

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

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WHOLE NO. 187.

The Sabbath Recorder.

JAMES A. BEGG ON THE SABBATH. SECTION VII.

On an asserted change of the Sabbath prior to the pro-mulgation of the Law from Sinai, and on two alleaged predictions of another change since. [Concluded. In order that the prediction [Ezek. 23: 25

may be made to serve as evidence of a change of the Sabbath, it is assumed that "the eighth day" specified, is identical with the first day of the week. But where is the evidence of this? It is not in the text. The eighth day here is just that which follows immediately after the seven days employed in purifying the altar; but what reason is there to believe that this purging begins on the last day of the week ? No intimation is made that this will be the ease, and no importance seems attached to the particular day on which they begin or end. "Seven days shall they purge the altar and purify it," is the whole instruction, as to their commencing, comprised in the intimation, "These are the ordinances of the altar, in the day when they shall make it," ver. 18. So that, in so far as the divine appointment intimates, any day of the week may be the one on which the purifying is completed; and, consequently, the eighth day from the period of their commencing to do so, may fall on any day of the week, indefinitely. Yet, according to the view we are now opposing, the eighth day, which may be a Wednesday or Thursday, must be a Sabbath. If God meant so much to depend on the termination of the seven days referred to, we may well believe that He would have given an express injunction as to the day of the week on which they were to be commenced, and not have left it undefined. As it is, they being determined alone by "the

Chron. 7: 8, 9. And afterwards, in the days of Hezekiah, when the Temple had been profaned, "they began on the first day of the first month to sanctify, and on the eighth day of the month came they unto the porch of the Lord; so they sanctified the house of the Lord, in eight days, and in the sixteenth day of the first month they made an end." 2d Chron. 29: 17. No one supposes that this "eighth day" was an authoritative changing of the Sabbath, or that it had any reference to any particular day of the week; and why should this be imagined in the parallel case of the predicted purifying of the altar ?

Other instances occur, which it seems altogether unnecessary to specify. The text itself on which the objection is founded seems so obvious, that the simple reading of it, with its context, will show that it prescribes the means and the manner of purifying the altar of the Lord. The design of this purifying is that it may afterwards be used in sacrifice to God. But acceptable sacrifice has never been confined to the Sab. bath. Even if, therefore, we were to understand the prediction as intimating only a spiritual worship, without the use of symbols, still that spiritual worship would not be confined to either Sunday or Sabbath. Access to our Father in heaven, through the mediation of His Son. is a privilege limited neither by time nor space. Yet the altar did serve its appropriate purpose in directing aright the heart to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. And the promise to which our attention is now directed is, that the altar being purified seven days, when these days are expired, thencefor-

and I will accept you, saith the Lord God." day in which they shall make" the altar, we ings "upon the altar," after it has been so immediate wants of the family. There was not can have no certainty as to the day on which purified. The objector says the acceptance flour enough to make another loaf of bread, the the seven days purgation expire, and, therefore, here promised is on the eighth day, and on the last piece of butter was on the table, and, to say 100 bushels of potatoes at 70 cts., no certainty as to the day of the week upon eighth day only. Now whatever this altar may nothing of other necessaries in this line, it was

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where, where are all the birds that sang A hundred years ago? The flowers that all in beauty sprang A hundred years ago? The lips that smiled The eyes that wild In flashes shone Soft eyes upon-

Where, oh where are lips and eyes, The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs, That lived so long ago?

Who peopled all the streets A hundred years ago? Who filled the church with faces meek A hundreds year ago? The sneering tale Of sister frail— The plot that work'd A brother's hurt, Where, oh where are plots and sneers,

The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears, That lived so long ago ? Where are the graves where dead men slept A hundred years ago?

Who are they that living wept A hundred years ago? By other men, Who knew not them. Their lands are tilled ; Their graves are filled-Yet Nature then was just as gay, And bright the sun shone as to-day, A hundred years ago!

From Zion's Advocate. OUR PASTOR.

It looked dark in the Pastor's study as he entered it one evening not long since. And ward "the priests shall make your burnt-offer- well it might look dark, for his meditations ings upon the altar, and your peace-offerings; were gloomy, and he saw no star of hope to cheer him in the distance. The truth was, his The promise, therefore, is that of the divine scanty supper had been closed with a conversaacceptance of burnt-offerings and peace-offer- between himself and wife on the pressing and

ed to speak with him at the door. He had long been expecting such a call, and no inference could be more natural, under the circumstances, than that the bill at the village store was sent in for payment. No wonder that his faith wavered, and that he went to the door with a heavy heart.

Recorder.

We have already mentioned that farmer B. a member of the church, and a true friend of the pastor, had returned from the city in the early part of the evening. It is only necessary to relate the substance of a conversation that evening, to account for the call of Mr. Dclerk on the afflicted pastor.

Not long after Mr. B.'s return, Mr. A., another member of the church, called in to hear the news, and especially to inquire about the state of the markets. After Mr. B. had named the prices at which he had disposed of the different articles of his load, Mr. A. remarked, that whatever other folks might say about hard times, the farmers had certainly no cause of complaint. Seventy cents for potatoes, twentytwo cents for butter, nine and ten cents for pork, &c., didn't sound much like the prices at which these things ranged a few years ago.

"Very true," replied farmer B., "and now, as you have introduced the subject, I will give you some of my reflections on my way home, and some of their practical results." He then stated that he had been comparing the fruits or rewards of his labor the past year, with those of some former years when he sold his potatoes for

twenty and twenty-five cents per bushel. Then butter was ten and twelve and a half centsnow twenty and twenty-two cents per pound. Pork then brought six or seven cents-now it was quick at eight and nine. And this same proportion held in most articles. It had cost him but little if any more to cultivate his farm at the result:

75 lbs. butter at 20 cts.,

the following result would appear:

more in quantity. This he was about to ascribe

to the superior economy of his wife, when it

given none to the minister. He could hardly ac-

count for it-certainly it was not that he prized

him less highly than in former years. No, no,

100 bushels potatoes at 25 cts.,

75 lbs. butter at 12 cts.,

150 lbs. cheese at 7 cts.,

THE HAPPY MINER.

"Is there not danger in these mines, old man ?" I asked of an aged miner, who, with his arms bent, leaned against the side of an immense vault, absorbed in meditation. "It must be a fearful life."

The old man looked at me with a steadfast but somewhat vacant stare, and in half-broken sentences replied-

"Danger! Where is there not ?---on the earth or beneath it—in the mountain or in the valley ---on the ocean or in the quiet of nature's most hidden spot-where is there not danger? Where

has not death left some token of his presence ?" "True," I replied. "The turns of life are various. The sailor seeks his living on the waters, and he knows each moment that they may engulf him; the hunter seeks death in the wild woods; the soldier in the battle-field : and the miner knows not but the spot where he now stands, to-morrow may be his tomb."

"It is so, indeed," replied the old man. "We find death in the means we seek to uphold life. 'Tis a strange riddle; who shall solve it ?"

"Have you long followed this occupation ?" I asked, somewhat struck with the old man's answer.

"From a boy. I drew my first breath in the mines. I shall yield it up in their gloom !" "You have seen some of those trials," said,

"to which you have just now alluded."

"Yes," he replied, with a faltering voice, "I have. There was a time that three tall boys looked up to me and called me father. They were sturdy striplings. Now it seems but yesterday they stood before me, so proud in their strength, and I filled too with a father's vanity. But the Lord chastened the proud heart. Where are they now ? I saw the youngest-he was the this year than in former years. And now look dearest of the flock-his mother's spirit seemed to have settled on him-crushed at my feet a

bleeding mass! One moment, and his light \$70.00 laugh was in my ear; the next, and the large 15 00 mass came! There was no cry, no look of 15:00 terror; but the transition to eternity was 33.75 as the lightning's flash: and my. poor boy lay crushed beneath the fearful load. It \$133 75 was an awful moment; but time, that changeth According to the prices of some former years, all things, brought relief; and I had still two sons. But my cup of affliction was yet full. \$25 00 They too were taken from me. Side by side 9 00 they died-not as their brother,-but the fire-10, 50 damp caught their breath, and left them scorch-26 25 ed and lifeless. They brought them home to the old man-his fair jewels-by whom earth's \$70 richest treasures in his sight had no price-and "Now," said Mr. B., " add to these beef, hay told him he was childless and alone. It is a grain, apples, poultry, &c., &c., and I think with strange decree that the old plant should thus vou. brother A., that we farmers ought not to survive the stripling things it shaded, and for whom it would have died a thousand times! Is "But," he continued, "these calculations have it surprising that I should wish to die here in let me into another secret, which it may be imthe mines?" portant for me as well as you to know." He then "You have, indeed," I replied, "drank of mentioned that with the same number of cows as affliction. Whence did you derive consolaformerly and the same family to provide for as in tion ?"

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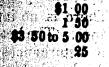
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which the eighth shall fall.

But we may be reminded that the text speaks the peace-offerings may mean, we may still wearing apparel were loudly called for to ren- 375 lbs. pork at 9 cts. not merely of one day, but of "the eighth day, inquire whether there be any evidence en- der the family even comfortable for the winter. and so forward," ver. 27. And here, again, it abling us to determine whether the use of is assumed that the meaning is the eighth day the altar is indeed to be thus confined to ing his attention to these things. Neither could as it regularly recurs from week to week, that the eighth day. And on this point we have he accuse her of ignorance or insensibility in the eighth day is the first day, and that it is not the direct testimony of the prophet himself, in regard to their true condition. No, for she had one first day merely that is spoken of, but every first day thereafter. But here, again, we coned from the fact that, on the seven days previtend that this is not on the eighth or first day ous to the eighth, the burnt-offerings are comof one week, and then on the corresponding manded to be presented on the same altar; and day of the ensuing week; but on the eighth it cannot be supposed that seven days in sucday, and the ninth day, and tenth day, and cession are to be all Sabbaths. We rather every day after. The "so" is not in the orispeak now of the acceptance of the offerings ginal, and is marked as supplementary in the upon the altar subsequently to the days of translation. Without it, the sentence reads purification. An express distinction is drawn "on the eighth day, and forward,"-forward between the Sabbath sacrifices and others which from, and after, that day. It is the same word are specified along with them. "And it shall which occurs in a preceding chapter of this be the prince's part to give burnt-offerings, and same book: "So the house of Israel shall meat-offerings, and drink-offerings, in the feasts, know that I am the Lord their God from that and in the new moons, and in the Sabbaths, in day and forward." Ezek. 39: 22. Here it all solemnities of the house of Israel." Ezek. obviously means that the Lord shall thencefor-45: 17. In the verses immediately following, ward be always known by Israel; not that He a sacrifice is appointed for "the first month, in shall be known by them once a week only from the first day of the month," ver. 18. In the and after that day.

