

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

EXTRACTS FROM MISSIONARY LETTERS.

We continue our extracts from the letters of our missionaries. It will be remembered that Bro. Carpenter preceded the rest of the company to Shanghai. His wife, with Bro. Wardner and wife, followed afterwards. The following from Bro. W. will give some idea of the perils of their voyage. It is dated Aug. 2d.

We got under sail about 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 18th, (July,) but did not get out into the open sea until the next morning. We moved gently along with a light breeze, in company with three other vessels, till the 20th, a day ever to be remembered by reason of the wonderful display of Almighty power and saving mercies.

For about twelve hours the sea had been greatly agitated, without wind. Early in the morning, however, the wind began to rise, and continued to do so, till it blew a regular typhoon, which lasted from 8 to 12 hours, out of 28 hours of boisterous wind.

The barometer gave no warning of such a tempest, till a short time before it burst upon us, when it sank suddenly. In a short time the roaring became so loud, that it was with difficulty the officers could be heard with a trumpet. So suddenly did the wind shift from one point of the compass to another, that the billows were broken, and thrown into huge pyramids, while all was enveloped in one sheet of foaming spoon-drift. The copious sea-spray was driven with such velocity as rendered it impossible to look windward. The sails were all reefed as soon as possible, the yards taken down, and the vessel sent adrift at the mercy of the furious elements. The spars and masts writhed and trembled like a slender reed, while the winds screamed most fearfully among the ropes and rigging. The lee-side of the vessel was literally buried above its railing in the sea for about 12 hours. The furious waves came plunging against her in quick succession, which frequently set her nearly upon her beam's end. Towards night, one struck against her stern with such violence as to burst our cabin windows, and, rolling over the quarter-deck, poured down a large quantity of water, through the skylight, into our and Mrs. C.'s rooms. Hers being on the lee-side, it upset her trunk, drenching her and nearly every thing in the room. Clothes, books, and pieces of furniture were floating and dashing about the floor. Being no longer able to retain her room in safety, she took up her quarters with us. We were all so reduced by sea-sickness and fasting, (having taken no refreshment since the preceding day,) that we were unable to sit up.

Mrs. W. and myself had been twice thrown against the wall across our cabin, and considerably bruised. At length night closed in upon us, and the tempest still increasing. Should we be driven on shore, we knew we should be instantly dashed in pieces, it being a bold and rocky coast, and knowing at the same time that we could not be far from it. And with the setting sun hope nearly expired. But, bless the Lord, in that trying hour there was one source of consolation. We knew the God of Jacob still ruled, and did his pleasure upon the stormy deep. He still lives, who said, "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world." To Him we endeavored to commend ourselves, also the cause in which we had embarked, invoking his blessing especially upon the latter, whatever should become of us. For some wise purpose he has designed to spare us, for which we praise his holy name.

On the following morning we found ourselves drifted within a short distance of an island south of Hongkong, called the *Ass's-Ears*. The deck exhibited a scene of perfect confusion. Sharled ropes, yards, spars, barrels, hogheads, chests, boxes, cannons, and anchor-chains, were rolling and dashing about, or floated by the immense quantities of water dipped by each leeward lurch of the vessel.

During the blow we lost our fore-top-mast, fore-top-gallant-mast, flying-jib-boom, quarter-boat, three casks of water, some provisions, all our fowls but one, besides suffering many other damages which it would be tedious to mention. We saw several vessels, bound up the coast, after the hurricane, all of which were dismantled and much crippled. But we have learned nothing of the fate of our comrades. Judging from their position when the storm commenced, it is more than probable that some of them were lost.

By reason of calms and head-winds, our voyage was protracted fourteen days, which should have been performed in six. Our accommodations were comfortable. We arrived at Wootung (ten miles below this place) on the evening of the first. At 3 o'clock the next morning we left in a native boat, and arrived at this place about half past eight.

By the kindness of Mr. Pierce, (a gentleman connected with the firm of Russell & Co.) I was assisted in getting chairs, coolies, and a guide, to conduct us to our new house, situated near the south gate of the city, about two miles distant.

Our way led through narrow, winding streets, barely wide enough for foot-paths, amid the broad grins and starings of the astonished natives. Our meeting was by no means an interesting one, after so long a separation, and having escaped such perils.

Nearly all the male missionaries, and Mr. Bates, the acting Consul, have called to see us, who appear very kind and open-hearted.

Aug. 11th. Not having an opportunity to send this till to-day, I am enabled to say from observation, that our location is, in my opinion, one of the most eligible in the whole city.

Before leaving Hongkong I had two interviews with Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, who informed me that a learned Christianized Chinaman had lately written an essay, proving that the ancient Chinese observed the Sabbath; that he had managed the argument in a very able manner, not with a design of vindicating the claims of that day at the present time, but to prove to his countrymen the validity of the Scriptures from their own history. It has not been published as yet, and it is uncertain whether it will be. I intend, if possible, to get a copy, and forward to you, if I can get it translated, or when I can do it myself. N. W.

The crescent moon, already gaily beaming
O'er land of ancient Sinim, resteth mild
On mount, and tomb, and field luxuriant teeming,
And Sinim's superstitious wealthy child,
And outcasts wandering for scanty food,
And pirates scouting round Hei-chi-chin Bay,
Who, watching barques in thirsty wrathful mood,
To "Fo," "Tao," or "Joo," their "chi-chia" pay,
Asking for spoil from Samowit, during Englishman,
Well known for fearful hate thro' each piratic clan.

With him on Sir E. Ryan's deck we stand,
Whose Bengaleans, tolling, tune their song,
While Canaan's sons, and Malays at their hand,
With Ishmaelites, the chief of terror and despair,
There, too, as heaves the mighty liquid breast,
Falls shade, and light of moon, on barque and sea,
And calls the sea-sick thought from lashed unrest
To visioned forms that dance fantastically;
All seek their own repose, the moon-beams glowing,
Still calm, tho' sighs the sea that yet seems gently flowing.

Morning returns; the waves are heavy rolling,
And gambols the winds sweep o'er the sails;
Sea-spirits groan, alarm-bells stealthily tolling;
O'er China's depths some dangerous power prevails.
"Furl every sail—haul to on larboard tack!"
Are loud commands; but winds dispute their power;
Confusion high of sea echoes abed;
Dispute and rage through twelve succeeding hours—
A day to be remembered ever by those there;
To all, of fasting, toiling, fear, to some, of prayer.

At eve the blinding spoon-drift dies away,
The setting sun gleams faintly through the air,
They talk of food, of dangers through the day—
Hark! see those locks of hair—be hotted here!
No thunder matters now, no lightnings gleaming;
No clank of steel, no cloud obscure the moon;
Yet there is hurried step, faint voices screaming;
It is the deadly, awful, dread typhoon!

Then break those liquid pyramids o'er shivered masts;
Down, down, we go, till depths seem closing o'er us fast.
Loud oaths respond to China's angriest growl;
Loud peals the trumpet, giving firm command;
Loud the blast prophetic furies howl;
Of dissolution on some rock-girt strand;
Or, should by miracle some land be gained,
Anguish's cold fingers picture horror's spoil—
Those thirsting wild for vengeance still remain
Inventing tortures from which all recoil.

Of him through suffering perfect calms each fear;
We sleep, awake; the rising sun full viewed, serene,
O'er Haipouy's valleys smiles on smooth enameled green. O. B. W.

* Fo, a sort of Buddhism.

† Tao, is considered a sort of national religion.

‡ Joo, the evil one—"chi-chia" signifies submit or respect. They think God injures no one, and they worship Joo to keep on good terms with him.

§ Samowit signifies the third son of the devil—a title given by the Chinese to the second mate out of hatred.

Letter from Mrs. Carpenter.

HONGKONG, July 9, 1847.

DEAR BRETHREN,—You will see by the enclosed letters from Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Wardner, that the field of our future labors is finally selected. They have each spoken for themselves; I follow their example. It will be to our friends, as to ourselves, an unpleasant thought, that after we are in China, it should cost nearly half as much to get to the selected field, as it did to come from home to China. But this monopoly must, I think, soon undergo a modification. Shanghai is becoming the New York of the Empire, and facilities for reaching it must increase. The trade is already extensive, and you will see at once the reason for my hope in the case. In the mean time, missionaries coming here, by embarking in ships destined for Shanghai, can save themselves, doubtless, much expense. Aside from these considerations, is that of the climate. They have winters there, and an opportunity is thus afforded to recover from the debilitating effects of the summers, without those long and expensive voyages which missionaries in India and Southern China find so frequently indispensable. So that, even in a pecuniary point of view, the Board may not be the losers by this decision. For myself, too, I am deeply interested in the hope, that we may eventually find an opening from that port into the interior among the Nestorians. From none of the other free ports could we so reasonably expect this. With respect to Foo-Chow, the prospect darkens

rather than otherwise, of future communications with that port. The acquisition of the language is also another item in favor of going to Shanghai; the spoken dialect in all those Northern Provinces, being much more like the written, than in these Southern ones, and the dialects of the different provinces much more uniform, consequently enlarging the sphere of one's usefulness there.

You will see that Hope enters largely into the composition of our present mental state. And is there not a reason? We feel most deeply, that if our own "hearts have devised our ways, the Lord hath directed our steps." We have crossed the ocean—oceans, rather—in safety; we have found friends in a land of strangers, a heathen land; we enjoy our usual health, and feel that among ourselves there is a harmony, and unanimity, which encourages us to believe, that for wise purposes we have been thus associated. We can but feel strong in the hope that we are where our Heavenly Father would have us to be, and that he will prosper us in this our anticipated work. We believe, dear brethren, that we have your hearty concurrence in these matters, and your earnest prayers for us. L. M. C.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine.

CHINESE PHYSICIANS.

BY REV. T. T. DEVAN, M. D.

