opposition to the penal parts of the Sunday statutes with the principles and issues of the atheistic Republic of France. Till then there can be none. **S. D.**

SCARCITY OF THEATRES.-One of the religious papers says: "The city of Houston has no theatre, but four evangelical churches. Galveston has six evangelical churches, but no theatre. Texas is taking an honorable stand in morals, in advance of many of the old States."

MISSION TO OREGON.-The Board of Missions in the Presbyterian Church have resolved to send a mission to Oregon. so soon as suitable men can be obtained, and the necessary preparations be of evening meetings there, in the course of which made. The plan of the Board is to send at Christians were much awakened, and the imleast three missionaries to that territory with as penitent were led to inquire what they must do byterian minister in England, of high standing the first public body subverted by the Revolu- little delay as practicable.

the winter. Among the new secular enterprise in progress is a large steam mill.

MISSIONS WITHOUT BIBLES.-An exchange says that although Roman Catholics have had missions in Siam more than two hundred years, not a Bible, or even an entire Testament, in the language of the people, has been provided for them. The American missionaries in Siam believe this to be substantially true in regard to their annuities of \$2,000. These societies, by

their labors throughout the East. If so, it is certainly a very instructive and significant fact.

to learn, is enjoying a very pleasant revival. Bro. Alfred B. Burdick has been holding a series

But thirty four years have elapsed since the first religious newspaper was started in the United States. Now there are upward of one hundred of this character, published by the different Christian denominations, many of which have a wide circulation.

THE SABBATI RECORDER

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In looking over the proceedings in Congress day both Houses were occupied in attending the of whom some 30 are so horribly injured that mathematics, mechanics, geology, mineralogy, funeral of Senator Fairfield. He was in good health on the previous Thursday. On Friday morning he received the visits of friends with accustomed cheerfulness, and at noon submitted to a surgical operation for an infirmity of the

knee. His physical strength, however, was insufficient to sustain the agony which the operation produced, and he died at twenty minutes than one quarter of whom escaped injury. So before eight o'clock the same evening. The dreadful an accident has rarely, if ever, occur death of Mr. Bradley, of the House of Representatives, was announced on Wednesday. He

was attacked by a pulmonary affection, and in July he left home in pursuit of health and eminent medical advice. He arrived at New York with the intention of taking his seat in the House before returning to Michigan, but died in New York on the 5th of August.

the purchase of the Madison papers. A resolution was also adopted, calling for the number of volunteers received into the service since the beginning of the war, number of deaths, number killed, &c. An attempt was made to postpone all prior orders, and take up the bill to increase. the army; but it was strenuously opposed by Mr. Calhoun, who desired that his resolutions before the Senate might be discussed previous to acting upon the bill. The 4th of January is \$100, steerage do. \$40. the day for taking up Mr. C.'s resolutions, after which there will no doubt be much more interest in the proceedings of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, a petition was presented from the American Peace Socie ty, at Boston, praying the adoption of measures to restore peace. A resolution of inquiry was adopted as to the expediency of excluding white Jay, Esq., of this City, and Messrs. Leonard Over 340 chests were thrown overboard and traders from the Indian territories, and confining ed in an amicable arrangement. By this ar- his possession a small quantity of this tea, the trade therein exclusively to Indian residents. A petition was presented from citizens of Indiana for the abolition of slavery in the District of unmutilated form, and an early copy furnished

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION-SIXTY TO SEVENTY. their recovery was considered doubtful. So rapid was the progress of the flames after the explosion, and so complete the devastation, that hardly an effort could be made for self-preservation. The boat was soon in one sheet of fire, and burned to the water's edge. The number of passengers on board the A

N. Johnson when this appalling accident occurred, was one hundred and sixty, not more [Tribune. red on the Ohio.

THE LIBERIA PACKET .-- We learn from the Colonization Journal, that the time for the sail-Baltimore) from her second voyage; all those In the SENATE, a bill was passed authorizing tion by that time. "The terms on which the tinguish it. Society takes emigrants are as follows: Passage out, free; provisions on the voyage, freehouse rent and provisions for six months after arrival in the colony, free; medical attendance, medicine and nursing, if sick, during the first year, free; five acres of good land contiguous to that already appropriated to other colonists

and under cultivation, free; schooling for children, free; government and religious worship, all free." For those who go out on their own account, the cabin passage (either way) is

SUMMARY.

The New York Tribune learns that the ne otiation which has been pending since the appearance of the copyright article in the Oc-tober number of Blackwood, between the Edinburgh proprietors by their Attorney, John rangement the reprint establish on a legitimate which one of the actors inadvertently carried basis will be continued in its complete and away in his shoes.

A Scientific Congress assembled at Venice botany, vegetable physiology, chemistry, zoology, comparative anatomy, and medicine.

Two men named Austin Johnson and Thomas on the 23d, while attempting to follow the Gal latin Turnpike while submerged by the great flood. A companion escaped. The water had fallen two feet from its highest point, and was still falling at our last advices. So throughout the West; but the loss of property is estimated at not less than ten millions of dollars.

The Nottingham (Eng.) Journal states that a singular fraud has been successfully attempted ing of the bark "Liberia Packet" for Liberia, by some lace-workers, who have given to cotton on her third voyage, is fixed for the 15th of the appearance of silk. Silk thread is dissolved January. She is now daily expected home (at | by a strong caustic ley, and after the cotton thread has been drawn through the solution who therefore intend going out in the Packet thus obtained, it has the gloss and appearance must be ready, and give notice of their inten- of silk thread, from which the eye cannot dis-

> The schooner Hamilton, Captain Wixon, says the Yarmouth Register, cost last spring \$3,000. She has been engaged in the fishing business six and a half months of the past season, has brought into port 1295 barrels of mackerel, and has stocked the handsome sum of \$10,386. Seven of the crew received for their wages \$526 each, and thirteen more received \$472

> in Louisville, Ky., has capacity for the slaughtering of from 1,200 to 1,400 hogs, and fifty head of cattle, (rendering the lard and tallow)

per day. The whole operation is carried on under one roof. The machinery is capable of producing daily one thousand kegs of prime lard.

Thursday, Dec. 16, was the 74th anniversary of the destruction of tea in Boston harbor.

