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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 16, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 195.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

From the People's Journal.

THE HOLY LAND .- BY HARRIET MARTINEAU. NAZARETH AND MOUNT CARMEL.

After mounting a very steep pass, and coming to a well, and winding round a hill once more. we came suddenly in sight of pretty Nazareth Its basin of fertility is charming its little plain, full of gardens and groves and fields, surrounded, as it seemed, completely by hills. The town is in fact a poor one; but, built of stone, and covering a good deal of ground, and extending a little way up the western slopes, it looks well from above.

Here, then, we had before our eyes the scenery amid which Jesus grew up. Its character cannot have changed very much since his day. A fertile basin among the everlasting hills, and the primitive little town which they protect, must bear much the same aspect from age to age. The great addition is the convent and church of the Latin monks; but these build ings do not stand out offensively to the eye, but mingle well with the flat-roofed stone houses of the town. In this convent we had to take up our abode. We longed to pitch our tents on the green below the town; but there was apprehension of rain, and it was thought better to go under the convent roof; which is truly a hospitable one.

I do not know what it is about the services of this church which is so affecting to strangers; but I observe that all travelers speak of the strong emotions excited here. Few believe that the places under the church are what they are said to be. Few believe that the little caves shown by the monks are the kitchen and. sitting-room of the parents of Jesus; and that bell wethers, and each has no charity for any the spots marked out by two granite pillars are thing that can be done in an opposing flock.

The spots marked out by two granite pillars are thing that can be done in an opposing flock. What we would laud our own party or sect for designed to accompany his autograph signature, which had been requested by a female friend: time of the annunciation. I do not at all be- doing, we blame in an opposing party or sect. lieve that these places were thus consecrated; Lawful though it be, we cannot bear to learn of Written for Miss C. L. Edwards of Massachusetts, on yet I have seldom been so moved as I was this an enemy or a rival. If, some other nation afternoon in the Church of the Annunciation at makes a valuable discovery, we either refuse to Nazareth. We were at least in the place of adopt it, or, if that cannot be done, we adopt residence of Jesus, and saw what he saw every it and claim that we discovered it first. The day; the hollows of the valleys, the outlines nation, party, sect, church, or clique that is not of the hills, the streams in their courses, and affected by this miserable weakness is hard to the wild flowers which every where on the be found. Multitudes of examples of it might slopes spread under foot. We were in the be gathered from all quarters, but the task is place which he called home. Entering the not pleasant. We would not speak of even church with these impressions on our minds, one, if the road to the better country did not we were saluted with a chant from a full choir; | lie through the valley of humiliation. -a chant sonorous, swelling, and exact;—the best music, incomparably, that I heard abroad. It told upon our very hearts.

low the church which are called the abode of decidedly a Pro-Sabbath Convention—the only Joseph and Mary; and saw no reason to sup- thing proposed to be done being what the fastest pose that, while citizens of Nazareth, they friends of the Sabbath should themselves be the lived in a grotto, rather than a house. We first to do. We cannot for our life see why the were shown, too, a portrait of Jesus, which the Rev. Dr. Edwards, who is compassing sea and monks believe to have been copied from an land to promote the better observance of the original taken in his life time !- as if there had | Sabbath, should not heartily join in it. But the been portrait painting of that kind in those press, and especially the "religious press," is imposing stature, well-knit muscles, and any traditions given by them; and I will there- Theodore Parker, Mrs. Chapman, Stephen S. him the right and title to his freedom, but gave sacred enough; and it is merely offensive to the same stamp. one's feelings to speak of some of the strange

ing that clumps of forest trees became more vicious, with the rabid, with the almost lost, so wages of a journeyman. In Kentucky, prejufrequent, and that the scenery was changing far as they present any thing good to cooperate dice does not forbid master mechanics to teach its character; and then we entered upon a tract with. If there is a Christian in the land that colored men their trades. which was so like the outskirts of an English will show us any other doctrine, we will show He now resolved to quit the dominions of nobleman's park, that I could hardly believe him that it is not Christ's. we were in the Holy Land. Rich grasses cov- This Convention goes for abolishing all penal accordingly directed his steps to the city of Cinered the slopes and levels, and clumps of ilex laws for enforcing the "religious observance of cinnati. The journey reduced his purse to the wooded every recess. We wound along under the first (or any other) day of the week as the last quarter of a dollar, but with his tools on these clumps, and along the glades of the Sabbath. nothing more whatsoever. who had once been here before us?

bec, a few days' journey from this place at costs or sent to jail for a month?

mission of the Baptist Union in France.

young men were gathered together to learn upon the conscience and the heart." not despair. There might still be mechanics what was known of religion, and to prepare In New England, if you say, "No thanks to in the outskirts of the city, who had too few themselves for its administration. Whether the Christianity for these full churches," the only journeymen to be bound by their prejudices. principal cave was really thus occupied or not, reply is, "The law is a dead letter." Then let His quarter of a dollar had long since disaptimes. We found it a large square grotto; a longer be polluted by its putrescence. Surely turning his hand to any chance job, he contriv spacious apartment in the mountain-side,—cool, this is a work worth the time it will cost to all ed to exist till he had made application to every shadowy, and solemn. All about its entrance, the friends of religion and humanity. These carpenter and joiner in the city and its suburbs and over all that side of the mountain, from the penal laws for the observance of the Sabbath Not one would employ him. By this time the

the sky a cloud so big as a man's hand; but in- harm any thing which is not mine?

## From the Boston Chronotype of Feb. 19. THE SABBATH.

eyes "the excellency of Carmel."

There is nothing more derogatory to the dignity of human nature, than our prevailing blindness to good in those of another party or another faith. Like sheep we all follow our

Some weeks ago appeared in the Liberator a very ably drawn call for what was oddly enough denominated an "Anti-Sabbath Convention." Of course, we visited the rocky recesses be. From its object, as set forth, we should call it

scattered forest, and upon broken banks, and The Harbinger pronounces this object a to use, he entered the city with a light heart. then again through reaches of chequered shade. "silly affair." But we beg leave to differ en- Little did he dream of the reception he was to And how could we help thinking at every step tirely from that able and generally correct meet. There was work enough to be done in journal. It is of the very substance of that re- his line, but no master-workman would employ We were almost sorry to leave these park ligious liberty from which all our other liber- "a nigger." Day after day did Henry Boyd like hills, though we were descending into the ties sprung. To one who despises all religion, offer his services from shop to shop, but as often plain of Zebulon, and Carmel was before us, as the Harbinger certainly does not, it may be was he repelled, generally with insult, and once and we were about to cross the old river Kishon a silly affair. But to one who prizes the re- with a kick ! At last he found the shop of an which Elijah knew so well when he lived in this ligious as the highest of all human sentiments, Englishman, too recently arrived to understand region; and the blue sea was in sight; that sea as a matter not of priestly stock-in-trade, but the grand peculiarity of American feeling. This from which Elijah's servant saw the cloud arise the avant-courier of the upward progress of the man put a plane in his hand and asked him to which was no bigger than a man's hand i individual and the race a sentiment which make proof of his skill. "This is in bad order, We rode at the foot of Carmel, keeping the saves and ennobles every moment of our mortal sir," said Boyd, and with that he gave the inriver Kishon for the most part on the right hand, existence by binding it to the eternities—it is strument certain nice professional knocks with

stood his four hundred and fifty prophets, in all even as to irreligion, it could not be better "Then I will build a shanty outside, and he devise pleased than with the laws as they now are, in shall work in that." No, no; we won't work pleased than with the same as they now are, in shan work and the Bayus pleased than with the same as they now are, in shan work and same with the mountain itself a the shop of the shop of the same as they are they are the same as they are they are the same as they are they mio we spent two nights in the convent on its hights; there may be more berse-racing and dancing we'll be off." in The poor master of the shop

so that the whole scene is well impressed on my and theatre-going on Sunday, but there church- turned with a despairing look to Boyd-"You memory. We went down the mountain-side going religion can say, "The people I draw are see how it is, my friend, my workmen will all that afternoon, to see the caves where the mine; they are not made hypocrites by law; leave me. I am sorry for it, but I can't hire schools of the prophets used to be; where the they are not driven to church. I have full play you." Even at this repulse our adventurer did

ome use was certainly made of it in ancient it be buried; and let not the atmosphere any peared, but by carrying a traveler's trunk, of beach below to the convent on the hight, was a are a part of a code which has long ago been from of prejudice, more galling than anything he perfect jungle of hollyocks, ilex, odoriferous consigned to the bats, and why they should stay had ever known of slavery, had entered his shrubs, herbs of many savors, and wild flowers on our statute books any more than laws com- soul. He walked down on the river's bank beas gay as the rainbow. Dry and drooping was pelling tithes to the parsons or forbidding us low the city, and throwing himself upon the all this vegetation when Elijah came hither at to eat meat on Friday, is more than any rational ground, gave way to an agony of despair. He the end of the long drouth and cast himself man can tell. The state does not depend on had found himself the object of universal condown upon the earth while his servant watched the church, why should the church depend on tempt; his plans were all frustrated, his hopes on the ridge above. But oh! what an expanse the state? What, in the name of common dashed, and his dear-bought freedom made of of sky and of blue sea was there for the man's sense, has the state to do with the way I choose no effect. By such trials, weak minds are proseye to range over while looking for a token of to spend the first day of the week, provided I trated in abject and slavish servility, stronger approaching rain! To-day there was not in all do not invade the rights of my neighbor, or ones are made the enemies and depredators of

everlasting sign of the silver bow. When the vention believe all days of the week alike. This Of this class, however, was Henry Boyd. Resun had sunk beneath the waters, and left a is a controversy between them and the majority covering from his dejection, he surveyed the golden glow on both sea and sky, the young of the people, and especially the ecclesiastics. brawny muscles that strung his herculean limbs moon hung in the west yet a little while before In this they may be wrong, but it will be diffi. A new design rushed into his mind, and new the mild Spring night veiled from my watching cult for their opponents to convince the people resolution filled his heart. He sprang upon his they are so, till they take away the penal laws. feet and walked firmly and rapidly towards the They have far more interest in abolishing the city, doubtless with aspirations that might have laws than the Anti-Sabbatarians have. At pre- fitted the words of the poetsent the latter, if they have not the best argument, have the best fulcrum to use it on.

#### From the National Intelligencer. A TOUCHING MEMORIAL.

Few of our readers but will read with deep and even ter

the day preceding his attack.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Quincy, Massachusetts.

In days of yore, the poet's pen From wing of bird was plundered, Perhaps of goose, but, now and then, From Jove's own Eagle sundered. But, now, metallic pens disclose Alone the poet's numbers; In iron inspiration glows, Or with the minstrel slumbers

Fair Damsel! could my pen impart, In prose or lofty rhyme, The pure emotions of my heart, To speed the flight of time; What metal from the womb of earth Could worth intrinsic bear To stamp with corresponding worth
The blessings thou should'st share?

