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EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 13, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 186.

The Sabbath Recorder.

JAMES A. BEGG ON THE SABBATH.

SECTION VII. On an asserted change of the Sabbath prior to the pri mulgation of the Law from Sinai, and on two alleaged predictions of another change since. [Continued.

But another prediction has been pressed into the service of those who justify existing usages. In the language of one at whose feet not a few of the church's present teachers sat. "It has been supposed that the change of the day is predicted in the following words of Ezekiel, when he is giving a description of the mystical temple, which may be considered as a figure of purge the altar and purify it; and they shall are expired, it shall be that upon the eighth day, and so forward, the priests shall make your burnt-offerings upon the altar, and your peace offerings; and I will accept you, saith the Lord God.' This language is symbolical; the allusions are to the ceremonial services of the temple. Something is manifestly predicted which was never literally fulfilled; but as the whole refers to a new state of things, the mention of the eighth day, as the day of solemn sacrifices, may well be considered as an intimation that the eighth day in order from the beginning of the Jewish week, or the Christian Sabbath, was henceforth to be holy to the Lord." Dick's Lectures, vol. 4, p. 44.

The Doctor, indeed, very modestly says, in reference to his view; "it has been supposed?" to be warranted; but he advances with a little more confidence, as he draws towards his con. clusion, the assertion that it " may well be considered as an intimation " of the change of the Sabbath. But neither a supposition, nor a dubious apprehension, are sufficient in an important article of faith and practice; and others. therefore, have more boldly maintained the text to be a distinct revelation from heaven, appointing the first day of the week as the Sabbath. Of this number was the respected author of "The Protestant," whose gloss, in the exercises of a Sunday school, we confess, with shame, at an early period to have received, and long after to have retained, when no other text seemed to warrant the idea. Enlarged acquaintance with the import of Scripture Prophecy, in its manifold revelations, and a closer examination of this prediction in particular, satisfied us, as we are convinced will be the case with others, that it contains no authority whatever for a first day

Still "it has been supposed," and by some is "considered as an intimation" to that effect, and it behoves us, therefore, to point to circumstances calculated to dispel the delusion. Let us, then, remember that while confessedly any allusion to the Sabbath in the verses quoted is obscure, this same prophet Ezekiel, under the commission of his master, does in other cases, (in chapter 20 and 22 especially,) in no obscure or dubious form, testify against the sin of Israel in polluting the Sabbath. Can we, then, suppose that, amid the numerous open denuncia tions of Israel's sin in violating the fourth commandment, there is placed an intimation couched in obscure terms, in which the Sabbath is not even named, an expression of the divine changing in a most important point that very commandment? This remark has the more force when we observe that in the same vision from which the objector culls his supposed allusion to the change, there is express prediction, re peatedly made, of what is to be done upon "the Sabbath day," referring to it by the same title, as altogether unchanged. Ezek. 46: 1, 3, 12. - We say "express prediction, repeatedly

made, of what is to be done upon the Sabbath day," because while we agree with Dr. Dick that this is a prediction which hitherto "was never literally fulfilled," we differ from him by believing that yet at a future time it will be so accomplished. The fact that obviously it has not yet been fulfilled, instead of warranting us to put upon it a meaning which the lauguage cannot bear, leads us to the conclusion, justified by every part of the prediction, that it relates not to the present but the future. "Faithful is He that has promised," and though the vision tarry, yet will we wait for it. All the state ments plainly imply that they are to be understood in their simple and obvious sense: while the context proves, as we shall yet have occasion to show, that the Sabbath which the Lord at first sanctified and blessed, shall be faithfully observed, "when the times of refreshing shall

come from the presence of the Lord." The Doctor does but imperfectly quote the text, as do others who have the same object in view. We, therefore, cite more at length for the purpose of bringing out more truly its mean-"And he said unto me, Son of man, thus priests the Levites that be of the seed of Zadok, which approach unto me, to minister unto me, saith the Lord God, a young bullock for a sin offering. And thou shalf take of the blood thereof, and put it on the four horns of it, and on the four corners of the settle, and upon the horder round about : thus shalt thou cleanse and purge it. Thou shalt take the bullock also appointed place of the house, without the sanc teary. And on the second day thou shalt offer * kid of the goats without blemish for a sin offering; and they shall cleanse the alternas they did cleanse it with the bullock. When thou hast made an end of cleansing it, thou shalt offer a young bullock without blemish, and a ram out of the flock without blemish. And thou shalf offer them before the Lord, and the priests shall cast salt upon them, and they shall offer them up for a burnt offering sate the

day a goat for a sin offering; they shall also prepare a young bullock, and a ram out of the flock, without blemish. Seven days shall they purge the altar and purify it; and they shall consecrate themselves. And when these days are expired, it shall be, that upon the eighth day, and so forward, the priests shall make your burnt offerings upon the altar, and your peace offerings; and I will accept you, saith the Lord God." Ezek. 43: 18-27. Will our friends who suppose a change of the

Sabbath to be intimated in the close of the quotation, again look at the prophecy as thus more fully cited? Surely every thing introduced betokens a prediction intended to be understood in the natural meaning of the language the Christian Church: Seven days shall they employed. The prophet is informed that "these are the ordinances of the altar in the consecrate themselves. And when these doings day when they shall make it," implying a real altar, and also, that the making of it is future. The object in view is "to offer burnt-offerings thereon, and to sprinkle blood thereon." The altar has "four horns," a settle, and border, with "four corners." The sacrifices are "a young bullock without blemish," "a ram out of the flock," and "a kid of the goats;" offered both as "a sin offering" and as "a burnt offer ing;" " and the priests shall cast salt upon them." These priests are selected; they are "the Levites that be of the seed of Zadok." These offerings are repeated during seven days for the cleaning of the altar; and the acceptance of the sacrifices upon the altar afterwards, "upon the eighth day, and so forward," is the promise upon which our friends lay hold as a predicted change of the Sabbath! All the statements of the text are in perfect accordance with other predictions given to the children of cession of three, when we were leaving the rich Israel. "And the word of the Lord came unto Jeremiah, saying, Thus saith the Lord; if ye can break my covenant of the day, and my covenant of the night, and that there should not that he should not have a son to reign upon his good horses made no difficulty. hrone; and with the Levites, the priests, my minreferred to Deut. 30, as likewise foretelling the future reobservance of the Mosaic ritual by the Israelites after their restoration, of which other prophecies speak with equal explicitness. Instead, therefore, of making a change of the Sabbath, where none is foretold, we believe that the ordinances of the altar and the Sabbath will be again observed in the land of the Lord

THE WIFE OF RICHARD BAXTER.

[To be continued.

by His peculiar people.

endowments, and the gifts of fortune, became mile and a half off. the pupil of the venerable non-conformist. In angels love to join in.

following sketch of her character: "Timid, gentle, and reserved, and nursed amid the luxuries of her age, her heart was the abode of affection so intense, and of a fortitude | About 100 years after, they obtained leave from so enduring that her meek spirit, impatient of the Persian court, (to which both the Jews and heroism of benevolence, and seemed at length incapable of one selfish fear. In prison, in sickness, in evil report, in every form of dan Jews; and it was the occasion of a number of year, going up to Gerizim as the Jews used to known the gospel of the Son of God. ger and fatigue, she was still with unabated cheerfulness at the side of him to whom she marrying heather wives, or otherwise, and who The synagogue was a small, ordinary-looking had pledged her conjugal faith, prompting yet wished to worship Jehovah in his temple, chapel, within a curtained recess of which is him to the discharge of every duty, calming the resorting to Sychar, to join the Samaritans, and kept the old copy of the Pentatuch. It was asperities of his temper, his associate in unnumbered acts of philanthropy, embellishing the quarrel which the woman of Samaria refer- but I found it was impossible that I could be his humble home by the little arts with which a cultivated mind imparts its own gracefulness to the meanest dwelling place,—and during Jerusalem!" and thus is explained her wonder written on a sort of vellum, in the Samaritan the nineteen years of their union, joining with him in one unbroken strain of filial affiance to had been moulded into a perfect conformity to opponents of their religious opinions, and her the books of Moses; the Samaritans insisting inflexible adherence to her own; her high of course, that theirs was the true copy. esteem of the active and passive virtues of a Christian life as contrasted with a barren orthodoxy; her noble disinterestedness, her skill pathy with both parties, and sekeen delight in in casuistry, her love of music, and her medi- the wise and soothing words of Jesus concerncinal arts. Their union afforded to her the ing it. What a truth it was for both parties to of the sin offering, and he shall burn it in the daily delight of supporting in his gigantic hear, that God was now to be worshiped everylabors; and of soothing in his unremitted cares, where; and that all places were henceforth to a husband who repaid her tenderness with un- be as sacred as the Jerusalem temple, or the ceasing love and gratitude. To him it gave mountain at Sychar! And what a lesson in a friend whose presence was tranquility; who liberality it was to the Jews, when he gave honor tempered by her milder wisdom, and graced by to the Samaritan in the parable, on account of her superior elegance, and exalted by her more his good works, above the sacred pricet and the or distribilities is his an eved the recter. The based

Lord. Seven days shalt thou proper from the storm and tempest: It reaches the offsith that Jenovier would never be shalt thou proper from the storm and tempest: It reaches the offsith that Jenovier would never be shall thou proper would never which was their views their

SPEAK NOT HARSHLY.

BY MISS JULIA A. FLETCHER.

Speak not harshly—much of care Every human heart must bear: Enough of shadows sadly play Around the very sunniest way: Enough of sorrows darkly lie. Veiled within the merriest eyes By thy childhood's gushing tears-By the griefs of after years-By the auguish thou dost know, Add not to another's wood

Speak not harshly-much of sin Dwelleth every lieart within; In its closely-covered cells, Many a way ward passion dwells. By the many hours misspent-By the gifts to Error lent-By the wrong thou didst not shur-By the good thou hast not done With a lenient spirit scan The weakness of thy brother man

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

JACOB'S WELL AND THE SAMARITANS.

The next morning, we saw the Mediterranean, ike a basin of deep blue water between two nills. We were not going towards it, however, but to Nablons, the ancient Sychar; where lies that Jacob's well at which the woman of Samaria was wont to draw water.