The native physicians of Canton are of comparatively low standing in society; it is an employment often resorted to for a livelihood by any scholar or so-called learned man, who has nothing else to do. Generally the sick go to the medical man for relief; it is very rarely that the physician goes to the bedside of the patient. The most respectable are consulted in their own houses, and do not dispense medicines. For the consultations and prescriptions, the ordinary fee is from three to nine cents. If, however, it is found necessary to visit the patient at his own house, the ordinary fee is nine or ten cents per visit; in some few instances one or even two dollars have been paid for a visit. There are no female physicians; hence, when one of that sex is sick, and there is a necessity to call upon the aid of a doctor, means are adopted to carry out, even in the hour of suffering, the custom of the nation never to allow people of different sexes to meet in the same apartment. On entering the apartment of the sick female, the physician is brought close to a curtain or screen, on the other side of which stands the patient, who has been dragged from her bed, and supported by her female friends, is retained in that position till the medical investigation is finished. The patient first passes her hand beneath the curtain, that the pulse may be examined. Great importance is attached by the Chinese to the pulse, and they suppose that the larger proportion of diseases may be fully ascertained by the pulse alone. Close investigation on the part of the physician the patients neither like, nor do they deem it necessary. If, however, the medical man is not satisfied with the pulse alone, the curtain is lifted and he is allowed to look at the face and tongue of the patient. On signifying his satisfaction, the curtain is dropped, and she is carried back to her bed. But if she be wholly unable to rise from her bed, she is invariably brought to a lower floor, should she have been lying up stairs, and after being surrounded by a mosquito curtain, the doctor is allowed to approach his patient. This curtain is not to be drawn only from urgent necessity, and even then it must be drawn but for a few moments.

Most of the sick of Canton generally call upon the physician, though at the mission dispensary I have frequently been called upon by servants for medicines for their masters, who merely sent word that they "did not feel well, and were feverish." The native practitioners are accustomed to prescribe when thus consulted.

It is not unfrequently the case, that the priests are consulted by the people, for the cure of their maladies. These men make amulets, spells, &c., for the sick, and from the sale of which they derive considerable income. They profess to arrest hemorrhage or cure an abscess by writing on the part affected some cabalistic characters. Sometimes these characters are written on paper, and a tea is then made of the paper, and the patient is required to drink largely of this tea.

In a certain portion of diseases, (say some three per cent.), the Chinese imagine the patient to be possessed of a devil or strange spirit, which, though benevolent towards the inhabitants of the particular house in which he may dwell, is bitterly hostile to the inhabitants of all other houses. Their suspicion that a patient is laboring under a supernatural agency, is fully confirmed, should delirium be one of the symptoms of the disease. In that case, the friends take the management of the case into their own hands. They proceed at once to make offerings of tea, and rice, &c., to the evil spirit, and then, opening the door and placing themselves behind the patient, kindly invite the spirit to be appeased and leave the house; then they cast the offerings out of the door into the street, and having closed the door, wait patiently for the subsidence of the delirium.

The Chinese have little or no knowledge of anatomy, and their Materia Medica, and rules of medical treatment, have no regular basis. While native practitioners confine themselves almost wholly to some 200 or 300 vegetable remedies, they derive some from the animal kingdom. They administer centipedes for syphilis, and in malignant or black gangrenous abscesses or ulcers, will apply a poultice or a toad fresh opened. Medicines from the mineral kingdom are almost entirely unemployed by the Chinese practitioners.

Those who are principally charged with the medical care of the people of Canton, may be seen in all parts of the city sitting in the streets and surrounded by a medley assortment of gallipots, roots and herbs, waiting for patients. There are also very many medicine shops scattered about the city, some of which are fitted up in a style that would not disgrace even Broadway. There is this exception, however, to such a comparison: the work of pulverizing, mixing and slicing the medicines, is all carried on in full view of passers by. And yet this can scarcely be said to detract from the elegance to a stranger's eye, because the fanciful attire of the men, the grotesque appearance of the tools, and the antique aspect of the whole, are in perfect keeping with the large blue and white figured gallipots that fill the red and gilt shelves. Some of the door-posts of these doctors' shops are strangely ornamented (!) by being covered with scores and hundreds of old worn-out plaster of all sizes and colors. These were placed there by the grateful patients, as tokens of the cures effected by the medicine sold within. The sight of these used strongly to remind me of the waxen arms, legs, and crutches suspended about the altars of Mary and other canonized saints in Europe, as tokens of gratitude for health restored by means of their intercession.

The corners of the streets are covered with medical placards, inviting the sick to resort to this or that practitioner for a cure. In these announcements the names and symptoms of many diseases are published with such a repulsive exactness and plainness, that they need their expression in a foreign character to shield them from the eye of Christian decency.

There are no public hospitals for the sick. There is an institution, however, at the eastern gate of the city, devoted to the outcasts of Canton,—the lepers. But it is rather an asylum than a place of treatment; for no medical means are employed for the sick. This institution is supported by the emperor, and is in no wise connected with, or dependent on the benevolence of the people.

A COURTEOUS RETORT.

A Baptist minister from England, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, who was settled some years since in that city, was distinguished in his native country for disinterested labor and ready wit. He devoted several years of the last part of his life to gratuitous labor in a populous town about three miles from his residence, to which place he walked every Sunday morning, preached three times, and then walked home. One Sunday morning, as he walked along, meditating on his sermons for the day, he met one of those important personages, called parish priests, a race happily unknown, at least in the plenitude of his persecutive power, in this country.

"Well," said his reverence, "I suppose you are on your way to preaching again?" "Yes, sir," was the modest reply of the humble Baptist minister.

"It is high time the government took up this subject, and put a stop to this kind of traveling preaching; indeed, there is something like it intended."

"They will have rather hard work, sir," said the imperturbable Baptist.

"I am not very sure of that," rejoined the priest; "at any rate, I will see whether I cannot stop you myself."

"I judge," said the worthy man, "you will find it more difficult than you suppose. Indeed, there is but one way to stop my preaching, but there are three ways to stop yours."

"What, fellow, do you mean by that?" asked his reverence, in a towering passion.

"Why, sir," replied the little Baptist preacher, with most provoking coolness, "why, sir, there is but one way of stopping my preaching, that is by cutting my tongue out. But there are three ways to stop yours; for, take your book from you, and you can't preach; take your gown from you, and you dare not preach; take your pay from you, and you won't preach."

The parson vanished.

THE CHILD AND THE QUEEN.

[Translated from the German.]

Befurche (gardener to Elizabeth, consort of Frederick II.) had one little daughter, with whose religious instruction he had taken great pains. When this child was five years of age, the Queen saw her one day while visiting the royal gardens at Shonhausen, and was so much pleased with her, that a week afterwards she expressed a wish to see the little girl again. The father accordingly brought his artless child to the palace, and a page conducted her into the royal presence. She approached the Queen with untaught courtesy, kissed her robe, and modestly took her seat, which had been placed for her, by the Queen's order, near her own person. From this position she could overlook the table at which the Queen was dining with the ladies of her court, and they watched with interest to see the effect of so much splendor on the simple child. She looked carelessly on the costly dresses of the guests; the gold and porcelain on the table, and the pomp with which all was conducted, and then folding her hands, she sang with her clear, childish voice, these words:—

"Jesus, thy blood and righteousness
Are all my ornament and dress;
Forsake, with these pure garments on,
I'll view the splendors of thy throne."

All the assembly were struck with surprise, at seeing so much feeling, penetration, and piety, in one so young. Tears filled the eyes of the ladies, and the Queen exclaimed, "Ah, happy child! how far are we below you!" [Episcopal Recorder.]

Be. Courtesan.—Dr. Humphrey was once seated in a stage-coach, when a gentleman and lady, on their bridal tour, wished to be accom-

panied with seats inside. There being but one vacant seat, the newly married pair were subjected to a separation, unless some passenger relinquished his place. This no one appeared disposed to do, when the Doctor mounted the outside, insisting upon the gentleman occupying his seat with his bride. Subsequently the Doctor was collecting funds for the College over which he presided, and was presented with a handsome donation from the stranger he had met in the stage-coach, with the remark that he knew nothing of Dr. Humphrey, or Amherst College, save that its President was a gentleman.

ANCIENT LAW AGAINST THE BAPTISTS.

The following law was passed on the 13th of November, 1644, by the General Court of Massachusetts. Mr. Benedict, from whose history it is taken, says this was the first law made against the Baptists in that Commonwealth:—

"Forasmuch as experience hath plentifully and often proved, that since the first rising of the anabaptists, about one hundred year since, they have been the incendiaries of commonwealths, and the infectors of persons in main matters of religion, and the troublers of churches in all places where they have been, and that they who have held the baptizing of infants unlawful, have usually held other errors or heresies therewith, though they have (as other heretics used to do,) concealed the same, till they spied out a fit advantage and opportunity to vent them, by way of question or scruple: and, whereas, divers of this kind have, since our coming into New-England, appeared among ourselves, some, whereof (as others before them,) denied the ordinance of magistracy, and the lawfulness of making war, and others the lawfulness of magistracy, and the inspection into any breach of the first table; which opinions, if they should be connived at by us, are like to be increased amongst us, and so must necessarily bring guilt upon us, infection and trouble to the churches, and hazard to the whole commonwealth; it is ordered and agreed, that if any person or persons within this jurisdiction, shall either openly condemn or oppose the baptizing of infants, or go about secretly to seduce others from the approbation or use thereof, or shall purposely depart from the congregation at the ministrations of the ordinance, or shall deny the ordinance of magistracy, or their lawful right and authority to make war, or to punish the outward breaches of the first table, and shall appear to the court wilfully and obstinately to continue therein, after due time and means of conviction, every such person or persons shall be sentenced to banishment."

THE PROPHET THAT COULD NOT PRAY.

Jonah embarked; with what feelings? His commission lay upon him as guilt! He longed for an auspicious gale to carry him to a distance, as he hoped, from the peculiar province of God's dominion! so that he might say, "Happily, here is less and less of the divine presence!" But what providence did he invoke? Would he go unprotected over seas and to strange lands, contented with some secondary and dubious providence? In what terms did he pray before he went to sleep? Like other men, when conscious they are going about something wrong, he could not pray. And supposing there were some one devout Israelite there, that did pray in his hearing, he could not say "Amen!"