#### From the Anti-Slavery Record. HENRY BOYD.

HENRY BOYD was a slave in Kentucky. days! and as if the Jews would have consider- raising the alarm against it as if it were the countenance of one of nature's noblemen, at the ed it lawful if there had! Such ignorance on Asiatic Cholora. Why? Attached to the call age of eighteen he had so far won the confidence the part of the monks prevents our relying on are the names of William Lloyd Garrison, of his master, that he not only consented to sell fore say nothing of the other places pointed Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Parker Pillsbury, him his own time to earn the money. With a out as sacred by them. Nazareth itself is Henry C. Wright, and others, in all thirty, of general pass from his master, Henry made his way to the Kanawha salt works, celebrated as Well, we don't agree with all these people, the place where Senator Ewing, of Ohio, chopstories the monks tell, and really believe, about and perhaps not with any of them, in a great ped out his education with his axe! And there, Jesus and his family, in exhibiting what they many things they say and do. But what a too, did Henry Boyd chop out his liberty. By declare to be the scenes of his life and daily beautiful reason that would be for not acting performing double labor, he got double wages. with them on subjects where we do agree! In the day-time he swung his axe upon the The next day, the uppermost feeling through- What a beautiful reason for rejecting every wood, and for half the night he tended the boilout was of delight at the thought of the natural thing which comes from them-right or wrong ing salt kettles, sleeping the other half by their beauty amid which Jesus was reared. From -without examination! If there is any such side. After having accumulated a sufficient the hights above the town we looked down into thing as human brotherhood if there is in the sum, he returned to his master and paid it over dells full of verdure; and abroad over the rich human race any thing worth a journey from for his freedom. He next applied himself to plain we had crossed the day before, and over heaven to save it-then we should take special learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner. Such toward Carmel, where we were going to day. pains to cooperate with our opponents, with our was his readiness to acquire the use of tools, We rode among the hills for two hours, observe enemies, with infidels, with heretics, with the that he soon qualified himself to receive the

> slavery, and try his fortunes in a free state, and his back, and a set of muscles that he knew how

the Galilean hills, Carmel, and the sea, held the voluntary principles will do in religion?" the master of the shop, right glad to employ so all the countries where it subsisted. We have divorced church and state? And is all the im unbuttoning their aprons, called, as one man, strive to win them back to the paths of soberall heard of it as the worship of Apollo in provement we have effected from the dispensa- for the settlement of their wages. What, god, under the name of Ra, in Egypt and to death under that for picking up sticks on the Nubia; and under the name of Bal, at Baal. Sabbath, he is now only fined two dollars and work with a nigger, replied the journeyman. But he is a first rate workman." But we the foot of Carmel, where his host of priests It is religion that is interested in this question won't stay in the same shop with a nigger. We was defied by Elijah. (1 Kings, xviii.) Here -ay, Sabbath-keeping, church-going religion are not in the habit of working with niggers."

society, and it is only the highest class of mora

stead of a cloud, there was, at evening, the It is true that those who have called the Con- heroes that come off like gold from the furnace

# "Thy spirit, independence, let me share,

landing. The captain of the craft was just in- taking, Wesley loved to split and trim each very fellow for you," said Boyd, stripping off the bargeman or wagoner, who brought the his coat, rolling up his sleeves, and laying hold timber of the house, and Wesley was the archiself promoted to the portership of the merchant's store, a post which he filled to great satisfaction. He had a hand and a head for everything, and an occasion was not long wanting to prove it. A joiner was engaged to erect a counter, but failing by a drunken frolic, the merchant was "Here, Henry, you can do almost anything, why fine writing prevails :can't you do this job?" "Perhaps I could, sir, if I had my tools and the stuff," was the reply. prise, for till now he knew nothing of his trade. the calm of our tempest.

Boyd explained that he had learned the trade He who prays to God with an angry or trouband to sit at his table. He is now a wealthy tion. mechanic, living in his own house in Cincinnati,

orous intellect. his life. Henry Boyd is well read in history, has of heaven. an extensive and accurate knowledge of geography, is an excellent arithmetician, is well informed in politics, having been for several years a regular subscriber to several of the best newspapers published at the west. He is public spirited, and is remarkable for his morality, generosity, and all those traits which mark a noble

# "DEAL GENTLY."

There could not be a finer place of assemblage by no means a small affair. Such a one shud- his hammer, till he brought it to suit his practis- in the socket, the dying friend was silent! Af-It is a mistaken notion, that the man who has ing friend. He came, but life now glimmering worshipers of the Sun (Baal) when Elijah sum-sented by a constable and a club, saying, "Be see you can use tools." Boyd, however, pro- ed by coercion by rigid and uncharitable ter a decent and proper pause, the youth said: moned them to meet. From the foot of Mount Holy or be fined; go to Heaven or to the House ceeded to dress a board in a very able and treatment or by admonition clothed in harsh a Dear Sir; you sent for me; I believe and hope, Carmel, which stands out boldly into the sea, of Correction. In another workmanlike manner, while the journeymen and repulsive language. There is something that you may have some commands; I shall the beach stretches northward in a fine sweep Have we not boasted of giving up this mode from a long line of benches gathered round in our very nature that will not brook dictation; of fifteen miles to Acre, and the old Tyre of promoting religion long ago? Have we not with looks that bespoke a deep personal inter-there is a stubborness, if you choose so to term The plain of Zebulon, thus inclosed between said to Europe and all Christendom, "See what est in the matter. "You may go to work," said it, in the human heart, which will yield only to the spirit of kindness. Our word for it, if the the assembled multitude on that great day. Are we not sending missionaries to convert the good a workman. The words had no sooner advocates of the temperance cause would seek The worship of the Sun was very imposing in old world from popery ! Have we not utterly left his mouth, than his American journeymen, out the victims of the intoxicating bowl, and ness by kind acts and gentle but not officious Greece. I saw mighty temples to the same tions of Moses, that, whereas, a man was stoned what it said the amazed Englishman, "what persuasion, they would have but little need to

Departs from Honor's path, Rebuke him not too harshly. a lunus Not turn away in wrath; But point out to him kindly
The path he should have trod and VIAnd shou wilt gain his blessing, 1391 And the approval of thy God.

## GEORGE WHITEFIELD AND JOHN WESLEY.

Few characters could be more completely the converse, and in the church's exigencies more happily the supplement of one another, than were these of George Whitefield and John Wesley; and had their views been identical. and their labors all along coincident, their large services to the gospel might have repeated Paul and Barnabas. Whitefield was soul, and Wesley was system. Whitefield was a summer loud, which burst at morning or noon in fragrant exhalation over an ample tract; and took the rest of the day to gather again. Wesley was the polished conduit in the midst of the garden through which the water glided in peary brightness and perennial music, the same ivid stream from day to day. After a preaching paroxysm, Whitefield lay

panting on his couch, spent, breathless, and deathlike; after his morning sermon in the Foundry, Wesley would mount his pony, and trot and chat and gather simples, till he reached some country hamlet, where he would bait his charger, and talk through the little sermon with the villagers, and remount his pony and trot away again. In his ærial poise, Whitefield's eagle eye drank lustre from the source of life, and loved to look down on menoin assembled myriads; Wesley's fallen glance did not sweep so far, but it searched more keenly and marked more minutely where it pierced. A master of assemblies. Whitefield was not match for the isolated man; -seldom coping with the multitude, but strong in astute sagacity and personal ascendancy, Wesley could conquer any number, one by one. Whitefield was the powder blast The first object which attracted his "eagle in the quarry, and by one explosive sermon, eye," on reaching the city, was one of the huge would shake a district, and detach materials for river boats laden with pig-iron, drawn up to the other men's long work; deft, neat, and painsquiring of the merchant who owned its contents, fragment into uniform plinths and polished or a hand to assist in unloading it, "I am the stones. Or, taken otherwise, Whitefield was of the work. "Yes, sure enough, that is the tect who set it up. Whitefield had no patience very fellow for you," said the merchant. The for ecclesiastical policy, no aptitude for pastorresolution and alacrity of Boyd interested him al details; with a beaver like propensity for exceedingly, and during the four or five days building. Wesley was always constructing sowhilst a flotilla of boats were discharging their cieties, and with a king-like craft of ruling, was cargoes of pig-iron with unaccustomed dispatch, most at home when presiding over a class or he became familiar with his history, with the conference. It was their infelicity that they exception of all that pertained to his trade, did not always work together; it was the hapwhich Boyd thought proper to keep to himself. piness of the age, and the furtherance of the In consequence, our adventurer next found him- gospel, that they lived alongside of one another. im a bonom begin water [North British Review.

The following beautiful simile, taken from a sermon of Jeremy Taylor, has been admired for disappointed and vexed. Rather in passion more than a hundred and fifty years, and will than in earnest, he turned to his faithful porter: continue to be admired as long as a taste for

Prayer is the peace of our spirit, the stillbess of our thoughts, the evenness of recollection, 'Your tools!" exclaimed the merchant in sur- | the seat of meditation, the rest of our care, and

of a carpenter and joiner, and had no objection led spirit, is like the man who retires into the to try the job. The merchant handed him the midst of a battle for meditation, or sets up money, and told him to make as good a counter his closet in the out-quarters of an army; Anas he could. The work was done with such ger is a perfect alienation of the mind from promptitude, judgment and finish, that his em- prayer; it is directly opposed to that which ployer broke off a contract for the erection of a presents our prayers in a right line to God. large frame warehouse, which he was about For so have I seen a lark, rising from its bed closing with the same mechanic who had disap- of grass and soaring upwards, singing as it rises, pointed him in the matter of the counter, and and hoping to get to heaven, and climbing above gave the job to Henry. The money was fur- the clouds; but the poor bird was driven back nished, and Boyd was left to procure the mate- by the loud sighing of ameastern wind, and his rials and boss the job at his own discretion. This motion made irregular and inconsistent, descendhe found no difficulty in doing; and what is re- ing more at every breath of the tempest than it markable, among the numerous journeymen could recover by the vibration and frequent whom he employed, were some of the very men | weighing of its wings, till the little creature who took off their aprons at his appearance in was found to sit down and pant, and stay, till the Englishman's shop! The merchant was so the storm was over, and then it made a prosperpleased with his new warehouse, that he pro- ous flight, and did rise and sing as though it had ceeded to set up the intelligent builder in the learned music and motion from an angel as he exercise of his trade in the city. Thus Henry passed through the air about his ministries be-Boyd found himself raised at once almost be- low. So it is when a storm rises in the spirit yond the reach of the prejudice which had well- and overrules the good man; his prayer is bronigh crushed him. He built houses and accu- ken and his thoughts troubled; his words go mulated property. White journeymen and ap- upward, toward a cloud, and his thoughts call prentices were glad to be in his employment, them back again, and make them without inten-

The good man sighs for his infirmity, but he and his enemies who have tried to supplant him must recover it when his anger is removed, and have as good reason as his friends to know that his spirit is becalmed and made even as the he is a man of sound judgment and a most vig- brow of Jesus, and smooth like the heart of God; then it ascends and dwells with God: Without having received a day's schooling in until it returns laden with the blessing and dew

> DEATH OF ADDISON.—Most affecting and impressive was the closing scene of Addison's life, as described by Dr. Young. After a long and manly, but vain struggle with his distemper, he dismissed his physicians, and with them all hopes of life; he dismissed not his concern for the living, but sent for a youth nearly related to him, and finely accomplished, yet not above being the better for good impressions from a dyhold them most sacred." May distant ages not only hear but feel the reply Forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, "See in what peace a Christian can die." He spoke with difficulty, and soon expired.