Our road lay through a most fertile valley now called Hawarrah, where the crops were splendid for miles, and the villages were thickly abreast, and was paved with large, slippery planted an the hills. The ground rose in a series of table-lands, of which there was a suc-Hawarrah valley. The roads in this part of the Holy Land were mere lanes full of stones between walls, or tracks through olive grounds their tongues. I felt what a lesson this was to and meadows, or paths running along shelves of be day and night in their season; then may also the rocks, with a bit of rock staircase at each my covenant be broken with David my servant, end, about ascending or descending which our

Before entering the valley where old Sychar isters." Jer. 33: 19-21. We have already lay between the mountains of Ebal and Gerizim, the Christian faith as they hold it; and yet we came to the fine fertile parcel of ground which Jacob bought. The valley opens out into this wide basin; and near the junction of the valley and the basin is the old well which is better than to despise each other for worshiping the supposed scene of the conversation of Jesus with the Samaritan woman. Some of our party wound round the base of the hill to the well; and some (I for one) rode by the upper path, over the shoulder of the hill, and came down on the other side. I had thus a fine view of the whole locality; of the valley where the city lies —a narrow valley, rich with fig and olive groves, In his earlier years, Baxter avowed opinions and overhung by the rocky bases of Ebal and that seemed to forbid his ever wearing the Gerizim, where the square black entrances of garland yoke of matrimony. A singular train tombs dotted the strata of the rocks. From this of providential events, however, led this stick- hight, Jacob's land looked a beautiful expanse. ler for clerical celibacy into a submission to the The well is a mere rough heap of stones, with this country. It saddened us, at Jerusalem alkindly influences of conjugal love, and the later a hole in the middle nearly closed up a What years of his troubled life were cheered by the there is below-ground, I cannot say; but this is glow which woman's deep and hallowed attach- all that is to be seen on the surface. It is not a ly scenery. Margaret Charlton, a woman of springs and shallow cisterns (though no well) high respectability, both as to birth, natural between this and the town, which lies about a Everybody knows that the Jews had no

severe affliction he administered spiritual ad- friendly dealings with the Samaritans in the vice and consolation; in returning health he time of Jesus. The quarrel had then lasted gladly continued his friendly offices; admiration above 500 years. How many suns had gone on her part gradually deepened into a softer down upon their wrath! The Samaritans had feeling; and although a vast disparity both of wished to assist the Jews in rebuilding the temage and outward circumstances seemed to for- ple of Jerusalem; but the Jews hated them as bid a union,—he near fifty, she not twenty-one; a mixed race, and would not admit that they suffering; she lovely, accomplished, surrounded other Jewish privileges. It really was a most affection which had insensibly grown out of the the very ground of the purity of their race; communings of lofty minds of kindred mould but because the intermarriages of the former and companionship in works of mercy, such as Sumaritan Israelites with Assyrians and others disposed them to idolatry, or at least to a wor-A writer in the Edinburgh Review gives the ship as mixed as their face. So the Samaritans were excluded from the rebuilding of the temple, above 500 years b. o. And not being permitted to help, they did all they could to hinder. lax-minded Jews, who had broken the law, by go up to the Temple. red to when she spoke of the question, whether allowed to touch it. men ought to worship in this mountain of in I felt it a great event to have seen it. It is that Jesus, being a Jew, should ask water of her text, clear, small and even. The vellum is tatwho was a Samaritan. There was also a quar- tered; but it is well mounted on parchment.

From my early youth, I had always taken a strong interest in this old quatrel, feeling sym-

building one for themselves.

interest that I looked this day upon Mount Gerizim, and remembered that somewhere in the city we were approaching, was treasured that sacred copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, (Books of Moses,) which the possessors believe to be the true one, and to be 3,500 years old. The most learned men among the Christians do not believe it to be nearly so old as that; but they have a high opinion of its value, and would fol low it sooner than any other, I believe, excepting in instances where the disputed texts about Ebal and Gerizim are concerned.

The present inhabitants of the city hate the Christians as heartily as the old inhabitants used to hate the Jews. The present inhabitants are Mohammedans of a most bigoted character; and they would admit neither Jews nor Christians within their gates, till within a few years when the government of the country (then Egyptian) compelled them to better manners. They dared not refuse us admission; but they behaved with great insolence. We had to ride from end to end of the city, our tents being pitched on a green on the other side. Our

horses had to go as slowly as possible through the narrow street, which would not hold two stones. As we rode along, one behind another at this funeral pace, all the people came out to stare, and many to mock. Three times things were thrown in my face; men and women laughed and sneered, and children thrust out intolerance about matters of opinion. These people hold a faith which is very noble and beautiful; few of us know how noble and is no need to say what their visitors thought of what a scene of hatred and misunderstanding was here! And thus it is, but too often, in the streets of other cities, where men ought to know the same God in a different manner. In the streets of other cities, men take upon themselves to pity and despise one another, with no better knowledge in reality of one another's views and

or we of theirs. At last, we were through; and glad I was to issue from the gate at the farther end. But a sad sight awaited us there. A company of lepers were under the trees, crying out to us for charity, and stretching out their maimed hands. It is a terrible sight, which we see too often in most every day.

feelings, than these Mohammedans had of ours

Our tents were pitched on a weedy plot of ground, among gardens, orchards, and rippling ment can so well throw upon the darkest earth- well likely to be in use now, for there are many streams, and looking up to Ebal on the one side. and Gerizim on the other. Ebal is still the sterner looking mountain of the two; but Gerizim has lost much of its fertility. Both have tombs and votive buildings on them, which show them to have been places of pilgrimage.

ret here and there.

of the altar in the day when they shall make it, the divine mercy, and of grateful adoration to We were lighted through the archways of the

still air. aloud the history of the Jewish and Samaritan controversy and the fourth chapter of the gos. pel of John. While we were thus reading in our tent, the jackal was in full cry on the slopes of Gerizim.

even the winds and waves of human passion tion, he paused, and asked how he could do it obey it? What other engine of social improve- over an assembly where were possibly many confiding piety, whatever was austere, or rude, servant of the temple at Jerussiem. Both par- ment has operated so long, and yet lost none of persons under the dreadful curse denounced ties were, of course, wrong in their force anger; its virtue? Since it appeared, many boasted in the text. The effect was very powerful. And the whole story stands out to observa- but each had much to plead on his own side. plans of amelioration have been tried and failed; One conversion took place on the spot. A lad tion, like a green spot in the weary wastes of The Jews were bound to keep their race and many codes of jurisprudence have arisen, and was present fifteen years old, who lived to the professional life—a beautiful bay, sheltered worship pure and held, as an expired. Empire after advanced age of one hundred and sixteen from the storm and tempest. It reaches the offsith that Jenovels would have but one dwell-Chidose would gladly rent their buildings for and praising Go

ing in their endeavor to worship Jehovah, in leavening society with its holy principles accordance with the laws of Moses, as they did cheering the sorrowful with its consolations not believe in strange gods; and, if the Jews strengthening the tempted encouraging the could not admit them to worship in the temple penitent calming the troubled spirit and at Jerusalem, they could not be blamed for smoothing the pillow of death. Can such a book be the offspring of human genius? Does Such was always my view of the matter; and not the vastness of its effects demonstrate the such being my view, it was with indescribable excellency of the power of God: [McCullough.

USEFUL HINTS TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS. It is a curious fact in the history of sound,

that the loudest noises always perish on the spot where they are produced, whereas musical notes will be heard at a great distance: Thus, if we approach within a mile or two of a town or village, in which a fair is held, we may hear very faintly the clamor of the multitude, but, more distinctly the organs and other musical instruments which are played for their amusement. If a Cremona violin, a real Amati, be played by the side of a modern fiddle, the latter will sound much louder of the two; but the sweet brilliant tone of the Amati, will be heard at a distance the other cannot reach. Dr. Young, on the authority of Derham, states that, at Gibralter, the human voice is heard at the distance of ten miles. It is a well-known fact that the human voice may be heard at a greater. distance than that of any other animal. Thus, when the cottager in the woods, or in the open plain, wishes to call her husband, who is working at a distance, she does not shout, but pitches her voice to a musical key, which she knows from habit, and by that means reaches his ear. The loudest toar of the largest, lion could not penetrate so far, "This property of music in. the human voice," says the author, " is strikingly shown in the cathedrals abroad. There the mass is entirely performed in musical sounds, and becomes audible to every devotee, however placed in the remotest part of the church; whereas, if the same mass had been read, the sounds would not have traveled beyond the prebeautiful is the Mohammedan faith. And there heard in large assemblies most distinctly, and at the greatest distance, are those who, by modulating the voice, render it more musical. Loud speakers are seldom heard to advantage.

Burke's voice is said to have been a sort of ofty cry, which tended, as much as the formality of his discourse in the House of Commons, to send the members to their dinner. Chatham's lowest whisper was distinctly heard; ' his middle tones were sweet, rich, and beautifully varied," says a writer, describing the orator; "when he raised his voice to its highest pitch, the house was completely filled with the volume of sound; and the effect was awful, except when he wished to cheer or animate and then he had spirit-stirring notes, which were perfectly irresistible. The terrible, however, was his peculiar power. Then the house sunk before him; still he was dignified, and wonderful as was his eloquence, it was attended with this important effect, that it possessed every one with a conviction that there was something in him fluer even than his words: that the man was greater, infinitely greater than the orator."

CONSISTENT PRAYING.

Said a good man, now gone to his reward, "I have almost lost my interest in the monthly con-After dinner, we ascended a hight, past the cert of prayer." I expressed surprise, and ask-Mohammedan cemetery, whence we had a fine ed the reason. He replied, "Our minister has view, in the last sunlight, of this most beautiful done asking us to contribute to the missionary It was once the capital of Samaria; and cause, and I can not pray unless I give; it seems it is still, and must ever be, from its situation, a like mocking God, to pray for the conversion very striking place. It completely fills the val- of the world, and not send the gospel to the deshe the victim of poverty, persecution, and bodily had any right to share in temple worship, or any ley, from side to side, and ascends a little way titute." Here is good sense, as well as consist. up the skirts of Garizim. Its houses, with their ent piety. "How shall they believe in Him of by the elegances of life and the smiles of the serious objection to the Samaritans, that they flat white roofs, are hedged in by the groves whom they have not heard?!! To pray without worl .- yet it actually took place. It is said, were of a mixed race; not only because the which surround the town; vines spread from effort is presumption; to labor without prayer. that Margaret first felt, or flist betrayed, an Jews believed that they held the promises on court to court; two or three palms spring up in is atheism. We must pray and labor, and labor, the midst, and higher aloft still graceful mina- and pray. Dear reader, are you one of those, who, having the ability, never contribute any-Then to my delight, we descended to seek thing, or give almost nothing, to sustain home the Samaritan synagogue. We were guided to and foreign missions, and send Bibles, and reit, and I saw nearly all the Samaritans of the ligious books, and tracts, to the millions who place; good-looking people, the men wearing are perishing without the means of grace? the high helmet like turban which we see in the There will be a prayer-meeting outside the gate portraits of Josephus, and other old Jews of heaven. Many will be there, and pray They said their number was sixty in this place, earnestly. God grant that neither you nor I and about forty more elsewhere; only a hun- may attend it The petition will be. "Lord one selfish wish, progressively acquired all the they were subject,) to build a second temple to dred in the whole world. They declared their Lord, open unto us." But it will be as unavail-Jehovah : and they built it on Mount Gerizim: chief-priest and the rest of their sect to be at ing as "Thy kingdom come," from him who only This was a shocking impiety in the sight of the Genoa. They keep three great feasts in the prays, but neither labors nor gives to make

PERSONAL HOLINESS.

Every individual should feel, that whilst his influence over other men's hearts and characters is very bounded, his power over his own heart is great and constant, and that his zeal for extending Christianity is to appear chiefly in extending it through his own mind and life. Let him remember that he as truly enlarges God's kingdom by invigorating his own moral and religious principles, as by communicating them to offer burnt-offerings thereon, and to sprinkle the divine goodness. Her tastes and habits this day, that the Samaritans had altered two or blood thereon, and to sprinkle the divine goodness. Her tastes and habits blood thereon. And thou shalt give to the had been moulded into a perfect conformity to the bal and Gerizim, in their own sacred copy of like the copies of the Levites that he of the seed of Zadek his. He celebrates her catholic charity to the We were lighted through the neglect our own. Without personal virtue and neglect our own. Without personal virtue and street, on our way home, and down the hill, by religion, we cannot, even if we would, do much a single candle which burned steadily in the for the cause of Christ. It is only by purifying our own conceptions of God and duty, that we Our employment this evening was reading can give clear and useful views to others. We must first feel the power of religion, or we cannot recommend it with an unaffected and prevalent zealing from a deliber of anning.

