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Correspondence may be ad-te Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter II.N.J., Agents,

TEACHER'S SEMINARY

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Principals.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 6, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 198.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

#### A FRIENDLY EPISTLE RELATIVE TO THE SABBATH [Concluded.]

Again, we are told that the New Testament is our only guide in duty under the gospel dispensation; that the Old Testament is a dead letter except as a history of the past; that the New is distinct and independent of the Old. Wherein does this difference consist? What not enforced by the Old? I can find none. It enforces the same moral obligations, based on the same reasons, applicable under the same any part of their example is binding, every part non-essential, as you have for saying the day of circumstances; hence must be essentially the and the whole is, since there is no authority for the Sabbath is. For both are as clearly pointed same. The ordinances of the church of course are different, because the circumstances are different, changed by the flight of time and the the old dispensation must necessarily be proswho was yet to come. But that could not be both are identical. Both, united, make one perfect whole. Either, taken separately, is wanting and incomplete. Both recognize the decacies, some of which have been fulfilled, some

disposed to make between moral and positive In the first place, we have not the slightest in- there is the most fearful denunciation against It is related of Lord Loughborough, a Scotch have the idea that if they can class a precept mention of that day, they give it the title of Sab- gard and violate its laws. No intelligent Christ- his Scotticisms, his vernacular tongue, and his with the positive code, it is a matter of but little bath without any explanatory remarks. And if ian of the nineteenth century can with propriety accent, all returned. importance whether it is heeded or not. The they spoke by inspiration, we have here the make the plea that he does not know his duty, Alexander the Great, in early life, was disof whatever nature it is, is a breace of moral as the Sabbath, or that they intended to deceive? or any other precept of the decalogue. If it be it. Hence they could not have used such exquality in itself; and what more can be said of enth day, the Jews certainly could have found lation was a sufficient breach of moral principle sity of bribing men to prove false charges book." Now, whoever professes to hold to the of youth, that the stains of his youthful crimes to ruin the human race. If such a distinction against them. But we have no account of their truths of revelation, and in his example and were still upon his spirit. not have neglected to point it out.

to be fulfilled.

Testaments, form a perfect rule of faith and an ado about circumscision and other trivial practice, furnishing all needed instruction in re- points in the ceremonial law? Had the apostles | ing council by words without knowledge. gard to every duty, and marking out "the way even proposed such a thing, it would without of holiness so plain that a wayfaring man though doubt have produced a general uproar among a fool need not err therein." Supposing such the jealous and envious Jews. But it may be a position to be readily acceeded to by every said, they kept silent and observed the Sab-Christian, I will proceed without proving it. bath from policy, that they might win the Jews Where is there any authority between the lids to Christianity.' Whatever may have been ry to the will of the Law-Giver, or the Holy and live out their principles. The same reason Danvers. The letter is a curious relic of the misery. [Dr. Chalmers' Scripture Readings. Ghost has neglected to give us the necessary is as good now as it ever was. First-day sab- olden time, as the reader will not doubt when information concerning it. In the institution of batizing is, and doubtless always will be, a he has perused the following extract:the Sabbath it is commanded, "Six days shalt formidable barrier to the conversion of the Jews, "Ye Governor was in ye house, and her Mathou labor and do all thy work; but the sev- so long as it is generally practiced. No proph- jesty's commissioners of ye customs, and they enth thou shalt rest." Since the week contains ecy, say they, ever gave the Messiah a grant to set together on a high seat by ye pulpit stairs, dence at Leicester, there were in his congregabut seven days, and the seventh is the Sabbath, change or abolish the fourth command or any Ye Governor appears very devout and attentive, tion some members of a family formerly widely the first must be included in the six on which other precept of the Decalogue. His character although he favors Episcopacy and tolerates ye scattered over the world, but who, I hope, are God has commanded us to labor. Is it not a was to be known only by the exactness with Quakers and Baptists, but is a strong opposer now dying off—I refer to the TATTLERS—someviolation of his word, then, to set it apart as a which he fulfilled the prophecies concerning of ye Papists. He was dressed in a black Vel- times found related to the busy-bodies in other day of rest, a Sabbath, since he has commanded him. And if Christ transcended those limits, he vet Coat, bordered with gold lace, and buff men's matters; and always to be discovered

The metaphysical distinction which many are to my mind is too evident to admit of a doubt. ination to God. In the last-quoted passage, the presence of our common Father.

were necessary to give us a correct understand- ever receiving such a censure after the death of teachings sets aside any institution and substi-

such a command, not gives any account of their position and the second of their position of venison. Including the second of their position of the second of their position of

observing it. You may excuse the matter by one in seven is kept properly. In reply, I resaying, you do not keep it as a Sabbath, but as mark, 1st, That nothing is good, unless it agrees a day of worship. Still you are in the habit of with Scripture. 2d, Nothing is good that has a ceasing from labor on that day, are you not? bad effect when carried out, because evil is Then you do to all intents and purposes observe never the result of good. Now let this theory it as a Sabbath, or a day of rest, which is only be carried out; each one resting the seventh another word to express the same thing. We day after six days' labor, commencing when he have one account of the apostles' assembling on | pleases; some on Monday, some Tuesday, and the first of the week for religious worship, Acts so on through the whole week. Would the ef-20th, and the only one that can be proved in the fect be as good as though one specified day were New Testament. But there is no command for observed by all, according to the command? any body to follow that example. Again, if If not, the theory must either be wrong, or not their example is of any binding force at all, then founded in wisdom, which would make its charmoral principle does the New enforce, that was it is binding just so far as it goes, and no farther. acter essentially the same. I ask you, as you We are bound to commence where their exam- would a Pedo-Baptist, Is the Bible a system ple commences, go as far as that goes, and stop of non-essentialism? The Pedo-Baptists have as where that stops. In the first place, because, if good reason for saying the mode of baptism is limiting it. And in the second place, obligation out as language can define them. We are inmust cease where their example does, since formed that "the word and the spirit agree;" there is no command to enforce any more. Now for God is the Author of both and cannot conlet us notice their example. Whether they held tradict himself. Therefore, if the word is nonfulfillment of prophecy. The ordinances under any meeting in the day time or not is uncertain. essential, the spirit is, and the Bible a mere But it is certain, that they had the house lighted fable. In fact, there is no end to the absurdities pective, pointing forward to the great Deliverer and held their meeting all night. Now if this when we step aside from this divine rule. Let example is binding, the obligation, and all the us examine a few passages, and see if God conobligation it imposes, is, to come together on siders his word non-essential. "He who turneth applicable after the Antitype had appeared, the first day of the week, and hold our meetings away his ear from hearing the law, even his and the things which they foretold were accom- till break of day the next morning. Hence, first- prayer is an abomination." Prov. 28: 9. plished. Since that, circumstances requires re- day people are as guilty of violating that obli- , Whosoever therefore shall break one of these feel quite sure that the use of the Sacred Diaplished. Since that, circumstances requires reday people are as guilty of violating that oblitrospective ordinances, to commemorate the regation as seventh-day people are. But apostolic least commandments, and shall teach men so, logues as a school book, and the pictures of scripmind was first reached by the power of truth, example does not stop here. In the Evangelists | shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven." the New Testament differs from the Old can be only in consequence of a change in man's specific part a peculiar tinge and he believed to be the Divine will; he felt that and do not the things which I say?" "If ye charm to the same representations when brought he was a poor weak creature, but he constantly he was a poor weak creature, but he constantly he was a poor weak creature, but he constantly he was a poor weak creature, but he constantly he was a poor weak creature, but he constantly he was a poor weak creature, but he constantly he was a poor weak creature, but he constantly he was a poor weak creature. and Acts of the Apostles, we have more than a Matt. 5: 19. "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, cleave to me and impart a peculiar tinge and cial relations peculiar to the age and circum- ed to depreciate the importance of the examples ever loveth me will keep my word." "Whoso- ing in my coffin, the eye of my grandson may commany that suited him he spent much of his stances. The general principles enforced in last referred to, and magnify the importance of ever saith, I know him, and keepeth not his light upon this page; and it is possible that his the former, it cannot be denied that the latter is commands, is a liar, and the truth is not in him." recollection may accord with my present anticorroborated by the uniform example of our "For if we sin willfully after having received a cipations of the effect that his delight in the Saviour, all the ancient prophets and holy men, knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more pictorial Bible may have in endearing still more and above all by the Law-Giver himself, and en- sacrifice for sins, but a fearful looking for of to him the holy word of God. May it tell with logue as a code of morals; both contain prophe- forced by a plain positive command of Jehovah, judgment and fiery indignations that shall devour saving effect on his conscience in whatever way all in opposition to that one example of a night the adversaries." Heb. 9: 26, 27. From the it may effect his imagination; and let him so meeting, without any other precept or example first-quoted passage, we learn that a prayer utter- profit by its sacred lessons of faith and pi are now being fulfilled, and others remain yet to strengthen it. That the apostles did uni- ed when there is an unwillingness on the part of that after a life of Christian usefulness on earth to strengthen it. That the apostles did uniformly observe the Sabbath after Christ's death, the petitioner to know or do his duty is an abom- we may meet in heaven, and rejoice forever in