A destructive tornado passed over the coun- 3,424 hogs. Columbia and territories of the United States, to Messrs. Scott so as to enable them to bring ties of Perry, Tuscaloosa, and Greene, in Alaout the Magazine at New-York at about the bama, on the 10th inst., destroying a large

The Military Committee of the Senate report-LIVES LOST .- The steamer A. N. Johnson, during the present year, and fourteen hundred ed a bill, a few days ago, for adding ten regibound to Wheeling, burst her boiler, Dec. 29, and seventy-two men of science, and about two ments to the present twenty-five regiments of with a tremendous explosion, near Maysville, thousand lovers of science, met in the Ducal the regular army; and the same Committee Ky, from some unascertained defect in the Palace, commencing on the 18th of September, have reported another bill authorizing twenty machinery. Between 60 and 70 persons were and continued three weeks. The assembly had new regiments of volunteers. When all these last week, we see but little to report. On Tues- killed on the spot, and a large number scalded, under its consideration questions of physics, regiments shall be raised, the army of the United States, regular and volunteer, will geography, archæology, agriculture, technology, amount to some sixty or seventy thousand men.

> The three German papers in Cincinnati pub-lished the President's Message in German, on the Thursday morning after its delivery. Thus, Martin were drowned just outside of Nashville | in about forty hours after it was sent into Congress, it was translated into German and printed at a distance of some 800 miles

> > Maryland, within the last three years, has netted \$68,000 of revenue by licensing and taxing lotteries, of which even European governments have refused to partake of the infamy since 1810 or '12.

All the New York State officers chosen at the last general election, (except Canal Commissioner Cook and Prison Inspector Gedney, were introduced to their respective departments on New Year's Day, and took the usual oath of

Major I. McMickin, of Pottsville, Pa., has received the appointment of Post Master of the City of Mexico, with a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

A man named Shaw, near Cleveland, has invented a new style of spectacles. He has been successful in combining three sets of lenses in such a manner, that they can be readily adapted | Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New to seven distinct focal distances.

The Messenger says :---We recently announced the donation of \$500 from a gentleman in The packing establishment of D. B. Allen, New York, for colportage in Mexico. Another liberal donor in Baltimore has forwarded \$250 for the same object.

> An officer, writing from Mexico, says every thing is high in that city; he paid \$40 for a new coat, a pair of shoes cost \$4, a pound of tea \$5, and every thing in proportion.

A new kind of penny has been lately issued from the English mint. It is a center of silver with a copper rim, with the inscription, model

Thirty-four hands, in the slaughtering establishment of Messrs. Hand & Pattison, at Cincinnati, killed and dressed in three successive days

Mr. Page, the popular and esteemed Princi-

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK.

118

Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, Colleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department fur-nished on reasonable terms. Letters of application from teachers and employers will be answered by a groular, giving, references and full particulars. Books, Maps, Stationery, &c., furnished to order on the lowest terms. The Teachers' Advocate, \$1, in advance. Letters must be post-paid. 26tf. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

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

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION!

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SQCIETY have L just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Ita original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the mission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. York, will be promptly attended to.

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Pr AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teac	receptress.		0 '	•
Other experienced Teachers are partmen	employed nts.	the v	arious De-	
The Academic Year for 1847- terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesdáy Second """" Third """	. Aug. 25, s	nd end	ling Dec. 1 March 22	
TUITION, per term of fourteen EXTRAS—for Drawing "Painting "Piano Music "Use of Instrumer Room-rent, including necessar Cook-stoves are furnished for selvesBoard can be had in priv	at ry furnitur those wish	e, • ing to	2 00 8 00 2 00 1 75 board them	

Every member of the school will be exercised in comp sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces

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in Arkansas :

t through the cheek of one of my friends' other cheek and pointank God, I have now ll, a twelve pound shot all to atoms, out of nother, belonging to a head blown off, and went into the city. ne of Gen. Worth's quarters in the Halls ht, where I laid the er to rest. You may c losing three nights' asers from Molino del e of Chepultepec, from rom the gates of the illing them like hogs at

THE INDIANS. oner of Indian Affairs, t upon the condition lians. The following

ribune will show what

tion :—

has been adopted for education among the has found its most efties and laborers in Christian denominaut missionaries, estabained local teachers presented to have ap-5000 for the establishear Tahlequah—one for females-and to be now uildings. Besides the ich are located in the Choctaws have three ction of boys, and five carrying on and mainmally expend \$30,000. established among the ed under the care and Catholic society, went at of June last, and with the most beneficial en Pitcht. ade during the past Society of the mrch, for the establishchool among the Chickappropriated from m of \$6,000 for the buildings, and \$6,000 n and maintaining the entered into-one with other with the Presbymment of two manual-

c and convenient points

and the suppression of the internal slave trade; it was laid on the table. Three anti-slavery memorials from Philadelphia were presented The first was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the others were laid on the table.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—One of the most daring robberies that has occurred within our knowledge in New Jersey, was committed yesterday, in the vicinity of Metuchin, between Rahway and New Brunswick. The circumstances, as communicated to us from authentic sources, are as follows: Mr. Benajah M. Crowell, of New York, being at the house of some relatives in the village of. Metuchin, (the family of the late Lewis Campbell, Esq.,) took their horse and wagon between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon to take a ride to New Brunswick. After having traveled about a mile and a half, the sister State, and stand charged with emhe was accosted in the edge of a piece of woods bezzling the funds or money of the Plainfield by a man apparently coming from New Brunswick, who beckoned for him to stop, which he Bank, to the loss and injury of its bill-holders. immediately did, supposing that he wanted to Gov. Young has not yet given a decided answer. make some inquiries about the way, or to get a ride. In coming up before Mr. Crowell he prean account of a serious affray which occurred sented a pistol to his breast, demanding his at the Capital of Mexico on Sunday the 12th. money. After a moment's reflection, Mr. C. Three men of the 1st and 2d Pennsylvanians handed him his pocket-book, containing \$37 whereupon the ruffian immediately demanded a in the western part of the city, and one of them, surrender of the horse and wagon, threatening Luke Floyd, was badly wounded. Two of at the same time to shoot him dead if he did them escaped, and having procured the assistnot yield. Mr. C. accordingly surrendered it ance of the guard, they shot three of the Mexiand the villain took the reins, and turning round cans, and wounded several others.