John Flavel preached a sermon on the text, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha." When he THE BIBLE. What sort of a book is this, that was about to pronounce the apostolic benedic-

there in larger pieces than a quarter of a dollar. Fittle else of gouerel interest dend.

New York, January 13, 1848.

SUNDAY PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLAND.

Of the numerous American clergymen who

have visited England within a few years, several have published very flattering accounts of the manner in which the Sunday is there observed. They found the general post-office closed, and a very scrupulous attendance upon religious services among the persons belonging to the circle in which they moved; hence they concluded that things were about right, and reported accordingly. But a careful examination of the facts, in the case will show that there is in London a vast amount of what is called Sunday desecration—such an amount as gives them but little chance to boast over this country. The number of publications issued on Sunday, strikes us as being a very good indication of the popular regard for that day. Of these a correspondent of the New England Puritan, who seems to be familiar with the facts, says "it will be quite safe to affirm, that there are more newspapers and unstamped publication sold and circulated on the Lord's day than on the other six days put together." It appears from the stamp returns, that the regular issues of the daily press are only about 53,000, while three of the Sunday papers alone issue 103,000 every Sunday, to which should be added a large unstamped circulation. Or, says the writer in foot, being always too clumsy and blunt at the question, "we may view this subject in another light, and say, that, as almost all the twentyeight millions of pernicious literature issuing from London, in one year, is published on or for Sunday, it may be safely affirmed that there are 500,000 Lord's day issues against 63,000 for any one day's issue of the entire daily press; for 500,000 Lord's day issues against the whole week's issue to the daily press of 378,000!" Who can look at these facts, with- shining braids and folds are most tastefully set poor children, and with sweetmeats, and fine out feeling that there is a great deal yet to be done before the Sunday will be regarded in the graceful figure of a bird, with drooping London as a Sabbath ought to be regarded? Who can say, in view of such facts, that the the truly becoming dress, and the never-omitted eternally in the fire prepared for the devil and Sunday, that it is unwise to advocate a return a Chinese lady at all times a picturesque, and to to the Sabbath of the Bible?

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The Missionary Herald says that there are now under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 20 missions, embracing 98 stations, at which are laboring under its direction 570 persons, being 59 more than last year, of whom 147 are ordained missionaries, 14 are physicians, 5 are licensed preachers not ordained, 26 printers, &c.; 199 females, married and unmarried; in all 382 Americans. The remainder are native teachers and preachers. Gathered and watched over by these missionaries are 73 churches, containing at this time 25,441 members, of whom 1,076 were added the past year. Connected with these missions are also 11 theological seminaries for training teachers and preachers, having 423 pupils; also 22 boarding schools, having 399 male and 536 female pupils; also 367 free schools containing about 11,330 children; in all 12,600 children and youth under the instruction of the missionaries. This is exclusive of the schools at the Sandwich Islands, which have been put into the charge of the native government, and are supported by it, and which include as pupils about one-fifth of the entire population. The missions have also 11 printing establishments, and 6 type and stereotype foundries. At these presses are type and other requisites for printing in 30 languages besides the English. Of books and tracts printed the past year, partial returns give 489, 584 copies, embracing 40,451,955 pages; whole number of pages printed since the commencement of the missions is 375,000,000 in 30 languages. Quite a number of these languages were first reduced to writing by missionaries of this or some other of the American or English Societies.

MARRIAGE OF A WIFE'S SISTER.—The Christian Chronicle says that the Court of Queen's Bench, all of the judges assembled, has declared that to marry the sister of a deceased wife is in violation of the law of England, such marriages having been prohibited by two statutes passed in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The decision was pronounced in the case of one Chadwick, whose wife, Harriet Fisher, having died, he married her sister, Annie; but, being English, and partly a kind of nondescript or advised that his marriage was illegal, afterward disregarded it, and married another, Annie verse quite freely. I will give you a specimen Fisher being still living. For this third marri- of our conversation, as well as I can. He reads age he was indicted on the charge of bigamy, some, and seems very fond of reading. The and convicted; but the conviction is now set aside, the Court holding that his second marri-

fore the old-school Presbyterian General As- pointed to the thirty eight years, which he knew sembly, in 1842, in the case of the Rev. Mr. Mc- we could comprehend, and then threw himself Queen. The Assemby confirmed the decision on the carpet, with his feet under him, as if of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, N. C., which useless. He then explained, by words and had pronounced him guilty of incest.

four chapels, we might have forty, and the fect representative of one leaping, and walking, Chinese would gladly rent their buildings for and praising God."

the purpose, were there men to occupy them and hold forth the word of life."

and 400,000 inhabitants. Nearly half the in- any body else. Real open communion is very habitants are in the City of Amoy, the situa- scarce. It seems, however, that there are some tion of which appears to be healthy. The churches among the Unitarians in which it can whole island is open to the unrestricted residence | be found. The following paragraph from an and labor of Missionaries, and nowhere in China article by Edmund Quincy, son of the late have Missionaries been treated with such mark- President of Harvard-University, shows how bute, by sale and gift, as many of the Society's ed respect by the higher Chinese officers.

PARAGRAPHS FROM MISSIONARY LETTERS.

Within the last week we have received two parcels of etters from our missionaries in China-one by a ship which arrived at Boston, and the other by a New York ship. They were both made up previous to the departure of Bro. Wardner and sisters Wardner and Carpenter from Hongkong; and do not, therefore, convey so late intelligence as the letter received more than a month ago by the overland mail, which announced their safe arrival at Shanghai. They contain, however, some items of general interest, of which the following will serve as specimens:-Dress of a Chinese Lady.

in use, the heel being very high, and the only part which touches the ground. Yet you would are. The gait of the fortunate owner does not differ much from that of the ordinary lady, with her clumsy shoes, which are made exactly like the skates used by boys at home-high, narrow soles, turned up at the toes, and with no quarters, or very short ones, so that any body can wear them. None of the pictures I have seen convey a correct idea of the form of the little toes, whereas they all terminate in the merest point conceivable. The owners seem very proud of them, and will glance at their own feet, and then at ours, as we meet in the street, as if fearful lest their undoubted title to superiority should be unheeded by us. The dressing of the head, (which is never covered, except occasionally by a handkerchief thrown over it,) off by clasps, arrows, pins, and sometimes by dresses, and flattering words, entice them from world is so well agreed about observing the jewels of the ears, wrists, and ankles, render me an attractive object. But, after all, it is the countenances that give me most pleasure, and these, always intelligent, always sprightly, I never behold without emotion. I long for the time when I can converse with them, and tell them something of the errand which brought

> Visit from Mr. Gutzlaff. "Yesterday we received a most interesting

call from Mr. Gutzlaff. Mr. Wardner had previously given him some of our tracts, and he had manifested an interest in our sentiments, and a wish to know more of us. He is very social and agreeable, asked many questions about our people, and complimented us on having some learned men among us-a fact which he had learned from the books. He complimented particularly the compilation of the 'History," which he considered a very able work. He told us also, that he has now in his and other messengers of truth been employed possession a manuscript copy of a work recently written by a learned Chinese, proving that the seventh day was formerly the Sabbath of the Empire, and says he is surprised at the amount of proof adduced in the essay, and which he considers as authentic. It goes back through a period of two thousand years, and shows a research and erudition truly wonderful. He says the Chinese as a nation are surely although quietly, and rather rapidly, coming to a knowledge of the truth; that few know the extent to which it is already received and preached; that the work is, and of necessity must be, done mostly by natives; that the number of native preachers, which at the commencement of the present year was about seventyfive, is now nearly or quite one hundred; that two or three days' journey towards the interior numbers have been converted; that women are among the converts, and one female has taken upon herself to hold meetings among her sex, to explain the truth to them, and acts as a kind of preacher. He was accompanied by three native teachers, two of some experience, and one just entering upon the work, but all approved and acknowledged laborers."

"Our Cooley would like to go with us to Shanghai, but we cannot take him. He is very social and serviceable, and often entertains us with his interesting stories. We have a sort of dialect among ourselves, partly Chinese, partly natural language, by which we manage to conother day he came up, in a burst of rapture, to tell "Sin-sey" (teacher)-a title which he alage, with Annie Fisher, was no marriage at all. ways applies to Mr. Wardner—the story of the This is the same question which came up be- impotent man at the pool of Bethesda. He gestures, the pool, the coming down of the angel to trouble the waters, and the inability of MISSIONS AT AMOY, CHINA.—One of the Mis- the poor man to go down of himself, and that sionaries at Amoy says, in a recent letter, "In no one took him down, and how, when Yaysoo different places in the city four chapels are now (Jesus) came, he spoke to him, and the poor opened for public worship by the brethren of man rose and walked: to express which, he different Missionary Societies. But instead of sprang up with a most exulting bound, the per-

REAL OPEN COMMUNION.—A great deal is said against "close communion" by those who prac-The Island of Amey contains 136 villages tice it as truly, though not quite as strictly, as they regard it. In replying to the doctrine adfrom Christian fellowship, he says :-

World' touching technical 'Fellowship,' because, as we understand Unitarian usages, a wish to come to the Communion Table is all that is required for admission to it. At least, in many Unitarian churches, the Communion is open to all who may be present when the Last Supper is commemorated, and every one The person approaching the Table does so on his own responsibility, which is shared by no one else. This we presume to be the case be surprised to see how serviceable such feet with the church of which the editor of the or a murderer,' known to be such, would be admitted to Communion as readily as the veriest saint in the region round about. The test of Christian fellowship, therefore, does not apof them, as it does to other sects, which make a tion of the Blessed Virgin." great point of maintaining it in its purity."

> CATHOLIC ESTIMATE OF PROTESTANT BENEVO LENCE.—Mr. O. A. Brownson, once a Protestant and a distinguished advocate of reform, but now a member of the Roman Catholic Church, uses of benevolent ladies in Boston:-

here are not benevolent ladies banded together, practicing self-denial; and giving alms enough even to gain heaven, if accompanied by faith is a matter of the greatest moment; and the and charity, who make it a business to find out religion, lure them from God, to be brought up in hatred of him who redeemed them, of the wings, and other fantastic figures. These, with Spiritual Mother who bore them, and to burn themselves that they are doing a deed of charity. that they are serving God, that he will love and who are nothing more nor less than procuresses to the devil. How strange! What terrible infatuation! As if it were not ten thousand million times better that our children should starve to brought up Protestants!"

> Diffusion of Religious Truth.—It can not fail to be noticed, says the Christian Intelligencer, as one of the cheering signs of advance in public sentiment, that the secular journals so very generally manifest an increasing interest in the religious movements of the age. A daily paper, in reviewing the moral and religious aspects of 1847, says:—

tracts, been distributed throughout our country; or so many hundreds of faithful missionaries among our scattered population. In no year has there been such an increased demand for the religious journals of all denominations, and especially, at no former period has there ever been anything like the present general diffusion of religious intelligence and moral influence through the secular press."