# PURITAN RELIC.

us to devote it to labor? Therefore, each week destroyed his claim to the Messiahship as much breeches with gold buckles at ye knees, and where mischief is to be done, especially among when the first day is set apart for rest, and the as though he had fallen short of fulfilling them. white silk stockings. There was a disturbance Christians. My friend, having been annoyed seventh devoted to labor, both parts of the fourth Are not these reasons of some weight? Our in ye galleries, where it was filled with divers by some of these parties, resolved to give them command are violated. If it were the will of Saviour declared, in his last prayer, "I have negroes, mulattoes and Indians, and a negro a little advice from the pulpit. God that this should be so, we are forced to the finished the work thou gavest me to do." But call'd Pomp Shorter, belonging to Mr. Gardner, did Christ ever do it? When and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should in it; I mean the practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should in it; I mean the practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should in it; I mean the practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should in it; I mean the practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should in it; I mean the practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should in it; I mean the practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should in it; I mean the practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should in it; I mean the practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should be a practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should be a practice of backbiting and where did controversy with Catholicism, took the position but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should be a practice of backbiting and the person of his aposites ever do it? I search my Bible in that every Protestant must take, viz., that history receive 40 stripes save one, for lying and pro-slander. value to find it. Now if we are under obligation must be interpreted according to Scripture, and faning ye Lord's day, restore Mr. Epes the cost "I need not add that the sermon was one persons." to do so, either because it was commanded by not Scripture according to history. History is of ye deer; and, considering this a just and which could not be easily forgotten; and that Christ or his apostles, then we are forced to the of no avail, in point of Christian duty, only as it righteous sentence on ye sinful heathen, and happily it was useful in removing the evil which

#### DEATH OF AN INFANT.

#### BY LEIGH HUNT.

He is dead and gone—a flower Born and withered in an hour. Coldly lies the death-frost now On his little rounded brow; And the seal of darkness lies Ever on his shrouded eyes. He will never feel again Touch of human joy or pain; Never will his once bright eyes Open with a glad surprise; Nor the death-frost leave his brow-Allas over with him now.

Vacant now his cradle-bed, As a nest from whence hath fled Søme dear little birds, whose wings Rest from timid flutterings. Thrown aside the childish rattle; Hushed for ave the infant prattle-Little broken words that could By none else be understood, Save the childless one who weep O'er the grave where now he sleeps. Closed his eyes, and cold his brow-[Home Jour. All is over with him now.

#### EARLY RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

I wish particularly to record the effect of old associations with earlier Bible narratives.

laws, I regard as a scholastic speculation, timation, either in Scripture or history, of their such as know the word of revelation, and from nobleman in the time of George III, that to eradwholly destitute of scriptural authority, and secularizing that day. And in the second fear of persecution, love of popularity, worldly icate his accent he studied under a master. very injurious in its tendency. Many seem to place, in all their meetings, whenever they make convenience, or from any other motive, disre- He conquered his defect; but in his old age,

Holy Ghost has nowhere made such a distinc- words of the Holy Ghost declaring it to be the when all is so plainly specified, without the least tinguished for the rudeness and coarseness of tion, to my knowledge, and for me to do so is Sabbath still. If the apostles called the seventh grant from the Law-Giver for neglecting, with- his manners. By the skill of his tutor, Aristotle, becoming wise above what is written. A viola- day the Sabbath, what alternative have we then, out either falling under the censure of the first- he was enabled to overcome these; but towards

obligation, and a violation of the principle of For, if it were changed or abolished it was no faith and practice. Again, Rev. 22: 18, 19, I have read of a devoted Christian, who was love to God and man, as much as the first, third, longer the Sabbath, and they must have known "For I testify to every man that heareth the laid upon a bed of sickness. In moments of words of the prophecy of this book, if any man delirium he shocked and astounded his friends a violation of moral principle, it must be enforc- pressions inadvertently. Thirdly, if the apostles shall add to these things, God shall add to him by the profaneness of his language. Upon his ed by a moral precept, and possess a moral were guilty at any time of secularizing the sev- the plagues that are written in this book; and recovery he explained the mystery by assuring if any man shall take away from the words of his friends that such was his practice in very any precept? The command given to Adam, some charge to present against them while ar- the prophecy of this book, God shall take away early life. He long ago had abandoned the not to partake of the forbidden fruit, was posi- raigned before their councils and sanhedrims. his part out of the book of life, and out of the practice, yet so imperishable are the impresstive, if there ever was such an one; yet its vio. They would not have been driven to the neces- holy city, and from the things written in this ions made upon the fresh and unoccupied minds

ing of duty, I have full confidence in the wis. their Lord. Can it be supposed that the Christ- tutes something else in its stead, or robs one of is respected and vice abhorred. His hatred of dom and goodness of God, to believe he would ian Jews (of which the church was principally the title that God has given it, and applies it to the divine Redeemer was equalled only by his composed for many years) would all, to a man, one which he has not ordained, does he not in wickedness. He placed upon his seat the Here, allow me to state the following pre- yield up the Sabbath without one word of ob- his example and influence both add to and take motto, "Crush the wretch." It was his boast,

# HOW TO REPROVE TATTLING.

"During a certain period of Mr. Hall's resi-

"On one Sunday morning, the place being conclusion, either that the Holy Ghost would if he changed or abolished the Sabbath he must was called forth and put in ye broad aisle, crowded, and the earlier portions of the service have pointed it out, so that there could be no have done it so privately that his disciples knew where he was reproved with great carefulness gone through, he rose, and in the hesitating, liability of mistaking it, or else that the Scripton nothing of it, for we read that they kept it after and solemnity. He was then put in ye Deather and solemnity. He was then put in ye Deather and solemnity. tures are defective and imperfect—that they do his burial according to the commandment. con's seat, between two Deacons, in view of ye sermons, announced as his text, James i: 26, not teach what is necessary for us to know and practice. For one, I prefer to take God's word apostles, to charge them with such a time-servas he has left it, rather than assume so bold a ing spirit as to conceal the truth and practice levity and strange contortion of countenance, own heart, this man's religion is vain. The in them than mankind have generally considerable as the conceal the truth and practice levity and strange contortion of countenance, own heart, this man's religion is vain. The what they did not believe, from mere policy. (giving grave scandal to ye grave Deacons) and congregation looked at the preacher, and then But will Christians leave the Scriptures and put him in ye lobby under ye stairs; some chilat each other, beginning to suppose, and expect Christ and his apostles is sufficient revelation to resort to history to maintain their views of theauthorize Sunday-keeping. When has God ology? This would be heaping more reproach for laughing at Pomp Shorter. When ye ser- It is possible that Mr. Hall perceived this, for he ever required us to take example as a guide in upon inspiration. It is either a perfect rule, or vices at ye house were ended, ye council and proceeded in a somewhat higher note than duty, whether it be inspired or not, unless it is as. it is not. If it is, why resort to history to prove other dignitaries were entertained at ye house usual to say, 'My dear brethren, you will sociated with, or enforced by corresponding pre-duties which the Scriptures do not reveal? of Mr. Epes, on ye hill near by, and we had a probably feel that something like an apology is cept? Dr. Wayland, in his Moral Science, takes What they do not teach should not be adhered bountiful table, with bear's meat and Venison, due, on account of my having selected this text, the position that no example, even though it be to. If it is not a perfect rule, we have no sure the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning; I entered the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning is a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning is a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which to address you this morning is a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye from which was a fine buck shot in ye inspired, is binding as a rule in duty, unless it guide upon which to rely. But even history woods near by. Ye Bear was kill'd in Lynn tirely sympathize with this feeling, and hereby corresponds with some divine precept. All bears so strong a resemblance to Scripture, that parents are not under obligation to slay their many who search with a determination of provsons in consequence of Abraham's inspired ex- ing a first-day Sabbath, have been forced to ac. that ye buck was shot on ye Lord's day, by tant branch of my duty, which is to reprove smple. But is it at all evident that Christ or knowledge that the seventh day was universally Pequot, an Indian, who came to Mr. Epes with one evil that has awfully tended to devestate the his apostles practiced the weekly observed by Christians for more than three hunthe first day as a day of rest? When and where dred years after Christ. Melancthon, in his council thereupon refused to eat ye Vension, the personal religion of every one who indulges

#### THE QUAKER AND THE EMPEROR.

Under the title "Choice Biography," the Episcopal Recorder gives an account of interviews between William Allen, a Quaker who made a journey of philanthropy over the continent of Europe, and the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, an extract from which will be gratifying to our readers. The interview here mentioned occurred at Vienna. "Grellet." spoken of in the concluding remarks, was an American Quaker who had accompanied Allen in a previous mission.