> "IT BEGAN IN THE PRAYER MEETING."-A brother in a distant field, writing to the Presbying, which has been so crowded for weeks past. that often persons were obliged to leave for went of room." The place where it began is one of the best evidences, that it is a genuine work of the Spirit, as well as that will con-

had forwarded for examination to the several

public works and institutions of the city.

salon and assuredly obtain from the Parkish Govern-

stations a trunscript of his work, as the resolu- promise of support, so that he has provides, and had reexamined his effort. to say, What shall I est or what that I drink meat five institutions.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 16, 1848.

## CHINESE TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMEN

A fact has been communicated to us respecting the existing translation of the New Testament into Chinese, which we deem of vast and solemn importance. It seems that in this translation the days of the week are arranged after a new order, exactly adapted to mislead the unwary in relation to the day which they ought to keep as the Sabbath. The first day of the week, or Sunday, is called Loi pai, the Sabbath; Monday, Pai ye, the first day after the Sabbath; and so on to Saturday, Pai lak, the sixth day after the Sabbath. Thus the Chinese reader is left to suppose that the Sunday, which immediately follows what is called the sixth day after the Sabbath, is the seventh day of the week, and consequently that in keeping it he is obeying the fourth commandment, which says "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work."

Granting the correctness of the foregoing statement, it is easy to see that important results must hang upon this change of language and thought. The difficulty which has long been felt of explaining how the observance of the first day of the week is obedience to the command to keep holy the seventh day, no longer exists. The frequent use of the term Sabbath in the New Testament, without any intimation that the day was to be changed, ceases to trouble the conscientious observer of the first day. Indeed, all those knotty questions which have been raised by the discussion of the subject of the Sabbath in this country and England, are put to rest. The whole matter is so completely wrapped or snarled up, that nobody will think of unraveling it; and so things may go on swimmingly.

There is, however, a possibility of trouble yet remaining. Suppose a Chinese convert should commence the study of theology, and should get possession of some of the standard works upon the subject, in which the change of the Sabbath is discussed. He would naturally want to know about the matter, and might ask questions which it would be difficult to answer. Or, suppose a Sabbath-keeping missionary should set up his standard in China, and should display the fourth commandment upon his banner, accompanied with such explanations as his practice would require; the consequences might be unpleasant to those who had taken the trouble to make the Chinese translation tally so completely with their own practice.

This is really a serious affair, and one to which we intend to allude more at length when we are better acquainted with all the facts. Few persons appreciate the importance and solemnity of the work of translating the Scriptures. It is desirable that those who undertake it should be made acquainted with some of the consequences which may result from consulting BRETHREN? their own theories, rather than the original text, in their translations.

The above article was written several weeks ago, on the receipt of the information to which it refers. We have since read a statement by Dr. Devan, one of the Baptist missionaries to China, from which we judge that the new translation which has been made is not likely to give general satisfaction. It seems that in 1843 the Protestant missionaries in China became impressed with the necessity of a better translation of the Bible, and agreed to enter upon the work of preparing one. The following resolution was adopted to guide them :-

"Resolved, That the whole body of Protestant missionaries to the Chinese, do form a General.Committee for the purpose of revising the translation of the Scriptures in the Chinese language, and that this Committee be subdivided into local Committees of stations, each to truly. consist of all the missionaries at that station; that the work of revision be subdivided and apbar portioned to the several stations. That when each local committee has completed its task, a transcript thereof can be sent to each station for further revision, and then these transcripts, with the corrections upon them, shall be sub- a privilege from the Court not to disclose the mitted to the original revisers. When the whole of the New Testament shall have been thus revised, each station shall select one or more of its most experienced men to act as delegates in a meeting of the General Committee, it being understood that each station will be entitled to one vote only, and these shall be the final judges as to the propriety of each revision, after which the whole shall be submitted to the Bible Societies in Great Britain secrets in the Order but the signs, grip, &c., and America, for their acceptance."

local committees entered upon their work, and : biba prepared their translations, transcripts of which were to a limited extent sent to the several stations for revision. In the early part of 1846, a letter was sent from Shanghai, where the tion to the final meeting. The letter stated that to testify, preferring the guilt of perjury to disthere would not be time to notify Mr. Goddard, closing important truth. of the Baptist mission at Bankok; and that it would be necessary to proceed without his pre- Fellowship as well as others, do exert a con-Now it happened, that at that time Mr. trolling influence on elections as well as on Goddard, Dr. McGowan, and Dr. Devan, were witnesses and jurors, but we reserve these proofs

not feeling prepared in literary knowledge and inclination to represent the Union in such an important measure, they did, early in the year 1848, in the name of the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American and Foreign Bible Society, unanimously and formally protest against the publication of the work to be prepared at Shanghai as a work of the combined Evangelical missions to the Chinese.

Thus the matter stood at last accounts. The Baptists will of course be charged with having lence of Odd-Fellowship completely in the withdrawn, and blamed therefor. There is reason to hope, however, that their movement will lead to a closer scrutiny of the new translation, and perhaps to its improvement.

## ODD-FELLOWSHIP-NO. 3.

Since writing my last communication for the Recorder, the report of an interesting trial in that Christians do not now recognize the princithe District Court of the city and county of ple of supporting their poor brethren. To Lancaster, Pa., has fallen into my hands, which I answer, that whatever other Christian goes to confirm the views taken in a former denominations may do, the Seventh-day Baptist number, and establishes, not only the position churches in the vicinity of the writer—and I that secret societies do possess the means of evil, believe this may be said of the churches in and may endanger the liberties of the people and defeat the due administration of justice, but that its members are disposed to avail themselves of that power, and have actually attempted to wield it in a case where a large amount of property was in dispute.

The following is a summary of the proceedings before Judge Hays. Parties in the suit, Jacob F. Markley vs. Abraham Zook, Executor of Mrs. May, deceased. Debt on a bond executed by a testatrix, in May, 1839, for \$2,000, with interest. The defense set up was, that the bond was given without consideration, but merely as a loan to plaintiff to enable him to horrow money. The bond was witnessed by George C. Lloyd and Francis X. Zeigler. Defendant called Francis X. Zeigler, who testified to his writing the bond, &c., &c.

Mr. Stephens, attorney for the defendant, asked witness, Have not you heard Markley say something about this bond lately, since you were subpensed in this suit? If so, state it.

Witness-Yes, about two weeks ago Markley was down with me, and we had some private conversation, but it was private.

Mr. Stevens-No matter, state it.

Witness-It was private. The Court, Judge Hayes-If it related to the bond, state it.

Witness-He said he wanted justice, nothing but justice, and said some other things. Mr. Stephens-State those other things ex-

actly as they took place. Witness-He said he wanted justice in this suit, and he wished me to come into Lancaster

and speak to his friends, and-Mr. Stephens-Was friends the word he used

Witness-It was not just the word.

The Court—Remember, you are on oath. Witness-He said he wished I would come into Lancaster and speak to THE BRETHREN, and get them to interest themselves for him, and they would influence the jury in his favor.

Witness-He is an Odd-Fellow, and he meant

ais brother Odd-Fellows.

Mr. Stephens-Did he call on you as an Odd-Fellow to do this?

Witness-He said he would have been proud o hail me as a brother. I am an Odd-Fellow, but do not meet with them for some time.

Mr. Ford, for the plaintiff—Is there any thing in the obligations of Odd-Fellows, which rejuires one brother to help another, contrary to

Mr. Stephens-I object to that form of the question, because it gives the inference of witness, which, with members, is always in their own favor. State the oath or obligation of the Odd-Fellows which requires them to aid each other, and the jury will judge of its tendency.

as the obligations are numerous. The Court—Let him give the clause of the obligation by which he was called on by the

Mr. Stephens-Now, sir, state the obligation

Order, which I never will disclose.

Mr. Stephens-You are sworn to tell the whole truth. Proceed as the court have direct-Witness-I will not disclose it. I claim it as

secrets of the Order. The Court—There are no privileges here.

The counsel then conversed together, and said they would not pursue it any farther, as Mr. Ford did not press his question. Verdict

for defendant. Now what confidence can we place in the declaration of Odd-Fellows, that there are no and that the interests of community are not In accordance with this resolution, the various jeopardized by the existence of Odd-Fellowship, or that there is nothing in the Order that renders an Odd-Fellow unfit for church membership, when such facts as these are disclosed, and when an Odd-Fellow uses Odd-Fellowship as a means of influencing a witness and a jury General Committee was to meet, requesting the to obtain a verdict, and when a witness, bound missionaries at Canton to appoint their delega- by a solemn oath to tell the whole truth, refuses

We might show that secret societies, Odd-The sole representatives of the American Baptist to a future number, and shall close the present Missionary Union among the Chinese. The number by showing that a Seventh-day Baptist at the churches the control one of the three at all has no occasion to join a secret society—that their religious emancipation, by the churches nos Hiskilled in Chinese literature, and he had fulfill- the Gospel makes abundant provision for all his ed the part of the revision assigned him, and wants, and furnishes him every thing necessary had forwarded for examination to the several to every good work. The Christian has a divine stations a transcript of his work, as the resolu- promise of support, so that he has no occasion and assuredly obtain from the Turkish Governprovides, and had reexamined his effort. to say, What shall I eat, or what shall I drink, ment free institutions.

heavenly Father knoweth that we have need of and unpretending man named Davis, who rethese things. Christ directed his hearers to sides upon his farm in New Jersey, about ninety seek first the kingdom of God and his right- miles from New York city, and who has long forms of Christianity in the Turkish Empire. eousness, and all these things shall be added been in the habit of bringing his produce here The document by which this is done, has been unto you." The Gospel not only makes the to market, commenced the novel experiment promise of providing for the necessities of the some time since, of gathering together, where- police of the capital, but also to the Pashas of poor saints, but it furnishes examples of its ful- ever he could find them, the destitute and unfillment, where it inspired the hearts of the brethren with the most exalted benevolencea benevolence which puts the boasted benevoshade. See Acts, chap. 15: 32-35. Here the brethren sold their houses and lands, (when there was occasion for it,) and cast the avails into one common fund from which distribution was made to every one who stood in need. It will be objected, that this benevolence was confined to the early period of Christianity, and general-do actually provide for their indigent brethren when in sickness or want; and some of the churches, (though neither wealthy nor large,) have been heavily taxed for years, and yet have no notion of abandoning the practice. Before closing this number I will meet an objection in the mouths of most Christian Odd-Fellows with whom I have conversed, viz. That if the churches were what they should be, there would be no occasion for Odd-Fellowship. This is indirectly saying, and not very indirectly either, that Odd-Fellowship is better than the churches as they now exist. If they believe this, they will feel little or no regret at being excluded from the church when they have found a better institution. But if they do not believe this, why not labor to reclaim the church, and bring her back to primitive purity, instead of going over to a society in which deists and profane swearers find a ready admittance.