made off. Mr. C. followed him back as fast as he could, Philadelphia for Newburyport, was run into at alarming the inhabitants, who had observed the midnight on the 24th ult., off the Isle Shoals, wagon return and pass through Metuchin, apby the schooner Bellona,, Allen, master, of parently in a great hurry. A number of men Boston, for Sedgwick. Henry Stickman and immediately followed in pursuit, and when about 4 miles from Metuchin, on the road to J. H. Brown got on board the Bellona; the Woodbridge, he was overtaken by Rev. P. H. Effort sunk shortly after. Capt. Bartlett, Gid-Burghardt. When the villain had turned a eon Hickman, mate, and Jno. Macar, were lost corner and saw Mr. B. on horseback, pursuing him closely, he put the horse under a full run ngs, on Thursday last, as copied into the Union, includes a long debate on a motion, by General for some distance; but finding it impossible to escape with the horse and wagon, he abandoned Cass, to raise ten regiments for the war in Mexico, immediately, in addition to the 43,000 it and took across the fields on foot, but was soon headed off and compelled to stop. Upon United States troops now occupying that unfortunate Republic, and with a view to farther searching him, there were found upon his person a dirk-knife, two pistols, both heavily charglevies hereafter. ed with ball, a lot of silver pencil-cases, and a stamp bearing the name of C. Henrie. The pocket-book was found under the fence where Seneca Nation, died at the Cattaraugus Reser vation on the 10th ult. He was the son of he crossed. Capt. Jones, who resided on the Genesseo

Upon being examined before Justice Runyon Flats, near the village of Geneseo, and was of New Brunswick, he gave his name as Charles Williamson-says that he resides in much respected, not only among the people of his own nation, but by a large circle of New York, is about 19 years of age, and was out in the country peddling pencil-cases, and white acquaintances. that he carried the pistols for his own personal | The owners of the Phœnix make the followprotection. He was fully committed to await ing statement of the number of souls on board his trial of the Middlesex Oyer and Terminer the propeller at the time of her conflagration, Nov. 31, 1847; Hollanders, 154; cabin and [Newark Adv. 30th. in March next.

REMARKABLE ARREST OF A ROGUE. - We men-loned, says the Newark Advertiser, that a lady other American passengers, 32; crew, includ-ing officers, 20. Total, 203. Number saved, 45. Total lost, 161. tioned, says the Newark Advertiser, that a lady

same time it will appear in Edinburgh and amount of property. The town of Newbern, pal of the Normal School at Albany, died Jan. London.

There was quite a panic in Wall-st., N. Y. tornado in its course destroying houses, trees, &c., and killing the sheriff (M. Stokes) of Perry last week, on account of the failure of four or five banks, whose bills are in pretty general county. circulation. The New Hope and Delaware Says the Louisville Journal: "A bill has

The schooner Effort, Bartlett, master, from

The Official Report of the Senate's Proceed-

Wm. Jones, well known as a Chief of the

Bridge Co.'s Bank, and the Susquehannah been introduced into the Legislature of Ala-Bank, failed, and their bills were selling for bama, the object of which is to prevent the about 30 cents on the dollar. The Atlas Bank, separation of the families of negroes, and to at Clymer, Chatauque Co., N. Y., and the James exempt them from sale by legal process. A Bank, also failed, creating considerable unne- motion was made to indefinitely postpone the cessary suspicion in relation to all of the free | bill, but it was lost by a large majority." banks of New York State.

The Lady Kennaway, a fine new East India

ship, with a cargo, from Bombay, valued at a The Executive of New Jersey has made a demand upon Gov. Young of New York, for million of dollars, was abandoned last month the surrender to justice, for trial, of two young by her crew in the Bay of Biscay. Crew saved. gentlemen, sons of Moses Y. Beach, of this She was owned by Miss Ward, only daughter city, who have been indicted by a grand jury of of the late T. Ward, London.

We learn from the Conneaut (Ohio) Reporter that the Academy in Kingsville, Ashtabula County, was destroyed by fire on the 20th inst. Most of the apparatus connected with the

school, a very flourishing one, was destroyed, The North American of the 14th ult., gives and the loss will be severely felt by Mr. Graves, the Principal.

The house of Mr. James Brook, of Cheraw, were attacked in the street by a mob of leperos, |S. C., a revolutionary soldier, aged nearly 100 years, was consumed by fire, and horrid to relate, its owner with it. Mr. Brook had no family living with him except his negroes.

> An explosion of a boiler took place in the kitchen of the eating-house of Mr. Fox, in Baltimore, on Monday morning, immediately killing Mrs. Mary Ann Roden and seriously scalding Miss Nancy Quynn and Miss Sarah Healey, also a beggar woman and 2 colored persons.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post says he has seen a letter dated at Kalamazoo, Michigan, Dec. 15, stating that the spotted fever has appeared in that village and carried off fourteen victims in eleven days.

The N. O. Picayune of the 21st says the steamer Westwood, while going down the Mississippi to meet the English steamer Teviot, ran into the bank in a fog, burst her boilers, and killed from 12 to 15 persons-7 whites and the remainder negroes. All the firemen were killed.

The King of Sweden has directed the Minister of Justice to draw up a bill, which shall auof Norway, from which they are now excluded, and to set forth the rights to which they are to Storthing at its next session.

The large pork-house of Mr. B. Wilson, on Deer Creek, near Cincinnati, was, with nearly all its contents, consumed by fire on the 22d inst. The loss is estimated at about \$45,000.

Catharine Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Cunard of Indian Town, came to her death by playing with a heated poker, which ignited her clothes, and burned her so severely that the lit-

in Greene county, was entirely demolished, the 1st, universally lamented.

The large stone cotton factory at Fitchville, fire, on the 30th ult. Insured for \$80,000.

Edwin Forrest is building a Gothic castle on the banks of the Hudson, near Kingsbridge. It is to cost \$50.000.

A residence building at Quebec for the Ro man Catholic Bishop, will cost, it is said, \$200,-000,

The new engine on the Western Railroadthe North Carolina-came into Springfield from the west, with a train of 118 cars!