He received me very kindly, and made me sit down with him at the table. I was sensible, during the whole of the interview, of a precious covering of the Lord's Spirit, and it seemed so to increase, that I gave up speaking of outward matters, and the conversation turned entirely upon what related to a better country. The emperor asked me if I would not take some tea with him, to which I readily assented; he rung his little hand bell, and the servant came in and received his orders; two cups were brought in, but mine had sugar in it. The emperor immediately ordered it to be changed, and this led me to speak further of the poor Africans; but we soon came again upon religious subjects, and these were the topics on which he delighted to dwell. He said he had suffered from being educated by those who had no sense of vital he had endeavored to live conformably to what ed loss when he was much with those who were

in the spirit of the world; "but," said he, "when I am with you and such as you, who love the Saviour, I can breathe." He said he found it necessary to keep up the warfare continually; he then opened his whole heart to me, paring them to the thorn in the flesh, which the apostle describes. "And if," said he, "the holy apostle was thus tried, need we wonder if it is the experience of such poor weak creatures as we are? but let us remember what the answer was to him when he prayed to be delivered, 'My grace is sufficient for thee.' Here it does not appear that he was exempted from the trial, but was shown where he was to find his support under it." We now sat some time in silence, when I kneeled down and supplicated for the blessing of preservation. The emtion of any command of God, however small, or but that they either believed it still to be binding of whatever nature it is is a breeze of morel. Heavenly Father's love, took leave of each other, not knowing but that we might possibly meet again at Vernoa. He grasped my hand, and it came into my mind to tell him that though I was conscious of being a very weak and feeble instrument, I belived that our Divine Master had sent me to comfort and encourage him. He replied, "I believe so." He then embraced and kissed me. One of the last things he said was, "When you write to Grellet tell him all"

# WASHINGTON AND THE QUAKER.

I cannot forbear quoting from the life of Washington a characteristic incident. The mise: That the Scriptures of the Old and New jection, when they were disposed to make such from the word of God? All human improve- that it took twelve men to write up the Christ- battle of Germantown was fought on the day of ments upon the word of inspiration are darken- ian religion, and he would prove that one man the Yearly Meeting of the Quakers in Philadelcould write it down It is not as generally phia; and during the battle, they were engaged Yours affectionately, N. WARDNER. known at how early an age the seeds were sown in prayer for divine protection to the people, that ripened into such a pernicious harvest. At and in preparing to renew their testimony agaist the age of five years, he committed to memory war. While James Thornton was writing this an infidel poem; its influence on him was never testimony, the cannon shook the house where The Springfield Gazette publishes a literal lost. It led him to employ splendid talents in they were assembled, and the air was darkened copy of a letter written one hundred and thirty- warring with the best good of his race, and to by the smoke of guns. Warner Mifflin underof the Bible for observing the first day of the their motive, those who contend that apostolic four years ago, by Rev. Lawrence Conant, giv- waste the energies of a brilliant mind in revil- took the service of carrying their testimony to week as the Sabbath or as a Sabbath? If there example is equivalent to a divine precept, are ing an account of the ordination of the first mining the truth of God. It earned for him a life the opposing generals—Washington and Howe is none, then that day is either employed contra- bound in all conscience to follow their example, ister ever settled over the Old South Parish in of infamy, a death without hope, an elernity of \_\_and, in discharging this duty, he was obliged those who had fallen in the battle. He performed it, however, with great freedom, and in conversation with Washington said expressly, "I am opposed to the Revolution, and to all changes of government which occasion war and

> After Washington was chosen President of the United States, Mifflin went to visit him at New York, and was received with marked respect and kindness. Recollecting what Mifflin had said to him at Germantown, the President asked, "Will you please, Mr. Mifflin, to inform me on what principles you were opposed to the Revolution?" "Yes, friend Washington, upon the same principles that I should now be opposed to a change in this government; all that ever was gained by revolutions, is not an adequate compensation to the poor, mangled soldier for the loss of life or limb." Washington, after

How emphatically true! Inere is more, in finitely more, in the cause of peace, in its objects, its principles and measures, than one man in a hundred imagines. Boston Rec.

The two most precious things on this side of the grave, are reputation and life; but it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon may deprive us of the other.

A mind without principles is like a ship without rudder or ballast, having nothing to steer its course or keep it even. Hence arises that and unsteady conduct so observable in many

It is a singular fact, that the age of but one that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he thus exposed. May each of your readers re- woman is mentioned in the Bible at the time of that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman, that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman, that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman, that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman, that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman, that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman, that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman, that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman, that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman, whose solve, I will take heed of my ways, that I sin her death. Wherefore it is not best to be inthat a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye he'thus exposed, may each or your readers re-woman ways, that I sin her death. Wherefore it is not best to be inthat a blessing had been craved on your readers re-woman ways, that I sin her death. Wherefore it is not best to be inthat a blessing had been craved on your readers re-woman ways, that I sin her death. Wherefore it is not best to be inthat a blessing had been craved on your readers re-woman ways, that I sin her death. Wherefore it is not best to be inthat a blessing had been craved on your readers re-woman ways, that I sin her death. Wherefore it is not best to be inthat a blessing had been craved on your readers re-woman ways, that I sin her death. Wherefore it is not best to be inthat a blessing had been craved on your readers re-woman ways, that I sin her death. Wherefore it is not best to be inthat a blessing had been craved on your readers re-woman ways.

# e facilities of a Normal School. int out not less than one hund y, for the three past years; any other in the State. 7: Consists of three terms, as

Cedday, August 11th, 1846, and 19th, 1846. Leaday, November 24th, 1846, 4th, 1847. enday, March 23d, 1847, and ine will require the entire term atmost importance that students of the term; and, accordingly,

any length of time less than classes already in operation, the term.

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Chese to board themselve witten futtet be sattled in ad-of each term, either by actual MUBI RUSSELL nt of the Board of True

L'AGENCY. ERMAN-ST., NEW YORK. or of Schools, Additionies

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T, NEW YORK



# The Sabbath Recorder. New York, April 6, 1848.

## COMPULSORY SABBATIZING IN MASSACHUSETTS:

Several weeks ago we copied from one of the religious papers published at Boston, an article urging the passage of more stringent laws against traveling by railroads on Sunday. From "Senate Document Nasel." which we find in the Chronotype, and give below, it appears that this subject has been brought before the Legislature and reported upon by a Standing Committee of that body:

- Petition To the Honorable Senate and House of Represent-

atives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Whereas, the Sabbath is an institution of God. and its strict observance is the duty and the interest of a Christian people, as corporations as well as individuals,

Therefore, we the undersigned, citizens of this Commonwealth, would respectfully petition your honorable bodies, that, in all the charters which shall be granted by you for railroads, a clause may be inserted making all running of cars and locomotives on such railroads on the Lord' day to involve a forfeiture of charter.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. Enoch Sanford, Stetson Raymond, Constantine Blodgett, Chas, T. Grosvenor Mortimer Blake, Erastus Maltby, George Denham. W. Barrows, Jr.,

In Senate, March 16, 1848. The Joint Standing Committee on Railways and Canals,

The Committee believe, that the manner in which the Lord's day is used, affects the character of a people. Where Sunday is made a day of rest from the accustomed physical and social improvement, outward prosperity will be seen to be greater, and the general condition and habits of individuals higher and purer, than elsewhere. Every man has a right to this day

In the opinion of the Committee, it is wiser to leave this great principle to work its way through the public mind, and thus control customs and conduct, than to attempt to enforce the observance of Sunday, as a day of rest, by thon held in Boston on the 23d and 24th of

for his own rest and cultivation.

the day, let him be careful lest he infringe upon the rights of his wiser brother; but let him not be punished for that which he regards himself the principal speeches, is to be published in a

the consideration of this principle has made Sunday more extensively cherished, as a blessing, than it was formerly; and that no legislation can be devised, which will tend so safely, prudently, and surely, towards a universal ob- the tone of the discussion was serious, elevated, servance of the day, as to leave the matter where | impressive—that the sentiments of the members

If the prayer of these petitioners were grant ed, circumstances are very likely to occur where such a "clause" as they ask for, would thrown upon a subject which had hitherto been work a wrong which they would be the last kept in the dark by the religious teachers of the men in the world to desire. It would be very difficult to devise any prohibitory law, which would not be liable to grave objections. The Committee are not without the hope, and some- ing the sabbatical observance of Sunday by what confident expectation, that the time will penal laws, was the most prominent and intercome soon, when cars and engines will not be esting brought before the Convention. The driven on Sunday over any railroad in Massa chusetts, unless for works of necessity or mercy but they are unanimously of the opinion, that legislation on the subject is inexpedient, and the Convention, treated first of this topic-then that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their For the Committee, petition.