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A WESTERN MINISTER.-A correspondent of the New York Recorder, who seems to understand the matter, gives the qualifications necessary for a minister at the

"Suffer me to say, that the indispensable qualification—after piety—for a minister coming into this country, is a knowledge of human nature. No matter what a man's talents are, the want of this knowledge will make him a fool here, and worse than a fool. Half the young ministers from the East fail simply on this occount; some now here, otherwise our best men, will fail from the same reason.

"Perhaps it may be deemed proper for me to add, that every minister who proposes to come to this country must make up his mind to preach without written sermons before him. He that can not dispense with them, may regard it as settled that, as a preacher, he can be of but little use here. I have no prejudice on that subject myself, but the people have. Or, rather, they covet a sort of preaching altogether different from reading. Feeling and sentiment must go together here. Without the former, the latter will avail nothing."

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM SWITZER-AND.—Late London papers contain the decree following is an extract:

"We have decreed:-The Jesuits corporations, congregations, teachers, and professors affiliated to that order, are forever banished from the Fribourg territory. This measure applies to the Jesuits, the Lignorians, the Marianites or Freres Ignorantins, the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine, the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Sisters of St. Vincent of Paule, and the Nuns of the Holy Heart. Congregations and corporations of that description shall not in future be permitted to settle in the Canton under any denomination or pretext whatsoever, to purchase property in it, or to direct public or private establishments for the education of youth. The individuals belonging to those orders and congregations shall quit within the space of thrice twenty-four hours from the publication of the present decree. All the property, moveable or real, possessed by the above-mentioned corporations, is to become the applied to public instruction."

THE HEROINE OF TAMPICO,-Mrs. Ann Chase, the woman who so distinguished herself at the surrender of Tampico, by mounting the enemy's works and hauling down the Mexican flag, and running up the stars and stripes upon the approach of Commodore Conner on the 14th of November, 1846, has signified to the American Tract Society her desire to receive and distripublications as they may see fit to forward to vocated by the editor of the Christian World, her-thus to become a voluntary colporteur for that slaveholders ought not to be excluded that city. At her suggestion some thousands of Spanish tracts have been issued by the Society, "We are not surprised at the doctrine of the and among the rest, La Hija del Lechero, or the Dairyman's Daughter, having its opposite pages printed in Spanish and English, for that object.

PRAYERS TO THE VIRGIN FOR THE POPE.—The Pope has issued an order that "the litanies of the Blessed Virgin shall be recited daily in all is invited to participate who feels disposed so the collegiate churches and religious houses of "The little shoe I send is of the pattern most to do. No test of doctrine or of life is applied. Rome, to obtain for him the special light of which he feels himself in need." . The Freeman's Journal, (Bishop Hughes' paper,) says the temporal affairs of his Holiness are supposed to World is the minister. 'A drunkard, a pirate, be a sufficient reason for this step, "but it is confidently asserted, that it is the known intention of Pius IX, to realize the expectation of the faithful, ere very long, by declaring as an article ply to Unitarians, or at least to this liberal class of faith the doctrine of the immaculate concep-

> Books for the Chinese Literati.—The Missionnary Herald states that Mr. Pohlman in January last, sent a new-year's present of books to forty or fifty of the literati and influential men of Amoy, China. Among these were the following language in relation to the efforts the History of America, a fine edition of the Gospels, and of Luke and Acts, bound in red "There is hardly a city in the Union in which | morocco, gilt edged, and the Christian Almanac for 1847, the Life of Christ, and tracts. They were done up neatly, and accompanied with a red complimentary card. They were thankfully received, and cards of acceptance sent in re-

is manifested in England against the admission | Where could be find a wife when he should of Baron Rothschild into the British Parliament. The London correspondent of the Traveler remarks, that "Protestant's cannot believe that reward them for it-poor, deluded creatures, the Baron will be so bold as to take his seat, even if all objections were removed, so that he could take the oath of office." Baron Roths child is a Jew; and because the Jews believe death before our eyes than that they should be that our Saviour was an imposter, Protestants are shocked to find that the head of all the London Jews is about to take his seat in the British Parliament! Several strong articles have appeared in the leading journals on the subject.

THE JEWS AND THE POPE.—We sometime since mentioned the fact that the Pope of Rome had removed some of the embarrassments which rested upon the Jews, and that in consequence thereof the question had been raised among "In no former year have such multitudes of them whether he might not be their long-expect-Bibles, Testaments, religious volumes, and ed Messiah. Late papers from Europe say that the Jewish residents of Rome have presented to the Pope, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude for the blessings he has confer-1,000 scudi.

> CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN SCOTLAND. Church of Scotland; 1,160; Free (Presbyterian) Church, 850; United Presbyterian Church, 518; Congregationalist, 142; United Original Seced- be regarded as the center. From this center a er, (Presbyterian,) 41; Reformed Presbyterian Church, 109; Baptist, 91; Roman Catholic, 82; Wesleyan Methodist, 32; Evangelical Union, 18; various minor sects (supposed) 80. Total of congregations or churches, 2,988. Perhaps city in Great Britain." there are more Presbyterians in Scotland, a compared with its population, than in any other country on the earth.

about the progress of the Sabbath cause in con- same ship. But they finally concluded to wait nection with the stoppage of Sunday mails, we a month, and take the Ashburton, in which they now learn from a Washington letter-writer, that | met with very different treatment from what our the Postmaster General has ordered a change | brethren found on the Houqua, as appears by in the Sunday mail service, so that mails will be the following extract from a letter of Mr. Shuck run from Baltimore as on all other days, reach- to the editor of the Christian Watchman:ing Philadelphia by 3 P. M.

"Mourn, Israel, Mourn!"-The Portland Argus, speaking of Mr. Judd, the Unitarian clergyman at Augusta, says that, on Thanksgiving day, "when he came to deliver his sermon, without explaining himself to his people at Hongkong, July 25, we felt that our deliverat all, or making any apologies for his course, of the Provisional Government of Fribourg, he opened the Bible and read the whole of the signed by the President and Chancellor. The Book of Lamentations instead!—every chapter Toby can never recover from it." of its wailings."

> what we believe is unscriptural, and highly perthe writer."

A Sunday School Missionary Society, composed of the teachers and scholars of the Broadway Tabernacle, raised during the year 1847, property of the State, and its precede to be cents or small pieces of silver, and very few of to appropriate committees. There was but them in larger pieces than a quarter of a dollar. | ittle else of general interest done.

THE POWER OF CASTE.

Eld. Jeremiah Phillips, the missionary to Orissa from the Free-Will Baptists of this country, narrates the following incident connected with two Santal youths under his instruction :-

"Daniel and Elias have at length, and I trust forever, become emancipated from the shackles of caste! They had repeatedly communicated their intention to do so, and I felt pretty well eatisfied with their experience. I thought it best to lose no time in bringing the matter to a close. I therefore called them in this P. M., with Rama and Mahes, and after conversing with them some time proposed that they should take some bread and eat before us. Surprising as it may seem. this startled them, and they drew back. At length Daniel said he would eat, Elias said he would wait till he should be baptized. The bread was brought, but Daniel's heart almost failed him. He, however, after some hesitation, raised his hand and took a piece; Elias declined. Poor Daniel sat with the bread in his hand, swelled up and seemed in an awful trial, and for half an hour or more it seemed doubtful whether they would taste the morsel which was to be the signal of a final separation from all their former connections. It was an important step to take. The Rubicon once passed, there could be no retreat. They, however, at length put the fearful morsel to their mouths, and the work was done, when they immediately became tranquil and happy. They appeared quite happy at our prayer meeting this evening, and the family they have now left, so far from taking fright, have been singing and praying with Rama as cheerful as ever.'

The above occurred on the 16th day of Au gust, 1847. What follows occurred on the 19th of August, three days later :--

"Elias' brother, having heard of his conversion, came to see him. Elias was sitting with me in the study, when he came in. His first salutation was, 'What have you been eating?' and this was followed up by a most sad complaint indeed, of the disgrace he had inflicted on the family. He reproached him for not having first consulted him, asked if he had taken him to be a fool, that he should have taken such a step, and inflict such irreparable injury on all his relatives, without even once asking a brother's advice. He was now an outcast, no A JEW IN PARLIAMENT.—Not a little feeling | Santal would take water from his hands. wish to marry? No one would give him his daughter. Who would perform his funeral rites when he died? His body must lie above ground and be devoured by vultures and jackals."

> Condition of England.—Speaking of England, in his twelfth lecture at Hartford, Ct., Dr. Baird said :-

"There is enormous wealth there, and resources almost unlimited for increasing it. Many suppose that England has seen her best days, but Dr. B. could not concur in this opinion. True, there is embarrassment and distress there, but that is temporary. The nation will recover from it and still advance.

"Education in Scotland wory thorough. Her school system has been about as long in operation as that of Massachusetts, and is an excellent one. There are 999 parishes, each of which has a good school. In England and Ireland paimary education is neglected. There is no system of common schools, and the lower classes are profoundly ignorant. As regards higher education, there are universities at Oxford, Cambridge, and London, in England, and those of Edingurgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews, in Scotland. There are also red upon them, a copy of the Bible, splendidly King's College, London; Trinity College, Dubbound and illuminated, which cost upward of lin; and a college at Durham, which deserve the name of universities, making in all ten. Cambridge and Oxford universities are the largest, the former having about 1,300 and the

latter about 1,700 students. "London grows rapidly. It covers an area 8 miles by 6, of which St. Paul's Cathedral may circle drawn with a radius of ten miles would contain three millions of inhabitants. The present population of the city is two and a half millions, and is rapidly increasing. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is the most picturesque

Mr. Shuck's Voyage to China.—When our missionaries sailed for China, one year ago, Messrs, Shuck, Toby, Yates, and others, were "Progress."-After all that has been said about ready to leave, and talked of going in the

> "Ere this, you have heard of our long and trying voyage. Our ship was a freight ship, our accommodations miserable, our fare hard indeed, and our captain beyond any thing I ever conceived of. He is not only no gentleman, but surely cannot claim to be even a man. When we left the ship immediately on her anchoring ance was a special one, effected by God's own almighty hand. The voyage well nigh proved fatal to the lives of several of our party. Mrs.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—In the public schools of TIME OF THE ADVENT .- The Advent Herald, the Sandwich Islands, according to the Report a leading Millerite prper, in an address to cor- of Mr. Richards, the Minister of Public Instrucrespondents, says: "We have received a long tion, the number of pupils is 18,644. The numarticle on time, giving the day in which the ber of ordained clergymen, 43; of whom 26 are writer thinks the Lord will appear. We do not Protestants and 17 Catholics. Beside thesefeel that it would be consistent in us to publish who are all foreigners—there are seven natives (Protestants) who have been licensed to preach nicious in its tendency, for the sake of gratifying the gospel. Within the last year or two the population has slightly increased; but, taking a period of ten years together, it has diminished.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK .- The Legislature of the State of New York assembled on \$412. The money was appropriated for the Monday of last week. Whig officers were benefit of Sunday Schools in other parts of the elected. The Governor's Message was read, country. Most of the centributions were in and the different portions of it were referred

The sabjec ate in the ear tions present and he spo He had prof session, as the country from had been ov in the cour a government citizens, and ment, because mand the con argued at len Mexico as a calculated thi case to keep that country to tions were fin up again after been disposed The Ten R thorizing a g taken up, and Messrs. Cass, was under co

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In the Hou son, of Massa quire into the President to to the east ba with propose to indemnity proposing the the Rio Gran State of Te The propositi On the sam resolution, w pointment of

the Senate ad

House, to inv on the best Mexico. It l Mr. Housto resolutions of and men. M ing, "while the rights at Ashmun move "in a war t ally, begun b States." Mr. ed by Yeas ar on the resolut taken.