He slept, but it is not wise to sleep in guilt. How did he deserve to be awakened? He shall not sleep long; for there is a power that can awake the tempest! The God that is disobeyed on the land, can make the sea avenge him. And here, again, the very first thing is a pointed, direct infliction on his conscience—for it is a summons to pray! "Awake, and call upon thy God!" And to think that a prophet of the Lord should be the only one in the company that could not, dared not, do this! Observe, there is no situation more pitiable than that of a religious man who has disabled himself to take the benefit of his religion. His associates had various gods; but they could all pray earnestly to their objects of adoration. He could not; he who knew the real Lord of the land and of the ocean. [Foster.]

THE BOY THAT WOULD N'T GET MAD.

I once heard an interesting story about two brothers. One of them was ten years old, and the other eight. The oldest boy had, within a few months past, indulged the hope that God had given him a new heart. He thought he was a Christian, that he loved the Lord Jesus Christ. But his little brother did not believe that his heart had been changed. He thought his brother was no more a Christian than he had always been. He said he could not see any difference. Yet he meant to try him and see, for, as his brother now appeared more sober than usual, and was more willing to go to meeting than before, he did not feel quite certain that he was not a Christian.

Now, how do you think this little boy, eight years old, undertook to find out whether his brother was really a Christian? Why, every time he could get a chance, he would tread on his brother's toes, kick his heels, or pinch his arms, to see if he wouldn't get mad, as he used to. But his brother bore it all with meekness and good nature, without an angry word or look. This was very different from what he used to do. He had before always been ready to take revenge on the spot for such an abuse. The youngest brother was quite sure that he could not do so; for he knew he should get mad if anybody should tread him so unkindly. He soon became convinced that his brother was a Christian, and that he was not. He became very anxious about the salvation of his soul, and in a short time he too indulged the hope that God had pardoned his sins, and given him a new heart. [Stories for Children.]

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 9, 1848.

EXPENSE OF PUBLISHING RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The general opinion seems to be, that every Christian denomination, however small, ought to publish at least one religious newspaper, through which its distinguishing sentiments may be advocated, and its various benevolent enterprises set forth. But a great many persons, who profess to hold this opinion, strangely contradict it by their practice. Such are they who never subscribe for a paper themselves, but are satisfied to read a borrowed copy. Such are they who subscribe for a paper, but never pay for it, thus raising hopes only to disappoint them. Such are they who subscribe for a paper this year, discontinue it the next, commence taking it the third, and so keep the publishing interest always in a state of uncertainty as to future prospects. Now, we do not believe this class of persons would be so numerous, if the expense of publishing religious newspapers, and the consequent necessity of their being regularly and liberally sustained, was well understood. With a view to help our readers understand this matter, we give them below the experience of several persons who have been engaged in the business of publishing, some of them for a long series of years. The first speaker shall be the publisher of the "Presbyterian of the West," who, when about to quit the business, and of course free from any temptation to misrepresent the case, says:—

"Subscribers who are unacquainted with the expense of publishing a paper, will scarcely believe me, that what I received for the two years I have published it, has been expended in paying for work and materials. So far I have managed to keep out of debt, but have not realized anything for the labor of myself and others connected with the office."

The next speaker shall be the editor of the "Christian Observer," published in Philadelphia, a paper which is understood to be the organ of a large branch of the Presbyterian Church. He says:—

"Those who preceded us in charge of the paper, which we removed to this city in 1839, sacrificed thousands to sustain it, and left it without a dollar for their labors. Of our predecessors in this city, one expended about \$5000 more than he received, and to those that succeeded him it was a losing concern—to such an extent that it was soon abandoned."

Then comes the editor and proprietor of the "Watchman of the Valley," who seems to have commenced the business of publishing with very flattering prospects:—

"I embarked with my capital in this service in compliance with a specific request from the most approved source. I was encouraged to believe that it would be a safe investment of capital, and not a perilous one, as my friends apprehended. This request received the sanction of the three Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati and Indiana, who, by their votes, have repeatedly commended my paper to the patronage of the churches. In fulfilling the duties thus assigned me by the churches, I have given them my whole time for nearly seven years, without realizing a farthing for my services, and have cast into this sinking fund, besides, between three and four thousand dollars of my cash, over and above the Watchman's receipts, without realizing a dollar from the paper myself. I have paid \$1000 for the services of an assistant Editor, which I consider a clear gift to the churches from my own pocket."

The veteran editor of the Christian Mirror, published at Portland, Me., shall be the last witness. In a long article upon the expenses and advantages of religious newspapers, he says:—

"The publishing and sustaining of a religious newspaper is indeed a very costly enterprise. The printing apparatus is all a cash expense—the furnishing, the rents, the labor, are all subject to cash payments. The paper used for printing is wholly a cash article, and in our own little establishment to the cost of more than \$1200 a year. And nothing short of the utmost industry, and vigilance, could keep our little concern alive. Many local papers, conditioned somewhat like our own, have given up the ghost. Others have been kept alive by the process of changing hands—bankrupting several proprietors in succession. We assure our friends and readers, that it is an extremely laborious business to keep a religious paper alive."

Such is the testimony of experienced men. In view of it, and "by way of application," as the ministers sometimes say, we wish to offer a suggestion or two relative to the Recorder. A great proportion of our subscribers are warm friends of the object for which our paper is published, and have given proof of their friendship, not only by approving words, but by prompt payments of their own accounts and vigorous efforts to increase the number of our subscribers. There are some, however, who have given us more approving words than prompt payments, in consequence of which we are put to not a little inconvenience. To the latter we would respectfully suggest, that an early payment of the "small bills" due the establishment, would be a great help and encouragement, and would furnish conclusive evidence that the expense and labor of publishing a religious newspaper is to some extent appreciated. To the former we would say, that we need your continued support, both in the form of prompt payments, and of efforts to increase our subscription list. You have done well, and have our hearty thanks. But good men sometimes become weary even in well doing. Let it not be so with you. A very large list of subscribers

we cannot reasonably expect; but with the co-operation of those who approve our enterprise, we may expect a living list. To merit such a list, we shall spare no pains or expense, and we confidently hope to have it.

BENEDICT'S HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS.—A General History of the Baptist Denomination in America and other Parts of the World, is the title of the long-expected work of David Benedict, which has just been published by Lewis Colby & Co., of New York. It is a large octavo volume, of nearly one thousand well-printed pages. Mr. Benedict begins with Foreign Baptists, and gives a history of the Dissenting Parties up to the time of the Waldenses—a sketch of the Waldenses, Albigenses, German Anabaptists, English, Irish, Scotch, and other Baptists, and of the various foreign writers in the baptismal controversy. Then follows a history of American Baptists, containing the substance of his former work, with such additions and alterations, as thirty years farther study of the subject has enabled him to make. We regret the circumstances which compelled Mr. Benedict to abbreviate the articles near the close of his volume, particularly that in relation to the Seventh-day Baptists. But his sketch, though brief, is true and liberal. The work will be regarded as a valuable addition to the stock of Baptist literature.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR.

We have received from the author, WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, Elder of the Sabbath-keeping congregation in Mill Yard, London, a forty-eight page pamphlet, entitled, "The Scriptural Calendar, and Chronological Reformer, for the Statute Year 1848, including a review of tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others on the Sabbath question."

One object of the author of this little book is "to exhibit the rudiments of the true notation of time, with a view to the establishment of sound and Scriptural principles of Chronology, the correction of vulgar errors therein, and a demonstrative distinction between time sacred and time common;" he being persuaded, as many others are, that neither Jews, Mohammedans, nor Deists, can be converted to Christianity, until the holy law of God on this point be obeyed by Christians, and their faith, worship, and practice be cleansed from the corruption of human traditions, of which the pretended change of the Sabbath is none of the least. In carrying out his plan, Mr. Black has arranged a calendar in which the months are designated by the ordinals first, second, third, &c., instead of January, February, March; and the days of the week are designated in the same way, except the seventh, which is called Sabbath. He has also set texts of Scripture against the successive seventh days, to afford a continuous chain of argument for their immutability and sabbatic character. Against the first days he has placed texts, a right interpretation of which opposes the substitution of that day for the Sabbath. This arrangement of the calendar, accompanied as it is with an article on the Sacred Division and Notation of Time, can hardly fail of doing good, by awakening the curiosity and fixing the attention of even cursory readers.

Another object of the author is to review certain tracts on the Sabbath, and apologize for not continuing his series on that subject. In 1838, '39, '40, Mr. Black published several tracts; but the series remains incomplete for want of sufficient leisure to perfect it. Meanwhile fourteen or fifteen tracts have been announced in London under the general title, "The Sanctification of the Sabbath illustrated and enforced, in a Series of Tracts for the Times, by ministers of various denominations;" the principal aim of which is to prevent traveling by railways on the first day of the week. Only four have as yet appeared, each of which is here brought under review, and its inconclusive and unsatisfactory reasonings shown; to the great advantage, as we think, of the Sabbath cause. Most heartily, therefore, do we wish success to the Scriptural Calendar.

LABORS OF MR. GUTZLAFF.—Galignani says that letters from the celebrated M. Gutzlaff, missionary and Consul-General of England in the Celestial Empire, have just been received at Munich. They are dated at Hongkong, and give an account of the labors of that eminent individual, which approach the marvelous. He has just terminated a voluminous history of the Chinese Empire, and has sent the manuscript of it to M. Cotts, the publisher, at Stuttgart. He has published, at Hongkong, a universal geography in the Chinese language, with sixty large maps. He has begun to compose a complete dictionary of the Chinese language, which will, he says, absorb all his leisure for the next three years. It is only in his leisure hours that he can occupy himself with literary and scientific labors, all the rest of his time being devoted to his missionary labors and his consular duties. M. Gutzlaff announces that he has addressed some long memoirs on the geography of China to the Geographical Society of London, which it is expected will shortly be published. M. Gutzlaff still maintains the opinion, that Christianity and European civilization can only be successfully propagated in China by the Chinese themselves. He has accordingly founded a Chinese Society, which already possesses 600 members, many of whom are mandarins, and some native savans of the first rank. This Society employs its efforts on all the countries situated to the south of the river Jang-tse-Kiang, and it has already published a great number of popular works.