A. D. FOSTER.

Most heartily do we subscribe to the opinion of the Senate's Committee, that "every man has a right to a day for his own rest and cul- the uses to which they think it should be aptivation," and that it is wiser to leave this principle to work its way through the public mind who are laboring to enforce its observance. of the Methodist Church, South," because it re-Sunday by legal penalties. This is the doctrine for which Sabbath-keepers have always of the Convention, and on this account the ry," and inquires how it may be "extirpated." contended. They do not ask for laws to prevent the observance of Sunday; neither do they resolutions. The officers of the Convention Annual Conference of that State has sanctioned ask for laws to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. They simply ask, that the laws which operate against keeping the Sabbath by requir- observance of the Sabbath, to be circulated the Southern branch of the Methodist Episco- the fine bark W. H. Shailer, in fifty-three days teen adults at the same time, being four entire ing the observance of Sunday, may be abolish- throughout the Commonwealth for signatures, pal Church is in the singular position of having from Cape Town. Mr. and Mrs. V. buried ed, and every man left free to observe what day very innocent and reasonable request, and one the church from the state.

ought therefore to be required by the civil au- as the publishing Committee shall appoint. thorities. We do not question the beneficial influence of a day of rest; on the contrary, we fully believe in it. But we doubt the correctness of the inference that it ought therefore to be required by the civil authorities. This inreason enough to see the usefulness of a Sabbath, and to make laws compelling its observance, has not reason enough to keep a Sabbath without such compulsory laws—an implication which we can see nothing to justify. It may be portion of the people do not appreciate it. Very well—can you not trust those who are enlightened in this matter to act according to their light? Or must you make laws professedly for them, which will so operate as indirectly to compel others to keep a day for which they can see no reason? You could not hit upon a bet ter way to bring the whole subject into conproperly pass laws enforcing whatever the majority pronouce beneficial to society, is at war

carried out, it would produce the most disastrous consequences. In some communities, for instance, a majority of the people believe that abstinence from alcohol and tobacco would exert beneficial influence. If so, why not fine and imprison a man for chewing tobacco or drinking rum, as well as for working on Sunday?

Many persons talk about the abolition of the Sunday laws as though they really believed it would lead to an unheard-of apostacy from religion, which would introduce the reign of "chaos and old night." Can it be that they have so little faith in the religion of the land? Do they indeed think that the Sunday laws are the great means of keeping the fear of God before men's eyes, and preventing them from rushing headlong to destruction? We can hardly believe it, but prefer to conclude that they talk partly for effect. For our own part, we do not believe that the authority of God and his laws over the hearts of men is so completely dependent upon state statutes. We are inclined to the opinion that things would jog on about as well, perhaps better, if all such statutes were at once blotted out. In this opinion we are strengthened by knowing, that equally important changes have been made, in the face of predicted ruin, without doing half as much evil as was feared. The time has been, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, when every man was taxed according to law for the support of religion. The proposition to abolish that law, and leave the support of religion to the voluntary contributions of the people, was received with disapprobation, and produced a tremendous outcry. It prevailed, however, and we believe religion is supported quite as well now as formerly. So would it be with the Sunday laws. If the recommendation mental labor of other days, and is devoted to of the Senate's Committee to leave the matter religious worship, and to spiritual, moral, and of Sabbath-keeping entirely with the consciences of individuals, should prevail, we believe that religion would be advanced rather than retarded.

#### THE ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION.

The Liberator of last week contains a report of the proceedings of tee Anti-Sabbath Conven-March. Though brief, it includes all the reso-If any man chooses to disregard his right to lutions, and gives probably a pretty true picture of what was done. A full report, embracing pamphlet form at as early a day as practicable. Within the last few years, it is believed that | The editor of the Liberator says that 'the Convention was numerously attended, beyond his expectations-that the attention throughout was unbroken, earnest, and most gratifying-that harmonized, to a remarkable degree, upon the resolutions adopted-and that much light was

As was expected, the subject of enforcseries of resolutions, presented by the business Committee, designed to express the views of of the notion that God suspends the natural laws of the universe in order to punish Sunday recre ation and labor by upsetting boats and smashing railroad cars-and afterwards of the estimation in which the Convention holds the Sabbath, plied, and their opinion of the motives of those | C., have prohibited the sale of the "Discipline than to attempt to enforce the observance of Only those who agreed in the sentiments ex- tains a section of the general discipline of the pressed in the Call were considered members | Church which testifies to the "great evil of slavespeeches were of course mostly in favor of the And what is perhaps even more startling, the were appointed a Committee to prepare a me- the uncomplaining submission of the Charlesmorial for the repeal of all laws relative to the ton clergy and laity to the restriction. So that Karen Christians, recently arrived at Boston in to life. But a few days ago, I baptized sevenand presented at the next session of the Legis- an authorized code of discipline which cannot their youngest child at Cape Town. The health his conscience may dictate. Surely this is a lature. Another Committee was appointed to be circulated among its members. superintend the publication of the doings of the which ought not to be opposed by those who Convention, and of such other documents relatadvocate religious freedom and a separation of ing to the subject as they shall have means to tending to their business on Sunday, after they publish. Finally, the Convention adjourned to have kept their Sabbath on the previous day. We are told, however, that the observance of meet one year hence in the city of Boston, New In this case they occupy a position more singua Sabbath is highly beneficial to society, and York, or Philadelphia, at such time and place lar, if possible, than that of the Methodist

resolutions, and will therefore copy those rela- bath," and live under a Constitution which guarting to the enforcement of the Sabbath by antees the free exercise of religious opinions, statutes and penalties:-

ference implies that a community which has ing to fine or imprisonment, such as do not re- believe they ought to be at work on that day. | as they do against the statute for compelling ceive their interpretation of the Scriptures. in regard to the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, are actuated by a mistaken or malevolent spirit, which is utterly at variance with the spirit of Christ-which, in various ages, has resorted to the dungeon, the said, however, that only a part of the community rack, the gallows and the stake, for the accomsee how necessary a Sabbath is, while a great plishment of its purpose,—and which ought to be boldly confronted and rebuked.

2. Resolved, That the penal enactments of the State Legislature, compelling the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, authorities of Boston, in order to testify their are despotic, unconstitutional, and ought to be immediately abrogated; and that the interference of the State in matters of religious faith and ceremonies, is a usurpation which cannot

3. Resolved. That as conflicting views pretempt. This idea that the civil authorities may vail in the community, which are cherished with equal sincerity, respecting the holiness of days, and as it is the right of every class of citizens to be protected in the enjoyment of their religious with the principle of religious freedom which sentiments on this and every other subject per evening, and, after it had proceeded some way, It can run and be glorified by its own inherent every part! How high the finishing, how in-

be united in demanding a repeal of the enact- in abundance was introduced, and the feast did ments alluded to, on the ground of impartial justice and Christian charity.

4. Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all the friends of religious liberty throughout the country, the presentation of pe- sober when it broke up. It appears that the titions to the next Legislature, in every State in sub-committee, who had the dinner in charge which such laws exist, praying for their immediate repeal, and protesting against their enactment, as an unhallowed union of Church and

rightfully determine the day on which the peo- some way, and the greater part or all the ex ple shall abstain from labor for religious purposes, it may also determine the place in which they shall assemble, the rites and ordinances which they shall observe, the doctrines which they shall hear, the teachers which they shall have over them, and the peculiar faith which they shall embrace; and thus entirely subvert several churches in different parts of our denomcivil and religious freedom, and enable Bigotry and Superstition, as of old, to

'Go to their bloody rites again-bring back The hall of horrors, and the assessor's pen, Recording answers shriek'd upon the rack— Smile o'er the gaspings of spine-broken men, And perpetrate damnation in their den!'

6. Resolved, That as it has been found safe, politic, and beneficial, to allow the people to decide for themselves in all other religious observances, there is no reason to doubt that the same good results would attend their liberation from the bondage of a sabbatical law; for where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.'