A good des a question co the great soul

FIFTEEN The steams last week, bri The news is generally re American int decline in col The Englis been chiefly

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that country the most gen precuror of a end designed Within the ish Islands ha tremendous! loss of life an vessels have whole or a po ships from th

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ment is utterl There is France. Th rian disturbs Ireland, Fa ica in the Ne ton, the emin

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CASTE. the missionary to Baptists of this wing incident conuths under his in-

t length, and I trust d from the shackles edly communicated d I felt pretty well e. I thought it best matter to a close. P.M., with Rama ng with them some ld take some bread ng as it may seem. drew back. At d eat, Elias said he be baptized. The niel's heart almost after some hesitatook a piece; Elias with the bread in seemed in an awful or more it seemed Id taste the morsel of a final separation ections. It was an The Rubicon once etreat. They, howirful morsel to their ione, when they imand happy. They ur prayer meeting they have now left, ve been singing and rful as ever." he 16th day of Au

ocurred on the 19th eard of his converias was sitting with came in. His first you been eating ? by a most sad comrace he had inflicted hed him for not havked if he had taken should have taken h irréparable injury even once asking a now an outcast, no er from his bands. wife when he should would give him his form his funeral rites iust lie above ground es and jackals."

Speaking of Engat Hartford, Ct., Dr.

alth there, and refor increasing it. id has seen her best concur in this opinion. ent and distress there. ie nation will recover

dis very thorough. n about as long in husetts, and is an ex-9 parishes, each of In England and Ire-neglected. There is cools, and the lower iorant... As regards universities at Oxdon, in England, and gow, Aberdeen, and L. There are also Trinity College, Dubham, which deserve making in all ten. universities are the about 1,300 and the

It covers an area 8 Paul's Cathedral may From this center a a.of ten miles would ibabitants. The prety, is two and a half creasing. Edinburgh, the most picturesque

O CHINA.—When our hina, one year ago. tes, and others, were talked of going in the ally concluded to wait aburton, in which they atment from what our iqua, as appears by a letter of Mr. Shuck an Watchman :-ard of our long and

was a freight ship, our e our fare hard inond any thing I ever only no gentleman, but even a man. When tely on her anchoring e felt that our deliverrected by God's own al of our party. Mrs.

the public schools of ording to the Report er of Public Instruc-18.644.: The num-48 of whom 26 are Beside theseare seven natives dicensed to preach ist year or two the cased; but, taking a er, it has diminished.

Tore-The Legisla-Vork seembled on ge was read, ell were referred Where mail the

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The sabject of the war came before the Senate in the early part of last week. The resolutions presented by Mr. Calhoun were taken up, and he spoke at length in favor of them. He had proposed a defensive line at the last session, as the only course that could save the country from tremendous evils; but this view had been over-ruled. He had no confidence in the course recommended of establishing a government over the peaceable portion of the citizens, and making a treaty with that government, because it would be too weak to command the confidence of the people. He also argued at length against conquering or holding Mexico as a province or by annexation, and calculated that, it would be necessary in either case to keep an army of forty thousand men in that country to preserve tranquility. His resolutions were finally laid on the table, to be taken up again after the bill to increase the army has been disposed of.

The Ten Regiments Bill, as it is called, authorizing a great increase of the army, was Messrs. Cass, Crittenden, Hale, and others. was under consideration until Thursday, when the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

House of Representatives. In the House, on Monday, Jan. 3, Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution to in quire into the expediency of requesting the President to withdraw our troops from Mexico to the east bank of the Rio Grande, and forthwith propose a peace, relinquishing all claims to indemnity for the expenses of the war, and proposing the desert between the Nueces and the Rio Grande as the boundary between the State of Texas and the Mexican Republic. The proposition was voted down, 41 to 137.

On the same day, Mr. Dickey offered a joint resolution, with a long preamble, for the apThe operation was performed by Dr. P. Ellsand splitting the body of the tree, he found in Towar of Philadelphia, and Ewing of Tenpointment of a Committee of five, from each worth, in less than half a minutes from the time its heart, and about eighteen inches above the nessee,) are still in prison. House, to invite the President to a conference of the first incision. Dr. Wells was in attend- cut for falling, seventeen distinct marks, apon the best mode of effecting a peace with ance and administered the Nitrous Oxide gas parently made with a hatchet when the tree Mexico. It lies over.

and men. Mr. Henly moved to amend by adding, "while engaged as they were, defending the rights and honor of the country." Mr. Ashmun moved an amendment, adding thereto, "in a war unnecessarily and unconstitution ally begun by the President of the United States." Mr. Ashmun's amendment was adopted by Yeas and Nays, 85 to 81. The question on the resolution, as amended, has not yet been

A good deal of time was spent in discussing a question connected with the transportation of the great southern mail.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROHE.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston last week, bring Liverpool papers to Dec. 19. The news is not particularly important. It is generally regarded as rather unfavorable to American interests, there having been a slight decline in cotton and provisions.

The English Parliament, since opening, has been chiefly occupied with the affairs of Ireland. The bill for the repression of crime in that country will soon become a law. It is of the most gentle character, and is expected, as precuror of ameliorative measure, to answer the end designed.

ish Islands have been visited by a succession of the Portland left Vera Cruz. tremendous gales, causing the most appalling loss of life and property on the coast. Several vessels have been wrecked, either with the whole or a portion of the crews. Among other ships from this port that have shared in the casualties, is the Franklands, for Callao, whose master and 20 of the hands were drowned.

Letters from Presburg, Poland, say that the news from Galicia is terrific. Famine and disease are committing such awful ravages among the peasantry, that in almost every village a third part, and even the half of the population is dead. All the misery of Ireland is being reacted in this wretched country, and. at the same time, they want especially a second England, rich, powerful, and benevolent, to come to its aid, for all that is done by the Austrian Government is utterly insufficient.

There is no intelligence of importance from France. The health of the King is bad. Agra-Ireland. Father Mathew will proceed to America in the New World early in April. Mr. Liston, the eminent surgical operator, is dead.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Cincinnati papers of the 31st ult., are filled with accounts of the awful disaster to the steamer A. N. Johnson, a brief account of which we published. The steamer was a new one and was making her first trip from Cincinnati 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 29th ult., when the passengers were in their births, some 11 or 12 miles from Maysville. The steamer paper. was at the time in the act of rounding out from shore, having just discharged some passengers on the wharf boat at Manchester. She had three boilers, and it is thought the flues of all collapsed. One is supposed to have gone down through the hull, and occasioned the rapid sinking which took place; another passed aft, tearing everything before it, and landing in a cornfield some 300 yards below; while the third broke in two pieces, one of which was found in the bank close by, and the other in the corn-

field some 250 yards above. As near as can be told there were 95 cabin wives, embarked at Boston, on the 28th ult., for passengers and 65 deck; from 60 to 80 are Smyrns, on their way to join the mission in killed or missing. There were six ladies on Syria.

board-all saved: 4 or 5 children, also saved. badly injured, the shrieks of women, the confused and eager efforts of nearly all, not disabled, to escape from the wreck, beggars description. It must have been a horrid waking out of deep sleep in the still hour of the night One woman, with three children, threw the elder two overboard, and, with the youngest in her arms, sprang after them. They were all rescued. Had the explosion taken place any considerable distance from shore, scarcely one would have escaped to tell the tale. The books of the boat being lost and both of the clerks lead, it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the names of the victims.

FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.—An altercation took place, says the Newark Advertiser of the 5th cated, and finding the children crying, inquired twenty horses." the cause, and learning that Dunham had taken something from them, a scuffle ensued, in which taken up, and speeches upon it were made by the latter struck Drake with a chair, whereupon Drake caught him by the collar and choked him severely. The wife of Drake then interfered and got her father into another room, when he fell dead upon the floor. No notice was at first taken of his condition. About two hours after the neighbors were called in, being told that he had fallen in a fit. On the arrival of a physician Dunham was pronounced dead, being then cold. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from causes unknown. It is said, however, that a minority of the committee were in favor of rendering a verdict of death by violence.

SUMMARY.

We are informed, says the Hartford Times. that on New-Year's day a lad in East Hartford resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers, his astonishment was minus a leg; he said that strokes were made to the death of the tree. he had felt no pain but thought he heard the sawing of the bone.

The steamer Sea Bird, from New Orleans for board, took fire on Wednesday, Jan. 5, near Cape Gerardeau. The fire soon communicated took place, the report of which was heard a distance of forty miles. The boat of course was blown to atoms. Fortunately the passengers and crew were enabled to escape before the explosion took place, so that no lives were lost.

A telegraphic dispatch to the New York Trioune, dated at Washington, Jan. 9, conveys a rumor, thought to be well founded, that General name of his successor has not transpired. Rureceived the appointment, if any, is not yet buyer. known. Orders have been received from Gen. Scott, requesting officers of the army now in the United States on leave of absence, to return to the seat of war at the earliest practicable day, and resume their respective commands in the

Passengers by the steamship Portland, which left Vera Cruz Dec. 24th, and reached New Orleans Jan. 2d, say it was reported that Gen. Scott was about to invade Queretaro, the city in which the Mexican Government was located. Preparations had been making for some time for a new movement of the American troops, Within the last two or three weeks the Brit- but the object did not transpire until the day

> Buffalo and Detroit, under the O'Reilly contract. Thus within the period of a year, the wires have been stretched by this association, from Pittsburgh to St. Louis; from Columbus to Cleveland; and from Buffalo to Detroit; an aggreine will be put in full operation next week.

The colored people of New York City are aking measurers to send out some of their most respectable men to Liberia, to procure information, with the intention of making a great movement in that direction if the report should be

A daughter of Hon. Granville Ryder, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Harrowby, aged 17, was burned to death, on the 14th ult., at her friends of the Charter had a majority of 346. grand-father's country seat, by her dress taking fire as she stood before the grate. Her uncle, through a regular course of typhus fever, and rian disturbances have somewhat subsided in Lord Sandon, was badly burned in his attempt recovered without the use of any medicine or to save her. Her dress was drawn into the fire stimulants whatever. It is said that for fourteen Secretary, Thomas B. Brown, previous to the meeting. by the strong draught.

The Berlin papers state that the "Swedish It is said that Senator Cameron has adopted value of 400,000 francs, (\$75,200.) This value stretches the word "Persevere." ble present was raised by the subscription of the nobility and gentry of the Prussian capital.

making paper for the building of houses, bridges, to Wheeling. The explosion occurred about ships, boats, and all sorts of wheel carriages, chairs, tables, bookcases, either entirely of paper, or to cover the wood and iron with sail

A committee in the British House of Commons report the entire value of imports into China as \$43,296.782, of which twenty-three millions dollars are paid for opium. Large quantities are used in other countries, Siam, Hindostan, &c.