21st verse, the passover is appointed to be ob-It occurs in other instances, and with the served "in the first month, in the fourteenth same meaning. The prophet Isaiah says, "Go, day of the month," the feast continuing "seven ye swift messengers, to a nation scattered and days," as formerly, in which are to be offered peeled, to a people terrible from their beginning "seven bullocks and seven rams without blemhitherto." Is. 18: 2. Here again it clearly ish daily the seven days, and a kid of the goats means always from the period of their origin. daily for a sin-offering," ver. 21-24. And " in We have even the very word, and in the very the seventh month, in the fifteenth day of the same connection with "the eighth day," occurmonth, shall he do the like in the feast of the ring in circumstances where the meaning cannot seven days, according to the sin-offering, acbe mistaken. Under the law given by Moses, cording to the burnt-offering, and according to an ordinance is, "When a bullock, or a sheep, the meat-offering, and according to the oil," or a goat, is brought forth, then it shall be seven ver. 25. Sacrifices for the new moons and the days under the dam; and from THE EIGHTH DAY, Sabbaths are also specified, and provision is and thenceforth, it shall be accepted for an offermade in addition for "a voluntary burnt-offering made by fire unto the Lord." Lev. 22: 27 ing, or peace-offerings voluntarily, unto the Here, imperfection of the animal, as, in the case Lord." Ezek. 46 : 4-6, 12. under consideration, impurity of the altar, pre-But besides all these, it is expressly ordained, vents the acceptance of the offering till after "Thou shalt daily prepare a burnt-offering unto

the Lord, of a lamb of the first year without the prohibition ceases to operate. The text is perfectly parallel to that contain. blemish; thou shalt prepare it every morning. And thou shalt prepare a meat-offering for it ing the account of the purification of the altar every morning, the sixth part of an ephah, and in the days of Moses, "And thou shalt cleanse the altar, when thou hast made an atonement for the third part of an hin of oil, to temper with it, and thou shalt anoint it, to sanctify it. Seven the fine flour; a meat-offering continually, for days shalt thou make an atonement for the altar, a perpetual ordinance unto the Lord. Thus and sanctify it; and it shall be an altar most shall they prepare the lamb, and the meat-offerholy." Ex. 29: 36, 37. No one will suppose ing, and the oil, every morning, for a continual that this altar was for weekly offerings only. | burnt-offering." Ezek. 46: 13-15.

The context, in the very next verse, expressly Now let it be remembered, that "these are informs us that the altar, being so purified the ordinances of the altar in the day when they no obligation to continue such favors, and that seven days, the offering of two lambs, in the shall make it." Before being used in the or- he had no reason to complain. He did not comand, consequently, nothing can be ascertained altar is to be used both in the special feasts and "best wishes" of the donor, would go quite as nature."

seven days; but, on and after the eighth day,

they terminated, and the eighth day fell.

mean, and whatever the burnt-offerings and plain enough that several additional articles of 150 lbs. cheese at 10 cts.

The pastor did not reproach his wife for callthis very prediction. We do not seek to avail just told him of her resolution to appropriate ourselves of the argument that might be deduc- her ten dollars of "wedding fees" to the unavoidable wants of the family, and fix up her old 375 lbs. pork at 7 cts., cloak for another year's service.

But still it was dark in the pastor's study. And yet not so dark, literally, as to prevent him from tracing distinctly, the outlines of an empty pocket ; not so dark as to obscure the record on complain of hard times." his memory that the last barrel of flour had not yet been paid for, and that this formed only one item in a bill at Mr. D---'s store which had been running for some time. Nor was it so dark that he could not recognize Brother B. who just then passed in his wagon on his return former years, he found that his butter and cheese from the city.

The pastor sat down, and thus held com munion with himself. How can I live here with my present means of support. And yet, with my limited congregation, and the usua amount of salary paid in neighboring parishes cannot have the face to ask for more. Shall then seek another field of labor? This I dare not think of doing. The congregation has been gradually increasing under my ministry, the church seem united and prosperous. I cannot doubt that providence has assigned me this post. have every reason to believe, from the kind expressions of the people, and their regular attendance on my ministry, that it would be a grief to them to have me leave.

And yet, there is one thing that I cannot dis guise-a fact that I cannot account for. I have received far less in presents this year than formerly. While there is no apparant diminution in the confidence and love of the people, there has been a great diminution in such marks of their favor as called forth the gratitude of my pockets as well as my heart. Year before last we had butter enough sent in by one and another, to last through the winter. This year we have received but one small box as a gift. And what makes it still worse, one pound costs now nearly as much as two did then. One year I recollect we had so much fresh meat sent in about thanksgiving time, that our chief source of anxiety was to know what we should do with it. Our anxiety this year has been of a nature entirely different.

The pastor felt that the people were under

morning and evening sacrifice, was to be pre- dinary service of God, or in the more extraor- plain. Still, he could not conceal from himself there dwelt in what is now a famous city not a "God bless your stingy soul !" was the preachsented, "day by day, continually," verse 38. dinary feasts divinely appointed, the altar under- the fact, that what was not a gratuity in the ne- mile from Boston, an opulent widow lady, who Here, also, no specific day was appointed for goes a seven days' purgation, after which, "on cessaries of life must be paid for; and that a once afforded a queer manifestation of that odd the commencement of the seven days' purifying, the eighth day and forward," continually, that bushel of neighbor E.'s chenangoes, with the compound of incompatibles, called "human

as to the particular day of the week upon which in the daily sacrifice. In showing the fallacy far in his family as a bushel for which he had to It was a Christmas eve, one of those old-

of the objection which we are exposing, it is pay a round half-dollar. The chine of pork for fashioned winters, which were so "bitter cold." Aaron and his sons were purified seven days not necessary that we should use any argument which he had paid 48 cents that very day was The old lady put on an extra shawl; and as she even his grown up sons and daughters to asso at the time of their consecration, "for seven to prove that the altar and the sacrifices are no sweeter, no more nourishing, than those that hugged her shivering frame, she said to her ciate with those whose conduct was not pure

The old man looked up-"From heaven! not only commanded a larger price, but there was God gave, and he hath taken away; blessed be his name !" I bowed my head to the miner's prayer-and

flashed upon him that he had sold the whole, and the old man passed on.

CHEAP. "Give me freedom in everything," said a man

his heart couldn't deceive him here. But why was it ? Could it be possible that because every. to us a few days since. "I have been a member thing was quick in the market, he had forgot. of a church for forty years, and up to this time ten to save a cheese and a few pounds of butter it has not cost me a penny. That's what I call for their good pastor? Such a thing had never a free gospel."

been known with him before. Perhaps others This reminds us of an anecdote of Rev. Mr. in the parish had done the same thing. And S., a distinguished Methodist preacher well then, to think that their pastor must not only known in the West, who was remarkable for buy, but buy at a high price also. No wonder his piety and eloquence, as well as for his octhat Mr. D--- refused to pay his subscription casional eccentricities. He went to his rest a for preaching the other day, because, as he in. few years since, after having labored long and timated, "ministers are not over punctual in faithfully in his Master's service.

paying their debts." He saw, also, that the On one occasion he was preaching with great pastor meant something, when, in a late conver. fervor on the freeness of the gospel, and around sation, he said that "salaried men fared worse him was an attentive congregation, with eager eyes turned to the preacher, and drinking every The result was, Mr. B. said his mind was made | word into their souls. Among the rest was an up at once, and passing Mr. D----'s store on his individual who had always been more remarkaway home, he left an X, with instructions to send ble for opening his mouth to say amen, than for a barrel of flour, and the remainder in groceries, opening his purse. Though he never gave to their pastor. "And now," said he. "brother money for the support of the gospel. yet he A., you may have the benefit of my example, might be said to support the pulpit, for he aland before the first of January, we will see to ways stood by it. He had, on this occasion. it that the whole parish are prepared to wish taken his usual place near the preacher's stand. their minister 'a happy new year' with a clear and was making his responses with more than usual animation. After a burst of burning eloquence from the preacher, he clasped his hands. and cried out in a kind of ecstacy, "Yes, thank God ! I have been a Methodist for twenty-five While the last generation was flourishing, years, and it has n't cost me twenty-five cents !"

er's emphatic reply. [Louisville Exam.

EVIL COMPANY.

[Translated from the German.]

Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer

A CHBISTMAS TALE.

Scribe.

conscience.

than any other class in these times."

days shall he consecrate you;" these "seven real. In whatever sense the altar is understood, came in during the year of plenty almost as faithful negro servant :-and upright. days " being repeated thrice within the space still it is apparent that the divine acceptance of often as a porker died in the parish. But it was " It is a terrible cold night, Scip. I am afraid "Dear father." said the gentle Eulalia to him of three verses. Lev. 8: 33-35. Immediately the sacrifices offered thereon is not confined to useless to think of these things now. Some- my poor neighbor, widow Green, must be suf- one day, when he forbade her, in company with after we read, "And it came to pass, on the the eighth day. "Daily," after it has been thing must be done to meet present emergencies. fering. Take the wheel-barrow, Scip. Fill her brother, to visit the volatile Lucinda. "dear eighth day, that Moses called Aaron and his purified, on the eighth day and forward, con- There must be some flour, or before Monday the it full of wood. Pile on a good load, and tell father, you must think us very childish if you sons, and the elders of Israel; and he said unto tinually thereafter, the sacrifices are offered and family would be destitute of bread. Could he the poor woman to keep herself warm an com- imagine that we should be exposed to danger with a clear conscience ask Mr. D- for an- fortable. But before you go, Scip, put some by it." Aaron. Take thee a young calf for a sin-offer- accepted of the Lord. ing, and a ram for a burnt-offering, without Thus, again, does the futility of this evasion other barrel, while the last remained unpaid for, more wood on the fire; and make me a nice The father took in silence a dead coal from blemish, and offer them before the Lord." Lev. become apparent. Viewed in the simplicity of and while he had but small hopes of being able mug of flip?" the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It" 9: 1, 2. Here "the eighth day" is evidently its language, in the light of its context, or as to meet his present debts at the close of the These last orders were duly obeyed; and will not burn you, my child take it." the old lady was thoroughly warmed, both in-Eulalia did so, and behold her delicate white intended to express nothing more than the day part of a series of enactments, the meaning of year ? In his perplexity, he fell on his knees and side and out. And now the trusty Scipio was following the seven days' purification, by which the prophecy is plain. It says nothing about a hand was soiled and blackened, and as it chancthey were qualified to officiate in the priests' change of the Sabbath. The ear may be de- commended himself and his family anew to Him about to depart on his errand of mercy, when ed her white dress also. "We can not be too careful in handling coals," office; as, in the case under consideration, the ceived by the words "on the eighth day and so who hears the young ravens when they cry. his considerate mistress interposed again : seven days' purification of the altar fits it for forward" being rent from their connection, and | Long and fervently he prayed, until his feelings "Stop, Scip. You need not go now. The said Eulalia, in vexation. "Yes, truly," said her father ; "you see, my being used in sacrifice. having a meaning put upon them alien to that were calmed, his faith was invigorated, and a weather has moderated." At the dedication of the temple, "Solomon which they truly bear. But the ingenuous in- cluster of frich promises told him to cast all his ______. Here is a lesson for all who are lapped in child, that coals, even if they do not burn at the burn a kept the feast seven days, and all Israel with quirer into the meaning of the prediction, will care on the Lord, and go forward. He seemed luxury, and who have "more than heart could blacken. So it is with the company of the him, a very great congregation, from the enter- perceive in it a promise of accepted sacrifice at to feel an assurance that God would provide- wish," not to harden themselves against the vicious." Historica II and Front Hold The ing in of Hamath, unto the river of Egypt. the hand of the Israelites any and every day but in what way he was entirely ignorant. sufferings of the needy, and become forgetful And in the eighth day they made a solemn as- when the altar shall have been consecrated in Just as he was leaving the study to go out on of the sorrows of the destitute. No selfishness Zealous men are ever displaying to you the sembly, for they kept the dedication of the is more hateful than the selfishness of riches in strength of their belief, while judicious men altar seven days, and the feast seven days. 2d Most High. announcement that the clerk of Mr. D-wish- the midst of poverty. Bost Recorder. | are showing the ground of it.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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New York, January 20, 1848.

CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS.

Resolutions have been passed by the Genera Conference, and also by the Missionary Association, recommending that a meeting for prayer on behalf of missions be held in each of our churches on the first Sabbath of every month. acknowledged; yet, strange as it may appear, only a small proportion of the churches comply with it. This would not be so if our brethren realized the importance of the monthly concert, and the advantages which would result from a Selected for the Sabbath Recorder, from Dwight, Sermon 108. uniform and faithful attendance upon it.

only inconsistent with real love for the cause, but is in a high degree criminal.