Barzilla Howard, of Portland, Me., has recovered \$2,500 damages of a Dr. Grover for malpractice

The reception of General Taylor cost the municipal authorities of New Orleans more than \$9,000.

A private letter from St. Petersburg. states that the produce of the Russian mines for the year 1846 was 76,000 lbs. of gold, and 54,000 lbs. of silver.

MARRIED,

In Brookfield, N. Y., Dec. 21st, by Eld. S. B. Crandall, Mr. CLARK MILLARD, of Bolivar, Allegany Co., and Miss MARY DENISON, of the former place.

In Brookfield, on the evening of the 25th, by the same, Mr. BESJAMIN MILLER, of West Edmeston, and Miss MARTHA B. COON, of Brookfield.

In Genesee, Allegany N. Y., on the 5th of September, by Eld. Henry P. Green, Mr. ELLERY GRANDALL, of Persia, Cattaraugus Co., to Miss Angeline Kenyon, of Genesee. By the same, Oct. 17th, Mr. EPHRAIM FAIRBANKS, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., to Miss Phese T. LANGWORTHY of Genesee

Esq., Mr. JOSEPH BALLARD to Miss ORINDA DODSON, both of the town of Wirt, N. Y.

DIED,

In Milton, W. T., Dec. 4th, of quick consumption; So PHRONIA TODD, wife of Julius M. Todd, aged 29 years. Sister Todd embraced religion when young, and became member of the first-day Baptist Church, of which she was regarded as a worthy member. In the spring of 1842, she embraced the Sabbath. At the time of her death she was a living member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Mil-ton, who will greatly feel the loss. Sister Todd had been thorize the admission of Jews into the kingdom | for several years in a declining state of health, and toward the close of life she endured severe suffering with Christian fortitude. She called her companion to the bed-side and re quested him to read the 486th hymn in the Seventh-day Bapbe entitled. The bill is to be submitted to the tist Collection, which she wished to have sung at the grave She also selected the 57th verse of the 15th chapter of first Obrinthians as the text for her funeral. After making other arrangements for her funeral, she fell asleep in Jesus. z. c. In Milton, W. T., Nov. 16th, SARAH A. M. Coon, wife of Nathan L. Coon, aged 22 years. Sister Coon had been an observer of the Sabbath for the last three years, and was a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Albion Z. C. LETTERS.

Maxson Green, Andrew Babcock, E. D. Barker, Z. Camp-

bell, Lucius Crandall, Calvin Waldo, Wm. P. Langworthy,

In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the dbject is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of Conn., on the Colchester road, was destroyed by their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

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

IMPORTANT WORK!

Forty Thousand Copies sold in England. CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

A Selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a Critical and Biographical History, edited by Robert Chambers, assisted by Robert Carruthers, and other eminent gentlemen. Complete in two imperial octavo volumes, of more than fourteen hundred pages of double column letter-press: and upwards of three hundred ele-gant illustrations. Price \$5 00

The Cyclopædia of English Literature now presented to the American public, originated in a desire to supply the great body of people with a fund of reading derived from the productions of the most talented and most elegant writers in the English language. It is hoped hereby to supplant, in a measure, the frivolous and corrupting productions with which the community is flooded, and to substitute for them the pith and marrow of substantial English literature; something that shall prove food for the intellect, shall cultivate the taste, and stimulate the moral sense. The design has been admirably executed, by the selection and concentration of the most exquisite productions of English intellect from the earliest Anglo-Saxon writers down to those of the present day. The series of authors commences with Langland and Chaucer, and is continuous down to our day. We have had specimens of their best writings headed in the several departments, by Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton -by More, Bacon, Locke-by Hooker, Taylor, Barrow-by Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith-by Hume, Robertson, Gib-bon-set in a biographical and critical history of the Literature itself. The whole is embellished with splendid wood engravings, of the heads of the principal authors, and of interesting events connected with their history and writings. No one can give a glance at the work without being struck with its beauty and cheapness. It is in fact A whole End-LISH LIBRARY FUSED DOWN INTO ONE CHEAP BOOK. The editor, Robert Chambers, is distinguished as the author of several historical works connected with Scotland; and as

oint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. As an evidence of the great popularity of the work in Engand, it may be stated that more than forty thousand copies have been sold in less than three years;" and this almost without advertising or being indebted to any notice from iterary Reviews.

In addition to the great number of pictorial illustrations in the English edition, the American publishers have greatly enriched the work by the addition of fine steel and mezzotint engravings of the heads of Shakspeare, Addison, Byron, a full length portrait of Dr. Johnson, and a beautiful scenic presentation of Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson of the These important additions to the American edition, together with a better paper and binding than the English, must give this a decided preference with the American

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, Boston.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. RHODE ISLAND. NEW YORK. Westerly-S. P. Stillman Adams-Charles Potter. Hopkinton-S. S. Griswold. lfred-Maxson Green, A. B. Burdick. James H. Cochran. Newport-E. D. Barker. Hiram P. Burdick. 这些自己的估价和更加 Berlin—John Whitford. NEW JERSEY. Brookfield-And'w Babcock.

By the same, Nov. 27th, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BURDICK to

Miss JULIA A. CRANDALL, both of Genesee. In Genesee, on the 21st of Nov., by Wm. P. Langworthy