## REVIVAL AT MARLBORO, N. J.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Believing as I do that the readers of the Recorder would be highly gratified to learn that the good work of the Lord is prospering in any part of the world, and especially among our own brethren, I hasten to send you the follow-

Some two weeks ago, we commenced a series of meetings at Marlboro, Salem (Co., N. J., assisted by Bro. Summerbell from Plainfield, N. J. We had not proceeded far, before it was discovered that God was about to pour out his spirit, and revive his work among us. The brethren and sisters began to work, and confess their sins, and weep around the altar of God; backsliders began to return, (some of whom had been suspended for more than 20 years;) and the impenitant began to cry for mercy, Mr. Stephens-Whom did he mean by THE many of whom found peace in believing. Sabbath morning, a week ago, Elder Clawson had the privilege of leading twelve willing converts down into the water, who, we hope and trust, have risen to newness of life; also, last Sab- terian Church in Mercer-St., New York, when bath morning, four more followed their Lord one thousand dollars was contributed to carry and Master in his ordinances. The work is still going on, and we should rejoice to witness the same things every Sabbath day. May the Lord revive his own cause in the hearts of all his dear children. A number of the above have lately embraced the Sabbath of the Bible.

I. D. TITSWORTH. Yours, &c., Shiloh, N. J., March 6, 1848.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—At the recent Mr. Ford to the Court—That cannot be done, monthly meeting of the American Board of correspondent of the Home Missionary, speak Commissioners for Foreign Missions, it was stated that the receipts for the month of February were \$24,000, an increase of \$4,000 as compared with February, 1847. During the last seven months \$139,000 had been received Witness-That is one of the secrets of the by the Society, an increase of \$29,000 over the receipts of the corresponding months of 1846-7. In the course of the meeting, Rev. Mr. Calhoun stated that as Lord Cowley was about to leave Constantinople for England, the Turkish Sultan sire at his hands; the reply was, toleration to the Protestants, and so it was decreed. Mr. Calhoun had just received a letter from Mr. Benjamin, intimating that at the American Church, Constantinople, four new members had been recently admitted, the present number of communicants being 98. He also read a letter from Mr. Whiting relative to an Arab, a man of ability and property, a Protestant, who had been imprisoned for the sake of his faith, and chained. The letter is dated from the missionary station at Beyroot in Syria, and tells of 7 males and 3 females being admitted into the tion, for the benefit of all whom it may concern church, their native tongue being Arabic, and the probability great that the most of them would become preachers of Christianity. The Arab, Harree, has a young wife. Mr. Calhoun remembers to have seen her sitting on the clay floor of her dwelling, trying to learn to read. In this she succeeded. All the Arabian women who had come within the influence of the Gospel lived in such a way as to be a credit to their country, affording an excellent example to society. Their households are well ordered, and their families happy. Their female relatives who have not embraced Christianity gener ally lead improper lives. Mr. Calhoun, when a missionary, had resided on Mount Lebanon, well known in scriptural story. He believed that civil liberty would follow the attainment of very large and imposing. thus founded by our missionaries in the heart of the Mahommedan empire. The churches are LITTLE REPUBLICS, and, enlightened by re ligious and moral instruction, will soon demand

But Mr. G. being passed by, and the other two or wherewithal shall I be clothed? for our REAL PHILANTHROPY.—It is said that a plain to continue them, and since February, 1847, he the East:has actually conveyed from this city seven hundred and eighty of this class of persons, and introduced them to employment in various sections, where they are earning an honorable subsistence, improved in health, redeemed and saved from pauperism and its demoralizing tend-

> BIRTH-DAY VISIT .- On first-day, January 23d, Rev. Dr. Nott, pastor of a church at Franklin, Ct., reached the advanced age of 94 years. It has been the custom of his people, for a long time, to make him a visit on each returning birth-day. This year they came together on the day following the 23d, which, being propitious, at an early hour the old time-honored mansion was filled with happy, warm-hearted friends of every age, from the octogenarian to the child of a year, embracing whole families as well as solitary individuals, and including not only those who were upon the stage sixty-six years ago, but the contemporaries also to the sixth generation, all commingling in happy groups, each anxious to salute and honor their devoted pastor, whose birth-day had brought regard to the Latin rayahs; that you do issue them together.

MONTHLY MISSIONARY MEETINGS IN THE WEST ERN ASSOCIATION.—A letter from Bro. James H. Cochran, informs us that an adjourned meeting of the Western Seventh-day Baptist Association was to be held with the church in Hartsville, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the evening of the 15th of March. The object of this meeting not be infringed, you will be careful that in puris to present the claims of the missionary and suance of his Majesty's desire no tax or khorateh possible to excite the churches to take more efficient measures for sustaining them. The meeting recently held at Genesee, was a good one; considerable interest was manifested, and liberal collections were taken up.

RELIGION IN GIRARD COLLEGE.—One of our exchanges says that Girard College, from which all religion was to be excluded, is after all not abandoned to utter atheism. One who has visited the College writes that morning prayers are read by the Matron, and that the children are all instructed to say their prayers at night. The prayer-book of the Episcopal church is used, and much sound religious truth will be inculcated, contrary to the design of the founders.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—On first-day, Feb. 21st, Rev. Mr. Kirk presented the claims of the Evangelical Society of Geneva, at the Presbyforward its plans.

REVIVAL .- The pastor of the church at Attleboro, Mass., writes to the editor of the Boston Recorder, that for the last six months, a work of grace has been in progress among his people, during which there have been fifty cases of hopeful conversion.

A CAUTION WHICH OUGHT TO BE HEEDED .- A ing of the difficulties with which churches at the West have to contend, gives the following caution to the eastern churches:-

"Could I address the churches at the East, I would say—Be very cautious in the reception of members. When you admit a person, you say, emphatically, 'We believe you are a Christian, prepared for the church triumphant.' If so valuable, can be obtained for the same price. you encourage him to trust in a false and delusive hope, he will in all probability be lost forever. Those who here apostatize, exert the asked him what favor or kindness he would de- strongest influence against religion, and their among the German Catholics to the Protestant case is more hopeless than any others. Beware of that liberal human policy which tolerates gross inconsistencies among professors, and which practically lowers the standard of God's

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

The Second Seventh-day Baptist Church in Verona. N. Y., this day, at a regular churchmeeting, passed the following resolution, and

Resolved, That all persons belonging to this Church, and living out of the town of Verona, Messenger says that the sums contributed in are requested to correspond with this Church four cities in Connecticut to the Tract Society, within six months from this date, and after that are. at least once a year. All who do not comply with this request will be considered as having gone out from the Church, and will be dismissed from our records.

ABEL G. BURDICK, Church Clerk. VERONA, March 3d, 1848.

The remains of John Quincy Adams passed through New York last week, in charge of the Committee of the House of Representatives. The Funeral Procession on the occasion was

Henry Clay visited New York last week. the world." There was a procession on the day of his arrival, and he occupied most of the week in receiving the calls of his friends, and visiting the various public works and institutions of the city.

## PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.

The Sublime Porte has at length placed Protestant Christianity on an equality with other sent not only to the minister of revenue and Trebizond, Erzeroom, Damascus, Aleppo, and employed in our midst; and on his return, con- to the Governor of Nicomedia. The following veying a company to his own neighborhood, for translation of the document is made by a corthe purpose of locating them in families where respondent of the New York Observer, who they could earn a livelihood. His efforts in this regards the event as marking the commencement line succeeded so well, that he was encouraged of a new era in the history of Christianity in

> "Whereas the Christian subjects of the Ottoman government, professing Protestantism, have experienced difficulty and embarrassment from not being hitherto under a separate and special jurisdiction, and owing to the natural inability of the Patriarch and the heads of the sects which they have seceded from to superintend their affairs: and "Whereas it is in contravention to the su-

preme will of his Imperial Majesty, our gracious Lord and Benefactor, (may God increase him in years and power,) animated as he is with feelings of deep interest and clemency towards all classes of his subjects, that any of them should be subjected to grievance; and

"Whereas the aforesaid, (Protestants,) in accordance with the creed professed by them, do form a separate community,

"Therefore it is his Imperial Majesty's supreme will and command, that for the sole purpose of facilitating their affairs and of securing the welfare of the said Protestants, the administration thereof should henceforward be confided to your Excellency, together with the allotment of the taxes to which they are subjected by law; that you do keep a separate register of their births and deaths in the department of the Ihtissab according to the system observed with the passports and permits of marriage; and that any person of established character and good conduct chosen by them to appear as their agent at the Porte for the transaction and settlement of their current affairs, be duly appointed for

"Such are the Imperial commands which you are to obey to the letter. But although the issue of passports and the allotment of the taxes are placed under special regulations which canother benevolent operations of the day, and if be exacted from the Protestants for permits of marriage and registration; that any necessary assistance and facility be afforded them in their current affairs; that no interference whatever be permitted in their temporal or spiritual concerns on the part of the Patriarch or priests of other sects; but that they be enabled to exercise the profession of their creed in security; and that they be not molested one iota in that respect, or in any other way whatever."

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- The ship Brutus arrived at New York a few days since, bringing files of papers from the Sandwich Islands to Nov. 6, 1847. Rev. Wm. Richards, formerly of the American missionaries, but lately His Majesty's Commissioner to the United States, France, and England, died at Honolulu, Nov. 7, 1847, of an affection of the brain. His death is a great loss to the nation to whose interest he has been zealously and unceasingly devoted for the last twenty-four years, and in whose service he spent his best energies. Rev. C. Forbes, lady, and four children, Mrs. Dibble, Miss M. Dibble, and three children, and Master Emerson, all of the American Board of Missions, sailed for New Bedford in the A. H. Howland about the 1st of November.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERA-TURE. We have examined this work somewhat carefully, and find that it is, as it professes to be, an English library fused down into one book. It contains not only a fund of reading derived from the works of the most distinguished writers in the English language, but a biographical and critical history of each of the writers and of literature itself. The character of the embellishments, and the general style in which the work is got up, are highly creditable to the American publishers. We do not know of any form in which so much reading matter, and that

Conversions from Romanism.—There are frequent conversions in Western Pennsylvania faith. "One poor woman," writes a colporteur, "brought me \$1, as a thank-offering to the Tract Society, for the truth she had learned from its publications. Another brought me her Rosary, saying, I find more religion in the Bible you gave me, than in this; I give it up to you.' Two other Germans brought money, one \$2 and the other \$5. Not less than six Germans within the last few days have expressed a hope that God has forgiven their sins. They are a grateful, kind-hearted people, and instructed me to forward it to you for publica- read with close attention the books and tracts I have given them."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,-The American

Hartford, New Haven, . New London, Norwich,

\$4,809 Total. "Why is it," says the Messenger, "that these four cities give more to this and other causes, than some entire States? Not because of their wealth or business; but chiefly because the claims of benevolence are understood, and Christian principle is deep-rooted and operative. . A habit of intelligent giving is formed and fostered, and the results are blessings to

Dr. Drvan, the Baptist missionary who recently returned from China to this country, has accepted an appointment, and gone to join the mission of the Baptist Union in France.