[Selected for the Recorder from the works of Francis Bamfield.]

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK AND THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

The Saxon-Germans, when they were pagans, consecrated the first day of the week to the Sun, as prince of the planets, whose image they placed on a pillar in a temple, fashioned like a man half naked, his face as it were brightened with gleams of fire, and holding with his arms arch-wise a burning wheel before his breast; the wheel being to signify the course which he runneth round the world, and the fiery gleams, the light and heat wherewith he warms and comforts all that live and grow.

The second day they appropriated to the special adoration of the Moon, as the second planet in the heavens. It is still called, in High-Dutch, *Mon-tag*, or moon-day; hence Monday.

The third day is called, in High-Dutch, *Dieu-tag*, from a word that signifies strife, and was so named in honor of Mars, the god of battles. The origin of the name Tuesday is from the ancient Teutonic, in which language it was called *Tuisco's-day*, in honor of Tuisco, who, they say, was the founder of the German nation from the tower of Babel.

The fourth day is called Wednesday, from Woden, who was a most valiant prince and victorious captain among the ancient Saxons; his name signified furious. After his death he was honored as a god.

The fifth day is corrupted into Thursday from Thor's-day, Thor being an idol god that they worshiped, supposed to be the same as Jupiter, or the thunderer; hence, in High-Dutch it is still called *Donners-dag*, i. e., thunder-day.

The sixth day they appropriated to Venus, the goddess of love; which, in their tongue, they called *Friga*; hence *Fri-tag*, corrupted into Friday.

The seventh day they called *Sater's-tag*, or *Samp's-tag*, from the supposition that the god Saturn challenged to himself the dominion of this day; hence Saturday.

This heathenish custom has also brought in polluted names among the months.

The Romans appointed the beginning of the year to be the calendar of January, because on the first day of this month their consuls were first created, when that form of government was set up among them. This month derives its name from Janus, a heathen god. Janus is represented as having two faces, seeing things past and to come; superstitious antiquity consecrating to him the beginning of things.

February has its name from Februa, or Fruius, the god of purging by sacrifices; to whom Numa dedicated this month. This Februa was the same as Pluto, the god of hell.

March is so called from Mars, the god of battles, to whom this month was dedicated, it being believed he was the father of Romulus, the founder of the Roman nation.

April has its name from a Greek word which sets forth Venus, the goddess of love, as sprung from the froth of the sea, this month being dedicated to her.

May is so named from Maia, the mother of Mercury. In this month, the merchants sacrificed unto her.

June is so called from Juno, a goddess, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the sister and wife of Jupiter, or Junius Brutus, the author of Rome's liberty, who was made Consul in this month.

July is so named from Julius Caesar, because he was born in that month.

August from Augustus Caesar, and for his honor.

September from septem; being in part the seventh month of the Jewish year, beginning with what we call March.

October, the eighth month, from octo.

November, the ninth, from novem.

December, the tenth, from decem.

Having thus given the reader some account of the pagan origin of days and months, how can I but bewail that carnal compliance with heathen customs and superstitions which these things show of the greater part of the Christian world!

Why is there such a lukewarmness, especially in them who call themselves of the reformed religion, to bring names and things to scripture language? O how much it would make for the purity of the churches of Christ to bring all things to the word and will of God!

The true and proper names of the days of the week, according to Scripture, are first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh or Sabbath. See Gen. 1: 5 to the end, and chap. 2: 2, 3.

The several months of the year are named in Scripture after the same manner; as first, Ex. 12: 2; second, Gen. 7: 11; third, 1 Chron. 29: 5; fourth, Ex. 1: 1; fifth, Zec. 7: 3, 5; sixth, Ezek. 8: 1; seventh, Gen. 8: 4; eighth, 1 Chron. 27: 11; ninth, Hag. 2: 10, 18; tenth, Jer. 39: 1; eleventh, 1 Chron. 27: 14; twelfth, Esther 3: 13. Some of the months have other names in Scripture, but these are in the most common use.

Why should these things appear to us, or be treated, as unimportant things, when the Spirit of God has seen fit to treat them as of sufficient importance for those special directions contained in the Scriptures afore-cited? Are not our feelings respecting things very much influenced by the ideas we associate with names of things which we use? May we not expect, then, these things will have an influence on Sabbath-keeping! If we would venerate the Sabbath as we ought, we must venerate the name.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The Salem Register says that the habits of Mr. Adams were pure, simple, and unostentatious, even to awkwardness. He always rose before day, and, when in health, made his own fire. He used much exercise, and was peculiarly fond of bathing and swimming. No one was ever more industrious, or sacrificed less of his time. He was one of the most prolific writers of the age. His journal, which he kept from early life, and which embodies all his conversations with distinguished men of his own and other countries, is, no doubt, a richer legacy to his children, than the ample fortune he leaves. Mr. Adams leaves also copies of every letter he ever wrote, and amongst his voluminous productions, are most able eulogies on Madison, Monroe, and La Fayette.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE MORMONS.—A meeting was held in New York last week to consider the case of the suffering Mormons in the western wilderness. Col. Kane, of Philadelphia, stated the circumstances connected with his becoming acquainted with the Mormons, and gave his views of their present and prospective wretchedness. Mr. Little, a Mormon delegate, was also present, and addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed recommending an application about to be made for donations to relieve the emigrant Mormons in their present necessities.

MORE MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—We learn that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are about to send two missionaries to China, Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Jenkins. They are to sail early in April, from Norfolk, in the U. S. ship-of-war which carries out the U. S. Commissioner, the Hon. J. W. Davis—their passage in that ship having been secured by the Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE SCOTTISH FREE CHURCH.—In the June number of the Home and Foreign Missionary Record of the Free Church of Scotland, there are forty-one quarto pages filled with the account of receipts and disbursements on behalf of the Schemes of the Free Church of Scotland. A summary at the close states that from May, 1843, to March, 1847, there had been collected for these objects six millions five hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars!

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.—This denomination numbers 276 congregations, of which 100 have been gathered during the last 20 years. The field of the operations of this Church embraces New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois; Dutch churches having been recently organized in these two latter states by emigrants from Holland.

PROBABLE DEATH OF MR. RAYMOND.—A letter received in New York, from the supercargo of a ship, dated Sierra Leone, Dec. 9, '47, says that Mr. Raymond, the manager of the Mendi Mission, died about the first of that month, of black vomit, which has prevailed to an alarming extent for some months. It is feared that this report is true.

EFFECT OF GIVING FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The following letter, copied from the Day-Spring, is one of the best illustrations that we have ever seen of the effect of contributing liberally to send the gospel to the heathen. We commend it to the attention of those pastors who think their people can do nothing for foreign missions, because they find so much difficulty in supporting the ministry at home:—

"I received your circular, read it to my people, preached them a long sermon on the subject, and then directly asked them for their money, and the result has been sixty dollars deposited with me for your treasury (Foreign Missions). And yet one-fourth part of my salary comes from the Home Missionary Society. 'The sum we have raised is twice as much as any one of us expected, yet it was easily done; and what is interesting, to me at least, is the fact, that the week following this effort, and even before it was completed, our people held a meeting to devise means for the support of the gospel at home, and resolved, instead of raising 'three-fourths' of my salary, to raise 'four-fourths' of it; and probably will succeed, though their ordinary ability is no greater now than it was a year ago. Hence it is very evident, that giving sixty dollars to the Lord has done us no harm. Enclosed is the sixty dollars."

MR. ABBOTT AT CALCUTTA.—A letter received in this country from Mr. Abbott, announces his arrival at Calcutta on the 6th of November last, after a voyage from England of forty-four days. He says:—

"Thus the object of the Executive Committee in sending me 'over-land,' is happily accomplished. But it had well nigh failed. I had a severe attack of illness in England. The truth is, I sailed from Boston ill of what proved to be pleurisy, which terminated in inflammation of the lungs. I recovered from the severity of those attacks, but found I had a cough and chronic inflammation of the lungs, from which I could not so readily get deliverance. When the day arrived, I went on board the ship and sailed for India, an invalid, contrary to the advice and warning of friends, and a physician in whom I had the fullest confidence. They assured me that, although I might live to reach Egypt, I could never cross the desert, and might be left there without a friend. But I passed through those 'deep waters,' as I had done before, and arrived at Calcutta, the other side of the world, in good health. O Lord, how wonderful are the dispensations of thy grace!"

WHITE SLAVERY.

The Cleveland True Democrat has been furnished with the following facts in regard to White Slavery at the South by a gentleman now there. Such things are to be expected. He that would enslave a colored person for money, would also a white person. A conscience that would permit the one would the other also. It was truly said by the Rev. John Wesley, that "Slavery is the sum of all villainies." Indeed, it is difficult to imagine a crime which is not committed under its guardianship.

A WHITE SLAVE.—Washington, a white boy, was taken from Virginia to South Carolina, at the age of seven, and thence to Georgia, and sold to Col. B. His daughter, the lady of a lawyer, related to me the fact, saying that the little fellow used to tell the story to their children, and weep. His tale was this: that his mother was very poor, and at a time when she was sick, he was placed in a "negro quarter," in the care of a negro woman, and at night a man came and tied his feet and hands, and took him on horseback. He wept, and tried to scream; but the wretch placed his hands over his mouth. Col. B.'s wife prohibited his telling the story to the children, because it made them weep and unhappy. "Wash" died the slave of Col. B., at the age of 22.

ANOTHER.—Eliza was the offspring of parents in Virginia, in high life; but to conceal their guilt, their child, when an infant, was placed with a nurse at the "negro quarter," and was there raised. She was a few years ago sold, and is now owned by Mr. P. in a Southern city. She is white, and has no negro blood in her composition, and has raised up a family of colored children. She is very badly treated. This fact was told me by a lady, the wife of Judge ****, a slaveholder, who resides in the same city.