e sum of \$6,000 was ap-	tioned, says the Newark Advertiser, that a lady	bell, Lucius Crandall, Calvin Waldo, Wm. P. Langworthy,	Brookfield-And'w Babcock. NEW JERSEY.
		Ephraim Maxson, G. W. Hinkly, J. Angell, D. North.	Clarence-Samuel Hunt. New Market-W. B. Gillet
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ewise been sittle for a	trinkets by a forged note handed to her by a little gift, eight years of age, who was attached in A census has been distributed in the second	d_ Albert Potter, Alfred, \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52	Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Salem -David Clawson:
Die the Chapter, which	ing the loan of it. On inquiry it appeared that ered with blood, as well as some bones and ward, and the return is upout cost, or a logical design of the return is upout cost, or a log	Erastins A. Green, " 2 00 " 4 " 52	Edmeston-EphraimMaxson.
a so perstion in			I TO THE TO THE THE OWNER IN THE OWNER OF THE OWNER
dense of the	the street by a man with his face half muffled, covered.		FriendshipR. W. Otter. GenesceW. P Langworthy. HounsfieldWm. Green. Indonendence-IPLivermore
	and solicited to take the note. On returning to Since the closing of the Hudson River, the rides are the order of the day, and the plan	k. Nathan Maxson, " 2 00 " 5 " 52	Hounsfield-Wm. Green. Coudersport-W. H. Hydorn.
in the just been	and solicited to take the note. On returning to bin mill the metch, the villain gave the hor of the closing of the Hudson River, the rides are the order of the day, and the plan	Albert Smith, " 2 00 " 6 " 10	
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These societies, by	formed of the circumstances, suspected the fraud, morning for Bridgeport, Ct., where passengers dollars.	J. A. Langworthy, " 2 00 " 4 " 52	Portville-Albert B. Crandall. OHIO: denote
	and a dight singumetones pointed to a voing 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		Preston-Ulark Rogers.
Chiracts, are to receive	and a slight circumstance pointed to a young take the cars, which reach Albany in the evening. Three arctic expeditions are in preparation and in New York : whither he went in company	$DI = T e wik I Coon^*$ " 100 " 3 " 52	I cisia miorage Fully. Northamnton S. Babcock.
the shell		to Patten Fitch, Jr., Brookfield, 2 00 " 4 " 52	Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. Richburgh-T. E. Babcock. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis
anis is to include bound.	with officer Southard, taking along the lad, only Among the shipments to the eastward, from to go in search of Sir John Frankhin: one	ne Ethan Stillman, " 2 00 " 4 " 52	
medical annethice;	about ten years of age, in pursuit of him. While Rochester, by the Erie canal during the present Behring's Straits, one to Baffin's Bay, and one to be address of do.	Clarke Burdick, " 2 00 " 4 " 52	Richland-Elias Burdick. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Oporto-Job Tyler,
TY OX DO BSE TROUT	The several parage of	Nancy Burdick, Leonardsville, 2 UU 4 52	
	they met a stranger whom the lad identified as i mostly build goods, as fullows it in 1020, 2,070 in the this year. 200.009 able-bod	ed Morgan Calkins, Perry, 1 00 " 4 " 55	Unadilla Forke-Wm. Utter. Tallmadge-Bethuel Church.
	the villain who had deceived him. The fellow pounds, and in 1847, 141,621 pounds, thus Men were employed in the construction men were employed in the construction	of Calvin Waldo, Edinburgh, Pa. 2 00 " 5 " 55	
at ve manual since the	the vinain who had deceived him. The lenow I construction 1847 equal to men were employed in the construction	Henry Chipman, Mystic, Ct. 2 00 " 4 " 55	
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proverd of one	or the officer, the watch and its appendages were 130,045 pounds.	Keturah C. Barker, " 2 00 " 4 " 5	Waterford L. T. Bogers, Waterford M. Marson, Walworth Wm. M. Olarks;
patinked by the	restored, and he taken into custody to answer Snow two feet deep prevails considerably in	8. Danham, Metouchin, N. J. 2 00 " 4 " 5	Waterford Wm. Maxson. Walworth-Wm M. Olarke:
	for his 1. 1998 of 1998	U. H. Dreece,	
	able case. The arrest is certainly a remark. Cattaraugus county, and business of an kinds over 2, over	I. Campton, 4	
	able case. are in operation in Britain.		
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THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

116

From the Gem of the Season for 1848. LAY OF THE WOUNDED HEABT.

BY FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH. Ochide me not for weeping-She's still the same to me, Though she has long been sleeping Beneath the willow tree. That name, so lightly spoken Falls sadly on my ear-Deem not that Death hath broken A spell so strong, so dear.

Can the cold grave e'er smother The heart's first, warmest flame ?-That heart enshrine another, And still love on the same ?-Say not, she early perished, As flowers in autumn die ; Say not the form I cherished Dwells where her ashes lie.

No-oft when tears are flowing, As tears are flowing now, And Life's chill winds are blowing Fiercely upon my brow, That loved one, who before me Flew to her native sky, Is bending fondly o'er me, As in bright years gone by.

How thin the curtain hiding The spirit world from me! How oft, like shadows gliding, That cherished form I see ! My God! I thank thee ever, That friends so fond and true Not e'en the grave can sever, Or shroud from human view.

Now comes she near and nearer Welcome, my spirit bride ! Methinks she should be dearer Than erst before she died. What though she has been sleeping Long 'neath the willow tree. Yet chide me not for weeping-She's still the same to me!

From Chambers' Miscellany. ANECDOTES OF THE HORSE AND THE ASS.