The large hotel which Mr. Cozzens has been inclosing during the autumn and winter, a mile below West Point, fell into a mass of ruins on Sunday morning.

Rev. Messrs. Ford and Wilson, with their

Any person of good moral character, although The circumstances of the death of the first not admitted and licensed as an Attorney, may District, having understood that a small boat clerk are represented as most singular. He now practise in the Courts of this State. The load of whisky was on its way from Fort Smith was blown some 100 yards on shore—sprang only distinction between such a practitioner to Fort Gibson, intended for the Indian trade, up, ran some distance into a house, ran under and one regularly licensed, is, that the former went in pursuit of it, and having found it, knocka bed, and when persons got to him he was just must show a special power of Attorney in such ed in the heads of twelve barrels, and poured dying. The scene immediately after the ex- case. By another provision, parties to a suit their contents into the Arkansas. The boat plosion is represented as horrible and heart- may be summoned to testify thereon, at the op- was a small ferry-boat, commanded by Capt. rending in the extreme. The groans of the tion of the opposing party,—an important and Lively, a white man, and manned by several organic change in the law.

> The foundry and saw-mill buildings, located within the yard of the Clinton prison, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st inst. The fire is supposed to have been communicated from the stove chimney, in the saw-mill. York on the morning of Dec. 4, and arrived at The loss, including buildings, patterns and Liverpool Dec. 17, making her passage in thirflasks in the iron and brass foundry, is said to teen days. The Acadia steamer left Boston amount to between \$6,000 and \$8,000. Men Dec. 1st, and arrived at Liverpool Dec. 16; were employed at once in getting out timber so that the passage of the Isaac Wright was &c., for the rebuilding.

The Courier de Lyons mentions the following discovery of a new motive force:-" It is now some time since the idea of employing ether as a propelling force was suggested. Our townsman, M. Tremblay, has reduced this theo-

A land owner lately claimed compensation from one of the East Anglian Railway Companies, on the ground that two windmills belonging to him, the nearest of which was 150 a portion of their motive power by an embankawarded 1.000%. "for loss of wind!"

William Hillhouse, Esq., of New Haven, has recently made to the Library of Yale College the very valuable donation of a copy of the original edition of the Description of Egyptin ten folio volumes of text, and fourteen volumes of large sized plates-which is the celebrated work prepared by the French savans. who accompanied Napoleon's expedition to

James W. Parker of Cornwall, Vt., says that had his leg amputated at the thigh, and what is | during last Winter, he felled an elm tree which which had the effect to produce a sleep so pro- was but a sappling. Outside these marks were found that the patient was not aware the opera- three hundred and fifty-seven grains-noting Mr. Houston, of Delaware, introduced joint tion had been performed until he awoke and to the number of years from the time the hatchet

Mr. Seth Hunt of Northampton gives the following statement of the success of treating with cold water a severe burn and scald in his fami-St. Louis, having 1,000 kegs of gunpowder on ly: "Cold water was applied, by immersion, till the pain ceased: the water being changed as often as it became warm. The part was with the powder, when a tremendous explosion then kept swathed with wet bandages, a dry woolen one enveloping them, until the injury was healed. The healing was rapid, and effected without leaving a scar. The instant relief which the cold water gave from the excruciating pain was highly gratifying."

7, 317 Mexican bounty land warrants, for 160 acres each, have been issued, and 1,120 for 40 acres each,—in all 1,215,840 acres, of which Scott has been recalled from Mexico. The only 3,520 acres have been located. A land warrant is worth only \$125 at Washington, mor mentions several generals, but the one who but as good as \$200 in specie to the western

> It is stated that the sum annually expended for bread by the population of Great Britain and Ireland amounts to twenty-five millions sterling, while the money expended in distilled and fermented drinks amounts to upwards of fifty millions annually.

The administration of the post office in Russia has just published the list of foreign newspapers which will be allowed to enter Russia next year. The total number is 306, of which 156 are German, 103 French, 45 English, and 2 Polish.

The quantity of merchandise transported over the Boston and Worcester railroad during the year ending on the 30th of November last, The telegraph wires are all strung between amounted to 284,000 tons, which exceeds an average of 900 tons a day.

The New Testament has, for the first time, been translated into the Servian language, by Dr. Wuk Stephanowitsch Koradschitsch. It is gate distance of over 2,500 miles. This latter from the ancient Slavonian version, compared with the Greek.

A Dr. Allen, of Milford, was sitting with his back to a window, when a pistol ball crashed through the pane behind him a few inches from his head. It was shot by some lads who were practicing at a mark.

At an election to decide upon the adoption of the new City Charter, of Syracuse, N. Y. held on the 1st inst., 1,849 votes were cast. The

Prof. Finney, of Oberlin, O., has lately gone days he tasted of nothing but cold water.

Nightingale" has been presented with a very for his family ensign, and has it engraved upon beautiful parure in diamonds said to be of the his letter stamps, a printing press, over which

The Regium Donum paid to 485 Presbyterian ministers, chiefly in the North of Ireland. A patent has been taken out in England for amounted to \$180,000 in 1847. Parliament votes the money—to some \$400 a year, to others \$300. Lord Dalhousi, the newly-appointed Govern-

The church of All Hallow, in London, still possesses an income originally given to it for the purpose of buying faggots for burning heritics.

Francis Upton, Esq., one of the selectmen of Reading, Ra., was drowned in Mill-Pond River n Wilmington.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Syracuse on the 19th inst., by call of the Central Committee.

Four thousand five hundred dollars were received at the late Anti-Slavery Bazzar in Fancuil Hall, Boston.

Tatnall H. Post, deputy shoriff of Illinois Creek Ladians, and is said with her cargo to have belonged to certain Cherokee whisky dealers about Fort Gibson-who were proba-

The ship Isaac Wright sailed from Newmore than three days shortest in the point of time, though in respect to distance she had the longest passage by at least one day.

bly making ready for a "merry Christmas."

The editor of the Wisconsin Argus, accompanied by several friends, recently entered upon an exploration of a newly-discovered cave in inst., night before last, just over the river, this ry to practice. A machine worked by the steam Dane Co, near Madison. They wandered side of New Brunswick, between John T. Dun- of ether, has been in full operation for the last through its labyrinths for several hours, but ham and his son-in-law, Jonathan Drake. It ap- six days in a glass-cutting manufactory in the found no signs of its termination. It is probapears that Drake came home somewhat intoxi- Guillottiere. Its power is equal to that of bly of great extent, and is marked by many of the peculiarities of the great cave of Kentucky. It will constitute the story of some venturesome explorer hereafter.

Three large steamers, says the N. Y. Evangelist, with engines from 200 to 300 horse powyards from the railway, would be deprived of er, have been fitted at Bahai, S. A. for the slave trade. One of them has already arrived on the ment eighteen feet high. The demand was west coast of Africa, where she embarked 900 submitted to arbitration, and the claimant was slaves, and escaped from the brig-of-war Sea Lark, by steaming away from her during a

> A jury in New Orleans has rendered a verdict of \$2,000 damages in favor of a free colored woman named Ophelia Evans, as compensa tion for injuries received at the hands of Messrs. Genois and Avegno, by whom she was severely whipped without just cause.

Tutor Goodrich, at New-Haven, is still living and is considered nearly out of danger. Fears are entertained that his mind may permanently suffer from the severe injury he received. The

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, JAN. 10.

ASHES-Pots \$5 62; Pearls 7 00.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Flour ranges from 6 00 to 6 37. Jersey Meal 3 35; Western and State 3 15. Rye Flour

GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 40; Ohio from 1 25 to 1 35 Corn 66 a 70c. Rye 87c. Oats 45 a 50c. PROVISIONS—The market for Pork and Beef is very

unsettled. Butter and Cheese remain about as heretofore The best fresh Butter, in rolls, is retailed at 25c.; firkin for the table 18 a 20c.; cooking 14 a 16c. Cheese 6 a 7c.

MARRIED.

In Verona, N. Y., on the 1st inst., by Eld. Christopher Chester, Mr. David P. Marsh to Miss Miranda H. Potter,

In Plainfield, N. Y., on the 18th of Dec., by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. Samuel N. Stillman to Miss Betsey Ann

In Edmeston, N. Y., on the 23d of Dec., by the same, Mr. JOHN DAVIS, of Brookfield, to Miss MARY ANN BURDICK, of

On the 31st ult., by Eld. Samuel Davison, Mr. CHARLES Cobb to Miss MARY JONES, both of Hopewell, Cumberland

In Piscataway, N. J., Dec. 22, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, ELIAS F. RANDOLPH to JANE POPE, both of Piscataway.

LETTERS.

Samuel Davison, W. B. Gillett, Abel Stillman, John Whitford, John D. Collins, D. Mallory, G H. Mitchel, Charles Potter, L. Cottrell, Wm. B. Maxson, Barton G. Stillman, P. C Kenyon, Samuel Hunt, W. H. Fahnestock (week after next,) Isaac C. Burdick (package sent by express.)

RECEIPTS.

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	J. W. Barker, New York,	2	00		"	5	it.	28
	P. C Kenyon, Carbondale, Pa.	2	00	. ′	"	4	"	52
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	Asa F. Randolph, Jr. "	2	00		. "	.4		52
	J. D. Collins, New Orleans, La	. 2	50		"	4		30

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION — EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will be held in New York, on the evening of second-day, Feb. 7, at 7 o'clock. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the members of the Board, and that those having business to present will make the same known to the Corresponding GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; Lord Dalhousi, the newly-appointed Governor-General, is reported to have said that his business in India would be, "not to carry on war there, but to send home cotton."

The church of All Hellow in Lordon still

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION: CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick 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 elucida
Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. tion of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its | Scott-Luke P. Babcock. original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been Unadilla Forks—Wm. Utte much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the Verona—Hiram Sherman. omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it Watson-Wm. Quibell. a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New. Waterford-L. T. Rogers, York, will be promptly attended to.

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NEW YORK. Westerly-8. P. Stillman. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred-Maxson Green, Hopkinton-S. S. Griswold. A. B. Burdick. Hiram P. Burdick Berlin-John Whitford. Brookfield-And'w Babcock. New Market—W. B. Gillet Clarence—Samuel Hunt. Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth Darien-Ethan Saunders. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Salem -- David Clawson. Edmeston—EphraimMaxson Friendship.-R. W. Utter. Genesee.-W. P. Langworthy. Hounsfield.--Wm. Green. PENNSYLVANIA.

Crossingville—Benj. Stelle Condersport—W. H. Hydorn. Independence-JPLivermore VIRGINIA. Leonardsville—W B.Maxson

Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn. New Salem—J. F. Randolph. Newport—Abel Stillman. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Portville—Albert B Crandall. Preston-Clark Rogers. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Persia-Elbridge Eddy. Northampton-S. Babcock. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick.

CONNECTICUT.

Richburgh—T. E. Babcock. Richland—Elias Burdick. MICHIGAN. Oporto—Job Tyler, Tallmadge—Bethuel Church Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter.

> WISKONSAN. Albion-P. C, Burdick. Milton—Joseph Goodrich,
> "Stillman Coon." |Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke.

Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis.

Miscellaneous.

ANGRY WORDS.

Angry words are lightly spoken, lu a rash and thoughtless hour Brightest links of life are broken By their deep insidious power. Hearts inspired by warmest feeling, Ne'er before by anger stirred, Oft are rent past human healing By a single angry word.