STILL ANOTHER.—A few years ago, a "negro trader" exchanged a colored slave for a little girl. On his arrival in Alabama, two or three slaveholders protested that the child was white, and finally paid \$400 for her, and returned her to Georgia, where it was ascertained that her parents died poor, and that she was sold into slavery. The gentleman sent her to her kindred in North Carolina. The lady who told me this story, says she saw the little girl, and she was a most beautiful child.

CONSTITUTION OF WISCONSIN.—Somebody has sent us a copy of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, adopted in Convention, at Madison, on the first day of February, 1848. The following sections in relation to slavery, religion, and suffrage, will interest readers in other States as well as Wisconsin:—

Art. I, Sec. 2.—There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Art. I, Sec. 18.—The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience, shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship, nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies or theological or religious seminaries.

Art. I, Sec. 19.—No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Art. III, Sec. 1.—Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, of the following classes, who shall have resided in this State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election. 1st. White citizens of the United States. 2d. White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization. 3d. Persons of Indian blood who shall have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. 4th. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. Provided, that the legislature may at any time extend by law the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY have arrived in New York, and announce their intention of giving a series of vocal entertainments. Their programme comprises several entirely new productions, which are likely to increase their popularity. Success to such entertainments.

A Baptist minister in England, recently immersed six persons, one of whom had been an Episcopalian, another a Wesleyan, a third an Independent, and a fourth a Primitive Methodist.

Three ships from China arrived at New York last week, but they bring no news of special importance.

LETTERS AND PARCELS FOR OUR MISSIONARIES.—To save answering several letters on hand, and also to inform all whom it may concern, I wish to say a few words about sending letters and parcels to our missionaries in China:— 1st. At the request of B'n Carpenter and Warden, I was appointed by the Board of the Missionary Association their agent in New York to receive and forward to them letters, papers, and parcels of every description—a duty for which I wish no other compensation than the consciousness of serving those who deserve it. 2d. Since they left, I have forwarded letters and papers by nearly every ship from New York for China, averaging as often as once in two months. 3d. I do not always know of the sailing of ships long enough before-hand to make the publication of notices serviceable. 4th. If you have letters or parcels for the missionaries, send them to me when they are ready, and they will go by the first ship. Letters should be sent in an envelope directed to me; and if sent by mail, the postage to New York should be paid by the sender. Parcels, also, should be paid for to New York, and I will see to the rest. GEO. B. UTZEN.

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

A great part of the Senate's time last week was spent in considering the Treaty, in executive session. No decision was arrived at. For a time it was thought by the letter-writers that the Treaty would not be ratified. It is now thought that it will be adopted with few and slight modifications. The final vote will not probably be taken before third-day, March 7, and perhaps later.

The following are the principal items of general interest in the reports of the doings of the Senate:—

Mr. Clarke presented resolutions of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, in favor of bringing the war with Mexico to a close, &c. Mr. C. also presented a petition of a number of citizens of Rhode Island, praying that the war with Mexico may be brought to a speedy termination.

Mr. Hale presented numerous petitions from Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Maine, Pennsylvania, and New York, praying for the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico, and the speedy termination of the war. Mr. H. also presented a number of Anti-Slavery petitions.

The bill conveying the franking privilege to Mrs. Louisa Catharine Adams, was received from the House, and was taken up, considered, and passed.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Johnson of Maryland, from citizens of Baltimore, in favor of reducing postage on letters to a uniform low rate.

Mr. Webster presented a petition numerous signed by the citizens of Massachusetts, praying for a specific duty on fish imported from foreign countries.

Mr. Dayton of New Jersey, presented resolutions passed by the Legislature of said State instructing their Senators and Representatives, to support Mr. Whitney's plan of a railroad to the Pacific.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill granting to Mrs. Adams, widow of the late distinguished Ex-President, the franking privilege during life. The bill was passed unanimously and without discussion.

On motion of Mr. Marsh of Vt., the Speaker of the House was authorized to fill the vacancy in the Chairmanship of the Committee on the Congressional Library, caused by the death of John Quincy Adams. Mr. Palfrey of Mass., was appointed.

Mr. H. Putnam of N. Y., offered a resolution in favor of excluding slavery from all territory to be acquired from Mexico.

The bill providing for deficiency of appropriations for the current fiscal year, was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, but no action was taken.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Sabbath last, with two weeks late intelligence from Europe. Cotton is said to have risen, and grain declined, since previous advices.

The British Parliament had re-assembled, and the first debate of importance arose upon a motion for a select committee to inquire into the condition and prospect of the West India colonies. The Jewish disabilities bill, for enabling them to sit in Parliament, has been read a second time.

The inquiry into the state of the national defenses has ended in the determination of government to double the artillery force and embody 150,000 militia. The country at large is opposed to the measure.

Lord Palmerston has signified to the Austrian Court that any further armed intervention with the Papal States, will be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of war.

The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, died on the morning of the 11th ult., in the 82d year of his age.

The accounts from Ireland are truly distressing; deaths from starvation are stated to have taken place throughout the land. Political strife runs high between the three national parties there. The subdivided party from the young Ireland are vehement in their incitements for an immediate appeal to arms against England, but reprobated by the others.

The news from France is of little interest. The King's health is good. *Le Courier Français* says it has been arranged that Abd-el Kader, accompanied by four members of his family, shall come to Paris, on a visit to the King. The ex-Emir will then quit the capital, and fix his residence in one of the southern towns of France.

The people of the Two Sicilies have at length triumphed over the King. A form of constitution has been agreed to, founding a liberal legislative representation. The Roman Catholic religion alone will be tolerated.

A FUNERAL INSTEAD OF A BRIDAL CEREMONY.—Miss Nancy Bailey, of Merrimack, formerly employed in the factories here, visited Nashua last week, for the purpose of her wedding dress, bonnet, and bridal cake, &c., preparatory to her marriage on Wednesday. She had completed her purchases, and was on her way to the depot, Saturday evening, when the cars left. She therefore returned to the house of a friend, Mr. Mitchell, on Canal-st. About half-past three on Sunday afternoon, as she sat at the window, she threw up both hands, exclaiming, "Why, there is Mr. Drew!" [the name of the young man to whom she was to be married, and who is a resident of Concord, Vt.] Mrs. M. went to another window, but no one was in sight. At this moment a crash of glass called her attention to Miss Bailey, who had fallen forward against the window. Help was instantly called, and she was placed upon the bed, but with two gasps she lay a corpse. And when the bridegroom came it was to lay her in the grave whom he had hoped so soon to call his wife.

A bill making ten hours a day's work, has passed the Maryland House of Delegates, almost unanimously.

SUMMARY.

A lady called upon Dr. Meredith, a dentist in Cincinnati, on the 23d ult., for the purpose of having some teeth pulled. The chloroform was administered, and the doctor commenced operations. Previous to the extraction of the last root, the lady raised her hand as though wishing the dentist to desist, when he remarked to her that it was the last one, and could be done with ease, wishing her to put down her hand. With this request she complied, and placed her hand on the chair in a favorable position. A short time after this root was taken out, she seemed to revive for a moment, and was then seized with violent convulsions, after the cessation of which, she became gradually insensible. Every effort was made to restore her, but in vain; the vital spark had fled.

The St. Louis Reveille states that a villain, by the name of Pittis, some sixty years of age, recently paid his addresses to a handsome young widow, residing on McGroopin Island. Being rejected in his suit, he armed himself and went to the house; on her still persisting in refusing him, he struck her on the head with a hammer, and with a bowie knife attempted to cut her throat. Foiled in this attempt, and seeing a young man approach the house, he seized her by the nose and cut it off.

Late accounts from South America state that one of Morse's Telegraph apparatus has been received, and was to be put in operation between Lima and Calleo, a distance of about ten miles. The invention has been received with much favor, and the establishment of a regular telegraphic communication between the principal cities of the Pacific coast is recommended.

On Tuesday evening, while the other members of the family were in an adjoining room, an infant daughter of Mr. J. A. Schermerhorn of Lambertville, in New Jersey, who was lying in her cradle, was heard to cry violently, and upon searching for the cause, it was ascertained that a large rat had entered the apartment and attacked the child, who was found covered with blood. The voracious animal had bitten one hand entirely through in two places, which is much swollen and inflamed.

The Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania adopted the following resolution on the 25th ult.—"Resolved, That the several lines of the public works be opened for navigation as follows: The Delaware division, on the 1st of March next. The main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, on the 10th of March. The Susquehanna, and North and West Branches, on the 15th of March.

The colored inhabitants of Philadelphia and its vicinity contemplate making some public demonstration of respect to the memory of John Quincy Adams, and have a committee appointed to confer with the Mayor of the city, with the view of ascertaining whether a procession of the various societies to which they belong, will meet his approbation.

Judge Geo. W. Campbell of Nashville, Tenn. died on the 18th inst. The deceased has occupied seats in each House of Congress, was Chairman of the most important Committee in the House during Mr. Jefferson's Administration, and was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate when war was declared. He was also Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Madison, and was afterwards appointed Minister to Russia by Mr. Monroe. He was, at the time of his death, 79 years of age.

The ship fever is prevailing extensively in New Orleans. The Charity Hospital had more than one thousand invalids, upwards of one-half of whom were sick with this disease. The establishment was calculated for only 350, and was therefore crowded to almost suffocation. On beds and over the floor the poor sick were laid. On a single day, 101 patients were brought there.

A singular case of probable murder has come to light at Yarmouth, N. S. A boy of 13 years, named Burke, was missing about two years since, and after a thorough search by the inhabitants, was supposed to have got lost and perished in the woods. The skull of the missing child was found on the 14th ult., near the home of the parents, with marks of shot in it, which leads to the supposition that he was murdered.

The whole of the line of railway between Darlington and York in England is being re-laid with new rails, chains, and sleepers. The rail is of new invention, and of a very superior make, and is considered as a great improvement upon the old description, as the surface of the rail being convex, it presents much less surface to the wheel, and thereby the friction is much reduced—a great desideratum.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from New York, says:—"It is true that Mr. Astor has laid aside nearly half a million for the establishment of a free library in the city of New York. He has wisely limited the cost of the building to \$60,000, so that his beneficence shall not, like Mr. Girard's, be thrown away on marble and mortar."