CONDE In the SENAT spent in Exec Treaty of Peac on Friday even to Tuesday, ha of 38 to 15. been removed, will of course approved by the Mexico. Besid siness done. In the House cipal subject u which was final ficiencies in the

year. A bill the civil and ment. On Friday, a the House, bet and Mr. Jones When their hea recovered their which were e House.

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14th of Decem the 11th inst., eighty-six days serious outbres tween England the murder of appears that or 5th, a party of Hong boat, int the river, and time for dinne on Monday th great alarm fo mediately forn returned in the their missing f on the Fa-tee disturbance. that on landing victims, a stron to the boat. and a gentlem severely injur the assailants. said that from Two of the place. The from village stroyed. An in a Joss hou

> ish the aggres FROM YUC of the most ceived at W from Yucatar arisen in a b the number of They have be the most horr ing, waste towns and vi habitants with have procure Balize. Sen ernment for asked that a dispatched to career of the

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SLANDS.—The ship ork a few days since, tom the Sandwich Is-Rev. Wm. Richards, can missionaries, but nissioner to the United and, died at Honolulu, on of the brain. His e nation to whose inaly and unceasingly nty-four years, and in is best energies. Rev. children, Mrs. Dibble, children, and Master can Board of Missions, n the A. H. Howland William admi

OF ENGLISH LITERAd this work somewhat Lis as it professes to be, M down into one book. d of reading derived or distinguished writers but a biographical and of the writers and of haracter of the embeleral style in which the ghly creditable to the We do not know of any reading matter, and that ained for the same price.

Romanism.—There are Western Pennsylvania olics to the Protestant writes a colporteur, thank-offering to the truth she had learned sother brought me her dimore religion; in the in in this Ligive it up simane brought money, 6. Not less than six Mew.days have expressions iforgiven their sins. indifferented people, and the books and tracts I

river Kishan land The American sums contributed in \$2,350 1,200

**Constant** Sefericia de la seconomia del seconomia della \$4,809 lessenger, "that these this and other causes, Not because of their chieft because the are under sood, and operagiving a formed are blessings to

hands and faces in cold weather.

# General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, a great part of last week was spent in Executive Session, considering the Treaty of Peace with Mexico. At nine o'clock on Friday evening, the Senate adjourned over will of course soon be known. It has been approved by the President, and dispatched to Mexico. Besides this, there was not much business done.

In the House of Representatives, the principal subject under consideration was the bill, which was finally passed, for supplying the deyear. A bill was also discussed providing for on account of these devastations. the civil and diplomatic expenses of govern-

the House, between Mr. Haralson of Georgia, and Mr. Jones of Tennesee, who came to blows, When their heat was somewhat cooled off, they recovered their senses, and both made apologies which were entered on the Journal of the House.

#### LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship Panama, which left Canton on the 14th of December last, arrived at New York on the 11th inst., after the very short passage of eighty-six days. She brings intelligence of a serious outbreak, and prospects of hostility between England and China, in consequence of the murder of six Englishmen, near Canton. It appears that on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 5th, a party of five persons left the factories in a Hong boat, intending to proceed a short way up the river, and then land for a walk, returning in time for dinner. They did not come back, and on Monday there was much excitement and great alarm for their safety. A party was immediately formed to go in search of them; they returned in the evening, having ascertained that whom they had become incensed, because his their missing friends landed near some villages on the Fa-tee Creek, and that there had been a in his skull with the barrel of the gun. The son disturbance. It was afterwards ascertained that on landing, the villagers surrounded their victims, a strong party intercepting their retreat to the boat. An attack was made with stones, and a gentleman being struck in the mouth and severely injured, drew a pistol and shot one of the assailants. More shots were fired, and it is Two of the foreigners were murdered at this place. The others fled inland, and were hunted from village to village until they were all destroyed. Another report says they took refuge in a Joss house, and were taken out and deliberately decapitated. In consequence of this movement the English were in a state of high excitement, and it is feared that very serious difficulties may follow, unless the Chinese authorities take active measures to detect and punish the aggressors.

FROM YUCATAN.—The Tribune says that news of the most important character has been received at Washington, by the Commissioner from Yucatan, Señor Sierra. The Indians have arisen in a body, and have taken the field, to the number of forty thousand, as it is stated. They have begun their warfare by committing the most horrible massacres on the whites, laying waste the whole country, devastating towns and villages, and slaughtering the inhabitants without regard to age or sex. They have procured arms and ammunition from the Balize. Señor Sierra has applied to our Government for assistance, in arms, &c., and has asked that a portion of the Home Squadron be dispatched to put a stop to the exterminating career of the savages.

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—An Act of Congress, approved 2d February, 1848, makes farther provision for surviving widows of soldiers of the Revolution, entitling the widows of all such soldiers, whose marriage took place before the 1st of January, 1794, to receive for and during their natural lives, from and after the 4th of March, 1848, the annuity which would have been allowed to their husbands by the Act of June 7, 1832, if living at the time it was passed, subject to the same restrictions as are prescribed in the Act of 1838, granting half-pay and pensions to certain widows. And farther, all widows entitled to the benefits of this latter Act are admitted to the benefits of | tion now is, who is guilty? the Act just passed.

Everybody has heard of the celebrated fat man, Daniel Lambert. He was once keeper of the House of Correction at Leicester, where some of his relatives now reside. Mr. Lambert Brown of that place recently presented a me-Corporation was in possession of an "old armchair," which was once occupied by his uncle, Daniel Lambert, and he wished to procure it as a memento of his "great ancestor." This remark provoked a laugh, but the request was granted, and Mr. Lambert Brown took the "old arm-chair." home and said he should hand it down as an heir-loom.

Gov. Briggs, at the Temperance meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, stated that the report of the Committee appointed to inquire in regard to the idiots in the Commonwealth, showed that there were from 1,200 to 1,300 of that unfortunate class, and also the astounding fact that 1,100 to 1,200 of them were born of drunken parents!

A drop or two of honey well rubbed on the hands while wet, after washing with soap, prevents chapping, and removes the roughness of

## SUMMARY.

Who can give any information about a certain Thompson Mack, or Mark, a native of the East Indies, whose wife was a colored woman by the name of Diana? They lived about eight years ago, somewhere in William-st., in this City. There is a young man who claims to be their child, and who says he was kidnapped eight to Tuesday, having ratified the Treaty by a vote years since, carried to Richmond, Va., in comof 38 to 15. The injunction of secresy having pany with some other boys, and there sold into been removed, the exact terms of the treaty slavery. Having escaped from the prison-house, he wishes to hear about his parents. Informa tion can be left at No. 22 Spruce-st.

By the bark Wave, Captain Fensley, new has been received that the Province of Yutagar is at present in a most deplorable condition The Indians continue their work of slaughter, burning and destroying everything, even the cattle, horses and dogs, and sparing none but the unmarried females. About one-third of the ferficiencies in the appropriations of the current tile part of the Peninsula is entirely desolate,

At Oberlin, Ohio, on the night of the 2d inst. fire broke out in the bookstore of J. M. Fitch On Friday, a disgraceful quarrel occurred in proprietor of the Oberlin Evangelist. This store was consumed, as also four other build ings—one occupied by W. H. Plumb as a store another by Mr. Rider as a store, others by the Post-office, a shoe-shop, and goldsmith's shop The dwelling-house of Mr. Fitch was destroyed and the establishment of the Oberlin Evangelist, ogether with the books, list of subscribers, &c.

> The Legislature of Kentucky closed its session on the 11th inst. Thirty persons were divorced by them on the last day of the session, by one bill. An act to suppress gambling, and also another law taxing specifically bowie-knives, pistols, dirks, and other weapons, usually worn concealed about the person, were passed this

land shows that the Finances of the State are in a highly favorable condition. The expenses of the past year have been reduced \$50,000, in comparison with the year preceding, while the do considerably more. revenues have been increased \$100,000 in the same time. The debt of the State is now \$10,-000,000.

A man named Aaron M'Millan, living in Saline county, Illinois, and his three sons, went to the house of a neighbor, named Logston, against dog had attacked and mutilated M'Millan's cow, and deliberately shot him, after which they bea of the deceased attempted to interfere, when he was beaten severely with clubs. The guilty parties were arrested.

A correspondent of one of the Cincinnati pa pers states that the Buena Vista battle-field is still covered with bones, coats, pants, shoes, knapsacks, &c. And what is most singular of all, is, that a few Mexicans who were left unsaid that from three to five Chinese were killed. buried were still on the battle-field entire. Neither putrefaction nor the wolves prey upon them, but they are dried up like mummies.

The United States Navy had in commission last November, 63 vessels, viz: 5 ships of the schooners, 4 bomb gun vessels, 2 ordnance trans- engine, and other kinds of grease. ports, 12 steamers, 6 store ships. Not in commission, 1 ship of the line, 8 frigates, 10 sloops,

mense numbers of sheep are found on the ha- wines are permitted to be placed on the table. ciendas on the upper San Antonio and Rio

ess than 72 officers and soldiers who have died December,-two months.

Buffalo for the year 1847, was \$24,362,58, and it cost to collect this sum \$17,362, 58, leaving government about one-fourth of the receipts.

A Congress of Israelites was to have met in the course of last month at Berlin, Prussia, to discuss questions relative to the reforms of ance with the wants of the age.

A recent edict of the King of Prussia, has granted to all classes of his subjects such form of religion as they may choose; all, however, are expected to contribute to the support of the size and shape. The soles are cut out with the Established Church, as in England.

A man who was executed lately in a neighboring State for burglary and murder, confessed under the gallows, as we read, that his career of crime began by stopping a newspaper with-

out paying for it. F. W. Brining has been arrested on his own confession at Hagerstown, Md., of having shot a negro man on New Year's Eve. B. O'Donnell, charged with the same act, and who also confessed it, was previously arrested. The ques-

The Legislature of New Jersey has adjourned, after a more than usually harmonious session of eight and a half weeks, or about sixty days. About 120 Bills and 14 Joint Resolutions were passed during the session.

Col. Morgan, of Ohio, recently appointed of his appointment.

The steamboat Frolic burst her boilers on the 9th of March, on the Illinois river, near Hennepen, and several persons perished. Petitions, signed by more than 6000 ladies,

have been presented to the Delaware Legislature, praying for the abolition of capital punish-A select committee of the Ohio House of Re-

presentatives have reported in favor of abolishing Capital Punishment. The Newport Mercury commenced its 87th volume with the new year. It was started by

James, brother of Benjamin Franklin

each; and in Michigan, \$91,41 each. The white population of Virginia in 1840 was

Mr. Russell, whose accident by the drifting of a stage in Upper Canada was noticed two Moses Grant, Esqr., of Boston, have presented weeks ago, has been compelled to submit to the a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts amputation of both his hands. The two opera- for an act of incorporation, under the title of tions were performed simultaneously a little the Boston House Company, with a capital of above each wrist, Dr. Nelson operating on one half a million of dollars, and with the restriclimb, and Dr. Campbell on the other. The case tion inserted in the act, that no intoxicating liafforded an instance of the efficacy of chloroform. The operations occupied about seven
minutes, and at the close of the seventh, some
slight pain was felt. We are glad to learn that
Mr. Russell is likely to recover, and that his
great moral benefit.