#### OUR MISSIONARIES.

Recent news from our missionaries informs us that they are generally in good health. Sister Wardner enjoyed far better health than when she left America. Sister Carpenter had been ill with dysentery-a disease very apt to affect foreigners-but was decidedly better. A gratifying feature in all their letters, from first to last, is the satisfaction they express in the work committed to them. No doubts concern ing the propriety of the step they have taken appear to trouble them. We hail this as a good omen. May their zeal increase, and their work of faith and labor of love redound to the glory of God. Extracts from their letters to the Board will be given in due time. In the mean time, if a farther examination of their private communications shall develop any thing of sufficient interest to be laid before the public, will be forthcoming.

The friends of the cause will please to bear in mind, that it will be necessary to make another remittance very soon. It is hoped, therefore, that their contributions will be forwarded to the Treasurer as soon as possible. A box of clothing, and such articles as are useful in the way of house-keeping, will also be made up at Spruce-st., they will be thankfully acknowledged, and forwarded to China by the first opportunity. The contribution of such things, however, must not be made an excuse for neglecting to contribute in money as heretofore. We are confident it will not be.

The hand of God is evidently in this mission, and our brethren have great encouragement to labor and pray for its success. May the Lord spare the lives of our missionaries, and stimulate the hearts of our brethren at home to sustain them to the utmost.

Note.—Shanghai being a place where much cold prevails a winter, flanuels, and the various articles of woolen clothing which are in use here, will be useful there.

# " SINGULAR POSITION."

The Commercial Advertiser, of this city, says that the authorities of the city of Charleston, S

These same authorities of the city of Charleston have undertaken to prevent Jews from at-Church; for they encourage the circulation of We have only room to-day for a part of the a Bible which says "the seventh day is the Saband yet they fine and imprison men for not 1. Resolved, That they who are for subject. sabbatizing on the first day who conscientiously the observance of the seventh day of the week,

A CROOKED AFFAIR.—The Boston papers have said a good deal about a recent public entertainment given in that city. It seems that the remains of the late John Quincy Adams were attended to his family residence by the Committee of the United States House of Representatives, consisting of one from each State and Territory in the Union; and the municipal grateful sense of the honor done to a distinguished son of Massachusetts, tendered to this Committee the hospitalities of the city. The City Council also ordered a public entertainment to "that the sub-committee on the dinner be instructed to provide no wine at the expense of the city." The "dinner" took place in the lies at the basis of our national constitution. If taining to the worship of God, all classes should to the surprise of many who were present, wine strength.

not break up till near morning! Some declare that the dinner ended in a noisy carousal Others declare that the greater part were quite consented to have the wine introduced, at whose expense does not appear; some saying that few wealthy, "patriotic" citizens paid for i 5. Resolved, That if the Legislature may others, that it will be worked into the bill in pense will come out of the city. It should be added, that the Mayor obtained intelligence o what was going on, and did not attend.

> CHEERING REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—From ination we have recently received verbal reports of interesting revivals. The church at Pawca tuck, R. I., dedicated an elegant new meetinghouse on the 24th of February, and immediately commenced a series of meetings. We learn that between thirty and forty persons have since been baptized and joined that church, and that the work has extended to other societies in the neighborhood. The church at New Salem, Va., has also been visited in mercy, and several perssons have been baptized and joined the church. At Shiloh, N. J., an interesting state of religious feeling has existed, and some hopeful conversions and baptisms have taken place. A similar report reaches us from the church at DeRuyter, N. Y. Such facts ought to encourage the people of God, and stimulate them to greater activity in the service of their Master.

THE WAY TO DO IT .- The Roman Catholics have peculiar ways of doing some things, among which we note their way of compelling parents to send their children to Catholic schools. Only think of denying a man absolution and the other sacraments, or even excommunicating him, for neglect on this point! But here is an official enna." published in the Twentieth Report of poor infants as should be offered for sale." the Austrian Leopold Society:-

"Here are three (Roman Catholic) schools, ocated in different quarters of the city, and containing, one 150, another 60, and the third 40 children. Each child pays half a dollar monthly for his instruction. Here are no police laws requiring the attendance of children at school; it depends on the will of the parents to what school to send their children, or whether to any. To awaken and keep alive the zeal of an early day. If any of the friends, having parents, therefore, belongs to the church, which such things to contribute, will forward the same | punishes delinquent and negligent members, by to New York, to the care of Geo. B. Utter, 9 denying them absolution and the other sacraments. In aggravated cases of transgression, the penalty of excommunication is applied, as prescribed by the Council of Baltimore; a painful duty, but one which the missionaries have often to perform; for it is unavoidably necessary, when all previous admonitions have

> NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The session of this body is drawing to a close, and, as usual on such occasions, business is being dispatched quite rapidly. A bill has been passed creating a Reform Code of Legal Practice in Civil Cases for the several Courts of the State, as prepared by the Commissioners under the New Constitutitles of the Manorial Estates within the limits! Apostles." of the State. The bill to revive the Safety Fund Banking System has been lost. A bill has been reported authorizing the consolidation of the several railroads forming the continuous line from Albany to Buffalo, and requiring them to complete a double track throughout.

MISSIONARIES RETURNED.—We learn from the New York Recorder, that the Rev. Mr. Vinton and Mrs. Vinton, (Baptist missionaries to Burmah,) their two remaining children, and two of Mrs. V. has been improved by the voyage.

# SUNDAY LAWS.

The Seventh-Day Baptists of New Jersey, presented a memorial to the Legislature of hat State, in regard to laws demanding the religious observance of Sunday. The memorialists say: "They believe there is no authority to object against any civil statute compelling the observance of the first day, contrary to men's free will. They believe that God has wisely er than the yarn with which ropes are made for reserved this authority solely within his own

yet saw the propriety or necessity for them.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The January number of the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," published at Lyons and Paris, gives a long account of the labors of Roman Catholic missionaries in China. The Rev. Father Esteva, writes from Shanghai, under date of June 1st, 1846, describing a visit he made to the adjacent island of Tronming. Under the Emperor Kang-hi, this province contained, he says, 300,000 Christians; but, owing to the persecutions exercised against the faithful, and, more especially, the want of Apostolical laborers, the number does not, at present, exceed 60,000. Formerly, there were eighty large chapels—some of which might be called churches-but almost all of which have been destroyed or converted into pagodas. During the last three or four years, several chapels have been erected. This zealous missionary also gives some details concerning what he calls the Chinese Christian Virgins, who dedicate themselves to a life of celibacy, and devote their time to the service of the church and the conversion of the pagans. He says there are three hundred such in his district, which contains only about nine thousand Christians. An important part of their work is to baptize young children.

Father Clevelin writes from Tronming, under date of May 31, 1845, giving some sad details of the extent to which infanticide is carried in that part of China :-

"Notwithstanding all their efforts, the number saved is but 'as a drop of water from the river.' 'How many of these infants have I not seen, writes the Father, in the ditches filled with water. They are thrown in during the night, and in two minutes they are suffocated. We must, however, say that the bodies of deceased infants are sometimes thrown into the ditches by their parents, unwilling to be troubled with the ceremony of burial.' In the Peninsula of Kreman, men are sometimes seen who have several of these infants to sell, and always at a low price. A Christian Virgin bought account of how they do at Birmingham, near three of them, and baptized three others who Pittsburg, Pa. It is taken from a "letter of were dying. Those whom she bought cost missionary John Evang. Mosetizh, to his Princely her something less than ten cents! These died Grace, the Most Reverend Archbishop of Vi- in a few days. The missionary has given or-

The following extract gives the substance of another letter from the same missionary, dated July 25, 1846, and showing very well the mode of operations by which so much is done in so short a time :--

"He describes the province of Kiang-nan as the most beautiful, most fertile, richest and most intellectually cultivated of any in China. Its population he puts at 30,000, while the Christians only number 7,000! and these are spread over a district as large as France, and divided into thirty-six Christian settlements or congregations. The greater part of this flock can only appreach the Sacraments once in four years! One-half of the missionary's time is devoted to sick visits; and yet, many die without the Sacraments, as from the above facts must necessarily be the case. The Emperor has issued another (the third) Edict in favor of the Christians, the advantages from which, however, the missionary describes as more apparent than real. The Anglican (Protestant) missionaries distribute their Bibles by millions, but as yet have not made a single convert in Kiang-nan; while the Catholic missionary can scarcely answer the calls made on him. This failure is not to be attributed to want of zeal-still less to want of money-on the part of the aforesaid tion. The Assembly has passed a resolution missionaries, but must be regarded as an indiinstructing the Attorney General to litigate the | cation of what may be expected from unsent

Another missionary, Father Gonnet, gives the following account of his efforts:-

"Since I have begun to stammer out a few Chinese words, I have had the happiness to baptize more than eighty adults. At this moment, I have more then 200 catechumens preparing for baptism. I do not speak of idolaters who have a leaning towards Christianity: they are without number. Oh, were there but enough of Apostolical laborers to come, we would see, in a few years, millions of these poor blindfold creatures enter the way which leads missionary, aided, as it appears, by the Christians in his district, baptized more than 2,000 infants, whom their barbarous parents had destined for death, and most of whom, in fact, subsequently died."