An act of the Ohio Legislature, of February 8, 1847, establishes the following as the weight of the bushel:—Wheat, 60 pounds; rye, flaxseed, and Indian corn, 56 pounds; barley, 58 pounds; cloverseed; 64 pounds; oats, 32 pounds.

The Kentucky Legislature has refused to admit a colored mechanic to move into that State from Virginia. Among the reasons assigned was this, that they wanted more white mechanics, and they should never have them until labor was made reputable.

Four hundred and fifty thousand hogs have been packed in Cincinnati the present season. The cause of the increase is said to be the great quantity of corn and the condition of the corn market.

In the New York State Lunatic Asylum, the weekly consumption of food is about 16 barrels wheat flour—1,800 pounds of beef and mutton—280 pounds salt fish—620 pounds butter, and 30 bushels potatoes, besides sundries, Indian meal, tea, coffee, &c.

At Mobile, on the 18th, while in a fit of jealousy, Francis Conklin, an engineer, caught his wife by the head, and inflicted a deadly wound with a razor. He then made an attempt to kill three other women who were present. Afterward he cut his throat—expiring immediately.

The Philadelphia North American says that when John Quincy Adams was stricken down, and it was known that he could not recover, there seemed a general melancholy wish that he might die on Washington's birthday-day, as his father and Jefferson had died on the 4th of July. He lingered, however, until the 23d; but as this date is New Style, he actually expired on the anniversary of Washington's birth, which was the 11th of February, Old Style, which brings the anniversary correctly on the 23d, adding the twelve days for New Style.

The Methodist Church in Newport, Ky., was crowded on the night of the 18th ult., to overflowing, on the occasion of the presentation of a banner to the Sons of Temperance, by the ladies of that city. Just as the presentation speech was concluded, a crash was heard, and the crowd rushed for the doors and windows in terrific haste. One of the pillars in the basement had given way. The scene is represented as truly alarming. The cries of the ladies and the rush of the multitude, were terrible to hear. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

The Chicago Daily Tribune says that David Kennison, one of the survivors of the famous party who made a dish of tea in Boston Harbor, is living in that city, at the advanced age of 114 years.

The Blackstone Chronicle, a new weekly gazette, independent in politics, but favorable to all true reforms, has just been started by Oliver Johnson, for many years an assistant in the editorial conduct of the New York Tribune. Blackstone is a thriving village, on the south line of Worcester Co., Mass., close to Rhode Island.

Maj. Edward Webster, (a son of Daniel Webster,) and Capt. Barclay, have died in Mexico.

Of the old notes of the Chester County Bank, \$420,000 were destroyed last week, by order of the Directors. The honest portion of the old issue now out, has been reduced to such a trifling amount that the bank robbers will not profit much by their ill-gotten booty.

A general meeting of the Professors of the University of Konigsberg (Prussia) was held lately, at which, by a majority of 22 against 7, the resolution was carried, that in future, Jews as well as Catholics, should be admitted to the professional chairs of that University.

A telegraphic dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated at Cincinnati, Feb. 28, says that the steamboats Hendrik Hudson, the Trenton, the Circassian, and a Maysville wharf boat, were all destroyed by fire this morning, a little after midnight, while moored to their landing in this city. The loss of property is very great. The Hudson was full freighted with a valuable cargo, and ready to leave for New Orleans, all of which is a total loss. Beside this lamentable destruction, there were four lives lost by fire and accident attending the calamity.

Lieutenant Mayne Reid, whose death was reported some time since, is about to be married to Signorina Guadeloupe Rozas, a beautiful lady, daughter of Senator Rozas, and said to be the wealthiest heiress in the valley of Mexico.

The notes of suspended Banks of this State are improving; such as are secured by New York State Stocks are selling at 6 to 10 per cent discount. They will very soon resume, or the Controller will sell their securities, which will pay 97 or 98 cents on the dollar.

The Depot of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Several locomotives were destroyed, among which were several new ones, received a short time since.

Healy's portrait of Adams, finished about a year since, by order of Louis Philippe, has been retained in this country for the purpose of engraving, by permission of His French Majesty. Mr. J. Andrews of Boston, has been at work upon it, and has it nearly ready for the publisher.

A machine worked by the steam of ether, has been in full operation for some time past, in a glass-cutting manufactory, at Lyons, France. Its power is equal to that of twenty horses.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 16th inst., says the family of Col. Harney are at present in that city. The Colonel was at Washington at last accounts. We learn, says the editor of the Gazette, that his lady has made a donation of \$12,000 to the new college, about to be built at that place under the auspices of the Jesuits.

The Lime Rock (Thomaston) Gazette says that there will be built in that vicinity, during the coming season, 15 single deck vessels, averaging 200 tons each; 6 ships averaging 700 tons; and 3 double-deck barks averaging 400 tons, of a value, when rigged, of \$400,000.

The inhabitants of the village of Rocky Point, near Greenport, L. I., at a public meeting resolved that their village shall hereafter be called Marion.

In Assembly, a few days since, Mr. Bowie reported favorably in writing, and by bill, to exempt family homesteads from sale on execution, or from alienation, except by the joint application of husband and wife.

Hon. Edward Everett, President of Harvard University, has been invited by the Massachusetts Legislature to deliver a Eulogy on the life and character of the late John Quincy Adams.

The notes of the bank of Cayuga Lake are now redeemed by Washburn & Co., Albany, at 1-2 per cent. discount, and bought by the uncurrent money brokers at the same rate as other currency.

The favorite steamer, Bay State, has resumed her place on the Fall River route for Boston, and with the Governor will form a daily line.

As a company of young men were firing a cannon on the 22d, in Mauch Chunk, Pa., the piece went off prematurely, taking off the right hand of one and three fingers of another young man, who were engaged in loading.

The Brunswick (Me.) Advertiser, states that among the medical students at the present session of the medical school at that place are several colored men.

Dr. Palmer, of Poughkeepsie, mentions a lady from whose mouth he removed seventeen diseased teeth while under the influence of chloroform. The lady in question is doing well, and is very grateful for escaping so much pain.

The Tribune says that a tract of land containing something like a thousand acres, hitherto entirely unimproved, south of Hicksville, Long Island, has been purchased for a company of Germans, who are to take possession in the Spring. As the land has not been tilled within the memory of man, its cultivation will be so much clear gain to the community, who will also gain by the addition of a body of honest and industrious Germans to their number.

The remains of Mr. Adams were to leave Washington on Monday, the 6th, and be conveyed to Baltimore on that day, conveyed to Philadelphia on Tuesday, to New York on Wednesday, and to Hartford, New Haven, &c., on Thursday.

Cotton Duck is manufactured at three factories near Baltimore. The American of that city states that last year they used of raw Cotton to the value of \$246,659, and paid \$90,102 in wages, and manufactured over 2,000,000 of yards of Duck. Formerly the cash went to Russia.

The scarlet fever, or throat distemper, as it is sometimes called, is a common disease in New England at the present time. It often defies the skill of the physician, and carries great alarm into families where it makes its appearance.

The number of copies of Sunday papers which are sold in this city every Sunday, is estimated among the paper-dealers to average 40,000.

The Legislature of New York has passed a general law for the establishment of manufacturing companies in the State. Under its provisions companies can be formed without any further legislation. The provisions of the law are said to be very judicious, and well calculated to guard the public from loss.

The Salem Register says that "of the classmates of John Quincy Adams, the following survive in Essex County, viz: Judge Putnam, Rev. Dr. Eaton, Hon. Leonard White—also Rev. Abiel Abbot, Judge Cranch, Rev. Dr. Packard, and one or two others."

Nine thousand windmills are constantly employed in draining the marshes of Holland. The cost of each mill is about \$14,000, and the expense yearly to keep one up, is about \$300.

According to a record kept by the officers of the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, there were 106 suicides in the State during the year 1847—an average of 42 over the previous year.

It may be mentioned as a singular and significant fact, that no native of a large city has ever filled the Executive chair of the Union.

A bill has passed to its third reading in the New York Assembly, making cities, towns, and villages, liable for all damage occasioned by riots within their limits.

Mr. Adams leaves a widow, daughter of the late Col. Joshua Johnson, of Maryland; one son, Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, and several grandchildren.

A plank road is to be built from the Pine Plains, near Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., to Oneida Lake. This road will open up a beautiful country.

A font of Japanese type has been cut by Mr. S. W. Williams, of the mission to China.

Mr. John B. Tombs fell dead, on Monday evening, in a bowling saloon in Newark, N. J.

Out of 400,000 children in Kentucky, 160,000 are without school advantages.

LETTERS.

S. Davison, Wm. Green, A. B. Burdick, S. P. Stillman, Addison Burdick, Jonathan Nash, Wm. Utter, Richard Stillman (our book says paid to end vol. 4.)

RECEIPTS.

C. W. Church, Hopkinton,	\$2 00	pays to vol. 4 No. 52
D. M. Crandall,	2 00	" 4 " 52
B. W. Crandall,	2 00	" 4 " 52
C. Davis,	2 00	" 4 " 52
P. Maxson,	2 50	" 4 " 52
C. Mattson,	2 00	" 4 " 52
N. Palmer,	2 50	" 4 " 52
S. Crandall,	4 00	" 4 " 52
W. C. Crandall,	4 00	" 4 " 52
W. Barber,	2 00	" 4 " 52
D. Rathbone,	4 32	" 4 " 52
J. Green,	1 00	" 4 " 52
J. Nash, Poquetanock, Ct.	2 00	" 4 " 52
W. B. Wells, New York,	2 70	" 4 " 52
J. Balston,	2 00	" 4 " 52
J. D. Ayers, Wirt,	2 00	" 4 " 52
A. Green, Genesee,	2 00	" 4 " 52
E. R. Clarke, Nile,	2 00	" 4 " 52
W. Green, Hounsfield,	2 00	" 4 " 52
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CHRISTIAN PALMOODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 87½ cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; full gilt, \$1 25; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37½. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to Geo. B. UTZER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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

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Miscellaneous.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
TEN YEARS AGO—TO MY WIFE.