The operations occupied about seven
petition will probably be granted at once, and
a Hotel of the largest class erected with all conslight pain was felt. We are glad to learn that
Mr. Russell is likely to recover, and that his
great moral benefit.

The 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, 874 cents; ditto, gilt edges,
\$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 124; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 374.

Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with
particular directions how to send, to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 legs and feet will be, in all probability, saved.

Edward Wiley, Esq., a merchant of Savannah, who failed in business some years ago, and he had been legally discharged. His creditors, to mark their high sense of Mr. Wiley's mercantile honor and moral integrity, have present ed to him two elegant silver pitchers, with appropriate inscriptions.

A dreadful accident occurred at Baltimore March 8. A brick wall on South Charles-st fell with a loud crash, burying four unfortunate laborers and a horse in the ruins. All were dreadfully mangled, their limbs broken, and must always bear the tokens of serious injuries.

There is no reason to doubt (says the New Orleans Delta) the truth of the report that Santa Anna, the great Mexican, whose energy has sustained this war, and communicated whatever of vigor has characterized the defense of Mexico, had received his passports from our Commander-in-chief, and ere this has arrived in Vera Cruz on his way to foreign parts.

The Annual Report of the Committee of up in South Water Street, Chicago, where wash-ways and Means of the Legislature of Mary-ing is to be done by steam on a large scale. up in South Water Street, Chicago, where wash-The more special design is to do the washing for the steamboats and other crafts coming into that port, though it will be sufficiently large to

> at Baltimore in 1848, desires all physicians to send in the results of their experiments with Chloroform, that concurrent testimony may be elicited regarding its good or injurious effects. Address Harvey Lindsley, M. D., Washington.

> There is now before the Legislature of Maseachusetts sixty-three petitions for new railroads, branches of railroads, &c., together with the numerous petitions in aid of the several projects, also remonstrances against the same.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday, the 6th day of April next, to be observed as a day of public fasting, humiliation, day morning last, together with fifty-seven and prayer, according to the custom of the horses. years which have past.

The umbrella is a mark of authority among many eastern nations. The King of Ava ranks among his other high sounding titles, that of "Lord of Twenty-four Umbrellas."

The whole establishment of the New York The whole establishment of the New York | Rye 90c. | Oats 48c.—PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork | Sun is splendidly illuminated with gas made on | 10 37; Prime 9 25. | Mess Beef 8 25; Prime 5 25. line, 1 razee, 4 frigates, 13 sloops, 6 brigs, 11 the premises, from the refuse oil of the presses,

The good people of Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, are noted for their temperate habits. They have now in the Mayor of Boston a The Galveston News is of opinion that wool- thorough-going temperance man. He recently growing will eventually become an important made a resolution that he would not preside at and successful pursuit in Western Texas. Im- any public dinner or festival where spirits or

rived at St. Helena, a prize of Her Majesty's The National Intelligencer gives a list of no steamer Heroine, with 640 slaves on board, mostly children. Between 70 and 80 had died at the army hospital at Perote (Mexico) alone, on the passage, and others continued to die at between the 31st of October and the 31st of the rate of 4 per day. Seven other vessels had been taken prizes within two months, for being The amount of duties collected at the port of engaged in the slave trade, and had arrived at

> The British whaler Sovereign, was wrecked on Aug. 17, on the eastern side of the Sandwich Islands; the captain and 28 men of the crew were massacred by the natives. One only escaped by concealing himself in some bushes and

> The Boston Rambler says: "Mr. C. D. Bigelow, of Marlboro, Mass., has invented a machine for cutting out soles for boots and shoes of every holes for pegs all punched, so that the peg awl will be entirely dispensed with, if some arrangement can be made to punch the inner sole.

The aggregate quantity of coal sent to market from the mines of Pennsylvania, in the year 1847, was 2,949,816 tons, from the following sources-Schuylkill region, by railroad, 1,350, 000 tons; by canal, 223,513 tons; Lehigh, 643,-398; Pine Grove, 61,233 tons.

The census of Iowa has just been completed, and the whole population is 116,204. Lee county has the largest population, being 13,231. Iowa had a larger population than Wisconsin in 1840, but the population of Wisconsin is at present 213,000; in 1840 Iowa had 33,112; Burdick, Unaries Cara, I. D. Titsworth, R. I. S. Rogers, J. H. Cochran, John Whitford, H. W. Stillman, Andrew Babcock, Hezekiah Babcock (right.) Wisconsin had 30,645.

At Mobile, 18th inst., Francis Concklin, an engineer, attempted to kill his wife and three other women, then cut his own throat and died morial to the Town Council, stating that the Brigadier General, is the youngest General in instantly. All the women escaped excepting the army, being only 27 years of age at the time his wife, who is not expected to recover. Cause jealousy.

The M. E. Church, Cumberland-st., Norfolk, Va., was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss about \$16,000—insured for \$12,-

The deaths in London for the week ending Feb. 5, were 1,478; 681 were pulmonary and tubercular cases. The births in the same time were 1,367.

All the recently suspended Banks whose circulation is secured by New York Stocks will probably be resuscitated in a few days.

At a temperance meeting on Thursday even-The convicts in the Penitentiary of Virginia ing, Mr. N. P. Rust stated that during the last last year earned \$121,85 each; in Ohio, \$83,50 | year the "rum shops in Salem have increased from 29 to 165!"

The Northern Advocate states that the mem-

Dr. John C. Warren and John Tappen and

At South Milford, Mass., on the 25th, a young man named Stacy, of Halifax, Vt., aged about 15 years, in attempting to slide over a stream of compounded with his creditors by an equal dis- ice, fell into the water. His two brothers, of tribution of his means among them, has since the ages of 19 and 21, who were crossing the discharged the moral obligation resting upon | bridge, just above the spot, ran to his rescue, him by paying up all the arrearages from which but both broke through the ice. The oldest and youngest were drowned, the other was res-

> A Vera Cruz correspondent of the New York Herald says—" Advise your commercial friends that they had better not ship hay to New Orleans in anticipation of a government demand There is a year's supply on hand at Vera Cruz, and if any more is sent there, they will be likely to send a ship-load back to New Orleans."

Three slaves lately escaped from St. Louis their flesh bruised. Two of them can scarcely and had proceeded as far as Carlinville in Illi survive; the others will perhaps recover, but nois, when they were overtaken by their pursuers, and after a stout resistance, in which knives and pistols were used freely on both sides, were captured and taken back. One of the hunters was wounded by a pistol-ball.

The Firemen of Baltimore got into a fight on Sunday last, during which pistols were fired into the crowd, and stones, bricks, clubs, etc. were used with the greatest violence. A man named Anthony Hughes was shot dead, three others received balls in various places, and a large A new three story wooden building is going number seriously wounded, some of whom, it is thought, will not recover.

Accounts from St. Louis, dated March 11, informs us of the destruction by fire of the steamer Avalanche, Hibernia, John G. Hardin and Laclede, together with two barges. The loss sustained by the owners of the boats will amount The National Medical Association, to be held to \$50,000. Their cargoes were large and valuable, on which there was \$20,000 insurance.

> A remonstance is circulating at Elgin, Scotland, against the admission of Rothschild the Jew to a seat in Parliament. The petitioners claim to be "not merely nominal, but real

> There was a fire in Boston on the evening of the 10th inst., which destroyed property valued at more than \$200,000.

The stables of the Harlem Rail Road Company in 42d street, N. Y., were burned on Sun-

#### Review of New York Market. MONDAY, MARCH 13.

ASHES-Pots \$5 90; Pearls 8 06. -FLOUR AND MEAL—Pure Genesee Flour 6 60; Western and Genesee 6 50. Jersey Meal 2 50. Rye Flour 3 75. GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 50; Long Island 1 38. Corn 52 a 54c.

## MARRIED,

At Mystic Bridge, Ct., on Tuesday, March 7th, by Eld. Geo. B. Utter, Mr. Edwin G. Champain, of New York, to Miss Mary A. GREENMAN, of Mystic Bridge.

## DIED,

In Jackson, Shelby Co., Ohio, on the evening of the 20th ult., SARAH FORSYTHE, wife of Dea. John Forsythe, in the sixtieth year of her age. She was educated to keep the first day of the week for the Sabbath; but about the twentieth On the 9th of December, the brig Louisa ar- year of her age, her parents embraced the Sabbath of the Lord, and gave their children the privilege of doing as they thought right on the subject; and she, with them, embraced the Sabbath. She became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Lost Creek, Harrison Co., Va., of which she continued a member until she removed to Clark Co., O. where she united with the church, and continued a member until she removed to Jackson, whence she has gone to join the church triumphant in heaven. Her life has been an example of piety. She has used her influence for the cause of temperance, and has remembered the oppressed as bound with them. Her days have been numbered in promoting the glory of God and the happiness of man, and though she is dead she yet speaketh. May her devoted life and happy death long live in the memory of all surviving relatives and friends. She has left brother Forsythe to mourn the loss of a kind and tender companion; a number of children, the loss of an affectionate mother; and brethren and sisters the loss which Judaism may be susceptible, in accord- swimming off to another vessel that luckily came of a devoted sister. On the 22d her remains were taken to funeral sermon by the writer-text, Rev. 14: 13-were interred in the church-yard of that place, there to sleep till

God shall bid her rise. On third-day, the 7th inst., JANE YOUNGS, in the 73d year of her age, relict of the late Frederick Youngs, many years a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Shiloh, N. J. For several years past she has suffered much from disease, and the infirmities incident to old age, which she bore with cheerfulness and resignation. Her hopes of eternal life were evangelical and constant, and she came to her end in peace and serenity of mind.

On the 10th inst., in the 74th year of his age, Elder Wil-LIAM PARKINSON, for 35 years Pastor of the First Baptist Church in the city of New York.

In Sangerfield, N. Y., February 21st, Mrs. MARY SPENCER, consort of Job Spencer, aged 62 years. Mrs. Spencer was an acceptable member of the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church

## LETTERS.

Samuel Davison, A. D. Titsworth, Hiram Sherman, A. G. Burdick, Charles Card, I. D. Titsworth, R. I. S. Rogers, J.

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# RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums
since his last report in the Recorder:
From church in New York, coll. at concerts,
\$30.22 " C. M. Lewis, Newport, R. I.
" A friend of the Missionaries, Alfred, N. Y. 5 00

It may be well in this connection to state, that at the last meeting of the Board, the Treasurer and Recording Secretary were directed to make a remittance to the missionaries at an early day. There is not money enough now in the Treasury; but it is presumed that there are sums in the hands of individuals, contributed for the mission, sufficient once to the Treasurer, A. D. Titsworth, Metouchin, N. J. Waterford Wm. Maxeon. Walworth Wm. M. Clarke

## CHBISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a Spruce-st., New York.

## VALUABLE REPUBLICATION!

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH Just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 5c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New York, will be promptly attended to.