# MICROSCOPIC WONDERS.

Upon examining the edge of a very sharp lancet with a microscope, it will appear as broad as the back of a knife; rough, uneven, any body or association of men, to compel their full of notches and furrows. At exceedingly fellow men to regard any religious observance small needle resembles a rough fron bar. But by penalties at civil law. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* the sting of a bee, seen through the same in-They would therefore be obliged in conscience strument, exhibits every where a most beautifulpolish, without the least flaw, blemish or inequality, and it ends in a point too fine to be discerned. The threads of a fine lawn seem coarsanchors. But a silk-worm's web appears perfectly smooth and shining, and every where aware, quite popular to demand laws enforcing equal. The smallest dot that can be made with the observance of the Lord's-day. We never a pen, appears irregular and uneven, but the little specks on the wings or bodies of insect The encroachment of the civil power on the are found to be most accurately circular. The domain of religion, is always to be carefully finest miniature paintings appear before the guarded against. We have no more sympathy microscope ragged and uneven, entirely devoid for the observance of the seventh day, the Jew- of beauty, either in drawing or coloring. The ish Sabbath, than for the rite of circumcision. most even and beautiful varnishes will be found At the same time, we believe that the principle, to be mere roughness. But the nearer we exfor which these memorialists contend, is the amine the works of God, even in the least protrue principle. It is the one which Baptists, ductions, the more sensible shall we be of his especially, ought to maintain. The self-suffi- wisdom and power. In the numberless species be given at the Revere House, and it was voted, ciency of the Gospel has been demonstrated in of insects, what proportion, exactness, uniformithe past. It can sustain itself without, or even ty, and symmetry do we perce in all organs!against the enactments of the civil power. Pure Azure, green, and vermilion, gold, silver, religion—the true religion of Christ, needs not pearls, rubies, and diamonds, fringe and emto hobble along on the crutches of the civil law. broidery, on their bodies, wings, heads and [Christian Chronicle. | imitable the polish we every where behold

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#### NECHINA.

he" Annals of the bublished at Lyons ount of the labors of CS III China The from Shangbai, undescribing a visit he Fof Tronming. Unthis province (conpristians; but, owing ed against the faith-

he want of Apostoliees not, at present, there were eighty iich might be called f which have been pagodas. During ars, several chapels zealous missionary cerning what he calls, irgins, who dedicate acy, and devote their church and the consays there are three which contains only stians. An important ptize young children. fom Tranming, under ig some sad details of

eir efforts, the nump of water from the iese infants have I not in the ditches filled hrown in during the they are suffocated." that the bodies of detimes thrown into the unwilling to be troubburial.' In the Pene sometimes seen who ints to sell, and always tistian Virgin bought ized three others who iom she bought cost en cents! These died sionary has given orbuy as many of these offered for sale.

cide is carried in that

trigives the substance the same missionary. showing very well the hich so much is done in

ovince of Kiang-nan as ertile, richest and most of any in China. Its 1000, while the Chris-Land these are spread France, and divided settlements or congreet of this flock can only is once in four years! ry's time is devoted to hy die without the Sabove facts must necese Emperor has issued t in favor of the Chrism which, however, the more apparent than totestant) missionaries y millions, but as yet convert in Kiang-nan; ionary can scarcely ann. This failure is not tof zeal—still less to part of the aforesaid be regarded as an indiexpected from unsent

Father Gonnet, gives his efforts:—

to stammer out a few had the happiness to adults. At this mo-200 catechumens predo not speak of idolatowards Christianity: er. Oh, were there but

laborers to come. we rs, millions of these poor ter the way which leads ago, I baptized seventime, being four entire from 1845 to 1846, the appears, by the Chrisplized more than 2.000 rbarous parents had desst of whom, in fact, sub-

edge of a very sharp

# WOLDERS.

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all organs

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General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The discussion upon the Loan Bill occupied a good deal of time. In the course of the discussion several estimates were made of the present debt of the United States, which was generally placed at about one hundred million of dollars. No action was taken upon the bill.

A bill in relation to ascertaining and paying the claims against the United States growing out of the operations of our forces in California, was also discussed at considerable length.

Joint resolutions were introduced tendering the congratulations of Congress to the people of France for their brilliant success in establishing a Republican form of Government. The passage of the resolutions at present was thought by many to be premature, and they were not disposed of, although they elicited many remarks.

A petition was presented, numerously signed by citizens of New York, praying that Congress would make a report expressive of its opinion whether Slavery ever had a constitutional existence. The Senate decided against receiving the petition.

Several petitions were presented, praying Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of the Estate of Mount Vernon, and that the title of the same might be vested in the United States Government and become the property of the nation.

discussing questions and examining witnesses relative to the manner in which the Mexican Treaty was made public before the secrecy of the Senate was officially removed. A resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to make an inquiry as to the expediency of providing by law for the adequate punishment of such persons as shall surreptitiously obtain and publish any executive document before the inbeen removed.

House of Representatives.

We find but little to report in the doings of the House. A bill in favor of refunding moneys advanced to Volunteers, was discussed, but not passed. A bill for the appointment of a Governor of Oregon, and the regular organization of that territory, was also under considera-

# THE FRENCH REVOLUTION-ITS EFFECTS.

We gave last week a hasty sketch of the news from Europe received by the steamer Caledo nia. The following summary contains some additional items in relation to the character and influence of the French Revolution, which is the son, convicted of burglary, and Richard Lane,

Louis Phillippe and his wife embarked in a fishing boat with the intention of crossing the feiting United States coin. Channel, but were soon picked up by the Southampton and Havre steamer Express, and land- his wife were found lying dead together on the ed at New Haven, near Brighton, England. floor of their house, on a parcel of old rags, Previous to their departure from France, the having killed themselves by swilling whiskey King and Queen had been for days wandering A child of the wretched people, a boy about from farm-house to farm-house, and at the time seven years old, was found lying close to his of their departure were nearly exhausted with | father's dead body. fatigue. The king escaped without a change of clothing. The royal pair were kindly received by the people of New Haven.

The palace of the Tuilleries has been formed into a hospital for workmen, under the name of the Hotel des Invalids Ouvriers. The Chateau of Nuilly has been sacked and burnt to the

The character of the new government may be judged of by the decrees and proclamations published. From the large number issued we seabolished; all political prisoners to be liberated and furnished with means to join their famopen for the unemployed; abolition of all titles and nobility; the stamp duty on periodicals suppressed; the persons, properties, and rights of foreigners to be respected; all the citizens to be armed and clothed as national guards; an act to be prepared for the immediate emancipation of slaves of all the Colonies; all prosecutions against the press or for political offences to be withdrawn, and the prisoners confined for such offences to be released. National assembly to meet on the 9th of April, and decree a Constitution, population to be the basis of election, Representatives of the people fixed at 900, including the Colonies-Suffrage to be universal-all Frenchmen 21 years of age to be electors, and all of 25 years eligible to be elected, the ballot to be secret, voters to be furnished with a ballot list and to vote at the principal es in trade and manufactures. Decrees have remarkable success is reported. also been issued changing the name of several vessels in the Navy, as also the names of those of the streets which had any reference to monarchy or the members of the fallen King's family. All institutions having the name Royal prefixed to be called National.

England.—The revolution in France has excited the lower orders in England, who have shown a disposition to riot in London and Manchester.

Prussia.—There is a determination on the part of the people of the middle class to achieve political independence.

Austria.—Metternich has resigned. At Vienna the French revolution had caused great consternation; all the ministers had met in council. 30,000 troops were ordered to Italy. BAVARIA.—A constitution has been extorted

ITALY.—The King of Naples had bombarded the city of Messina for forty-two hours, carrying fire and sword into it. The ministry have

from the King at the point of the bayonet.

"CANNOT TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES."-A son, a few evenings since, addressed the colored | bill would be more perfect. people on the subject of Kaw-mendi mission, and at the close 75 dollars were subscribed for his outfit. This was subscibed by thirty-one individuals, every one of whom had tasted the sweets of slavery."

#### SUMMARY.

York on the Passengers bill, Mr. Upham remarked that German emigrants alone were fleeced out of more than \$200,000 the past year. Mr. Spaulding had known forty and fifty at a New York. Runners board vessels, bribe the year's sales. captains, inveigle emigrants to passenger boarding-houses, there sell tickets, sometimes worthless ones, and sometimes at enormous prices. The same game is played in Albany, then at Troy, an often at Buffalo.