A faithful attendance upon the monthly concert would greatly encourage our missionary brethren. Deprived as they are of the company and counsel of those who fully sympathize with almost fail them. They contemplate the vast-

contribute for the object to which their thoughts

and prayers have been directed. In conclusion, let us ask you, reader, What are you doing to sustain the monthly concert and carry forward the missionary enterprise? If the concert is established where you reside,

we entreat you to attend it faithfully and consistently. If it is not established, we entreat you at once to take steps for its establishment, even though it may be attended by only a few. In either case, depend upon it that the prosper-The wisdom of the recommendation is generally ity of your own soul is intimately connected with the prosperity of the monthly concert of prayer for the heathen.

SABBATH DUTIES.

The New Testament has no where dispensed The first object of the monthly concert of with any part of the duties of the Sabbathprayer should of course be to move God to re- It has been thought, that Christ has released gard our missionary efforts with favor, and ac- his followers from some part of the duties of company them with his blessing. Such is the | the Sabbath, and in some degree from that depravity of the human heart, and such the de- strictness of observing it, which were origingradation of those without the Gospel, that | ally required of the Jews. Observations to this merely to proclaim the truth in relation to God's | amount I have not unfrequently seen and heard ; claims is not sufficient to regenerate men. but exclusively of the things observed by Dr. Hence nearly all Christians acknowledge in Paley, I have never been informed of the theory the necessity of the divine blessing in particulars, from which Christians are thus suporder to the success of their missionary efforts. posed to have been released; nor do I know in But that blessing is not to be expected without what passages of the New Testament they are the use of appropriate means. God has seen supposed to be contained. Dr. Paley believes fit to bestow it in answer to the prayers of his that the Sabbath was never at all obligatory on people. Though his knowledge and ability are | Christians. According to this scheme, thereunlimited, yet he will be inquired of by the fore, it was impossible for Christ to release house of Israel to do those things which they them from these duties; because they were need. Under such circumstances, a faithful at- never incumbent upon them. Where those tendance upon those meetings appointed for the who make this supposition, find their warrant special purpose of invoking his blessing is of for it in the discourses of Christ, or of his vast importance; and a neglect of them is not apostles, I confess myself unable to determine. The observations which our Saviour makes, as an exposition of several parts of the Decalogue,

them, there must be times when heart and flesh | fil; for verily I say unto you, Till heaven and | If it is not the Sabbath of the fourth commandness of the work to be performed, and the pass from the law, till all be purified." After of work may not be done upon it. In either feebleness of the instrumentality employed, and these declarations, it is impossible that Christ case, we see but little occasion for an expresthey are ready to inquire who is sufficient for should be rationally believed to have altered at sion of pleasure in view of the facts. these things? If at such times they can not all the duties of the Sabbath, much less to have cast themselves upon God in full confidence of annihilated it, unless he has done it some where his protection and assistance, they must certainly | in plain, unequivocal language. But no such language on this subject can be found in the believe that our brethren have gone forth with New Testament. Until some thing of this the single desire to glorify God by proclaiming nature shall be definitely pointed out, the duties to men a crucified and risen Saviour. If so, of the Sabbath must be acknowledged to have been left by Christ and his apostles EXACTLY AS THEY FOUND THEM; and all declarations to the contrary must be regarded as merely gratuitous and presumptive.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS .- The Boston Traveler says that the religious papers from different sec-Pittsford, and in two churches in Windsor Co., Mass., there has existed a strong religious interin Cayuga District, N. Y. We have reports the same side.

also of the existence of unusual religious interest in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, and Mississippi. Indeed, from nearly every section of the country we are receiving intimations of the existence, here and there, of special religious interest at the present time : and this not confined to any particular sect or denomination; and, as would appear, not generally the result of any special exertions, but of the blessing of Heaven on the ordinary means of religious improvement.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPHING .--- The New York Observer expresses its pleasure at learning "that first day of October, 1847, the telegraph offices

shall not be opened for business on Sundays, except one hour from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M.' Some persons, in view of the Observer's expression of approval, may wonder what difference there is, in principle, between working one in his sermon on the mount, he prefaces with hour and several hours on a Sunday. We can these remarkable declarations: "Think not not undertake to enlighten them. If Sunday is that I am come to destroy the law, or the the Sabbath of the fourth commandment, it will prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to ful- be difficult to justify doing any work upon it. earth pass, one jot, or one tittle, shall in no wise ment, it will be difficult to show why any amount

CHINESE TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTA MENT.-A letter from Rev. Mr. Shuck, dated tions of our widely-extended country, continue Sept. 15, 1847, says there was a committee at to mention the existence of unusual religious that time in session at Shanghai, consisting ex interest in their vicinity. In Plymouth, N. H., clusively of Pedobaptist missionaries, engaged there is said to be an unusual degree of reli- in the production of a new edition of the New gious feeling pervading the neighborhood. In Testament in Chinese. The missionaries of the various denominations were engaged in Vt., there is also said to exist an unusual de- friendly discussion touching the most appropri- tion. gree of religious feeling. In West Bradford, ate Chinese terms to express the words God and Holy Spirit. The subject is a most import est for several months past. In Ridgefield, Ct., ant one, and the whole body of the missionaries a somewhat extensive revival has been in pro- are about equally divided in reference t gress for three months. A revival is reported two terms, so that fortunately the discussion is as in progress at Pickering, Canada West, both narrow and pointed. All the denominaamong the Baptists; and among the Methodist, | tions at Shanghai, it was thought, would be upon

> BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.-At a late con firmation in Torquay, says an English paper the Bishop of Exeter, one of the ultra high church Bishops, took occasion to stigmatiz some tracts then in circulation, which denied the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. "If said his lordship, "any of you have been so un fortunate as to disbelieve this doctrine-nay, any of you have the least doubt as to the com pleteness of the gift bestowed in baptism, or that it places you in any other state than that of

actual salvation; I entreat you and beseech you, if any such there be, at once rather to the New York, Albany, and Buffalo Telegraph leave the church, than to receive the holy or Company, at their late meeting in Utica, on mo- dinance of confirmation under such circumtion of Prof. Morse, unanimously passed the stances. Though to take this honest course following resolution :- 'Resolved, That after the may cause you pain, it will reflect shame only on those who have mistaught you."

> SLAVERY IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY Richard Mendenhall, a Friend, stationed among the Shawnee Indians, writes to the National Era, under date of "Friends' Shawnee School Indian Territory, 10th mo. 30th, 1847," that slavery exists in that territory as far north as the 39th degree of north latitude. A few slaves are held by a single Indian chief, who, he says, is the only Indian in that part of the Territory, so far as he knows, who either holds or employs a slave. He says many of the Indians are opposed to slavery, and will not de-

SOUTHEBN ODDITIES.

"Norice .- The subscriber, living on Carroway Lake, on Hoe's Bayou, in Carroll Parish,~ 16 miles on the road leading from Bayou Mason to Lake Providence, is ready with a pack of dogs to hunt runaway negroes at any time. These dogs are well trained, and are known throughout the parish. Letters addressed to me at Providence will secure immediate atten-

" My terms are \$5 per day for hunting the rails, whether the negro is caught or not. Where a twelve-hours' trail is shown, and the negro not taken, no charge is made. For taking a negro; \$25, and no charge made for hunting "JAMES W. HALL."

The above advertisement, says the Liberty Herald, we cut from the Madison Journal, published in Richmond, La., Nov. 26, 1847. It appears in the business department of the paper, surrounded by lawyers' cards, tradesmen's advertisements, notices of legal business, and patent medicines, just as "a house to let," or "a carriage for sale," would be published in free and Christian country.

In the same paper we find a morning hymn o the praise of God; a labored essay in praise of John Wesley, and an eloquent notice of a superior race-horse, in which there is an appeal "to the Christian and philosopher," and to all who would not be "unmindful of their duty to God and their country," to cherish the breed. The editor gives no intimation of his political, religious, or social opinions, except what may be gathered from these particulars.

There is but one editorial article. In that he apologizes for failing to issue a paper the week before. The cause assigned is, that his journeyman, who had just returned from Mexico, " one of the immortal few who escaped the memorable charge on those masked batteries at Cerro Gordo," was too drunk to work. The paper is ssued weekly, when the hands are sober, at \$5 per annum. We have given the spirit of "The Madison Journal," and, we suppose, that gives the very "form and pressure" of the people and the times in Madison Parish, Louisiana.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE .- There is but little to report in the doings of this body last-week. It has, however, we are glad to say, expressed itself averse to the extension of slavery into territory obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war. A resolution has also been passed by the Assembly against amendments to the post-office laws made by the last Congress. Mr. Underhill has given notice of a bill to prohibit the use of horses and boys in towing canal boats and to substitute locomotives. In looking over the Standing Committees of the Assembly, we notice the name of Benjamin Maxson, of Jefferson county, on the Library Committee, and that of John T. G. Bailey, of Madison V county, on the Charitable Societies Committee. MISSIONARIES TO CHINA .- Rev. Mr. Speer, Missionary of the Assembly's Board, states that within one year there have arrived in China twenty-one Missionaries. Of these, four are Germans, three are English, and the other nineteen are Americans. Mr. S. adds an earnest wish for a large increase of laborers, especially from the Presbyterian Church. The state of feeling toward foreigners was still very unsettled. The Missionaries, however, had not been molested. The printing at Canton, under Dr. Ball's superintendence, has amounted to about a million and a half of pages.

give way to despondency. There is reason to they may confidently appeal to Him in whose name they have undertaken their work. No doubt they do this, and find in it constant encouragement and consolation. But how much it would add to their consolation to know that their brethren at home are united and earnest in pressing their suit at the mercy-seat.

A faithful attendance upon the monthly con cert would exert a salutary influence upon individual Christians and the churches. The complaint of a low state of religion is heard from nearly every part of our country. This can not be attributed to a lack of information in regard to religious subjects. Light is spreading in every direction to an extent heretofore unknown. Theories of religion are plenty enough, and most persons are sufficiently zealous in advocating them. But there is a strange want of earnestness in performing the practical duties of religion. Now the monthly concert brings before the mind a world lying in wickedness-ignorant of God, and of the way of justification before him through Jesus Christin such a manner as can hardly fail to arouse the Christian in some degree to a sense of his duty. He sees that there is not only a theory of religion to be believed by himself, but duties to be performed towards others. His thoughts are led away from himself to consider the woes and wants of others. If the contemplation of their condition does not awaken gratitude for the superior light he enjoys, and create in him a desire to do something for the diffusion of that light, he must be a sorry specimen of a Christ- by the blind fanaticism of others; no mis ian. If it does awaken his gratitude and increase his activity, the effect will sooner or nor if he came would we permit him to go later be seen in the upbuilding of the church to which he belongs.

A faithful attendance upon the monthly con-METHODIST MISSIONS.—The Methodist Miscert would render it comparatively easy to raise the funds necessary to carry forward the missionary Society recently opened their new sionary enterprise. One great reason why rooms in New York, with unusually interesting Christians contribute so sparingly to this cause, exercises. Dr. Balro delivered an address in is because they think so little of the condition which he stated that the Missionary Society of and wants of the heathen. But if the monthly the Methodist Episcopal Church took its rise in concert were made, as it ought to be, an occa- 1819, and at first was both a Bible and Mission for spreading before the people a true pic- sionary Society. Its Constitution was adopted ture of the condition of the heathen world, this on the 15th of April, 1819, at a meeting of the reason would no longer exist. Another reason Forsyth-st. church. The first President was for the meager contributions of Christians is, Bishop McKendree. At the first anniversary, that they do not sufficiently understand or feel in 1820, the Treasurer's Report showed that that it is a duty regularly and systematically to \$823 04 had been received, and \$875 76 excontribute. But let them be called upon regu- pended. In 1821, \$2,328 76 were received, and larly to contemplate the subject and pray over \$407 87 expended. The outlay was limited it, and if this does not suggest the duty of re- from a fear that larger operations might cripple gularly contributing to carry forward the object somewhat the general finances of the Church. for which they pray, then we know not what Each year, until 1832, there was a balance in will. Too much reliance has been placed upon the treasury, the largest amount for any one occasional large contributions, which are no year being \$14,176 11. In 1832 the Liberia doubt necessary at times. But we believe that Mission was commenced, and since then the Sosmall contributions, regularly made, according ciety has increased its resources and operations. as God has prospered us, would be more effect. The maximum of receipts was in 1839, \$135,ual in the aggregate, and more consistent with 521 94; and of expenditures in 1840, \$146,- of the American Board destined to Syria, and a the Scripture rule. At any rate, the experiment 498 58. Sixty thousand persons at least are cargo consisting of 30,000 gallons of rum. ought to be tried, and an opportunity should be estimated to have been converted by the agency Rather a heterogeneous cargo, one would think, them ere they will suffer you to master them. given, at every monthly concert, for persons to of the Society. to be taken in the same ship. at the human all networks is a shrough wall to and the second

THE BIBLE SEALED TO SLAVES.