Occasionally equine attachment exhibits itself in a light as exalted and creditable as that of the human mind. During the penin- of George III., he rallied around the Prince of sular war, the trumpeter of a French cavalry Wales. corps had a fine charger assigned to him, of which he became passionately fond, and which, by gentleness of disposition, and uniform docility, equally evinced its affection. The sound of the trumpeter's voice, the sight of his uni- of his genius and the variety of his acquisitions. form, or the twang of his trumpet, was sufficient to throw this animal into a state of ex- titled "A Vindication of Natural Society." citement; and he appeared to be pleased and The same year he published his Essay on the else; for once, on being removed to another elegance of its language. At 25 he was first part of the forces, and consigned to a young lord of the treasury. officer, he resolutely refused to perform his evolutions, and bolted straight to the trumpeter's station, and there took his stand, jostling alongside his former master. This animal, on being restored to the trumpeter, curried him, during several of the peninsular campaigns, through many hair-breadth escapes. At last the corps to which he belonged was worsted, and in the confusion of retreat, the trumpeter was mortally wounded. Dropping from his pronounced the celebrated oration which aroushorse, his body was found many days after the engagement, stretched on the sward, with the faithful charger standing beside it. During ence. At 34 he fell, gallantly fighting in the damage. The earl told him if he would prothe long interval, it seems that he had never quitted the trumpeter's side, but had stood sentinel over his corpse, scaring away the birds reduced condition, partly from loss of blood through wounds, but chiefly from want of food. not be prevailed on to partake. The generally received opinion, that asses are stubborn and intractable, alike unmoved by harsh or affectionate usage, is in a great measure unfounded, as appears from the following anecdote, related in Church's Cabinet of Quadrupeds. In most instances, their stubbornness is the result of bad treatment-a fact that says less for the humanity and intelligence of man, than for the natural disposition of the brute: An old man, who a few years ago sold vegetables in London, used in his employment an ass, which conveyed his baskets from door to door. Frequently he gave the poor industrious creature a handfull of hay, or a piece of articles. Dr. Franklin's maxim was a wise on twenty-eight, he had thirty-two to spend. bread, or greens, by way of refreshment or one; "Nothing is cheap which we do not A fourth year raised his income to a hundred reward. He had no need of any goad for the want." animal, and seldom, indeed, had he to lift up Buy merely what is absolutely necessary, and the poor got ninety-two. In the year 1775, the his hand to drive it on. His kind treatment let experience of your wants and your means Accountant-General sent him a copy of the was one day remarked to him, and he was ask- dictate what shall be afterwards obtained. If Excise Order for a return of Plate: "Rev. in point of numbers, precedence of six states in ed whether his beast was apt to be stubborn. you spend all at first, you will find you have Sir,-As the Commissioners cannot doubt but "Ah! master," replied he, "it is of no use to bought many things you do not want, and omit- you have plate, for which you have hitherto be cruel, and as for stubbornness, I cannot ted many you do want. Begin cautiously. As neglected to make an entry, &c.;" to which he complain; for he is ready to do anything, and riches increase, it is easy to increase in hospi- wrote this memorable answer: "Sir-I have go anywhere. I bred him myself. He is tality and eplendor; but it is always painful two silver tea-spoons at London, and two at sometimes skittish and playful, and once ran and inconvenient to decrease. After all, these Bristol. This is all the plate which I have at away from me; you will hardly believe it, but things are viewed in their proper light by the present; and I shall not buy any more while there were more than fifty people after him, judicious and respectable. Neatness, tasteful- so many around me want bread. I am, Sir, yet he turned of himself, and never stopped till ness and good sense may be shown in the your most humble servant, JOHN WESLEY." he ran his head kindly into my bosom."

tachments which they thus form are often curious and inexplicable.

A gentleman of Bristol had a greyhound, which slept in the stable along with a very fine hunter, of about five years of age. These animals became mutually attached, and regarded each other with the most tender affection. The greyhound always lay under the manger beside the horse, which was so fond of him, that he became unhappy and restless when the dog was out of his sight. It was a common practice with the gentleman to whom they belonged, to call at the stable for the greyhound to accompany him in his walks; on such occasions the horse would look over his shoulder at the dog with much anxiety, and neigh in a manner which plainly said-" Let me also accompany you." When the dog returned to the stable; he was always welcomed by a loud neigh-he ran up to the horse and licked his nose; in return, the horse would scratch the dog's back with his teeth. One day, when the groom was out with his horse and greyhound for exercise, a large dog attacked the latter, and quickly bore him to the ground; on which the horse threw back his ears, and, in spite of all the efforts of his groom, rushed at the strange dog that was worrying at the greyhound, seized him by the back with his teeth, which speedily made him quit his hold, and shook him till a large piece of the skin gave way. The offender no sooner got on his feet, then he judged it prudent to beat a precipitate retreat from so

SKETCHES OF YOUNG MEN.

William Pitt, the first earl of Chatham, was but 27 years of age, when, as a member of Parliament, he waged the war of a giant against the corruptions of Sir Robert Walpole.

formidable an opponent.

The younger Pitt was scarcely 20 years of age, when, with masterly power, he grappled with the veterans of Parliament, in favor of America. At the age of 22 he was called to the high and responsible trust of chancellor of the exchequer. It was at that age that he

came forth in his might on the affairs of the East Indies. At 29, during the first insanity

Edmund Burke, at the age of 19, planned a refutation of the metaphysical theories of Burkley and Hume. At 20 he was in the temple, the admiration of its inmates, for the brilliancy At 26 he published his celebrated satire, en-

PROVERBS FOR THE WISE.

1. When thou enterest a printing office, have a care to thyself, that thou touch not the type;

for thou mayst cause the printer much trouble. 2. Look not at the copy which is in the compositor's hands; for that is not meet in the sight of the printer.

4. When thou proposest to write for a paper, 4. When thou proposest to write for a paper, never send beforehand to the editor to inquire whether he will admit thy article; for thou with Hamlet, "increase of appetite to grow of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife will let thee know when he has first read thy article.

5. When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him, "What thinkest thou of my piece?" for the truth might offend thee.

6. It is not fit that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of any article; for his duty often requires him to keep such things to himself.

7. Never say to the publisher that thou wilt take his paper, if he will send it to thee on conditions differing from his published terms, lest he be tempted to do an unwise thing, or to think less highly of thee.

8. It is not wise for thee to say, "Stop my paper," because of something which does not quite please thee, for this not a rule by which thou thyself would wish to be treated, and it shows thee to be a person of violent and hasty temper.

9. Neither is it meet for thee to endeavor to intimidate the editor from his course by threatening him with the loss of his subscribers, but it is better to correct him kindly, and faithfully pray for him.

10. Do not think thyself slighted, if thy name does not appear in the paper on every public occasion; for in so doing, thou wilt take counsel of thy pride, and disquiet thy soul.

11. Remember that the cares of the editor are great, therefore make thy calls upon him short, and never occupy his time without some important object.

THE RICHEST MEN.-Louis Phillippe, the King of the French, is reputed to be worth fifty millions of dollars. Sir Robert Peel is said to possess an estate valued at ninety millions of dollars. The valuation of John Jacob Astor's possessions is thirty millions of dollars.

The French monarch has lived three-quarters of a century, but old as he is, he dare not take the air in his own capital without calling up fifty thousand soldiers to guard the streets through which he may pass. The labor which he neutroname transformer transformer transformer to be heated by hot air, happy only when under the saddle of his rider. Sublime and Beautiful-so much admired for though the work he has performed and the keen Indeed he was unruly and useless to everybody its spirit of philosophical investigation and the foresight he has exercised, would have given any man wealth and distinction. Sir Robert Peel is the son of a cotton spinner, and one of George Washington was only 27 years of the mental giants of the world. The load of age when he covered the retreat of the British care that he bears about, would crush an army of common men. He is about sixty years of age, and is likely to do England much good service yet. Mr. Astor is now in his second childhood.