BY GEO. W. DEWEY.

Come, draw thy chair beside me, love,
The present comes beguile;
What though the winter croons around,
There's summer in thy smile!
Let all thy smiles beam on me now,
And o'er the future throw
The radiance of the joy we shared,
This day, ten years ago!

Ay, lean upon me lovingly,
And with those eyes of thine
Gaze, fondly, down the pictured Past,
As I do now with mine;
And may the golden light, which shone
Upon Hope's rosy glass,
Illumine all the mirror's disk
Whereon the visions pass.

How like the mirror on the wall—
Obscured by mists awhile,
Reflecting still the image there
When sunshine spreads a smile—
Is now the inward glass we search
For faded scenes of yore,
Which, waning in the light of love,
Will every tint restore.

Entwine thine arms around me, love,
Recalling bygone hours,
The Present, to the Past, shall be
A rosary of flowers!
And as we reckon up the buds—
Some withered are the bloom—
A tear shall mark the vacant spot
Of one within the tomb.

A cherished one, whose voice rung out
With music of the spheres,
Where now, in anthem melody,
A voice part the beam?
Ah! vividly the glass restores
That rosy face of gleam,
Which, though a semblance of myself,
An image was of thee.

We would not wish her here again,
For now we ever see
A cherub in the child we lost—
A sacred memory!
And, had she lived, a thing of earth,
To yield us earthly love,
We now would have no angel guide
To lead our thoughts above!

A DUMB LOVER.

At the time that Francis the First of France was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, one of his officers, the valorous Chevalier Bauregard, smitten by the charms of an Italian lady named Aurelia, of a noble family, declared his passion to her. Aurelia, although she was flattered by the declaration, refused his solicitations, on the ground of the levity of the French character, and their national indiscretion. The extreme violence of the chevalier's love urged him to propose to the lady to try his constancy. Aurelia accepted the proposition, and engaged to marry him if he would consent to remain dumb for six months. The chevalier promised, and from that moment never opened his lips. He returned to Paris, among his friends and relations, who lamented the singular infirmity he had brought with him from the army. Bauregard expressed only by signs, and the physicians were sent for. He refused their assistance. The captive king was at length restored to his people: but his joy at his return was diminished by the unfortunate chevalier, who was honored by the king's particular friendship. Francis sent his best doctors to his favorite, who this time accepted the medicine, but with no effect. The king went so far as to employ the charlatans, who then, as well as now, pretended to possess specifics for all evils. He then called in those who dealt in charms, but all to no purpose. All the court were hopeless of his cure, when a fair fortune-teller presented herself, and wrote to the king that she would undertake to restore the chevalier's speech. Being sent for, she was introduced to Bauregard, when she addressed him by that word, "Speak!" Bauregard immediately recognized in the stranger his beloved Aurelia, who had long witnessed his constancy and devotion. Francis was sensibly affected at the event, and presented him with a rich marriage portion.

[Merry's Museum.]

MEHEMET ALI.

Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, was a native of Albania, and appears to have been born in poverty. His father had ten children: and such was the spirit of Mehemet while yet a boy, that no one ever dared to contradict him. Before he was yet a man, he left his country, and traveled about, meeting with various adventures. Coming to Egypt, he enlisted as a soldier. He soon rose to the rank of captain, and, advancing by degrees, he attained the supreme command of the army. From this position it was an easy step to the throne. He became pacha or king of the whole country.

The disposition of Mehemet was despotic, and he is said to have boasted that he never had a master. He was not, however, like the preceding governors of Egypt. These were ignorant and selfish men, who ruled only to gratify themselves. They looked upon their subjects but as slaves created for the pleasure of their prince.

Mehemet had more elevated views, and was desirous of improving his country; but here a serious obstacle was in his way. The Mamelukes, a body of soldiers collected from various countries, had long exercised a powerful sway in Egypt. No pacha had yet dared to oppose them, or interfere with their wishes. Mehemet thought it necessary to get rid of them, and resorted to a terrible expedient for this purpose. In 1811, he invited them as if to a feast in the city of Cairo, the capital. When they were all assembled, amounting to several thousands, the cannon, which had been placed ready for the purpose, were discharged upon them at a given signal. The slaughter was terrible; all the proud Mamelukes were slain, except a few, who fled to other countries never to return.

Mehemet is absolute in his authority, but he governs according to certain rules and regulations. He has a council, consisting of his chief officers and the governors of provinces. He administers impartial justice to all his subjects, without regard to race or religion; has established regular judicial courts, and a good police; has abolished tortures and other barbarous punishments; has encouraged instruction to a certain extent; has removed most of the ignorant prejudices, which existed among his subjects, against the art and learning of Europe, and has introduced European manufactures and machinery. He keeps a printing-office, and

publishes a newspaper; has formed schools and colleges for the arts and sciences, and for military and naval tactics.

A recent traveler states that Mehemet Ali was born in 1769, the same year which gave birth to Napoleon and Wellington. We are not disposed to give much faith to this statement; for, as the pacha never learned to read till he was forty years old, it is probable that his own recollection of the year of his birth was not very clear, and the wish must have been father to the thought of fixing the date as above. In person, he is of middle size, and dresses very simple. He thinks much of his reputation, and of the name which he will leave to posterity, and has for some years past employed his leisure hours in writing his own history. He has the foreign newspapers translated into Turkish for his perusal, and is not insensible to any calumnies which they contain against him.

His activity is very great. In studying history, it is hardly necessary to state that the lives of Alexander the Great and Napoleon have given him the greatest satisfaction. He has always shown the utmost degree of toleration in religious matters, and, in spite of the prejudices of the people, has, in some instances, raised Christians to the rank of bey—a thing before unheard of among Mussulmen. [Merry.]

MANAGEMENT OF HENS.

Hens, when properly attended, and supplied with good quarters, will lay as well in winter as in summer. We have published many facts which justify this assertion. One winter we fed our hens well with water and grain, but they had no extra care, and they did not lay well. The next winter we gave them extra attention, supplied them with various kinds of food, and generally with a warm breakfast of boiled potatoes, meal, &c., and they laid abundantly.

The eggs they laid in January were worth, at the market price, three times the amount they consumed. These experiments were with the same hens, with the disadvantage of being one year older the second year. In an account of managing hens from J. S. Sayward, Esq., of Bangor, he stated that 150 hens produced 1,900 eggs in the cold month of January—in a cold part of the country too.

Hens should have a warm house. It should face the south, and there should be glass to let in the sun. The situation should be a dry one, and well sheltered from cold winds. The house should be kept clean. The manure should be often removed, as the ammonia arising from it affects the eyes of fowls, and it produces diseases of various kinds. The best way is to catch the manure on a floor under the roosts, and remove it often, drying up the moisture on the floor with plaster, ashes, or saw-dust. The dung of hens is used by tanners, who often give a good price; it is also valuable for manure, being worth more than guano. The house should be warm, yet well ventilated in mild weather.

Give fowls plenty of food and grain, at all times, and occasionally a variety of other food, some of which should be animal. Keep them constantly supplied with pure water, gravel, ashes, and if convenient, with old lime mortar, pounded bones, chalk, and pounded oyster shells. Sunflower seed is good; so are all kinds of grain, and that kind may be used mostly that is cheapest, though it is best to keep two or three kinds by fowls, and let them take their choice, as they know best what they need. [Boston Cultivator.]

CORK.

Many persons see corks used daily without knowing whence came these exceedingly useful materials. Corks are cut from large slabs of the bark of the cork tree, a species of the oak, which grows wild in the countries south of Europe. The tree is generally stripped of its bark at about fifteen years old, but before stripping it off, the tree is not cut down, as in case of the oak. It is taken while the tree is growing, and may be repeated every eight or nine years,—the quality of the bark continuing each time to improve as the age of the tree increases. When the bark is taken off, it is singed in the flames of a strong fire, and after being soaked for a considerable time in water, it is placed under heavy weights in order to render it straight. Its extreme lightness, the ease with which it can be compressed, and its elasticity, are properties so peculiar to it has been discovered. The valuable properties of cork were known to the Greeks and Romans, who employed it for all the purposes for which it is used at present, with the exception of stopples for bottles; the ancients mostly used cement for stopping mouths of bottles, or vessels. The Egyptians are said to have made coffins of cork, which being spread on the inside with a resinous substance, preserved dead bodies from decay. In modern times cork was not generally used for stopples for bottles till about the close of the 17th century, wax being till then chiefly used for that purpose. The cork imported into Great Britain is brought principally from Italy, Spain and Portugal. The quantity annually consumed is upwards of 500 tons. [English Paper.]

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL PUTNAM.

During the war in Canada, between the French and English, when General Amherst was marching across the country to Canada, the army coming to one of the lakes, which they were obliged to pass, found the French had an armed vessel of twelve guns upon it. The General was in great distress; his boats were no match for her, and she alone was capable of sinking his whole army, in the situation in which it was placed. General Putnam came to him and said, "General, that ship must be taken." "Ay," said Amherst, "I will take her," said Putnam. "Amherst smiled, and asked how." "Give me some wedges, a beetle, (a large wooden hammer or mallet, used for driving wedges), and a few men of my own choice." Amherst could not conceive how an armed vessel was to be taken by a few men, a beetle and wedges. However, he granted Putnam's request. When night came, Putnam, with his materials and men, stole quietly in a boat under the vessel's stern, and in an instant drove in the wedges behind the rudder, in the little cavity between the rudder and the ship, and left her. In the morning, the sails were seen fluttering about, she was adrift in the middle of the lake, and being presently blown ashore, she was easily taken.

TRUE INDEPENDENCE.