When anti-slavery men at the North assert that the Bible is a sealed book to slaves at the South, it is very common for the advocates and apologists of slavery to deny the assertion. They seem to feel, that withholding the Word of God from any man or class of men is a high crime, and hence their anxiety to prevent the impression that such a thing is done. But southern men themselves, and even ecclesiastical bodies at the South, confess the very thing with which they are charged. Under such circumstances, who shall we believe? We should say, believe those who have the best means of knowing the facts, and are the least likely to misrepre. sent them. The following testimony is from a 'Report on the Religious Instruction of Colored People," published in the Alabama Baptist It applies particularly to that State, but no doubt exhibits a condition of things which exists extensively in other States :---

"The slaves are entirely dependent upon us. If we are silent, and speak not to them the words of life, they are lost. The whole horizon to them is dark, save the single spot where southern Christians stand ; and if no light comes thence, they will be in darkness indeed. To them the written word of God is a sealed book ; other religious books and tracts are placed out of their reach by laws rendered necessary sionary from another land comes to them, among them. We alone are our colored brethren's keepers, and if their souls die, against us will their blood call to God out of the ground."

MASSACHUSETTS SUNDAY LAWS .- The fifth Section of the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts reads as follows :-- " No person shall be present at any game, sport, play, or public diversion, except concerts of sacred music, upon the evening next preceding of following the Lord's day, and every person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offence." Eight men were recently brought before a magistrate in Boston, charged with a violation of this statute, they having been taken up by a watchman who found them engaged in playing cards on a Sunday night. The watchman could not say whether they played for anything but their own amusement; yet the magistrate thought they should be fined, and accordingly levied a fine of three dollars and oneeighth of the cost upon John Curran, the keeper of the house. The question has been raised, whether a strict enforcement of this statute, particularly among the higher classes in Boston, would not supply a pretty large amount of business for the magistrates.

RESULT OF SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE .---- A correspondent of one of the daily papers says that Dr. Phillips, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York, is in the habit of preaching to his congregation, the first Sunday morning of every month, on the duty of contributing liberally to the great benevolent objects of the day, keeping in view, as an object of faith and corresponding effort, the evangelization of the whole world, and taking a contribution after each discourse. The abundant fruit of this labor is seen in the very large annual contributions of his people, exceeding, as appears from the minutes of the Presbyterian General Assembly, \$36,000! It might be wished, for the nonor of humanity, and for the sake of a world the safety of our free institutions, that many other pastors would thoroughly try the experiquently, on the subject of Christian benevolence.

AN END OF PERFECTION .- The community of Perfectionists at Putney, Vt., have been perpe trating scandalous outrages upon law and morals, if we can believe the unanimous testimony of their neighbors, as published in the Windham County Democrat of the 23d ult. John H. Noyes, the founder and leader of the Association, hav- guage expressive of the feelings of a nobleing been arrested for alledged licentious prac- minded slave, are put into the mouth of Huon tices, absconded. George Cragin, his principal | by Sergeant Talfourd :-assistant, has also absconded. "The Spiritual Magazine," however, is still published. It has been denounced as a public nuisance at a meeting of the inhabitants of the village. It was decided at the meeting that "the principles of the Association are evidently disorganizing in their tendency, and adapted, if carried out to their utmost extent, to abolish all law and government, both of church and State, and erect upon their ruins an irresponsible hierarchy." MISSIONARIES AND RUM,-It is said that the bark Catalapa, which recently sailed from Boston for Smyrna, took out several missionaries not tame, so high in them is nature;-whom, the spur and lash, instead of curbing, only chafe into prouder mettle ;-that will let you kill

liver up fugitives; while others will, for a reward, or fearing the fate of the Seminoles, apprehend and give them up; thus proving that they are "receiving the vices, if not the virtues, of civilization." "But," the writer continues:

" It is white men in the service of the Government of the United States, and missionaries, that have introduced slavery here. And some may be startled at the information that missionaries have slaves; but startling as it may be, such is the fact. I presume that no one will be more surprised than I was on coming here to find such a state of things. There is a very extensive missionary establishment here, under the care of the Methodist Church South, and, strange as it may appear, they have some half dozen or more slaves, to assist in civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. Is not this the climax of inconsistencies ? And this system of operations is not without its results; for some of the children who have been at this mission have that aversion to labor which is so common among white people in a slaveholding community; which is a sad state of things, for it is highly important that these Indian children should be trained up to habits of industry."

GIVING FROM PRINCIPLE AND A SENSE OF DUTY.—The Macedonian says that one of the oldest and most faithful of the Baptist missionaries-to whom the suggestion was made that it might be desirable for him to return home, to spend a short time in this country, for the purpose of awakening more interest in his mission writes to a friend :-

"In regard to stirring up people at home, and spending a year in hunting up missionaries to help us, I do not consider that as any part of the business for which I came here. It is our business to do the work we were sent to perform: and it is the business of the churches at home to sustain us. And all the 'stirring up' that is talked of so much, beyond what their own sense of duty prompts them to do, is, in my opinion, perfectly useless. It is not excitement or thrilling appeals that is necessary to carry on the work of the Lord; He could open sunk in idolatry and superstition, as well as for the bowels of the earth, if it were necessary, action from principle, from a sense of duty, that is wanting. Let this be cherished, and there ment of thus preaching, systematically and fre- will be no need of such distressing complaints as missionaries are sending home. I hope whatever you say will be on the ground of principle and duty; and if you can succeed in making any of our brethren and sisters feel the importance of these, you will do more for the cause of

missions than if you could exhort them with all the eloquence in the world."

'I am a man, and live !"

FEELINGS OF A SLAVE.-The following lan-"That I were dead! Oh, what is death compared to slavery! Brutes may bear bondage-they were made for it, when Heaven set Man above them; but no mark, definite and indelible, is put upon one man to mark him from another, that he should live his slave. Oh. heavy curse! to have thought, reason, judgment, feelings, tastes, passions, and conscience, like another man, and not have equal liberty to use them; but call his mood their master! Why was I born with passion to be free-with faculties to use enlargement-with desire that cleaves to high achievements-and with sympathies attracting me to objects fair and noble, and yet with power over myself as little as any beast of burden? Why should I live? There are of brutes themselves that will

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, edited by John Inman and Robert A. West. The January number commences the ninth volume of this monthly magazine. It has long been a favorite with the public, and the publisher promises that it shall henceforth be the best magazine of its class in the United States. The number before us justifies the opinion, that his promise is made in earnest. It contains three fine engravings, a fashion-plate, and forty-eight pages of original reading matter. Published by John S. Taylor, 151 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Exclusive Assemblies.-Major Noah, in his Sunday Times and Messenger, says that the and fill our houses with gold and silver; it is only really exclusive assemblies in New York are our aristocratic churches. 'When we pass by them on Sunday, and see the liveried servants waiting outside, while their masters and mistresses are worshiping within, we think that possibly the thing may be reversed in the next world, when the masters will have to stand out-

> THE CONSECRATED ISLAND .- The island of Pootoo, near Chusan, in China, says an exchange, is remarkable for the number of its Hindoo temples, estimated at one hundred and eight ; thirtysix of which are very spacious, where the principal heathen deites are kept. There are only a

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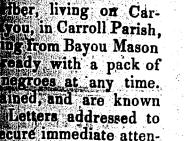
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few inhabitants; but the priests, sometimes to the number of 2,000, here celebrate their orgies.

MISSIONARIES AND BIBLES .- It is stated that the whole present number of ordained missionaries in the world is estimated at about 1,200; and of male and female assistant missionaries, about 2,400; making a total of 3,600. The Bible has been printed in 138 languages and dialects, and all but thirty of these translations. are new.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE SABBATH. -Rev. Thomas B. Brown is about to commence a series of lectures on the history of the Sabbath at the Seventh-day Baptist Chapel in Eleventhst., between Bowery and Third-avenue. The first lecture will be delivered on Sunday evening, Jan. 23, at 7 1-2 o'clock,



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day for hunting the is caught or not. is shown, and the is made. For taking me made for hunting MES W. HALL."

isement, says the Libthe Madison Journal, a., Nov. 26, 1847. It department of the wyers' cards, tradesices of legal business. t as "a house to let," would be published in

find a morning hymn abored essay in praise eloquent notice of a bich there is an apind philosopher," and "unmindful of their untry," to cherish the no intimation of his cial opinions, except om these particulars. rial article. In that he **issue** a paper the week ied is, that his journeyed from Mexico, "one escaped the memorasked batteries at Cerro work. The paper is bands are sober, at \$5 iven the spirit of ". The we suppose, that gives essure" of the people Parish, Louisiana.

RE.-There 'is but little of this body last week.

THE SABBATIJ RECORDER.

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

In the Senate, the principal subject of dis cussion last week was the Ten Regiment Bill, which seems to open a door for considering every thing connected with the war. Speeches upon it were made by Reverdy Johnson, Clayton, Crittenden, Cass, and others. A petition was presented by Mr. Clayton, from the Friends in New York, Vermont, Michigan, &c., for the the weather on Monday night was the coldest adoption of measures for the termination of the war. Mr. Hale presented petitions from Maine, Massachusetts, and Indiana, praying Congress to withdraw the troops from Mexico, and for day morning it was at 10 below at sunrise, and the immediate termination of the war; one was

from 2,931 Unitarians, which he said he was highly gratified in being selected to present. Mr. Hannegan submitted a resolution that no treaty of peace can be made with Mexico, having due regard to the best interests of the H., it was thirty-three below; at Hanover thirty-United States, which does not establish as the four; at St. Johnsbury, Vt., the mercury fell to boundary the most suitable line for a military forty, and frozen; and at Franconia it froze so defense; that in no contingency can the United hard that it is thought it will require a long States consent to the establishment of a monarchial government within the limits of Mexico, by the intervention of any European powers; that it may become necessary and proper, and it is within the constitutional capacity of the United States, to hold Mexico as a territorial appendage.