Poison-drops of care and sorrow. Bitter poison-drops are they Weaving for the coming morrow Saddest memories of to-day. Angry words! oh let them never From the tongue unbridled slip May the heart's best impulse ever Check them, ere they soil the lip

Love is much too pure and holy, Friendship is too sacred far, For a moment's reckless folly Thus to desolute and mar. Angry words are lightly spoken; itterest thoughts are rashly stirred: Brightest links of life are broken By a single angry word.

RURNING LAVA POURED INTO THE OCEAN.

sank beneath its tide, or were borne onward by &c., were presented to her officers. its waves: the works of man were to it but as | She subsequently made the voyage to Cona scroll in the flames, nature shriveled and stantinople and back, being the first steamer trembled before the irresistible foe. Imagine that traversed the Mediterranean Sea, as well Niagara's stream, above the brink of its fall, as the Atlantic Ocean. She was afterwards with its dashing, whirling, tossing, and eddying purchased to run as a packet between Newrapids, madly raging, and hurrying on to their York and Savannah, under Capt. Holdredge, plunge, instantaneously converted into fire, a but was wrecked on the south side of Long glory-hued river of fused minerals; the wrecks Island. Capt. Moses Rogers, of Groton, Conof created matter blazing and disappearing be- necticut, commanded her on her first voyage neath its surface; volumes of hissing steam out. Capt. Stephen Rogers, now living at arising; smoke curling upwards from ten thou- New London, was the sailing-master. He it sand vents, which gave utterance to as many was that made that memorable reply to a Britdeep-toned mutterings, and sullen, confined, ish officer-"I have no master, sir!" The ciromenous clamorings, as if the spirits of fallen cumstances which drew forth that reply were demons were struggling against their final these: When the Savannah approached Liverdoom; gases detonating and shrieking as they pool, a boat from a British sloop-of-war came burst from their hot prison house; the heavens alongside and hailed, "Where is your master?" lurid with flame; the atmosphere dark, turgid Capt. Stephen Rogers replied, "I have no and oppressive, the horizon murky with vapors, master, sir!" "Where's your captain, then?" but surrounded by forests, can you believe that and gleaming with the reflected contest; while "He's below, sir; do you wish to see him?" cave and hollow, as the hot air swept along "I do, sir." their heated walls, threw back the unearthly sounds in a myriad of prolonged echoes. Such | British officer what he wanted, when the folwas the scene, as the fiery cataract, leaping a lowing conversation ensued: "Why do you precipice of fifty feet, poured its flood upon | wear that pennant, sir?" "Because my country the ocean. The old line of coast, a mass of allows me, sir." "My commander thinks it compact, indurated lava, whitened, cracked, was done to insult him, and if you don't take and fell. The waters recoiled and sent forth it down, he will send a force that will do a tempest of spray; they foamed and lashed it." Capt. Moses turned to the Engineer and around and over the melted rock; they boiled exclaimed—"Get the hot water engine ready with the heat, and the roar of the conflicting there!" The man-of-war's boat turned about agencies grew thicker and louder.. The re- in an instant, and was off! Nothing more was ports of the exploding gas were distinctly said about that pennant. It was suspected at heard twenty-five miles distant. They were Liverpool, that the Savannah came over to reslikened to the discharges of whole broadsides cue Napoleon. His brother Jerome had just of heavy artillery. Streaks of the insentest offered a large reward to any one who would light glanced like lightning in every direction; take him off the Island of St. Helena, and the outskirts of the burning lava, as it fell, cool- hence the excitement her appearance created ed by the shock, was shivered into millions of throughout England. She was the first ocean fragments, and borne aloft by strong breezes. steamer ever seen in European waters. blowing toward the land, were scattered into scintillant showers far into the country. For three successive weeks the volcano disgorged an uninterrupted burning tide, with scarcely every wash of the waves.

[Scenery in the Sandwich Islands

AUSTRALIAN TRADITION.

Of their traditions the most novel is their creation. First, say they, a young man, along with were not merely two, but many people laying or sitting unfinished and torpid on the ground. This reminds us of Milton's Limbo. But Karackarock, the daughter of the god Pungil, a kindly divinity, had condescended to "yannina warrect," walk a long way, to look out for them, and to clothe them comfortably with good oppossum-rags, of which, no doubt, she had a great store. The "old man"—so they call Pungil, their god, not unlike the Hebrew term, "ancient of days,"-now held out his hand to "Gerer," the sun, and made him warm. When the sun warmed the earth, it opened like a door; and then plenty of black fellows, came up out of the earth. Then the black fellews "plenty sing," like its did not forget or forsake them. Pungil, her father, like a true natives' god, was too much of a "hig one gentleman" to do any thing but carry his war weapons; whilst Karackarock, a native divinity of the true feminine sort, a worker, came a long way, armed with a long river, about seven and a half miles south-west staff-native women carry such and with this of the new town of Murfreesborough. It is Day in and day out she has something to do. she went over the whole land, killing the rentiles; but, just before she had killed them all. the staff broke, and the kind did not all perish. the rock by the water, as smooth as if cut by a girls we love and respect wherever we find Misery there was in the breaking of that weap- chisel. The bridge is a solid block of limestone, them—in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant had so warmed it, as well as herself, with such buttress to buttress, twenty-two feet above the before your face or slander you behind your raven amongst. Thor and Odin's worshipers - not more than two and a half feet in its length and idle suppletens. Win, Maxson, Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke.

For a long time they were again in a most fire- feet long, and firmly and conveniently set into less condition, until ever-kind Karackarock the opposite banks, and over which is a good learned their state, supplied their wants, and road for horses. they have never since lost it. Of a great flood | The bridge is only about forty feet from the they speak, that rose above the highest trees ledge of rocks before-named, runs parallel to its and hills; and how the natives were some base, and both looked upon together remind drowned, and the rest, for a great wind blew, one of some ancient castle with its draw-bridge. were caught up by a whirlwind to another simi- Large oaks and poplars are growing upon the lar country above them. When the flood sub- bridge and on the top of the ledge, while the sided, there jumped up out of the earth, trees, deep tangled undergrowth gives to the whole kangaroos, and oppossums—every thing. The scene an air of strange mystery. The country is old race, the antediluvians, became stars. volcanic; the bed of the stream is several hun-Among them were Pungil, their principal deity; dred feet above the bed of the Mississippi, Karackarock, their female Prometheus; Teert and it is evident that once a river cut and Teerer, sons of Pungil; Berwool and Bo- out and ran under that bridge, and that in a binger, son and daughter of Pungil, the first shock of nature the ledge was thrown up to inpair who dwelt on the earth after the flood, and | tercept its channel, while the whole country befrom whom the present race of natives sprung. ing elevated by the earthquake, took its present Wang, the crow, also became a star.

R. Howitt's Australia.

THE FIRST STEAMSHIP.

The first Atlantic steamer was the Savannah, Capt. Rogers, built at New York. She was 400 tons burden, ship-rigged. Her engine was 70 or 80 horse power, low pressure. She pro- dreds of dollars. In all cases of building cel-When the torrent of fire precipitated itself ceeded from that port to Savannah, whence she lars, they should be so constructed as to make into the ocean, the scene assumed a character sailed in 1819 for Liverpool, making the pass- them perfectly secure against frost, at the same of terrific and terrible grandeur. The magnifi- age in 22 days. In passing the Irish coast, the time having doors and windows, that they may cence of destruction was never more percepti- smoke and steam from her chimneys gave her be rendered as cool as necessary. bly displayed than when these antagonistic ele- the appearance of a ship on fire, and vessels ments met in deadly strife. The mightiest of were dispatched from the Cove of Cork to her earth's magazines of fire poured forth its burn- relief. From Liverpool she went to Copening billows to meet the mightiest of oceans. hagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, and Arundel, For two score miles it came, rolling, tumbling, making the passage from the latter port (in swelling forward, an awful agent of death. Norway) back to Savannah, in 25 days. Crown-Rocks melted like wax in its path; the very ed heads, ministers, officers of state, &c., visited protect potatoes, these may be put in a close hills were lifted from their primeval beds, and her, and valuable services of plate, jewelry, bin and secured by covering with evergreens,

Capt. Moses came on deck and asked the

THE THIRTY THOUSAND POUND NOTE.

An extraordinary affair happened about the a diminution, into the ocean. On either side, year 1740. One of the Directors of the Bank for twenty miles, the sea became heated, and of England, a very rich man, had occasion for with such rapidity that, on the second day of 30,000%, which he was to pay as the price of the junction, fishes came on shore dead in great an estate he had just bought. To facilitate the to the people of that country, which is so internumbers at Keau, fifteen miles distant. Six matter, he carried the sum with him to the Bank, weeks later, at the base of the hills, water con- and obtained for it a Bank note. On his return tinued scalding hot, and sent forth steam at home, he was suddenly called out upon particular business; he threw the note curelessly on the chimney, but when he came back a few minutes afterwards to lock it up, it was not to be found. No one had entered the room; he could not, therefore, suspect any person. At last, after much ineffectual search, he was persuaded that it had fallen from the chimney into others, "quamby along a beek," sat down in the the fire. The Director went to acquaint his is something not heard of before; "News is earth, when it was "plenty dark." There they colleagues with the misfortune that had happen an account of the transactions of the present ed to him; and as he was known to be a perfectly honorable man, he was readily believed. It was only about four and twenty hours from the time that he had deposited his money; they it was a prevalent practice, to put over the perithought, therefore, that it would be hard to re- odical publications of the day, the initial letters fuse his request for a second bill. He received of the cardinal points of the compass, thus:it, after giving an obligation to restore the first bill, if it should ever be found, or to pay the money himself, if it should be presented by any stranger. About thirty years afterwards, (the Director having been long dead, and his heirs in possession of his fortune,) an unknown person presented the lost bill at the Bank, and demanded payment. It was in vain that they mentioned the transaction by which that bill white fellows "big on Sunday;" which means was annulled; he would not listen to it; he that a day is kept sacred, like our Sabbath, in maintained that it had come to him from abroad, commemoration of the creation; the dance on and insisted upon immediate payment. The that day being of peculiar kind, called "gay- note was payable to bearer; and the thirty gip;" at which time they corrobory before thousand pounds were paid to him. The heirs images carved curiously in bark. For a long of the Director would not listen to any detime after the creation, in the winter, they were | mands of restitution, and the Bank was obliged very cold, for they had no fire; their condition, to sustain the loss. It was discovered afteras it regarded their food, was not better than wards, that an architect, having purchased the horses, and a guinea a day; Massachusetts, ex- They make 150,000,000 annually. Of these, their dogs, for they were compelled to eat the Director's house, had taken it down, in order penses and three dollars a day; Rhode Island 14,000,000 yearly, or 40,000 daily, are puffed kangaroo raw; and to add to their misery, the to build another upon the same spot, had found and Maryland, forty shillings a day, with no away by the Hamburghers, for the special polland was full of deadly snakes and guanos; but the note in a crevice of the chimney, and made good Karackarock, their truly womanly divinity, his discovery an engine for robbing the Bank.

NATURAL BRIDGE OF ILLINOIS.