Died, in New Prospect, Bergen Co., N. J. on the 24th ult., Mrs. Charity Berry, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and ten years! She was married during the Revolutionary War, and was the mother of thirteen children, all of whom still survive! Her husband was captain of a militia company in active service, and aidnever failed in the least until her death, and she proceedings of their respective countrymen. was able to go about until about five years

The Albany Evening Journal publishes the following extract of a letter, dated Leroy, March last evening, in the family of L. S. Bacon. One of the gas lamps exploded, and burned both of his children. They died before morning. The servant girl may not live through the day. Mr. Bacon had gone to Rochester, and has not yet returned. How changed the scene is now tolling for the funeral of the children. May. One was four and the other six years old

brothers named Goodwell, of the town of Wilbraham, have been sued by that town for the support of their mother, who has been taken care of by the town as a pauper. The defendants put in a plea of inability, but it was proved that they were in comfortable circumstances as small farmers, and the case was decided against

Gov. Young has pardoned Peter Williams, who was convicted, about four years since, of manslaughter in the first degree, in killing a lad named Daniel Stanley, and who was sentenced to twenty-one years and six months imprisonment. Also Jesse Chene and Edward Hampprincipal topic treated of in the foreign pa- convicted of grand larceny. The President has also pardoned Nicholas Coyle, who was sentenced in 1843 to the State Prison for counter-

In Hamilton, U. C., recently, an old man and

Dr. V. P. Coolidge, of Waterville, Me., has been found guilty of murdering Mr. Matthews and on Friday was sentenced to be hung. The law of that State provides that a criminal shall not be hung within a year of his conviction, so that he may have the advantage of any testimony that may come to light in that time. It is said that Dr. Coolidge has since died in his prison.

The Constitution of the U.S. has been in operation from the 3d of March, 1789, being a lect the following: - Capital punishment to be period of fifty-nine years, in the course of which we have had eleven Presidents. Of these eight have sunk into the tomb; and only one of them ilies; the liberty of the press guarantied and leaves a son behind him. The last three Prefreedom of thought secured; national workshop sidents survive, namely: Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Tyler, and the acting President, Mr. Polk.

On the 28th of March, the Home Print-Works, near Central Falls, R. I., were the scene of a terrible explosion. The steam boiler of the establishment blew up, destroying the main building, and burying many of the workmen in the ruins. Eight bodies had been taken out at last accounts, and six more were supposed to remain among the rubbish.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Traveler says that he lately saw a long funeral procession passing by the Park, up Chatham-st., and the driver of the hearse, mounted in front of the coffin, was smoking his cigar as unconcerned and leisurely as if it was a holiday!

Hydrophobia is said to be cured in Germany by the cold water remedy. The douche was applace in each Canton; royal residences to be plied to the head of the patient, who was ensold and proceeds applied to the victims of the tirely cured. The warm bath, wet sheet, douche, Revolution, and as some compensation for loss- &c., are the usual method with the disease, and improbable that he may arrive in this country in

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

The news of the revolution in France was carried by an express locomotive from London to Glasgow, 472 miles, in 10 hours. The aver- thirteen cows. age running time being 52 miles an hour.

other pastors, were chosen by the people; they temper, the nerves will so act upon that part were next appointed by the German Emperors. Gregory VII., better known by the name of Hildebrand, is said to have transferred this power to the College of Cardinals.

called the Independent Order of Anti-Gamblers. house in 1847. Its object is to reform persons who have become addicted to this ruinous vice.

ult., aged 48 years.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislaletter from Oberlin states that "Mrs. D. is teach- ture of Pennsylvania, of a stringent kind, against ing a colored school of about 40 scholars, almost those arrant impostors who go under the name "peculiar critic with respect to morals or perevery one of whom have emancipated themselves, of fortune tellers. If a clause could be added, sonal refinement, neither does he stand for the Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. and are now sustaining themselves here, pay- providing for the punishment of the miserable want of a finished education; plain house-work, ing their board, tuition, &c. Bro. George Thom- dupes who countenance and resort to them, the fidelity and a civil tongue, is all that is required."

The Brunswick (Me.) Advertiser states, that among the medical students at the present session of the medical school, are several colored gentlemen, and remarks that they will find that they may be.

In a recent discussionin the Assembly of New | from the tanners respecting the scarcity of bark | to tan the stock of hides now out, and the consequent delay which is likely to occur in bringing the spring stock of leather to market, and also the great reduction of the stock on hand, time left upon the docks at Buffalo, defrauded caused by the heavy auction sales, through the and pennyless-robbed of every farthing by un- summer months, prices have improved and may principled runners. The system commences in now be quoted at one cent higher than the last

> It is stated that Mr. Hotchkiss, the gentleman who was so nearly murdered in Brooklyn some months since, has recovered his bodily health and is slowly regaining his mental faculties. He seems to have forgotten everything he learned during his life, and has to be taught to speak and learn his letters as if he was a The sound of his own voice in learning to articulate a new word amuses him exceed-

Responses to the French Revolution have been given in many parts of the country, and ed in driving the British troops from Hopper- by representatives of nearly every nation, withtown. Generals Washington and Lafayette to- in a week or two past. In New York, on Mongether, dined with her one day under the shade | day last, there was a great demonstration, at of a stately elm tree near her door, a circum- which the Mayor presided, assisted by gentle-Much time was spent in Executive Session stance she was fond of relating. Her eye sight men from different nations who directed the

Late French papers say that Jean le Capelin, petit. or little John Capelin, has invented a sewing machine that makes 240 stitches per minute, which by the turn of a screw are changed from "A painful and fatal accident occurred | fine to coarse in a moment. It will sew, stitch, and make edgings by the same movement.

The "Metalized India Rubber," made for the purpose of being placed under iron rails, where hey have a bearing on iron or wood, with a view to diminishing the wear of engines and cars, is to be tried on the Stonington route, four junction of secrecy with regard to it shall have in that family! He is left childless. The bell miles of which will be laid with it by the 1st of

> The act of abdication signed by the King be-The Springfield Republican says that two fore quitting the Tuilleries was in the following words-"I abdicate to the hands of the French on the head of my grandson, the crown which I received from the French nation."

> > Detonating balls as well as red lights are used in cases where trains are detained on the English railways. Under the wheels of any approaching engine the balls explode with an exceeding loud report.

> > Allarge|sugar refinery was burnt in New York on Sunday morning last. In the progress of the fire some kind of gas was generated from the sugar or other substances in the building, which exploded and forced a great part of the front wall into the street, killing two firemen, and wounding several others.

> > a very neat white box floating down the Alleghany river. They at once brought it to the shore, and on opening it, strange to beholdthey found a child in it alive!

Sufficient wire has now been suspended across the Niagara at the Falls to make crossing perfectly easy and safe. Passengers are drawn over cattle.

The Mad River (Ohio) Railroad is expected to be completed by the 1st of May, making a continuous line from Cincinnati to Lake Erie at Sandusky. Passengers will then be conveyed from Cincinnati to New York, via Buffalo, in three days and one hour, or to Boston in three Burnick, of Fulton. hours more—all by steam.

The N. Y. Tribune says that on the 27th ult., during the rain, the Troy and Montreal telegraph worked successfully from Troy to Burlington, a distance of 186 miles, with a battery of ten cups, in which spring-water was substituted for day Baptist connection, of which she remained a worthy Sulphuric acid; and the battery had been at member till death. Though long confined, and at times her work with the water for four or five days previ- distress was great, she bore it with Christian patience, con-

A sealing expedition, consisting of 103 vessels, has been despatched from St. John's and the outports, giving employment to 3,541 men. At some of the outports the people are in a a number of the last years of his life he enjoyed but a poor

The Boston Whig denies peremptorily the statement that Mr. Charles Francis Adams is about to publish the wtitings of his distinguished father. Mr. C. F. A. is the Editor of the Bos-

In Philadelphia, an old house has just been torn down to make room for a new one. It is the same house occupied by Louis Phillipe, many years ago, in the days of his comparative

It is said that Louis Phillipe has from ten to twenty millions of dollars invested in real estate in the city of New York. It is not very the course of a few months.

It is said that upon an official canvass of the votes upon the license question, it is found that Vermont has given a majority of thirteen for the sale of spirits.

Mr. Archibald Green, of Bloomfield, Ohio, made, during the past season, 7,000 pounds of cheese from fourteen cows. David Crowell of Rome, same State, made 8,100 pounds from

Dr. Holland says, "that if persons are always In primitive times the Bishops at Rome, like supposing that they are liable to a certain disthat it is very likely to come upon them."

The Collector of New York has lately re- paper. ceived from a merchant \$226, which he says is the amount of an error made against the gov-An association has been formed in Maryland, ernment in a business transaction at the custom-

Origen Bacheler died in Boston, on the 14th till they have been for a a short time in hot water.