House of Representatives.

the State of the Union, listened to several tion was the dead body of the first clerk. It speeches in relation to the war and kindred subjects. Aside from this, most of the time was occupied upon bills of a private or unim- them. Next a waste house literally filled with



We last week reported the rumor that Gen. was calling most piteously for his mother, Scott had been recalled from the command of 'Mother, O mother, mother!' But his mother the army. It is now said that a special messen- was far away, and unconscious of the sufferings ger was dispatched with the order, but that he of her son. As I passed on down to the wreck, was stopped at Richmond by a telegraphic com-on blankets and matresses and some on the on a large scale. The first building was erect-employed by the parochial board of Glasgow, a specimen of his manufacture was exhibited at a munication, and recalled, as intelligence had naked earth. The boat, after the explosion, ed in 1845. There are now incorporated com-specimen of his manufacture was exhibited at a been received that Gen. Pierce was hurrying had taken fire, and was burned down to the panies in the town with capitals amounting to meeting of that body, lately and contrasted with on, and it was deemed advisable to take his opin- water's edge. They were still fishing for the \$5,500,000, for manufacturing purposes. In the a loaf baked from the same grain by a Scotchbodies of the dead out of the wreck. ion in the premises. The following are the principal items of in-STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION - GREAT LOSS OF town. telligence received from Mexico within a week LIFE .--- Full particulars have been received of past:the explosion of the steamboat Blue Ridge. the sun and two of the moon. March 5, a par- Maryland—a bill in the Senate for that purpose Gen Scott had issued orders announcing that She blew up on the Ohio River, at 1 o'clock on tial eclipse of the sun, visible. March 19, a having been made the order of the day for the United States army is about to spread over Saturday night, during a severe snow storm, and occupy the whole Republic of Mexico, of with a tremendous explosion, reducing to a which it will hold possession until Mexico sues complete wreck the cabin over the boilers. for peace upon acceptable terms to the United The hull sunk immediately, leaving a portion States. of the cabin afloat, to which the passengers Numerous orders are published relating to saved retreated for safety. Before relieved the taxes. All fines heretofore payable to the Mex- cabin floated 8 miles down the river. No just ican Government are demanded now to sup- conclusion could be arrived at as to the number port the army. He enumerates various articles of persons lost. 70 souls were on board of her, for taxation. Lotteries are prohibited. of whom 20 or 30 perished. The passengers The Mexican Government is silently taking were mostly from Kanawha and Gallipolis. measures for suppressing the intrigues of for- Few persons saved any thing, having to go on eign monarchies. In consequence of the State shore in their night clothes. The cause of the Governments not fulfilling their promise to aid explosion undoubtedly arose from the defective the General Government with such resources as character of the boilers, which had been in use a Speaker to the House of Representatives, and they could command, the latter was much cramp- 9 years. ed for means. Lieut. McDonnelly, of the 3d Artillery, and Relief for Ireland and Scotland.-The two other officers, with a small party, left Puebla New-England Committee for the Relief of the for Jalapa, on the 15th, having charge of condistressed poor of Ireland and Scotland, have siderable money. They were attacked in the received contributions as per table below: night by fourteen robbers, and, although only Provisions, &c. Total for three of our countrymen had arms, they defeat-Where from. Cash. Value. each State ed the ladrones, and arrived safe at their destin-Massachusetts \$99,691 96 \$15,950 \$115,641 96 Maine 6,315 03 3,566 ation. 7,695 1,397 New Hampshire 10,707 38 18,401 33 Vermont 2,974 02 4,371 02 THE LOST FOUND .- Our readers will doubt-Rhode Island 950 50 80 1.030 50 less recollect, says the Brattleboro' (Vt.) Phœ-Connecticut 337 731 00 1,068 Indiana 223 16 nix, that we published an account of the mys-Illinois • 20 00 20 terious disappearance of a stranger, calling him-216 25 216 25 Wisconsin self Dana, who left a valise, containing over 153 75 Arkansas 153 75 Graham's stages. \$500 in gold and silver coin, at Maj. Smith's Total \$121,982 05 \$29,025 \$151,007 05 Hotel. On Tuesday a man, ragged and emaciated, appeared at the hotel, and asked for SUMMARY. his valise; and he gave such a minute and exact description of its contents, as showed him to be the person who left it. He was seen The Patterson Intelligencer mentions, on the in the village on Monday, and slept in a barn authority of a private letter from Mexico, that on Monday night. He gave a singular account the measles are raging to a frightful extent of himself. He says he is a shoemaker, and among the children of Zacatecas and Durango. earned the money he had with him, working at A singular peculiarity of the disease is, that it his trade in Newburyport, Mass., where he has is accompanied with severe vomiting and the a brother residing, named Aaron Dana. He bloody flux. About four thousand children are of the meeting-house and shutting the door." says he left Newburyport and came into this supposed to have died in the city of Zacatecas, State. He recollects being in this village in and about the same number at Durango. Mr. October, 1847, and going out in the morning to Jas. Major, formerly of Patterson, now in Dursome grocery and drinking two glasses of beer. ango, lost an interesting little boy, about 2 years Where he went, or what he did, after that, he of age. In the neighborhood where Mr. M. re- shall now see if the offer was made in good has no recollection, until about a month since sides there is scarcely a child left, all having faith. consciousness returned, and he found himself at | died of this disease. Newark, N. J., sick and almost naked. He re-The Ohio State Journal is requested by Gov. collected being here, and started for this place, Slade to say, that the statement made in the which he reached on Monday; in the condition Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati, that one of above described. Though he exhibited conthe teachers sent out by the Board of National sciousness, his mind is evidently weak, unsound, Popular Education had become a Roman Cathand his body laboring, under disease. It was therefore thought advisable to place him in the so far as he can learn, not the slightest disposiolic, he has ascertained to be untrue; and that Insane Asylum of this place, until his friends tion to embrace the Roman Catholic faith has could receive information and take charge of heen manifested h

COLD WEATHER.-The Albany Argus of Jan. By the abstract of the returns of the Over-12, says that the weather of the day before was seers of the Poor of Massachusetts for the year Bank officers, according to the Lambertville as cold as the thermometers would admit-some ending November 1, 1847, prepared by the of them being too short to accommodate the Secretary of the Commonwealth, it appears decadence of the mercury. On the Troy road, that the number of State paupers is 9,005, that ceived the chief part of the circulation in that decadence of the mercury. On the Troy road, that the number of State paupers is 9,005, that ceived the chief part of the circulation in that for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, the number of State paupers who are foreigners neighborhood in payment of Bank dues, and together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete, index of particular of par At the railroad dépôt at East Albany, it was 22° is 7,035; that the number of paupers from the few deposits have been either returned or below zero at 7 A. M. In Troy it marked 18° England and Ireland is 6,383; that the number secured. The Bank has a valuable real estate below, and in Albany it fell to 17°. Monday of foreign paupers who have come into the in the bridge, banking-house, and lands in Newbelow, and in Albany it tell to 17°. Monday of loreign paupers who have come into the instance in the properties of paupers who have come into the instance in the properties of paupers probably made so by bills, therefore, had perhaps better not sacrifice interpreting the interpreting of interpreting paupers who have come into the interpreting paupers is 2,501; that is lowest point interpreting paupers probably made so by bills, therefore, had perhaps better not sacrifice interpreting paupers who have come into the properties of reached was 14° below on the 17th of February. that the nett amount of expense of supporting The Boston Atlas of the same date says that and relieving paupers is \$347,411 19.

that had been experienced there for thirteen years. In January, 1835, there being a large body of snow on the ground, the thermometer stood one morning at 13° below zero. Yesterat 9 o'clock it stood at 5 below in State-st.

Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1848, will hereafter be recorded in the New England calendar, as the cold Tuesday. We learn that in Bristol, N. H., the mercury fell to twenty-six degrees below zero on that day. At Lyme, N. spell of moderate weather to thaw it !

THE EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER A. N. JOHN-STON.—The following is an extract from a letter from a clergyman to the Editor of the Western Christian Advocate :---

"I have read descriptions of steamboat diswas lying on a board in the corn-field. Next I drinks, or \$657,000 a year. saw a company of sufferers, partly naked, shivering around a fire which had been kindled for dead, dying, and most terribly wounded. The physicians had just commenced dressing their wounds. Then arose from that house a wail of woe sufficient to sicken any human heart. One

We learn from the Bangor Whig of the 12th, that a young man of that city, by the name of E. Leighton, about nineteen years old, has first he denied having taken any others, he at length confessed that he had taken various letters from the Post Office boxes-one of them containing between \$200 and \$300, also various drafts and other matters.

A letter from a volunteer, published in the Salem Advertiser, states that "that part of the Massachusetts regiment who were imprisoned (at Vera Cruz) for refusing to take the uniform cieties. provided for them, were forced to put it on at the point of the bayonet, and harmony was once more restored to our ranks." What a pleasant

sort of harmony must that be, which is brought about at the point of the bayonet. The Agent of the City Tract Society states,

that there are in Brooklyn over 600 places asters which appeared to be highly colored; where liquor is regularly sold, being one to but I am now satisfied that the most graphic about every nineteen families. Supposing the pen cannot begin to give a true idea of the average receipts of each of these grog-shops to The House, in Committee of the Whole on reality. The first thing that arrested my atten- be \$3 a day, which is a low estimate, we have \$1,800 a day spent in Brooklyn for intoxicating

> The steamship Washington, which left Southampton on the 19th of December, arrived at New York on the 16th inst., bringing no later intelligence. She had a tempestuous voyage, broke parts of her machinery, and was obliged to put into Halifax for fuel. The passengers have published a card expressing their confidence in the ship and their high esteem of the Captain.

The Lawrence Courier Extra contains a his-

The New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co.'s Telegraph, (published on the side of the river

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. King of Milwaukie, was adopted in the Wisconsin Constitutional Convention by a decided vote : Resolved, That the Committee on General Provisions be instructed to inquire into the exbeen arrested on charge of having robbed the pediency of incorporating into the Bill of Rights Post Office. Drafts were found in his posses- an article prohibiting all magistrates, officers sion to the amount of \$2,400. And though at holding office by virtue of any law of this State, from issuing any process, or rendering any of ficial assistance for the arrest or imprisonment of any person claimed as a fugitive from slavery.

Mrs. Knightley, a lady of wealth, who died lately at Hampstead, England, has left the whole of her property, on the death of her. neice, with the exception of about 300l. in legacies, to the Bible and Baptist Missionary So-

An Indian has been arrested in the Cherokee country on a charge of having sold as slaves certain free negroes, who were taken off South and again sold. The Advocate states that companies of negro dealers overrun every section of that country at pleasure.

During the year, 1847 there were in New-York, 264 fires and 68 false alarms. Eight persons were burned to death, and five or six others were injured. The amount of property destroyed was not far from \$400,000. In December there were 16 fires and 3 alarms.

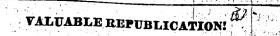
The Lowell Courier says a new canal recently completed for the use of the factories in Lowell cost \$5\$0,000. The canal commences at the Pawtucket Dam, and ends at the Western Canal, near the Tremont Mills. Its length is about 5,000 feet, or a little less than a mile. The water way is 100 feet wide, and 15 feet deep.

The Emperor of Russia recently sent over to England ten bakers to teach gratuitously her Brittanic Majesty's subjects. One of these

CUBISTIAN PSALMODY.

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THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Bantist General Con-ference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.



CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have L just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the

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

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DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department. CAROLINE E: WILCOX, Preceptress. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music Other experienced Teachers are employed the various Departments. The Academic Year for 1847-8

rms. of for	urteen weeks cac	47-8 will be (h•	divided	into three
First com	mencing Wednes	lay, Aug. 25, 1	and end	ling Dec. 1
second	" "	Dec. 15,	- ù	March 22
Third	"	April 5,	"	July 12
TUITION,	per term of fourt	een weeks fro	m \$3 (0 to \$5 06
EXTRAS-	-for Drawing		j J	1 00
	Painting	· · ·	بىر	2 00
"	Piano Music	•	8-9 - 8	
"	Use of Instrum	nent		2 00
Room-ren	t, including neces	sarv furniture		1.75

glad to say, expressed nsion of slavery into exico at the conclusion has also been passed st amendments to the y the last Congress. notice of a bill to prod boys in towing canal comotives. In looking ittees of the Assembly, Benjamin Maxson, of e Library Committee, Bailey, of Madison e Societies Committee.

NA.-Rev. Mr. Speer, ly's Board, states that ave arrived in China Of these, four are h, and the other nine-S. adds an earnest f laborers, especially urch. The state of was still very un-, however, had not ing at Canton, under se, has amounted to of pages.

dited by John Inman The January number ume of this monthly on a favorite with the romises that it shall igazine of its class in number before us juspromise is made in e fine engravings, a t pages of original d by John S. Taylor,

-Major Noah, in his senger, says that the mblies in New York testat When we pass see the liveried sere their masters and within, we think that reversed in the next will have to stand out-

「「「「「 LAND .- The island of ina, says an exchange, ber of its Hindoo tem-

11

red and eight; thirty-

cious, where the pt. There are d

course of the last year 7,735,000 bricks were man. laid. There are eight religious societies in the

another eclipse of the sun, invisible. Sept. 12, House of Delegates. a total eclipse of the moon, visible. Sept. 27,

eclipse of the sun, invisible.

months, of 35,934-about 30 per cent. The the destruction of both vessel and cargo. whole population of the State, at the present time, the Sentinel thinks, is about 210,000.