VARIETY

Excellent breakfast cakes can be made in the following manner: Mix two quarts of corn meal, the same evening, at it and a quarter centra week. payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his to order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for and make it just thin enough to stir easy. In \$4 per amum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. the morning stir three or four eggs, a little sal-3. Neither examine the proof-sheet; for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest thin enough to pour out of a pan; bake three-thin enough to pour out of a pan; bake threethin enough to pour out of a pan; bake three-quarters of an hour, and you will have light, rich, honey-comb cakes—and with a good cup

> It is asserted in the "Transactions of the Society of Arts," that there is great advantage in fattening geese, turkeys, and, in short, fowls of every description, on potatoes mixed with meal. On this diet they are said to fatten in less than one-half the time ordinarily required to bring them to the same condition of excellence on any Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A kind of corn or even meal itself. The potatoes | weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will must be boiled, and mashed fine while they are hot, and the meal added just before the food is to be presented.

> There is a large tribe of Indians in New Mexico, who live on a sort of grasshoppers, or wingless locust, which they dry, pulverize, and knead into a kind of cake which they bake, and which National Whig, are in course of publication. They commencis not bad eating. The wild horses which tra-verse the plains of California and New Mexico which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers in vast troops, the descendants of the war horse introduced by the Spanish discoverers and conquerors, are becoming more highly prized and sought out. By some they are used as food The early settlers of Oregon fed on their flesh and found it quite palatable and nourishing. They called it "Columbia beef."

> At a meeting of the British Association a few years ago at Glasgow, a paper was read by Mr Hodgkinson, describing a series of experiments made by him on the strength of iron pillars. It appeared, from these, that a pillar, square at the top and bottom, is about three times as strong as one rounded at the ends; that if the pillars Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex are not placed perpendicular, at least two-thirds of their strength is lost; and that they are oneseventh stronger when swelled in the middle, like the frustrum of a cone, with the base in the centre of the pillar.

Dr. Bushnell says :--- " If something could be

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents week. payable Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50

upon all the measures and acts of the Administration decmed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

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

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

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the ed with the second number, a large with the second number, a large with the second number, a large with the second numbers. which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers. CHAS. W. FENTON,

Proprietor of the National Whig.

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

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY

Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

perienced Teachers-four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. done to civilize the manner of American politics, to abate the rudeness of political animosities, to

But anoth the service In the lange of the chur been suppo predicted i when he is temple, whi the Christia purge the, a consecrate t

are expired, and so form burnt-offerin offerings; a God."* Thi sions are to ple. Some was never il refers to a the eighth d may well b the *eighth* the Jewish henceforth Lectures, vi The Doc reference to be warne more confid elusion, the sidered as Sabbath, dubious ap portant and therefore, h to be a dist ing the first Of this nu " The Prot of a Sunda an oaily pe to have mi

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troops at Braddock's defeat, and the same year was appointed commander-in-chief of all the Virginia forces.

General Joseph Warren was only 29 years of age, when, in defiance of the British soldiers stationed at the door of the church, he cause of freedom on Bunker Hill.

Alexander Hamilton was a lieutenant-colonel in the army of the American Revolution, and of prey, and remaining totally heedless of his aid-de-camp to Washington at the age of 20. be fifty pounds. The earl paid it. But, as he would be. We are the creatures of the past, own privations. When found he was in a sadly At the age of 25 he was a member of Congress spring came on, the wheat which had been therefore of memory. To deprive us of memory, from New York; at 30 he was one of the ablest members of the Convention that formed the the field. The farmer honestly returned the mere present, only the moment after to strip us of which, in the excess of his grief, he could Constitution of the United States. At 31 he fifty pounds. "Ah," said the earl, "this is what was a member of the New York Convention, I like. This is as it ought to be between man and joint author of the work entitled the "Fed- and man." After making some inquiries about eralist." At 32 he was Secretary of the Treas- his family, the earl went into another room, and ble rule for distinguishing young poultry from ury of the United States, and arranged the returning, gave the man a check for one hun- old, in the market. The tail-pieces of young financial branch of the government upon so perfect a plan, that no great improvement has when your eldest son is of age, present it to neck, presenting an appearance as if a string ever been made upon it by his successors.

> HINTS TO PEOPLE OF MODERATE FORTUNE. BY MRS. L. M. CHILD.

ness of that, tempt you to buy unnecessary Next year he had sixty pounds, and still living "I put my plough into the ground, and after it