The Natural Bridge of Illinois is situated in Jackson county, on the south side of Muddy thrown across the bed of the rivulet from per- and she takes hold of work as if she did not fect buttresses of nearly equal size, worn out of fear to soil her hands or dirty her apron. Such on; but there was also mercy, for Karackarock eighty-four feet in the span of the arch, from and always kind, they never turn up their noses great slaughter, that, when the staff snapped, bed of the stream, fifteen feet wide, seven feet back. They have more good sense and better there came out of it fire. Fire they now had to thick in the center, about twelve feet thick at employment. What are flirts and bustle-bound warm themselves, and to cook with. Their conthe ends resting upon the two buttresses. The girls in comparison with these? Good for dition was much improved, but did not long conappearance of the whole is that of a modern nothing but to look at; and that is rather distique to, for Wang," the crow-a mysterious stone bridge, except that the north end is a little gusting. Give us the industrious and happy bird, regarded as superstitiously by them as the lower than the other, though the inclination is girl, and we care not who worships fashionable

Tel feligence of the room willing street

watched his opportunity, and flew away with it. on the top. This is one hundred and twenty

astonishing condition. Prairie Argus.

Secure Cellars from Frost.—Scarcely. severe winter passes, without many and great losses from the freezing of potatoes and other articles in cellars, all of which might be prevented by little expense. Sometimes a single day's work would prevent a loss of some hun-

Almost any cellar may be made sufficiently warm by banking with earth, tan, saw-dust, or shavings, or by using sea weed, &c. If it be desirable to keep the cellar tolerably cool for apples, turnips and other roots not very liable to freeze, and yet have a part warm enough to which are very clean and protect well against cold, and yet do not injure from heat like some other kinds of covering. Green hemlock boughs are the best covering that we ever used for this Cultivator.

Washington, in 1801.—One can scarcely credit the description of Washington City, as Mrs. John Adams found it in 1801. Mrs. A.

thus speaks of the city:-"Here and there," she writes, "is a small cot, without a glass window, interspersed amongst the forests, through which you travel for miles without seeing a human being. The house is upon a grand and superb scale, requirthe apartments in proper order. I could con- fifty-eight years old. tent myself almost any where for three months; wood is not to be had, because people cannot be found to cut or cart it? The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment in it finished. We have not the least fence, yard, or other convenience without, and the great unfurnished audience room I make a drying room of, to hang up the clothes in. It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement, and the more I view it the more I am delighted

The "great unfurnished audience room' which Mrs. A. speaks of, is the famous East room of the White House.

against the Yankee race":--" It is my desire that | rancho down. my son Gouverneur Morris may have the best education that is to be had in England or America, but my express will and directions are, that he be never sent for that purpose to the Connecticut Colonies, lest he should imbibe in his youth that low craft and cunning, so incident woven in their constitutions that all their art cannot disguise it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have endeavored to impose themselves on the world for honest men. Lewis Morris. 1760, Nov. 23.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TERM "NEWS."-The origin of this word has been variously defined: -" News is a fresh account of anything;" it agine, derived from the adjective new. In former times, between the years of 1595 and 1730,

importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe: and from this practice is derived the term of ure.

THE PAY OF THE FIRST CONGRESS .- The Continental Congress met on the 10th of May, 1775; the number of members was 64. At this session, a member appeared from St. John's parish, Ga., and afterwards the Colony of Georgia sent an entire delegation. Each colony paid its own delegation. New Hampshire allowed to each all expenses, a servant, two thing for expenses: Pennsylvania, twenty shillings a day and expenses; Virginia, a half Johannes per day; North Carolina £500 per annum; South Carolina £300 per annum; Georgia, £100 per month while in session.

THE HAPPY GIRL.—Ay, she is a happy girl we know by her fresh looks and buoyant spirits.

VARIETY.

The Maiden, an instrument by which crimiinto that country by Earl Morton, and he was the first person who suffered by it; M. Guillotine, a French surgeon, who gave his name to his own invention; and Deacon Brodie, who was executed about thirty years ago for robbing the Excise-office in Edinburgh, and who really was a man of very genteel birth, and in his manners more of the Macbeth than anybody that appeared for the last fifty yearsthis gay deacon of the carpenter of Edinburgh, nvented the drop by which all criminals now suffer in Britain; and strange to say, he was the first man who was hanged on his own commodious gallows.

be the following: Some of the English nobility Literature will also be given, including Reviews. &c. were forbidden felling any of the trees in their forests—the timber being reserved for the use of the Royal Navy. Such trees as fell without cutting were the property of the occupant. A tornado was, therefore, a perfect godsend, in every sense of the word, to those who had occupancy of these extensive forests, and a windfall was sometimes of very great value. Some years since it is said a tornado threw down timber enough on the Duke of Marlborough's estate to sell for forty thousand dollars.

A curious case is to be tried in St. Louis shortly. A man employed two others to dig a cellar, and when the work was done, neither of them being able to make out a bill for it, another person was employed by mutual agreement, and paid to estimate the cost. Some time after the bill was discharged, however, it was discovered that he had made a mistake of \$47 50, in favor of the workmen, which they refused to refund, and an account is brought against the person making the mistake, who, it is contended, is responsible.

Mr. William Rule, of Cambourne, agreed with John Carthew, a farm laborer of Phillack, to thresh a quantity of barley, for which he was to give 10s., six meals, and a gallon of beer. Carthew commenced, and in eleven hours he completed his task, amounting to 921 sheaves, which is considered six days and a half work. He says he will undertake for a wager a similar task for six successive days. He threshed, last year, in Copperhouse, 400 sheaves of wheat in ing about thirty servants to attend and sweep 12 hours. Carthew is a tall, robust man, and

Ann street and purchased a trunk, in which they deposited an old coat and hat, and stated that they would call and get it in a few moments. In a short time they returned, and carried off the trunk which the store-keeper supposed to be the one they had purchased; but he soon discovered that in lieu thereof, they had taken a trunk filled with fur caps to the value of \$50; to obtain which was probably their motive in purchasing the trunk.

Late intelligence from Mexico says that on account of fears entertained at the Capital that Santa Anna would brave Congress, Gen. Scott had ordered Gen. Worth, with a strong force, A Curious Relic.—The Oneida Morning to march to Queretaro for the purpose of pro-Herald gives the following clause from the tecting its deliberations. The Louisiana mountwill of Lewis Morris, one of the Signers of ed men had a skirmish with a body of guerrillas the Declaration of Independence. "It will be at a rancho, about 17 miles from Vera Cruz. seen," remarks the Herald, "that the worthy | The Louisianians were commanded by Capt. old Patriot partook liberally of the prejudice Reed of Ohio. They killed 5 of the guerrillas, which existed among our honest Dutch fathers and took 5 more prisoners, when they burnt the

About three years ago, a method was discovered of making most if not all kinds of cloth water proof, without altering their appearance or producing that impermeability to obtained from one of the Principals. air which is so objectionable a feature in Indiarubber clothing. It is obvious that a sufficient degree of pressure would force water through the pores in the cloth by which the air circulates. But for all purposes of apparel, the protection is ample, as the cloth may be exposed to severe rain for days in succession, and though the outside may look as if it were thoroughly soaked, the inside will remain per-

Friend Buckminster, of the Massachusetts Ploughman, suggests that apple trees be set on a line, where you wish to have a permanent fence, about ten feet apart. In the course of times." The word "news" is not, as many im- ten years they would be large enough to mortise in to receive cedar or chestnut rails. These, he thinks, would last more than half a century. In the mean time the fence posts would occasionally bear a crop of apples, and thus become profitable in "divers ways."

Taste and elegance, though they are reckoned only among the smaller and secondary morals, yet are of no mean importance in the regulation of life. A moral taste is not of force to turn vice into virtue; but it recommends virtue, with something like the blandishments of pleas-

Forty-five miles an hour is the contract time for carrying the mails in England, per railway. In this country they are carried on horseback at from two to four or five miles per hour, by stages at from four to twelve miles, and by steamboats and on railroads, at from twelve to twenty-five miles per hour.

It is stated that ten thousand persons are employed in Hamburg in the manufacture of cigars. lution of their own atmosphere.

Mattogrosso, S. A., is considered the most unhealthy place in the world. Out of a population of 1,200, four only are whites-three of them being public functionaries. The rich are negroes or colored people, who only can support the climate.

M. Arago states that there is in Siberia an entire district where, during the Winter, the sky is constantly clear, and where a single particle of snow never falls.

A gold mine has just been discovered in the \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Government of Irkoutsk, in which this metal \$2.50 per year will be charged when payment is delay is found in a state of complete allow with silver. is found in a state of complete allow with silver, mineralogical fact which is extremely rare,

by grating it while green and corking it up tight n bottles filled with vinegar.

mindicates Cicero, who in destinte of religion.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city L of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payableals are beheaded in Scotland, was introduced to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week ar improvement of the Maiden, died also by for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one

of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knile upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed o 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 The origin of the term windfall, is said to and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family

newspaper
The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the column 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 press of matter shall justify it.

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commend 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 Inited States are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, noticing the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also renuested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns. July 15.—6m—\$10

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

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

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

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

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

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings: 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language

can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted.

6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to lustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif-

ferent departments of Natural Science. The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification

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

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and nding Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term, and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

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

Expenses. Room-rent, per term. Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte, Oil Painting, Drawing,

ALFRED, June 23, 846.

The entire expense for an academic year, including oard, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad-

ance, at the commencement of each term, either by scrail payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

The Sabbath Recorder.

President of the Board of Trus

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS.

tions for the year will be considered due! Payments received will be acknowledged in the Horse radish may be kept during the winter per so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arcentrol are post, at cept at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should directed, post feld, to Grosia B. Urtes, No. 9 Spring St. 1999 TW

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VOL. IV. The Si

JANES A.

On an asserted char mulgation of the predictions of ano In order that may be made to of the Sabbath, day" specified,

the week. But

It is not in the te

that which follow days employed it reason is there t gins on the last d tion is made that importance seem on which they shall they purge whole instruction prised in the inti ances of the alt make it," ver. 18 appointment int may be the one pleted; and, co the period of the fall on any day of according to the eighth day, whi Thursday, must so much to depose seven days refe that He would h as to the day of to be commence As it is, they be day in which th can have no cer the seven days p no certainty as

But we may b not merely of o and so forward, is assumed that as it regularly p the eighth day i one first day me first day thereaf tend that this is of one week, a day of the ensu day, and the n every day after. ginal, and is m translation. - W "on the eighth from, and after, which occurs in same book: " know that I am day and forwa obviously means ward be always shall be known and after that d It occurs in same meaning.

which the eightl

ye swift messer peeled, to a peo hitherto." Is. means always f We have even same connection ring in circumst be mistaken. I an ordinance is, or a goat, is bro days under the and thenceforth, ing made by fir Here, imperfect under considers vents the accep seven days; buthe prohibition

The text is p ing the account in the days of the altar, when it, and thou sha days shalt thou and sanctify it; holy." Ex. 29 that this altar The context, in informs us tha seven days, the morning and e sented, "day | Here, also, no the commencer and, consequent as to the partic they terminated Aaron and m

at the time of days shall he days " being B of three verses. after we read, eighth day, tha sons, and the e Aaron, Take th ing, and a rai blemish, and of 9: 1, 2. Here intended to ex-following the they were qua-office; as, in it being used in Mitherdedic

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