It is just 38 years since Massachusetts gave in the same year in which Jos. R. Varnum, the

last Speaker from the State, was elected, Winthrop, the present, was born in Boston.

The steamboats Jewess and Walcott, and two schooners, were totally destroyed by fire at Bal-timore, Jan. 11, while lying at the wharves. The Jewess belonged to the Norfolk line, and

is a small boat. She was about starting with 9,881 03 | the great Southern mail.

Mrs. Henrietta Glenn has recovered damages to the amount of \$2,000, of Walker Graham, the proprietor of a stage line, in the U.S. Circuit Court for Western Pennsylvania, for injuries she sustained by being upset in one of

A letter from Washington says : " There are said to be nine thousand applications, resulting from the Mexican War, for bounty lands and treasury scrip, so that the Pension Office is overwhelmed. Hence the necessity for new clerks, and even new buildings."

The following is an extract from the Records of the town of Dedham, Mass., in the year 1674: "The sum of eight shillings is allowed to Nathaniel Heaton for keeping the dogs out

The Receivers of the Plainfield Bank have decided to accept the offer repeatedly made by the Beaches, to pay all the liabilities of that institution upon surrender of the assets. We

Three soldiers, belonging to the 82d Reg't died at Halifax on Christmas night, through excessive drinking, they having gone to bed in a state of intoxication. It is said that two or three others came nigh sharing the same fatea sergeant having had a pint and a half of spirits pumped from his stomach !

The Postmaster General has decided that

There appears to be a prospect that a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, will be passed by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there-There will be six eclipses in 1848-four of during the present session of the Legislature of total eclipse of the moon, partially visible. Thursday. Should it pass the Senate, it is April 3, eclipse of the sun, invisible. Aug. 28, thought it will receive the sanction of the

The Esperance, a French vessel, laden with a cargo valued at 100,000 francs, was entirely The Milwaukie Sentinel gives the official re- destroyed by fire at Cette. One of the crew turns of the recent Census from fourteen Coun- had tapped a cask of brandy, with a lighted ties of the State of Wisconsin, showing an in- candle in his hand. The brandy flew out and crease, within the short period of eighteen came in contact with the candle; the result was CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

> On Staten Island, Jan. 11, at sunrise, the mercury in the thermometer stood two degrees above zero. This is said to be the lowest since the great fire during the winter of 1835.

A school for gipsies has been opened at Farnham, England. It is intended for the education of orphan gipsy children, and for the children of those gipsies who have large families. The religious education of the children is to be particularly attended to.

The Nortern Exchange Bank suspended re-demptions at Albany, Monday, Jan. 10. The notes of the Bank are secured by the stock of the State, and the loss on them cannot be much.

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, JAN. 17.

ASHES-Pots \$5 75 with small sales; Pearls 7 00. FLOUR AND MEAL-Genesee Flour 6 37; Western New York and Michigan 6 12; Oswego 6 00. Meal 3 12 to 3 37. Rye Flour 4 25.

GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 40; Ohio 1 33; Long Island 28. Corn 64 to 70c. Rye 90c. Oats 50c. for Northern 47 for Southern.

PROVISIONS-Old Prime Pork 6 75; old Mess 10 50 new 11 75. Mess Beef 8 50. Butter, Ohio, E2c.; State 14 to 23, according to quality. Cheese 7 a 71c.

DIED, At Mystic Bridge, Conn , on the 25th ult., of congestion of the brain, ALBERT G. LANPHEAR, only son of Ethan and Elizabeth F. Lanphear, aged 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days. "Weep not for those that early rest From sin and pain; they 're soonest blest."

LETTERS. A. D. Titsworth, John Green, Wm. Tew, J. Joslin, E Lewis, Isaac Brock, E. H. Coon.

RECEIPTS.

I. Brock, Coudesport, Pa. \$3 50 pays to vol. 4 No. 30 3 00 I. Babcock, Townsend, O. " 5 "26 J. Crandall, Fall River, Mass. 2 00 " 4 " 52 E. Lewis, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 4 * 36 W. M. Rogers, Brooklyn, L. I. 2 00 4 . " 52

There are at this office two small boxes containing curiosities from China-one directed to David Clarke, Brookfield; the other to W. C. Kenyon, Alfred. We shall retain Adams-Charles Potter.

Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them selves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in compo sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation

of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

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

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The Cyclopædia of English Literature now presented to the American public, originated in a desire to supply the great body of people with a fund of reading derived from the productions of the most talented and most elegant writers in the English language. It is hoped hereby to sup-plant, in a measure, the frivolous and corrupting productions with which the community is flooded, and to substitute for them the pith and marrow of substantial English literature something that shall prove food for the intellect, shall cultivate the taste, and stimulate the moral sense.

The design has been admirably executed, by the selection and concentration of the most exquisite productions of Eng-lish intellect from the earliest Anglo-Saxon writers down to those of the present day. The series of authors commences with Langland and Chaucer, and is continuous down to our day. We have had specimens of their best writings headed in the several departments, by Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton —by More, Bacon, Locke—by Hooker, Taylor, Barrow— by Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith—by Hume, Robertson, Gibbon-set in a biographical and critical history of the Litera-ture itself. The whole is embellished with splendid wood engravings, of the heads of the principal authors, and of interesting events connected with their history and writings. No one can give a glance at the work without being struck with its beauty and cheapness. It is in fact Λ whole Eng-LISH LIBRARY FUSED DOWN INTO ONE CHEAP BOOK.

The editor, Robert Chambers, is distinguished as the author of several historical works connected with Scotland, and as oint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

As an evidence of the great popularity of the work in Eng-land, it may be stated that more than *forty thousand copies* have been sold in less than three years; and this almost without advertising or being indebted to any notice from iterary Reviews.

In addition to the great number of pictorial illustrations in the English edition, the American publishers have greatly enriched the work by the addition of fine steel and mezzotint engravings of the heads of Shakspeare, Addison, Byron a full length portrait of Dr. Johnson, and a beautiful scenic epresentation of Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson,

These important additions to the American edition, together with a better paper and binding than the English, must give this a decided preference with the American reader.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, Boston.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

NEW YORK. "BHODE ISLAND. Westerly-S. P. Stillman.

cious, where the prin-	him. He consented to go and is now in good	been manifested by any teacher sent out by the	foncers to the onicers and seamen of the navy, as	ance, unless directed how to send by public conveyance	" James H. Cochran.	A. B. Burdick.
opt	him. He consented to go, and is now in good hands. His money is in the Savings Bank.	Board. He requests that this contradiction may	well as the army in Mexico, and on the Mexi-	We have also on hand a how of books with Minutes of the	Hiram P. Burdick. New	port-E. D. Barker.
	J CHO DAVILLES DAUR.	find a place in the papers that have given cur-	can coast or the frontier, are free of postage,	Missionary and Tract Societies for the Western Associatio	Berlin-John Whitford.	
lights, sometimes to the			under the law of the last session.	which we wish to send to Mayson Green of Alfred W	Brookfield-And'w Babcock.	NEW JERSEY.
elebrate their orgies.			The magnetic tolegraph will it is now or	he inform us if they could be conveniently obtained fro	m Clarence-Samuel Hunt. New	Market-W. B. Gillet
	formed that the supposed robber of the Presi	The Iowa Observer, a religious newspaper,	The magnetic telegraph will, it is now ex-	Rochester, in case they were sent to that place by Expres	s. Darien—Ethan Saunders. Plain DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman. Shilo	nfieldE. B. Titsworth
Trus stated that	dent of the West Chester Bank has been cap-	is already established in this ancient domain of	The magnetic telegraph will, it is now expected, be in complete working order between Washington City and Columbia, S. C., on or			bhIsaac D. Titsworth. mDavid Clawson.
·····································				RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONABY ASSOCIATION.	Edmeston-EphraimMaxson.	
of ordained mission-	tellow who is believed to be the robber was	ten years since the southern representatives in	about the 15th inst.	The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary A	FriendshipR. W. Utter.	PENNSYLVANIA.
a about 1 ;200 ;	traced from Philadelphia to an old school-house	Congress fiercely opposed the formation of a	The Union publishes a letter from Monterey,	sociation has received the following sums since his repo	Genesee-W.P Langworthy. Cros	singville-Benj. Stelle.
missionaries,	near Dr Branghton's farm (about two miles	territorial government for lowa on the ground	mhich som that 170 mules lodon with well lust	as published in the Minntes:		dersportW.H. Hydorn.
of 3,600. The	4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	WAGE IL WAS HOL AND HEVEL WORLD DA Thhohitad	I malical as 600 000 had been continued and the	Church in Hayfield, Pa., by A. A. F. Randolph, \$9 9	0 Independence-JPLivermore. 10 LeonardsvilleW B.Maxson	VIRGINIA.
and the second second second second second second	low by the name of McDowell, a brother of the	by white people, but would doubtless be occu-	way to San This Detagi		0 Newport-Abel Stillman. Lost	Creek-Eli Vanhorn.
138 languages and	supposed robber. A stranger called on Dr.	pied by Indian tribes.		Joseph Dunnek, Scott,	V Petersburg-Geo. Crandall. New	Salem-J. F. Randolph.
of these translations	Broughton, and after making inquiries in rela-	D. Cin	The way-bill from Montpelier, Vt., received		Portville—Albert B. Crandall.	King and the start of the
the part in the continue	tion to the residence of Mi Demail	Dr. Gilbert, assisted by several distinguished	in Boston, has an endorsement of the Post-	John D. Collins, New Orleans, A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer.	0 Preston-Clark Rogers.	OHIO. mfield—Charles Clark.
	and arrested the arrest in the training of the	memoers of the Profession, removed a cancer,	in Boston, has an endorsement of the Post- master, stating that on Friday morning the	METUCHIN, N. J., Jan. 11, 1848.		hampton—S. Babcock.
THE SABATE.	mean time there suspected individual. In the	occupying one entire breast, from a woman re-	master, stating that on Friday morning the mercury fell in that place to thirty degrees be-			Jefferson-L. A. Davis
and a commence	mean time there were no less than eight men stationed in the woods group date that the	siding in Philadelphia, and who was subjected	low zero	MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION - EXECUTIVE BOAR		
Sabbath				P	Bodmon Nothern Gilbert	MICHIGAN.
		TION Sho manifolior no consideration and been and		The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the	Onor	to—Job Tyler,
in Eleventh-				Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will be held New York, on the evening of second day, Feb. 7, at	n Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Talin	nadge-Bethuel Church.
C-Evenue, The	This is the second of the seco	IWINGA TOWARD THE CLOSE of the energies when	L'IUFICIA.	o'clock. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance	7 Verona Hiram Sherman.	WISKONSAN.
Standard and Andrew	phia. He is said to have been in the Peniten-	the effect of the chloroform began to subside.	\$57,711 has been paid to the State of New	I the momentane of the Board and that these have 1	a CONNECTICUT. Albio	onP. C. Burdick
a Sunday evening.		IT 1700 100 model to by wood memory and a line in the second seco	\$57,711 has been paid to the State of New Jersey by passengers and freight crossing the	to present will make the same known to the Corresponding	g Mystic BrGeo. Greenman. Milto	on-Joseph Goodrich.
alian story with the second	[Cor. Delaware Republican Jan. 4.	plate ingensibility restored	servey by passengers and height crossing me	Secretary, Thomas B. Brown, previous to the meeting.	Waterford-L. T. Rogers,	Stillman Coon.
		hiere meenerenting reproteer.	State within the past year.	GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.	Wm. Maxson. Walv	worth-W.n. M. Ola
		.*				

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

124

WINTER CALCULATION-FUEL.

wood is much heavier than a seasoned one. If a stick of beach or maple, or any other wood cut, and again when thoroughly seasoned, it will be found to have lost about one third of its weight, which is, of course, the water in the wood, evaporated by drying. How much water is there, then, in a single cord of wood? There are 128 cubic feet; deducting two-fifths for the interstices between the sticks, leaves 77. solid this is water, which is equal to more than six barrels, the quantity in every cord of green wood. The teamster, then, who draws in one winter a hundred cords of wood to market, loads, draws, and unloads, more than 600 barrels of water, which he need not have done, had the wood been cut a year sooner and properly seasoned. How much would he charge for drawing those 600 barrels, in water, separately?