Soon after his establishment in Philadelphia, Franklin was offered a piece for publication in his newspaper. Being very busy, he begged the gentleman would leave it for consideration. The next day the author called and asked his opinion of it. "Why, sir," replied Franklin, "I am sorry to say that I think it highly scurrilous and defamatory. But being at a loss on account of my poverty whether to reject it or not, I thought I would put it to this issue—At night, when my work was done, I bought a two-penny loaf, on which, with a mug of water, I supped heartily, and then, wrapping myself in my great coat, slept very soundly on the floor till morning; when another loaf and mug of water afforded me a pleasant breakfast. Now, sir, since I can live very comfortably in this manner, why should I prostitute my press to personal hatred or party passion, for a more luxurious living?" One cannot read this anecdote of this American sage, without thinking of Socrates' reply to King Archelaus, who had pressed him to give up preaching in the dirty streets of Athens, and come and live with him in his splendid courts—"Meal, please your Majesty, is a half-penny a peck at Athens, and water I can get for nothing."

CHLORFORM IN CASES OF INSANITY.—At the

Alms House in Baltimore, the wonderful effects of that remarkable agent, chlorform, were exhibited in a most striking and useful manner. It became necessary to remove to another department a man who had been brought in about a week since, a violent maniac, and who had continued in a condition of raving insanity, endangering all who approached him. The attending physician, Dr. Baxley, having been consulted by the overseer relative to his removal, determined to place him under the influence of chlorform, and with the aid of his assistant, in three-fourths of a minute, reduced him from a state of ungovernable fury and resistance, to one of perfect quietude and apparent sleep, thus enabling the proper officers to put on him a straight-jacket, and to remove him to a distant part of the building in a condition of non-resistance. When he awakened he was perfectly tranquil, conversed calmly and intelligently with his physician, and observing some one smoking in the room, expressed a wish to have a cigar, which was given him, and he presented a spectacle of singular composure and happiness, as contrasted with his raving madness a few minutes before.

A HUMAN DIVINING ROD.—Among the smaller lions of Paris at present is an individual possessing great interest—the Cure Parnelle, the humble village priest—who has been sent for by the Academie des Sciences to enlighten that respectable corps of savans concerning the extraordinary gift which he possesses of discovering hidden springs beneath the earth. The Paris papers say that he has a touching simplicity of manners, and utter unconsciousness of the importance of the gift with which it has pleased Heaven to bless him. It appears that his powers are most extraordinary, that he has never once been deceived, but told on the instant, without hesitation, the exact spot where water may be found. He is singular among those who have hitherto possessed the art, in his utter independence of the divining rod, which he has never needed. He describes the sensation he experiences when walking over a spring, to be that of a keen and pricking pain in the throat and nostrils, like that occasioned by the inhaling of phosphorus or too strong a pinch of snuff.

CONSUMPTION.—Dickens gives the following description of this sad disease, which is constantly carrying sorrow and desolation into thousands of families:

"There is a dread disease, which so prepares its victims, as it were, for death; which so refines it of its grosser aspect, and throws around familiar looks, unearthly indications of the coming change—a dread disease, in which the struggle between the soul and body is so gradual, quiet, and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain, the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightning load, and feeling immortality at hand, deems it but a new term of mortal life—a disease in which death and life are so strangely blended, that death takes the glow and hue of life, and life the gaunt and grisly form of death—a disease which medicine never cured, wealth warded off, or poverty could boast exemption from—which sometimes moves in giant strides, and sometimes at a tardy, sluggish pace, but slow or quick, is ever sure and certain."

TIGHT LACING AND RED NOSES.—If a foolish girl, by dint of busk and bones, and squeezing and bracing, secures the conventional beauty of a wasp-waist, she is tolerably certain to gain an addition she by no means bargained for, namely, a red nose, which, in numberless instances, we know is produced by no other cause than the unnatural girth obstructing circulation, and causing stagnation of the blood in that prominent and important feature. Often, in assemblages of the fair, have we seen noses, faultless in form, but tinged with the abhorred hue, to which washes and cosmetics have been applied in wild despair; but alas, in vain! If the lovely owners could have known the cause, how speedily the effect would have vanished; for surely the most perverse admirer of a distorted spine and compressed lungs, would deem the acquirement of a dram-drinker's nose too heavy a condition to be complied with.

THE JARRA TREE.—This extraordinary timber grows to a size that would appear incredible. It is perhaps only manageable and remunerative from 50 to 60 feet, but in some of the districts of Africa it is found growing 120 and 150 feet in height before the first branch appears. Lander and his servant took refuge once from a storm in the hollow of an old Jarra tree, which not only sheltered themselves, but their horses, and the interior actually measured in diameter three times the length of the largest horse; an animal sixteen hands high and very long backed. The same parties found a Jarra tree, which had fallen completely across a broad and deep river, (called the Deep River) running between high and precipitous banks, thus forming a natural bridge, along which a bullock cart might have passed.

Rich.—A correspondent of an exchange gives the following specimen of evidence, given before a country. "Justice of the Peace," by a novel reading milk-maid, who thought she must discourse like a book upon the whereabouts of a pedlar:

"On a pleasant morning, in the month of May, as the sun was rising majestically over the hills, in all its splendor, and the birds, awakened from their slumbers in the lofty trees, began to twitter and carol, and the mists began to rise like incense from the meadows, I took my pail and went forth to the barn-yard to milk the cows! I approached old Brindle, as she reclined rolling her cud sweetly, as she chewed it! She arose to her feet, and I commenced my morning task, when, as I sat upon the stool, James Pendleton came into the yard, with two tin chests, and said he was going to give me a present of a new gown, and he gave me the one I've got on, and then, taking an affectionate farewell, said he was going a peddling, and I guess he is peddling yet."

BANKRUPTCY IN CHINA.—The bankrupt system of the Chinese is said to be peculiar. All payments are required to be made before the close of their calendar year. If, in the last night of the old year, a debtor has left an account unsettled, he is visited at his house by his creditor, who seats himself, and, in unbroken silence, "watches the old year out and the new year in." When midnight has passed, the creditor arises, congratulates his debtor on the new year, and retires. The insolvent has then lost face. There is no credit for him afterwards.

VARIETY.

An "American Benefit Building Society" has been organized in New York. Its essence, says the Tribune, is this: Five or six hundred laboring poor men club together and pay in \$2.50 each per month to form a Building Fund, which is intended to make each of them the owner of a small dwelling within ten years. The moment a few hundred dollars are paid in, it is advanced on mortgage to some one of the associates to buy him a house; the next sum to another, then another, until each one has his own house, all paid for by these small savings advantageously applied.

In the books of Darlington parish church, the following items appear, showing that, in the olden time, provision was made for comforting the inner man:—"Six quarts of sack to the minister who preached when he had no minister to assist, 9s. For a quart of sack bestowed on Jillett, when he preached, 2s. 6d. For a pint of brandy when Mr. George Bill preached here, 1s. 4d. For a stranger who preached; a dozen of ale. When the Dean of Durham preached here, spent in a treat in the house, 3s. 6d."

The process of hanging a cable across the gorge below Niagara Falls, where the International Bridge is to be suspended, was, as we learn from the Lockport Courier, accomplished in the following manner: A twine was first sent across the chasm attached to a kite. This done, the process of drawing over cords of increased size and strength, was an easy and simple task.

After the battle of Culloden, a reward of thirty thousand pounds was offered to any one who would deliver up the young Pretender. He had then taken refuge with the Kennedys, two common thieves, who had protected him with fidelity, and robbed for his support. A considerable time afterwards, one of these men, who had resisted the temptation of thirty thousand pounds for a breach of fidelity, was hanged for stealing a cow valued at thirty shillings.

A man was found guilty of stealing one turnip valued at one farthing, at the Chelmsford Quarter Session, on the 20th of Dec. Lawyers made speeches, and Judges counseled together, and all because a poor, half-starved peasant, stole a half-rotten turnip!

The Brattleboro' Eagle states that the ladies of Vernon, Vt., availing themselves of the time-honored prerogative of leap-year, made arrangements for a dance a few evenings since, invited the gentlemen, gallanted them back and forth, and—paid their bills!

Bonaparte presented Monreau on one occasion with a pair of magnificent pistols, and paid him a striking compliment. "I intended to have the names of your victories engraved upon them," said he, "but could not find sufficient room."

Any free negro who remains in Kentucky for 90 days will hereafter be liable to be sold into slavery for one year. There is an old act to this effect, and it is about to be put in force.

The Egyptians believe the world to be resting on the horn of a bull, and when the bull tires of one horn, it pitches the world on the other, and thus causes an earthquake.

Profane language is to conversation what ten inch spikes would be to conversing—splitting, shivering, and defacing it. It is in bad taste, offensive to a majority, and gratifying to none.

Mr. Himes publishes that the Millerites do not now hold to any set time for the end of this world. They look for it as "the next in order of the prophetic fulfillment."

A London Goldsmith saves \$200 a year, by the gold and silver in the sediment of the water tanks in which the workmen are required to wash before leaving the premises.

The skull of the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence, is said to be in the Museum of the Patent Office.

The Maryland House of Delegates have adopted an order, imposing a tax on batchelors between the ages of 26 and 50 years.

A new style of bracelets, with watches inserted in them, are all the rage in Baltimore.

The Governor General of Canada received dispatches by the last mail, stating that a postage arrangement had been effected with the U. S., and would go into operation in April next.

The company of Sappers and Miners, now in Mexico, consists of less than 30 men fit for duty, out of 71 that left West Point, a year from last September.

The Hereford Times describes a drake with three legs, to one of which two feet were attached.

Franklin's Printing Press is for sale at Washington.

DEUYTER 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 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each:

First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1.
Second " " Dec. 15, " March 22.
Third " " April 15, " July 12.

Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00.
Extras—for Drawing 1 00
Painting 2 00
Piano Music 8 00
Use of Instrument 2 00

Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 1 75
Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50.

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

In respect to government, the experienced observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

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

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

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

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

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

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

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

Regulations.

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

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

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings.

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted.

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

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

Apparatus.

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

Notice.

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

Academic Terms.

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

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

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

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

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

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

Expenses.

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

EXTRAS PER TERM.

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

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

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL,
President of the Board of Trusts

ALFRED, June 23, 846.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

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

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

25tf. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to
George B. Uriza, No. 9 Spruce St., New York.

Advertisements, as usual.

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