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The editor, Robert Chambers, is distinguished as the author of several historical works connected with Scotland, and as joint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. As an evidence of the great popularity of the work in England, it may be stated that more than forty thousand copies have been sold in less than three years; and this almost without advertising or being indebted to any notice from

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

literary Reviews.

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Albion—P. C. Burdick. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, "Stillman Coon. Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman

the skin; it is particularly pleasant for children's 740,968, according to the tithable in 1846, bers of the Methodist Episcopal Church has de-820,985—an increase of 80,017. but are the most beneralent-they low to exel, inco. AMORTISE ESTEROIT

SONG OF THE SNOW-BIRD.

BY MISS GOULD. The ground was all covered with snow one day, And i vo little sisters were busy at play, When a snow-bird was sitting close by on a tree, And merrily singing his chick-a-de-de.

He had not been singing that tune very long, Ere Emily heard him, so loud with that song, "O sister, look out of the window," said she; "Here's a dear little bird, singing chick-a-de-de-

" Poor fellow! he walks in the snow and the sleet, And has neither stockings nor shoes on his feet;
I pity him so! how cold he must be! And yet he keeps singing his chick-a-de-de.

"If I were a bare-footed snow-bird, I know, I would not stay out in the cold and the snow; I wonder what makes him so full of his glee, He's all the time singing that chick-a-de-de. O mother! do get him some stockings and shoes, And a nice little frock, and a hat, if he choose;

I wish he'd come into the parlor and see How warm we would make him, poor chick-a-de-de. The bird had flown down for some pieces of bread,

And heard every word little Emily said; "What a figure I'd make in that dress!" thought he, And he laughed as he warbled his chick-a-de-de. "I'm grateful," he said, "for the wish you express, But I have no occasion for such a fine dress;

I had rather remain with my limbs all free; Than to hobble about singing chick-a-de-de.

"There is ONE, my dear child, though I can't tell who Has clothed me already, and warm enough too, Good morning! O, who are so happy as we?"
And away he went, singing his chick-a-de-de.

## EXAMPLES FOR BOYS.

Governor Ritner, who was for some time a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and afterwards Governor of that State, was once a bound boy to Jacob Myers, an independent farmer, who brought him up. While he was Governor, there was a celebration of the 4th of July at which Mr. Myers gave the following toast: "Joseph Ritner-he was always a good the result of being a good boy.

gress when a subject was discussed, and came shoolmaster. in when the question was about to be taken, he Young Oliver had plenty of good stuff in him, always felt safe in voting as Mr. Sherman did, and it soon began to show itself in flashes of "for he always voted right." This was Mr. wit, and a curious turn for making rhymes. His Sherman's character every where. But if we uncle and other relatives now thought him good inquire how it came to be such, we must go for something, and accordingly he was sent to

back to his early life.

an apprentice, instead of joining in rude and cle induced him to attempt to enter the church vulgar conversation so common among the class as a minister; but, on application for a license, to which he then belonged, he would sit at his he was rejected. He now determined to study work with a book before him, devoting every law, and, being furnished by his uncle with a moment to study that his eyes could be spared sum of money for the purpose, he set off for from the occupation in which he was engaged. London to take rooms in what is called the. When he was twenty-one years of age, he made Temple. Stopping at Dublin, he engaged in a profession of religion. He was as familiar gambling, and lost every penny in his purse with theology as he was with politics and law. He was obliged to return home; but the kind-He read the Bible more than any other book. ness of his uncle was not yet exhausted. He Always, when he went to Congress, he would forgave his offences, and sent him to Edinburgh purchase a copy of the Bible at the commence- to study medicine. In two years, he went to ment of the session, to read every day, and Leyden, in Holland, where he continued his when he went home he would present it to one studies, though leading a dissipated and irreguof his children. Mr. Lacon, of Georgia, said lar life. of him, that he had more common sense than any man he ever knew.

out to a friend the distinguished men in Con- ingly he set out on foot, and, strange to say, gress, said to him, "This is Mr. Sherman, a man traveled through France, Germany, Switzerwho never said a foolish thing in all his life." land, and Italy, during which time he appears Mr. Sherman was a self-educated man, a shoe- to have fared very well. He had some knowlmaker by trade in his early years, but in after edge of music, and carried with him a small years he became a Lawyer, a Statesman, and musical instrument. At night, when he wanted most of all a Christian. He was brought up lodging, or at other times, when he needed a after the old New England fashion, in a pious Connecticut family. As was the boy, so was or a mechanic, and begin to play one of his the man. If you would have an excellent character it must be formed after the model delineated in the Holy Bible. The basis must be received the lodging or food which he needed. a change of heart. The superstructure must be laid upon the principles of God's word. Anecdotes for Boys.

BONAPARTE'S HABITS. necessity. He would usually remain in the and writing for magazines, he managed to get a bath two hours, during which time I used to living. At last, he was arrested for a small read to him extracts from the journals and sum of money, and, while under arrest, sold his certainly the most singular one we ever heard pamphlets of the day, for he was anxious to beautiful story of the "Vicar of Wakefield." of, was the case of the lady who was obliged to hear and know all what was going on. While For this his friend, the celebrated Dr. Johnson, consult the celebrated Abernethy, because for we will but "seize and improve even the in the bath, he was continually turning on the got him sixty pounds, or about 300 dollars. warm water, to raise the temperature; so that was some times enveloped in such a dense and at intervals he published the "Traveler," vapor that I could not see to read, and was the "Deserted Village," the "Hermit," and obliged to open the door. Bonaparte was ex- other charming works, which have rendered his ceedingly temperate, and averse to all excess. His flatterers, probably under the idea that night-watching Bonaparte made others watch, wrote the pleasing histories of Rome, Greece, Christian faith, upon pain to have his tongue but he himself slept, and slept well. His and England, and a large work entitled "A orders were, that I should call him every morn- History of the Earth and animated Nature." ing at seven. I was, therefore, the first to enter | For the latter he received more than \$4,000. his chamber; but, very frequently when I awoke him, he would turn himself, and say, Ah! and the means of living in affluence. But, unthe gantelope through four companies, for utterMasculine, replied the scholar. "Indeed!
Bourrienne, let me sleep a little longer." When happily, he was entirely destitute of self-governing blasphemous words, he being at the time in the what's the feminine?" when happily, he was entirely destitute of self-governing blasphemous words, he being at the time in the means of living in affluence. But, unthe gantelope through four companies, for uttering blasphemous words, he being at the time in the means of living in affluence. But, unthe gantelope through four companies, for uttering blasphemous words, he being at the time in the means of living in affluence. But, unthe gantelope through four companies, for uttering blasphemous words, he being at the time in the means of living in affluence. But, unthe gantelope through four companies, for uttering blasphemous words, he being at the time in the gantelope through four companies. there was no very pressing business, I did not ment. Great as was his genius, wonderful as a ranting humor with drinking too much." be sure." disturb him again till eight o'clock. He in was his power of delighting mankind, he indulgfour, besides taking a short nap in the afternoon. quently lost large sums in gambling. He was Among the private instructions which Bona- thus in constant trouble, and a source of vexaparte gave me, one was very curious: During tion and anxiety to his friends. In 1774, he the night, said he, enter my chamber as sel- was taken ill of a fever, and, his mind being dis-Adom as possible. Do not awake me when you turbed by the poverty which haunted him, the have any good news to communicate; with that disease made rapid strides, and on the 4th of there is no hurry; but when you bring me bad April, he died, at the age of forty-five. news rouse me instantly, for then there is not a moment to be lost. This was a wise regula- He was endowed by nature with great genius, Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon.

About all agents set your face against all contri- to qualify himself for a profession, or to succeed was ever ready to yield to the horse into base and gradually taper at the top. The indifficulty will soon become as unfeeling moment; and was thus frequently drawn into base and gradually taper at the top. The indifficulty will be her has contributed largely to testices are filled with small; atones;; and the best that the churches who give the most in amount was but a series of disappointments and suffer.

The pleasure and profit of mankind, his own life road; when for the best frequently—not only give the most in amount—
was but a series of disappointments and suffer. but are the most benevolent—they love to give. ings.

CATCHING COLDS AND CURING THEM.

Colds are sometimes produced in the following manner:—When a person in cold weather goes into the open air, every time he draws in his breath, the cold air passes through his nostrils and windpipe into his lungs, and consequently, diminishes the heat of these parts. As long as the person continues in the cold air he feels no bad effect from it; but as soon as he returns home, he approaches the fire to warm himself, and very often takes some warm and comfortable drink to keep out the cold, as it is said. The inevitable consequence is, that he will perceive a glow within his nostrils and breast, as well as over the whole surface of the body. Soon afterwards, a disagreeable dryness and huskiness will be felt in the nostrils and breast. By-and-bye, a short, dry and tickling cough comes on. He feels a shivering, which makes him draw nearer to the fire, but all to no purpose; the more he tries to heat himself, the more he becomes chilled. All the mischief is here caused by the violent action of the heart. Such being a frequent cause of cold, the following rules for avoiding the complaint may be adopted with great advantage:

When you come out of a very cold atmosphere, you should not at first go into a room that has a fire in it, or, if you cannot avoid it, you should keep for a considerable time at as great a distance as possible, and above all refrain from taking warm or strong liquors when you are cold. This rule is founded upon the same principle as the treatment of any part of the body when frost-bitten. If it were brought to the fire, it would soon mortify; whereas, if rubbed with snow, no consequences would follow from it. Hence if the following rule were glass; draw the iron slowly forward, and the strictly observed when the whole body, or any part of it is chilled, bring it to its natural feeling and warmth by degrees, the frequent colds we experience in winter, would, in a great measure, be prevented. [Dr. Graham.

## GOLDSMITH.

There are few names which convey to the boy, and has still grown better; every thing he mind more pleasant emotions than that of Oliver did, he always did well; he made a good farmer, Goldsmith. He was born at Pallas, in Ireland, and a good legislator; and he makes a very November 10, 1728. His father was a poor the crevice in the glass ceases to follow. good Governor." All this man's greatness was clergyman with seven children, of whom Oliver was the fifth. The latter was deemed a dull Roger Sherman, in his public life, always boy, and he was thought unfit for any learned acted so strictly from his own conviction of profession. It was supposed that he might what was right, that, Fisher Ames used to say, make a tolerable merchant, and with this view if he happened to be out of his seat in Con- he was turned over to the care of the village

college in 1744. Here he had a bad tutor, and Mr. Sherman's character was formed upon the boy became idle and unruly. In the mean the principles of the Bible. And when he was time, his father died, and, after a time, his un-

Though he was entirely without money, and

had only one clean shirt, young Goldsmith now Mr. Jefferson, one day, as he was pointing resolved to make the tour of Europe. Accordmeal, he would approach the house of a farmer, merry Irish tunes. The people were always pleased with the music, and the poor traveler smith returned to London. He was entirely and singular. One reads nothing but the poet's deputies imagined they saw, in the latter atdestitute of money, and was glad of any employment which gave him subsistence. At first, in an apothecary's shop, and after a time set up partment a bore. This one, reads only the His partiality for the bath he mistook for a as a physician. By the practice of medicine, His reputation as a writer soon rose very high, relish her murders."

name so dear to all readers of English. He

general slept seven hours out of the twenty- ed his passions; often drank to excess, and fre-

The life of Goldsmith is full of instruction tion, and Bonaparte found his advantage in it. but, owing to weakness of character, this did not insure happiness. He had not strength of purpose sufficient to induce him to pursue any A CHURCH MISERLY ... Keep object steadily. He was too idle and capricious butions complain of the extravagance of mis- in the practice of it. He became an author sionsties keep away from the monthly concert; merely for subsistence; and wrote only as much | change street, Liverpool, in place of the old lest you should be called upon to give some, and as often as his necessities required. He thing for the support of missions—and the heart, was ever ready to yield to the impulse of the but they are so wrought as to be broad at the Merry's Museum.