Again-In burning green wood, the water in the wood, being cold, is heated from freezing to boiling. In the consumption of every cord of wood, therefore, six barrels of water are thus made to boil, the heat of the wood passing into the water, instead of being liberated and becoming available, as would be the case if the wood was dry, and no water to heat. Many of our villages, containing two or three thousand inhabitants, consume each year five thousand cords of wood, one-third of which, at least, or sixteen hundred, is green. Hence, the people of such vilages are at the needless expense of boiling about ten thousand barrels of cold water yearly. How many village taxes would the expense of doing this pay?

heated to boiling, is more than five times that required for the heating. That is,-if a vessel equal to heating thirty barrels to boiling. ed at intervals by tones of magic sweetness. Hence, the farmer who burns twenty cords of All was ready. The noble and gifted pou green wood in winter, as many do, also per- ed into the gorgeous saloons. Silks rustled, forms the needless task of evaporating sixty plumes waved, and jeweled embroideries flashbarrels of water, which is equal to heating to ed from Genoa velvets. Courtly congratulathe boiling point no less than six hundred bar- tions fell from every lip, for the Duke de Monrels. lations? Then let it be pointed out. The guests pledged him in wine that a hundred weight of water in a green stick, may be easily years had mellowed. Proudly the duke repliknown by first weighing it, then seasoning it ed; but his brow darkened, and his cheek by the stove a few weeks, and then weighing it again. In this way the quantity of water in a cord may be determined without mistake. The heat required for evaporating can be ascertained by experiment. All the other calcu- father?" lations follow as a matter of course, and contain one to have his wood cut a year in advance, and if possible, two years, so as to season one year under shelter. Again-It has been found that in a common fire-place, the loss of heat which escapes through | lesson that sunk into my heart. Let me repeat | the chimney, is nine-tenths of the amount caused by the consumption of the wood; that is, nine- | cup. I saw a laborer stand at the door of a gay | woman, in order to amuse the company that tenths are lost. This has been determined by shop. He held in his hand the earnings of a comparing the quantity of wood needed to heat week, and his wife, with a sickly babe and two the same room equally, where a fire-place, and famishing little ones, clung to his garments, and stove with forty feet pipe, were each used besought him not to enter. He tore himself Hence, the village which burns a thousand cords of wood in fire-places, expends nine-tenths of care of a stranger, his family would have perthis amount, or nine hundred cords, in heating ished. the air above the chimney-tops. Through the chimney of a large fire-place, there is a current of hot air; a foot square, and moving four feet of his fine mansion. His wife put back the fatal moment, the hair of the woman's head a second. That is, four cubic feet of hot air curtains, and watched him eagerly and wishfully irritated the lion's throat, and compelled him are sent out into the wide atmosphere every as he rode away. She was very, very lovely, to sneeze or cough: at least the suggestion second, which is equal to eighty-six thousand fairer than any lady of the court, but the shadow appears to be confirmed by what followed; for, cubic feet in twenty-four hours, the amount of a sad heart was fast falling on he beauty. as soon as the lion perceived that he had killed which every farmer who uses an open fire-place, We saw her gaze around upon the desolate his attendant, the good-tempered, grateful ani-[Cultivator.] contributes to the winds.

hold, worked himself from under the Hottentot, and flew like lightning on brother Schmitt. As the gun was of no use in such close quarters, he let it fall, and presented his left arm to shield Every farmer knows that a green stick of his face. The tiger instantly seized it with his jaw, brother Schmitt with the same arm catching one of his paws to prevent his out-stretched commonly used for fuel, be weighed when first claws from reaching his body. With the other paw, however, the tiger continued striking toward his breast, and tearing his clothes. Both fell in the scuffle, and providentially in such a position that the missionary's knee, without design, came to rest on the pit of the tiger's stomach. At the same time he grasped the animal's throat with his right hand, keeping feet of wood. One-third, or 26 cubic feet of him down with all his might. The seizure of his throat made the tiger instantly let go his hold, but not before brother Schmitt had received another bite nearer the elbow. His face lay right over that of the tigers, whose open mouth, from the pressure of the wind-pipe, sent forth the most hideous, hoarse, and convulsive groans, while his starting eyes, like live coals, seemed to flash fire. In this situation brother Schmitt called aloud to the Hottentots to come to his rescue, for his strength was fast failing, rage and agony supplying to the animal extraordinary force in his attempts to disengage himself. The Hottentots at length ventured to enter the thicket, and one of them snatching the loaded gun which lay on the ground, presented it and shot the tiger under the missionary's hand, right through the heart. His death was instantaneous, his eyes shut, his jaw fell,

perceiving him take aim, instantly quitted his

and he lay motionless. Had any life been left, his dying struggles might yet have proved fatal to some of his assailants. [Travels in Africa.

THE SILVER CUP.

The palace of the Duke de Montre was decorated for a banquet. A thousand wax lights Again-It is ascertained that the heat re- burned in its stately rooms, making them bright quired to evaporate a barrel of water, after it is as mid-day. Along the walls glowed the priceless tapestry of the Gobelius, and beneath the foot lay the fabrics of Persia. Rare vases filled of cold water be placed over a fire, and a half with flowers stood on the marble stands, and hour be required to heat it from the freezing to their breath went up like incense before the the boiling point,-then it will be found to re- life-like pictures shrined in their golden frames quire five more half hours to evaporate all the above. In the great hall stood immense tables water. Consequently, in burning a cord of covered with delicacies from all lands and green wood, the heat required to drive off the climes. Upon the sideboard glittered massive six barrels of water in steam, which must be plate, and the rich glass of Murano. Music, done while the wood is burning, is five times now low and soft, now bold and high, floated as great as the mere boiling of the water, or in through the open casement, and was answer-

THE GIPSY CHILD.

BY ELIZA COOK.

He sprung to life in a crazy tent, Where the cold wind whistled through many a rent; Rude was the voice, and rough were the hands, That soothed his wailings and swathed his bands. No tissue of gold, no lawn was there, No snowy robe for the new-born heir; But the mother wept, and the father smiled, With heartfelt joy o'er the Gipsy Child.

He grows like the young oak, healthy and broad, With no home but the forest, no bed but the sward; Half naked, he wades in the limpid stream, Or dances about in the scorching beam. The dazzling glare of the banquet sheen Hath never fallen on him, I ween; But fragments are spread, and the wood-fire piled, And sweet is the meal of the Gipsy Child.

He wanders at large, while maidens admire His raven hair and his eyes of fire; They mark his cheek's rich tawny hue, With the deep carnation flushing through; He laughs aloud, and they covet his teeth, All pure and white as their own pearl-wreath; And the courtly dame and the damsel mild, Will turn to gaze on the Gipsy Child.

Up with the sun, he is roving along, Whistling to mimic the blackbird's song He wanders at nightfall to startle the owl And is baying again to the watch-dog's howl; His limbs are unshackled, his spirit is bold, He is free from the evils of fashion and gold; His dower is scant and his life is wild. But kings might envy the Gipsy Child

HABITS OF QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN.

The Queen rises very late, as she seldom re ires to bed before three or four o'clock in the morning. She takes her supper regularly at 2 o'clock in the morning. In the public audiences given by the Queen, one is almost sure of having to wait one or two hours beyond the time appointed; this is even the case with her ministers, who have to wait as well as others. They are, indeed, sometimes sent away after waiting a long time without seeing her Majesty of benevolence. Though possessed of deep whole force engaged. sensibilities, she is nevertheless bold and fearless. She boldly drives a team of four horses, and on horseback such is her intrepidity, that she ventures to ride the most spirited horses, such as no one but herself would venture to bestride. Her cousin, the Infanta Donna Josefa, riding out with her one day, said, "My dear,

VARIETY.

The editor of the Albany Evening Journal We had occasion yesterday to telesays : the othce in this city about 10 o'clock—sent to New York, where it was received, copied and carried to Jersey City, where it was for-warded to Philadelphia. The person address-warded to Philadelphia. The person addresswarded to Philadelphia. The person address-ed was hunted and reported at Carlyle, within thirty miles of St. Louis! The lightning was again called into requisition, the communication to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention forwarded, the person found, and an answer received at 12 o'clock ! Thus was a message, under these disadvantageous circumstances, transmitted 2,500 miles in two hours !

Two sons of Mr. William Moyer, one aged ten and the other twelve years, undertook to walk over the ice on the dam at Port Carbon, Pa., but had proceeded but a short distance before the ice gave way, and sinking into the water, they were both almost instantly drowned. A person passing by at the time endeavored to rescue them, and seizing a plank which he threw on the ice, had almost grasped one of the boys, when the ice gave way, and rendered all subsequent efforts futile.

A letter from Dublin, in a Boston paper, states, that, " in the Court of Chancery, Master Murphy called upon the Receiver in the cause of O'Sullivan vs. O'Sullivan, to account, when that gentleman stated the appalling fact that during the last year three hundred of the tenants had died, and were interred in one trench! The Receiver added, that the holdings of those persons are now unoccupied. The estate lies in the County of Cork."

Major W. W. Morris, of the 4th Artillery, has received a letter from his brother, Captain Gouveneur Morris, 4th U. S. Infantry, dated AliFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Jalapa, September 15th, in which he states that at all, and are sometimes called up in the mid- the command to which he was attached, consistdle of the night to an audience. She listens ing of between seven and eight hundred men, attentively to her ministers when they are speak- in marching from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, lost in Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex ing to her, and is especially delighted with an conflict with the guerillas, in killed and woundopportunity proposed of performing some act ed, one hundred and fifty men-one fifth of the

> The Attica Telegraph of the 29th ult., says their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal The Attica Telegraph at the 29th ult., says that the Printing Press on which Morgan's Ex-posure of Masonry was printed, was destroyed at the fire in that village, with the exception of the bed of the press, which bed was of stone. The press was moved from Batavia to Le Roy soon after the publication of the book, and in 1001 mereorem and was used in

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city L of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sun-days excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week. payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his graph a friend whom we believed to be in order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for Philadelphia. The communication was left in \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. the office in this city about 10 o'clock-sent Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50

of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

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

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

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

Proprietor of the National Whig,

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

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express

OBEDIENCE Religious R science have few years past brought out so Europe, as we defense agains gislative and we are happy i University, (E Dr. Wayland, the land as o and authoritati and Political 1 exercises a ve ence among th When a ma mands the mo stance, he has well as all-im pled it with the a master-spiri and irresistibl clusively, the especially a stricted and whatever to e lations which Maker: that in the soul of alone he is am tion-all civil The subject dent Wayland the passage of Cæsar the thin the things that tract the follo

EDITED BY

VOL. I

The

IMNUNI

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM A TIGER.