• management of a small household, and the

The ass, like his congener, the horse, is also arrangement of a little furniture, as well as BEDS IN INDIA.-A person would imagine that 35, who had had 32 children at 13 births. sometimes influenced by the most determined upon a larger scale. The consideration gained every body is very fidgetty at night, and rolls namely: 4 twice, 3 three times, while most of revenge. At Salwell, in 1825, an ass was fero- by living beyond one's income, is not actually and tosses about a great deal in the very hot the others were twins. This beats the case of ciously attacked by a bull dog; but the poor worth the trouble it costs. The glare there is weather. To render ourselves more comfortable the German mother who had 32 daughters at animal defended himself so gallantly with his about such false, wicked parade, is deceptive; at such times, we have a number of pillows of 16 births." heels-keeping his rear always presented to it does not, in fact, procure valuable friends, or all shapes and sizes, and hardness, scattered Rev. Hinds Howell, of Bridestone, (England,) his assailant that the dog was unable to fix on extensive influence. More than that, it is wrong over the bed. At one roll you lay your leg on a Tractarian, refused to let the corps, of a liberal him. He at length turned rapidly round on his -morally wrong, so far as the individual is one and your arm on another, and then you turn and benevolent gentleman, J. G. Newton, Esq. adversary, and caught hold of him with his concerned; and injurious, beyond calculation, over to the other side, and then, throwing your be taken into the church during the reading of teeth, in such a manner that the dog was una- to the interests of our country. To what are feet on to one pillow, you hold another fast the funeral service, because he had 'two dissentble to retaliate. Here the dog howled most re- the increasing beggary and discouraged exer- under your arm; that won't do, and you roll ing meeting-houses standing on his lands.' pentantly, and one would have thought that the tions of the present day owing ? A multitude over on your back, with one pillow under your ass would have dismissed him with this punish- of causes no doubt tend to increase the evils, knee and another under each arm, and so on The rose is sweetest when it first opens. and ment; but no; he dragged the enemy to the but the root of the whole matter is the extrava- through the night. "I assure you," says Mr. the spikenard roots when the head dies. Beanriver Derwent, into which he put him over the gance of all classes of people! We never ty belongs to youth, and dies with it; but the Ackland, "that however absurd it may appear, head, and lying down upon him, kept him under shall be prosperous, till we have sufficient moral this multiplicity of pillows is a very great comodor of piety survives death and perfumes the water till he was drowned. courage to make pride and vanity yield to the fort on very hot nights, although when you tomb. Gregarious when wild, the horse retains his dictates of honesty and prudence ! We never awake you certainly often find yourself and The Batavia Times says that if a tea-spoon sociable disposition undiminished by domestica- shall be free from embarrassment, till we cease them in very funny positions." full of salt, or what you can take up between tion and bondage. "My neighbor's horse," says to be ashamed of industry and economy! Let the thumb and two fingers, be dropped into the White of Selborne, "will not only not stay by woman aid in the needed reformation. Let himself abroad, but he will not bear to be left their husbands and fathers see them happy J.5. J. ... THE NOBLE GUEST WITHIN .--- There is a centre of a cabbage, scarcely one in a hundred noble guest within us. O! let all our business will fail of having a good head. alone in a listrange stable without discovering without finery; and if these friends have (as is be to entertain him honorably, and to live in There are two things which ought to teach us the utmost impatience, and endeavoring to often the case) a foolish pride in seeing them celestial love within, that will make things withbreak the rack and manger with his fore feet. decorated, let them silently and gradually check to think but meanly of human glory; the very out be very contemptible in our eyes. I should He has been known to leap out a stable-win- this feeling, by showing that they have better best have had their calumniators, the very worst \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. rove on did I not stop myself, it falling out well, dow, through which dung was thrown, after means of commanding respect. Let the exer- too for that, to be hard upon the past hours ere their panegyrists, company; and yet in other respects he is re- cise of ingenuity, economy and neatness, prove I thought of writing. Therefore good night is markably quiet. The same disposition char- that good taste and gentility are attainable with- all I add; for whatsoever hour, it comes to Many men are reserved and shy before some. while they are free and open to others, resemacteringer, less or more, every member of the out great expense. bling in this respect doors which only certain your hand, I believe you are as sensible as I, family Many horses though quiet in company, will not arey one minute in a field by themselves; The cure of an evil tone must be done at the nigh towards that bright morning that shall keys will unlock. Photod G "The best cough drops for young ladies are to and yet the presence of a cow, of a goat, or a heart. The weights and wheels are there, and make amends. Your weary fellow pilgrim. drop the practice of dressing thin when they go pet lamb, will perfectly satisfy them. The at- the clock strikes according to their motion. Laissi Uni ac fielghton. GRORGE B. WITTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New Tork out in the night air. stee edi of a

THE EARL AND THE FARMER .--- A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam, and complained that in ed the spirit of liberty and patriotism that his hunting excursions with his hounds, he had terminated in the achievement of Independ- trodden down a field of wheat so as to do it

The man informed him that he had done so generally retain it in great things; but let a man already, and it was believed the damage would every moment forget others, and then see what allowed either within or about the academic buildings. trodden down, grew up, and became the best in would be to thrust us naked, destitute, into the dred pounds, saying, " Take care of this, and poultry are connected to the body by a small

WESLEY'S LIBERALITY .- Perhaps no English man, since the days of Bernard Gilpin, has If you are about to furnish a house, do not given so much away as did John Wesley. and twenty pounds, and steadfast to his plan,

of refinement in our people. And I know of no method decidedly the most pleasant and conomical. more ready or proper expedient, than for every of every cause or question, and stand ready to support the right, bear what name it may."

Dr. Scott says, that the present sticklers for Atheism consist chiefly of such as never troubled themselves so much as to understand the first principles of religion. Their study hath been employed another way, viz., in courtly forms of speech, and punctilious action; in as for the severer and more useful studies, they bequeath them to the dull men of sense and reason.

Memory is the highest gift; we do not feel it cure an estimate of the loss he would pay it. to be so, because we only partially lose it, and of memory again.

Col. Jaques of Boston, says he has an infallihim, and tell him the occasion that produced it." had been drawn tightly around that part of the body. As poultry grow older, this neck gradu-

ally enlarges till in the course of time it becomes no neck at all.

"How do you contrive to raise your rent # spend all your money, be it much or little. Do When his income was thirty pounds a year, he said a lazy tavern-lounger to an industrious, not let the beauty of this thing, and the cheap- lived on twenty-eight, and saved two for charity. thriving farmer. "Why, sir," said the latter, is well broken up I drop seed, and then I raise potatoes, wheat, corn, cabbages, parsnips, and -the RENT.'

> The present population of Wisconsin is estithe Union. It is thought that the population in 1850 will fall very little short of 500,000; and this estimate will not be deemed unreasonable, when it is recollected that there were but 3,245

The Philadelphia Gleaner says : "We yesterday saw a letter from a distinguished physician in London, to another in this city, in which the writer alluded to one of his patients, a lady of

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in Christian man to look at the most interior merits the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular. ly desired.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibili-ties of active life. Our prime mottois; "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without fashionable garbs, and artificial luxuries. But think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

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

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required.

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

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 hund red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; number much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms.

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and nding 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 souls in the territory only seventeen years age instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

Entre of the Expenses Board, per week, \$1:00 Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, 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 fuition; (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

nce of such as choose to board themselve 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. President of the Board of Trus ALFRED, June 23, 846. The Sabbath Recorder. 1 110 PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT . DECOT VI

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS.

\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than siz months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. 3944 EF Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach on and The discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should of directed, post paid, to