English and American Girls.—The English irl spends more than one half of her waking nours in physical amusements which tend to invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having i forever pressed on her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a necessar consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in better subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know as much at the age of seventeen as does the American girl; as a general thing, she does not; but the growth of her intellect has been stimulated by no hot-house culture, and though maturity comes later, it will last French lady, on visiting the chateau of a distinproportionably longer. Eight hours each day guished nobleman, says, "I have heard for the some times required at school, with two hours inexpressible charm to the other beauties of a for meals, one for religious duties, the remain- rural life. This was no less than an inconsidder for physical exercises, are enough to break erable herd of shining cows, each with a musicdown the strongest constitution.

with a pencil on paper, any pattern to which pattern under the glass, holding both together ed to without experiencing a sensible emotion. in the left hand, (for the glass must not rest on any plane surface;) then take a common spike or some similar piece of iron, heat the point of it to redness, and apply it to the edge of the edge of the glass will immediately crack; continue moving the iron slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern, and the chink of the glass will follow at the distance of about half an inch in every direction according to the motion of the iron. It may sometimes be found requisite, however, especially in forming corners, to apply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers and other glasses may be cut or divided by similar means, into very fanciful shapes. The iron must be re-heated as often as

A Prediction of Danton.—An anecdote is

[Scientific Mechanic.

told of the Duc de Chartres, now the King of give the following as an example: the French, which is published with the warranty of that personage. Some business having brought him from Dumourier's army to Paris, soon after the massacres of September, Danton sent for him, and informed him that he had he was too young to judge of such matters, and rhyme will at once be intelligible. added, "For the future be silent. Return to the army; do your duty; but don't unnecessarily expose your life. You have many years before you. France is not suited for a republic; it has the habits, the wants, and the weakness of a monarchy. After our storms, it will be brought back to that by its vices or its necessities. You will be King! Adieu, young man, Remember the prediction of Danton."

Pugnacity in Embryo,-" That's right-slap your mother's face-naughty ma!" "Pull John's hair—so you may. See there, he has a handful!" "Pull pussy's tail, how she mews! Pshaw! it does not hurt her!" "He's sharp to look out for himself-how cunning he is in getting the best one-trust him to take care of number one." "He's a sly little rogue-was not that a real trick? Willy will know how to get out of a scrape." "What a story that child has made up-she 'll make a first rate romance

Look at children reared under such tuition as this, after they have ceased to be "funny because they are so little."

Lay it down as a rule, never to smile, nor in any way show approval nor merit, at any trait in a child which you would not wish should "grow with his growth, and strengthen with his Mre. E. C. Allen.

NEWSTRPER READERS. The tastes of the readers of a newspaper are sufficiently various corner; another considers poetry and all that titude, an indication of a noble and generous sort of stuff horrid trash. One deems politics character. They immediately chose him; and deaths and marriages, and that one only looks at the advertisements. There are various other idiosyncrasies too numerous to mention; but several mornings past she had not been able to shortest intervals of possible action and effort,"

PUNISHMENT FOR BLASPHEMY.—In 1642, the following law against profanity was passed by the Parliament of England: "Let no man wrote several comedies, one of which, "She presume to blaspheme the holy and blessed ed an equal disregard of truth in speaking of his brought him considerable money. He also the Holy Ghost, nor the known articles of our phasis—blessed be God—he had no house bored with a red hot iron." It appears that under this law "a soldier of Okey's regiment was, on the 26th of July, 1650, sentenced to be bored Goldsmith had now many friends, great fame, through the tongue with a red hot iron, and to run gender of hat?" asked a dame the other day. and the means of living in affluence. But, un- the gantelope through four companies, for utter-

> READING.—Three very excellent things, and of great utility, are reading, conversation, and reflection By reading, we treat with the dead: by conversation with the living, and by reflect tion, with ourselves. ed Reading benriches the make their mark. memory, aconversation polishes the mind, and reflection forms the judgment. But of these peared in the London bankruptey court is a noble employments of the soul, were we to say which we think the most important, we must confess that reading seems to be the groundwork of the other two; since without reading, five occasions has not paid contemplation is fruitless, and conversation dull and insipid.

A new pavement is being laid down in Exwood payement. The usual stone sets are used, in frosty weather.

## VARIETY.

Liebeg says, when one pound of lean beef, free of fat, and separated from the bones, in the finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages, or mince meat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two, is strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen, and the fibrine now becoming hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup of such strength as cannot be obtained even by boiling, for hours, from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt, and the often usual additions by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup which can in any way be prepared from one pound of flesh.

An accomplished and somewhat romantic first time, an admirable and enchanting sound, of mental application, for girls between ten and first time, an admirable and enchanting sound, by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of nineteen years, or ten hours each day, as is which, if generally established, would add an their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining al bell attached to her neck, attuned with the ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter To Cut Glass with a Piece of Iron.—Draw

To Cut Glass with a Piece of Iron.—Draw music, the sweetness of which has a powerful you would have the glass conform, place the effect on the imagination, and cannot be listen-

While some persons in the employ of Major Bates, of Guernsey, in Ohio, were engaged in quarrying stone for the repair of the National Road, on the hill west of Cambridge, they found, in a petrified state, what was supposed to have been the body of an Indian child, which perhaps centuries ago was deposited in that spot. This extraordinary specimen of ancient remains was found imbedded in a mass of solid rock, and has the appearance of a stone image, somewhat imperfect in its outer form, yet hav-The material of which it is composed appears to be a species of limestone. In the same cavity was also found a small row of what appears to be Indian beads, matted together.

The want of a comma in a sentence often so confuses the reading, that it is impossible to make out what is meant by the author. We

> Every lady in the land Has twenty nails on each hand, Five and twenty on hands and feet;

The above appears rather puzzling, but by placheard that he ventured, in conversation, to ing a comma after the words nails, five, and speak too freely on that subject. He told him feet, and omitting it after hand, the author's

> The Journal of St. Petersburg announces that there was again found to be a large sum in ingots and specie, to the credit of the Empire. There was taken from it on the 19th of October the sum of 8,678,609 rubles 28 kopees, which was placed with all the formalities requisite, in the presence of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, and several other high functionaries, in the vaults of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The treasure which is now laid in that fortress amounts to 114,674,959 roubles—(a rouble equaling 75 cents.)

An English paper states that Mr. Yates, an excessive corn-factor, has presented W. F. Wratislaw, of Rugby, with a can of milk capable of being kept in a good and fresh state for an indefinite length of time by means of a chemical process which it undergoes on being taken from the cow. It was manufactured at Toxall, near Stafford, on the estate of Earl Talbot. The process has been patented, and not only may a rich sweet milk be constantly had, but also a rich cream, convertible into butter in a very short time.

The people of Bearn, an ancient province of the Pyrenees, in the year 1183, desirous of having a sovereign of the blood of their last monarch, sent a deputation to his sister, to ask for one of her twin children. The request being granted, the deputies had their choice. The infants, at the moment, both slept. One had his hands closed other his open. The of Gaston the Good.

"Resolution." says a writer, " is omnipotent.' And, if we will but solemnly determine to make the best and the most of all our powers and capacities; and if to this end, with Wilberforce, we shall find that there is no limit to our advancement.

A Sunday school teacher in Louisville, Ky., was exhorting a poor, pious, old female slave to be very humble reminding her that she should be like the Lord Jesus who had neither sleep is incompatible with greatness, have evinc- Stoops to Conquer," was very successful, and Trinity, God the Father, God the Son, and God house nor home- Yes," she ladded with emno home—and no niggers!"

> Children give unexpectedly shrewd answers when puzzled with questions w & What is the Masculine," replied the scholar. "Indeed!

> According to the Montreal Herald, out of

Among the bankrupts who have lately aplicensed victualler, named Drew, who has been six times a bankrupt in eleven years, and on five occasions has not paid one farthing in the

There are thirty-two cotton factories in oneration or in progress of construction, in Georgia, in which \$2,000,000 are invested. From 18 to \$2,000 per year, payable in advance.

20,000 bales of cotton were consumed last year, \$2,50 per year will be charged when payment is delay and the amount of manufactured goods producted more than six months, at which time all subscriped when the subscriped more than six months, at which time all subscriped more than six months, at which time all subscriped more than six months, at which time all subscriped more than six months, at which time all subscriped more than six months, at which time all subscriped more than six months, at which time all subscriped more than six months are supplied to the subscriped more than six months are supplied to the subscriped more than six months are supplied to the subscriped more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six months are supplied to the supplied more than six more supplied to the supplied more supplied to the supplied more than six more supplied to the supplied mor ration or in progress of construction, in Georgia, and the amount of manufactured goods produced was equal in value to \$1,500,000.

The Emperors of China his the oldest monarch in the world. Mehemet Ali King of Egypt, it next to him; Ernest Augustus, King of Hands of Communications orders and remittances, should ver, is the third in age. and Louis Phillips, the directed, post paid to directed.

## DERUYTER 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 De-

partments.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three erms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Second Dec. 15, "March 22 April 5, Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00

Extras-for Drawing Painting Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture. 175
Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them-

Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves; and there-

elves. Board can be had in private families at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

The friends of the Institution have met with a success sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a latid able effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish

elements of social influence

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has een in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment ts 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. ing the general outlines of the human shape. &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, un-

der 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. v 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 prime mottois. "The health, the morals, sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

## Regulations.

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

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

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be

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 llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

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

#### Academic Terms. The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

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

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term proyment which gave him subsistence. At hist, the only business of life; another votes that dethis monarch in his after age acquired the title for its completion it is of the utmost importance that students
he became assistant in a school, then he served should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

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

Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte,

Sivil Drawing, The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing lights, fuel, and tuition; (except for the extras liamed above.) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves;

1196 Oil Painting.

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 Trus

## U. B. SCHOOL AGENCY.

CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK. According to the Montreal Herald, out of Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, eighteen Grand Jurors for the District of Montreal—the District which surrounds the capital missied on isaspandle terms. Letters of application from teachers and employers will be answered by a circular, giving trish; and the others French Canadian, can only references and full particulars. Books, Maps, Stationery make their mark. 26th and award tradite. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9. SPRUCE, STREET, NEW YORK

tions for the year will be considered due TEG The Emperits of Chinalis the oldest monarch persons to indicate the times to which they reach.

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