Wolves having done much mischief at Greenekloof, where they even entered a yard and took away a sheep, and in the fields worried several beasts belonging to the Hottentots, an visible in the moonbeams. We waited for its attempt was made, on the 6th of August, to find owner to alight, but he did not move, and he out their haunts, and, if possible, to destroy gave no orders. Soon the servants came crowdthem. For that purpose the missionaries, Bo- ing out. Sorrowfully they lifted him in their jurious to the frame-work of the feet. If the natz and Schmitt, with about thirty Hottentots, arms, and I saw that some of the jewels were set out early in the morning towards the Lanweskloof hill, where they are mostly met with. One of these animals was seen, and lamed by a shot, but escaped, and entered the bushes. The Hottentots followed; but the missionaries, ful wife of the citizen. not expecting to succeed, were returning, when the party called to them that the wounded wolf that it was the work of the red wine, which in the thicket. Brother Schmitt rode back, leaps gaily up and laughs over its victims, in and alighting, entered with a Hottentot of the demon merriment. I shuddered, father, and rename of Philip Moses. The dog started some solved never again to taste it, lest I too should animal, which those within the bushes could fall. But your word is law to me. Shall I not see ; but the Hotenttots, remaining on the drain the cup?" outside, perceiving it to be a tiger, called aloud to the missionary to return. He, therefore, with Philip, began to retreat backward, point- fondly upon his head, answered : ing his gun, and ready to fire in case the aniface with claws and teeth. I measured the distance of the place from whence the tiger made his spring to that on which the Hottentot stood, and found it full twenty feet. over bushes from six to eight feet high. Brother Schmitt observed, that if it had not been for the horror of the scene it would have been a most amusing, sight, to behold the enraged creature fly like a bird over that length of ground and bushes. with open jaw and lashing tail, screaming with the greatest violence. Poor Philip was thrown down in the conflict, and lay now upon and pity made him instantly run forward to the numbered that silver cup. assistance of the sufferer. He pointed his gun, but the motion of both the Hottentot and

tre had made a new step in the path to power.

Is there any mistake or error in these calcu- | Wit sparkled, the laugh went round, and his paled with passion, for his son sat motionless before his untasted cup.

"Wherefore is this?" he angrily demanded. "When did my first-born learn to insult his

The graceful stripling sprang from his seat, no material error. Now is the time for every and knelt meekly before his parent. His sunny curls fell back from his upturned face, and his youthful countenance was radiant with a brave and generous spirit.

"Father," he said, "I last night learned a

away, for his thirst was strong, and but for the

in the wild agony of despair. When we returnsat weeping beside him.

"Once more we paused. A carriage stopped before a palace. It was rich with burnished gold, and the armorial bearings of a duke were torn from his mantle, and his plumed cap was crushed and soiled, as if by the pressure of many footsteps. They bore him into the palace, and

"As I looked on all this, my tutor told me tion are affected with bunions, swell, and some-

The duke looked wonderingly upon his firstborn, and then, placing his hand gravely yet

"No, my son, touch it not. It is poison, as mal should make his appearance. Suddenly a thy tutor told thee. It fires the brain, darkens tiger sprang forward, but from a quarter not the intellect, destroys the soul. Put it away expected, and by a flying leap over the bushes, from thee, and so shalt thou grow up wise and ing fact was stated in a recent lecture by Mr. per month, or about 3 1-2 lbs. per day. fastened on the Hottentot, seizing his nose and good, a blessing to thyself and to thy country." He glanced around the circle. Surprise and number spoke. "Thou hast done nobly, boy," he said, " and have congratulated thy father upon the acquisiand of himself." then under the tiger. The missionary might sent, and each clasped the hand of the boy. easily have effected his escape, but his own But the father took him to his heart; and even safety never entered his thoughts. Duty and now, among the treasured relics of the family is

your horses know that you are Queen, and obey you perfectly."

The Queen is very fond of music, and does not confine herself merely to hear, but she herself sings and takes a part in the concerts which she gives, singing Spanish airs with all the grace of an Andalusian. One of her greatest passions, however, is the toilette. She is fond of talking on this subject with her ladies of honor, and shewing them the new dresses from London and Paris. The active life led by the Queen gives to her youthful person all the appearance and charms of robust health. The cares of royalty do not oppress her much; she affects to care little about being Queen, and to desire most the welfare of her country.

A LION'S REMORSE.—In the beginning of the last century, there was in the menagerie at Cassel, a lion that showed an astonishing degree of tameness towards the woman who had it, and then, at thy command, I will drain the the care of him. This went so far that the came to see the animal, would often rashly place not only her hand, but even her head, between his tremendous jaws. She had fre-

her head into the lion's mouth, the animal made a sudden snap, and killed her on the spot. Un-"We went on, and, father, a citizen of noble doubtedly, this catastrophe was unintentional air and majestic form descended the wide steps on the part of the lion; for probably, at the splendor of her saloon, and then clasp her hands mal, exhibited signs of the deepest melancholy -laid himself down by the side of the dead ed, her husband lay helpless on a couch, and she body, which he would not suffer to be taken from him-refused to take any food, and in a few days pined himself to death.

BOOT HEELS.-A revolution is very much needed in the manufacture of boots-the modern fashion of high heels being positively infoot is tilted upon the top of a high-heeled boot, the toes are pressed forward, down an inclined plane, which distorts them, and leads to the formation of corns. In multitudes of young men, I wondered if his duchess wept like the beauti- the pressure is so great forward, that the large toe-joint and the little toe metatarsal articula-

> times remain permanently enlarged and sensitive. All beauty and symmetry are forever lost-and to the last days of an extreme old might also be said of ladies' shoes, with high heels; but as they are victims to other and even worse effects on the chest from a determination to improve upon nature, their case is deferred for another occasion. [Med. & Surg. Jour.

THE HINDOO GIRL.-The following interest

1831 was removed to Attica, and was used in the different apartments are to be heated by hot air.

of Mrs. Phebe Clapp, of Easthampton, aged responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of 97. She was married 82 years ago, and was the mother of 15 children, 13 of whom became heads of families. One daughter at the age of 79, followed her to the grave. She had about 70 grand-children, and about the same number of great-grand children.

The Portland Argus says that in the action, Webster vs. Abbot, before their Supreme Judicial Court last week, a question was started whether marriage contracts entered into on

Sunday were valid. The Judge and counsel, however, all agreed that they would be valid as coming under the head of "works of necessity or charity !"

As an evidence that an advanced state of allowed either within or about the academic buildings. science, and the improvement in the condition of the various classes of society, tend to prolong life, the following statement is made. It has been found that the average length of life each evening, can not be permitted. of persons borne in Geneva was, in the 16th 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, century, less than 9 years, in the 17th the average arose to 13; in 1760 it had increased to obtained from one of the Principals. 27; in 1800 it was 21; in 1813, 40; in 1832, 45.

Hon. Tristram Burgess is publishing letters in the Prov. Jour. on the boundary of R. I., in which he admits that six towns-Cumberland. Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Tiverton, and Little Compton-should be transferred back from Rhode Island to Massachusetts. As if "little

The Nantucket Inquirer draws a discouraging picture of the prospects of the whaling term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund business in that place. Since 1843, the whaling ted and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; fleet has been diminished fifteen sail by ship-/ wreck, sales, &c. The voyages are said to be one third longer than they were twenty years ago, and the number of arrivals and departures are constantly growing less and less.

M. D. Tiszkiewies, the richest man in Russian lithuania, died a short time since. The St. Petersburgh papers inform us, that he has left to his three sons 2,060 villages, containing more than 60,000 serfs; and in ready money, 10,000,000 of crowns. It was this gentleman who was said to have refused the hand of his daughter to Duke Alexander of Wirtemburg, who afterwards married the Princess Maria no student will be admitted for any length of time less than d'Orleans.

John Quincy Adams is said to be 80 years old-Henry Clay 70-Webster, Cass, Van Buren, and Johnson, 65-Gen. Scott nearly the age, a foot thus tortured into a state of disease same-Gen. Taylor 60-John Tyler 57-Dallas will be both sore and distorted. Something 55. and Polk 54. Buchanan is an old Bachelor, whose age cannot of course be told.

> The West Jersey Telegraph says that Mr. Joseph L. Harris, of Greenwich, raised a calf, this fall, that will favorably compete with some of the large growth of Monmouth county. At 4 months old it weighed 400 lbs., being 100 lbs. [tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

printing the Attica Republican, the first paper in that village. The Northampton Courier mentions the death

the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular. desired.

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

Regulations.

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

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

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

nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously

Apparatus.

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

Notice.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in eaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective nstructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each number much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms.

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

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

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

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term. for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

\$1 00 Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term 25 EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, \$10 00 Oil Painting, 2 00 Drawing, The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition; (except for the ex: For the convenience of such as choose to board themselve rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL'RUSSELL, President of the Board of True 1.111 ALFRED, June 23, 846. The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT stitution an extra dividend of \$100,000, or 50 NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK -enclosita data databati TERMS. on shirts of at not:

"This sent in reply to a'q his decision by Jerusalem. Christ is unde civil authority, which that obli ascertain the to derive from appropriate t citizen at the At the time of which the Roman provin who held his Tiberius. Ex Holy Land w The common coin. The la law, and to w appeal, was R Isaac, and Ja ance. Every that the indep had passed av at the feet of It was und Pharisees and sent their diffe question to be sake of entan unable to con swer it, witho the people or they, we kno the way of G any man, for men. Tell u Is it lawful to The questic tended, I pres siderations and given to Abra everlasting p was selected hereditary ru less idolaters acknowledgn which we be we profess to ence as sover appointed by acknowledge bear rule over Coming to J

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General Arts Roman emp

quently performed this experiment without suffering any injury; but having once introduced

Rhodey" was not small enough already !

A tradesman wrote to his customer, who was the tiger, in rolling about and struggling, were in his debt-". Sir, if you will let me have the run, yet was afraid to fire for fear of killing other day, but were taken back to their parents. so swift that he durst not venture to pull the amount of my bill, you will oblige me-if not, I somebody-but after two or three rounds it was who, ho doubt, satisfied the honor of the young directed, post paid to used it was about after two or three rounds it was who, ho doubt, satisfied the honor of the young directed, post paid to used it was about after two or three rounds it was who, ho doubt, satisfied the honor of the young directed, post paid to used it was about after two or three rounds it was about a the source after the round after two or three rounds it was about a the source after the round after two or three rounds it was about a the source after two or three rounds it was about a the round after two or three rounds it was about a the round after two or three rounds it was about a the round after two or three rounds at the round after two or three rounds at the round at the ro trigger lest he should injure Philip. The tiger | must oblige you !"

Pierpont:

admiration were on every face, and, moved by girl, by the use of her hands simply, could surthe same impulse, all arose while one of their pass the delicacy and fineness of texture, productions of the most perfect machinery, in the The number of persons immediately interested manufacture of cotton and muslin clothes. In is said to be, at a fair calculation, 1,175,000. thy rebuke shall not soon be forgotten. We England, cotton had been spun so fine that it would require a thread of 490 miles in length tion of honors which may pass with the passing to weigh a pound-but the Hindoo girl had, season. We now congratulate him upon that by her hands, constructed a thread which would best of all possessions, a son worthy of France require to be extended 1,000 miles to weigh a pound; and the Deccale muslins of her manu-The haughty courtiers bowed a glowing as. facture, when spread on the ground and covered with dew, are no longer visible.

> A young soldier of the 7th infantry, describing his first fight, at the National Bridge in Mexico, says :--- " My feelings at the first fire I am unable to describe. I did not feel inclined to ington, Kentucky, went out to fight a duel, the all over, and I fired away with the rest of them." belligerents.

The intrinsic value of the shipping (not in-At the present day, the uneducated Hindoo cluding steamships, steamboats nor schooners) belonging to the United States, is put down at 120,000,000 dollars, as a moderate estimate

> We learn from the Albany Argus, that the Directors of the Bank of Auburn present as a New Year's gift to the stockholders of that inper cent. on the capital stock of the Bank.

> Rev. Mr. Kimbro, of the Baptist Church, reports that he has raised, during the past year, from that denomination of Christians in Tennessee, the sum of \$50,000 to endow Union Univer-

Two youngsters, of fifteen, belonging to Cov-

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will is charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip, tions for the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex cept at the discretion of the publisher. INTRE 21 6 Communications, orders, and remittances; should in