Mr. James Purcell advertises in the Columbia (N. Y.) Democrat for a wife. He says he is no He will attend to all letters, post paid, directed to New Lebanon Centre, N. Y.

A Cincinnati paper says a lady of that city upon a visit in Kentucky, hearing a household servant, the best educated and the most cared respectable people in Brunswick, respect the for of the slave population, repeat the ten comrespectable, of whatever nation or complexion mandments, asked what was the meaning of the command. "Thou shalt not steal." The slave In consequence of the unfavorable accounts replied that it meant, "they should not take things from the white people."

> John Jacob Astor is dead. He breathed his last on the 29th ult., aged 85 years. His imnense wealth has made him extensively known. It remains to be seen whether his disposal of , when it was no longer of any service to him, will make him as extensively remembered.

At a recent meeting of the Virginia Bible Society, in Richmond, says the American Messenger, the agent for the State stated that there were about 60,000 white persons in Virginia over 20 years of age, who were unable to read, and about 16,000 families which did not possess BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE. any portion of the word of God.

The late residence of Joseph Bonaparte, on the banks of the Delaware, at Bordentown, N. J., is now undergoing repairs and furnishing for a summer resort, and will be opened for visitors on the 1st of May, by Charles H. Miller, formerly an assistant in the Delavan House at

Sir John Franklin, the Navigator, has not been heard from since 1835, and fears that he is lost are entertained. His wife requests American whalers and other vessels visiting the Northern seas, to look for traces of him. The British government are fitting out two expeditions to go in pursuit of him.

At New Haven, Conn., one Mr. Davenport, who died lately without children, left a handsome property to be enjoyed by the widow during her life, and then to go to the Orphan Asylum. Mr. D. made his property by keeping a toy-shop—and remarked, that as he "had made his money out of the children, it was right it should go back to them."

On the evening of the 16th instant, Judge John Hyde, of Connecticut, was visited with an monlectic stroke at his tea table.

The Toronto Church has received a letter from Rev. R. Flood, Indian missionary, describing the death, at the age of 72, of Capt. James Snake, an Indian Chief, nephew of the renowned Tecumseh.

Robert Smith has just been tried in the U.S. District Court of Florida for robbing the mail, and adquitted. He has been in jail nearly three years awaiting his trial.

J. I. Martin, Esq., formerly Secretary of Ledressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers, gation to Paris, under the Hon. Mr. King, has been appointed Chargé to Rome.

Mr. Ames, an American artist, has been commissioned to take a portrait of Pope Pius IX.. and has commenced the work.

Fifty couples were legally divorced during CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE Some citizens of Alleghany, Pa., discovered the late session of the Alabama Legislature.

# Review of New York Market.

ASHES-Pots \$5 56 a 5 62; Pearls 7 75.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Flour is dull, and prices range from 6 44 to 6 62. Rye Flour 3 62. Jersey Meal GRAIN—Prices of Wheat are about as heretofore, although there is not much doing. Rye 75c. Corn 53c. across in a basket at fifty cents a head. In a Oats 43c.—PROVISIONS-Prime Pork 9 12; Mess 10 12. few days the line will be strong enough to pass Poultry is scarce and high; turkeys and chickens bringing from 12 to 15c. in quantities. Fresh eggs, by the barrel, 12 a 15c. per dozen; retail 10 for a shilling. Best fresh Butter, retail, in rolls, 22 a 25c. Best Salt, in firkins, 18 a 22c. Ohio 15 a 16c Cheese 8 a 9c.

In Falton, Rock Co., W. T., March 2, by Eld. Z. Campbell, Mr. WILLIAM VINCENT, of Milton, to Miss SOPHRONIA

In Milton, W. T., January 28, of consumption, Adelia M. wife of Benjamin F. Bond, eldest daughter of Eld. Stillman Coon, aged 19 years. The subject of this notice experienced versed freely of her departure, said she was willing to die, and after resigning all into the hands of Jesus, died in the

In Milton, W. T., February 17, Job Maxson, in the 43d year of his age. Bro. Maxson was long an acceptable member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Wirt, N. Y. For state of health. He found the religion he professed while young, was his support when earthly comfort fled. A few hours before he died, he called the family to his bed-side and bade them farewell. Some of his last words were. 'Come. come, sweet Jesus.' He has left a companion and four children to mourn the loss.

In Truxton, N. Y., March 5, 1848, LAURA BURDIO daughter of Dea. Varnum M. Burdick, in the 15th year of her age. In the fullness of her first love, she left the church militant to join the church triumphant, having been a visible member of the former only four weeks and one day. But short as was her service, it was manifestly full of blessedness.

In Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., on the 25th ult., Charlotte Maria, daughter of James and Phebe Wells, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Dear one, thou art gone to a world on high, Where saints are blessed, above the sky. To dwell with Jesus, that dear Friend On whom our hopes of heaven depend; Although thy loss we deeply mourn, We cannot wish thee to return To feel the pangs of death again."

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### NATURE'S NOBILITY.

BY REV. GEORGE ASPINWALL.

Room for a nobleman to pass! In costly robes? in trappings gay A fop tricked out before the glass? No! clad in soher grey; A nobleman in heart is he, With mind for his nobility.

His crest, a soul in virtue strong His arms, a heart with candor bright; Which gold bribes not to what is wrong.

Nor blinds to what is right; The patent of his courtly race-Behold it in his open face.

He cringes not on those above. Nor tramples on the worm below; Misfortunes cannot cool his love, Or flattery make it grow; Staunch to his friends in woe or weal As is the magnet to the steel.

He envies not the deepest sage; He scoffs not at the meanest wight; And all the war that he doth wage Is in the cause of right; For broad estate, and waving land, He hath the poor man's willing hand.

He is not rich, and yet, indeed, Has wealth; nor poor, his stock though small; Not rich, he gives so much to need, Not poor, for on him fall Such blessings from relieved distress, To crown his path with happiness.

Room for a lord! ye truckling crew, Who round earth's great ones fawn and wind; Fall back! and gaze on something new-A lord, at least in mind-That bravest work in nature's plan, An upright, independent man!

#### MASSACHUSETTS BAY, BOSTON, &c.

Dr. Burns, one of the Deputation from Eugland to the Triennial Conference of the Free-Will Baptists of America, is publishing in a London paper Notes of his Tour, from which the following account of places in the vicinity the American Navigator-and to the Rev. Dr. of Boston is copied:-

The day we first gained sight of the American shores, was most lovely. The sky was beautifully serene. The heat, to a European, all day long. comfortably warm—the thermometer being arout co. It is a fine unit to convey a just description of the lovely appearance of the bay of Massachusetts. Having left Cape Ann on the south, the harbor contains many beautiful islands, and is not only safe, but large enough to ands, and is not only safe, but large enough to a scription of the lovely appearance of the bay of Massachusetts. Having left Cape Ann on the south, the harbor contains many beautiful islands, and is not only safe, but large enough to and an enough this bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine the students, in a manner to render them thorough this bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused a great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused as great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of ropes of vacuused as great sensation among the dealers at fine bank, resembling hundreds of vacuused as great about 86. It is difficult to convey a just decontain the largest navy in the world. Three went from America to London, where he be- grow, and are extremely tough. They are pli- serve to himself all the benefits of his discovery. an unreserved compliance with the largest navy in the world. Three went from America to London, where he be- grow, and are extremely tough. miles below the city there is a narrow pass, well came eminent as a merchant. During the war able and of great strength. When they reach protected by forts Independence and Warren. he left England for France, where he acted as the ground they insert themselves some depth, The outside harbor is defended by a very mas- the Commercial Agent of this country, and re- and again take root, from which other trees sive fortress in George's Island, erected by the turned upon the ratification of the treaty of spring upwards. They frequently form a colo-Government at a great expense. The appear- | Peace. Mr. Adams found his future wife in | nade of considerable extent along the banks of ance of Boston from the river is very much like | London, when acting under a commission con- | the rivers, and resemble mangroves. My prothat of a crescent, and its quays crowded with ferred upon him by General Washington, in position was not approved of, and a council of buried. After death, every Egyptian was shipping, and its numerous lofty spires and ele- 1794, for exchanging the ratifications made un- officers being held, it was in a short time devated buildings, present a most striking and der the treaty of November of that year. Mrs. termined to adopt rather a novel method, which lovely aspect. Boston is one of the oldest and A. was married at All Hallows Church, Lonmost respectable cities in the Union. It was don, on the 26th of June, 1797, and followed her already stated, large trees of a species which I founded in the year 1630, and its Indian name husband to Prussia, where Mr. A. was presented have previously mentioned, grew on the banks was Shaumut, but the early settlers called it as the first American Minister from the United on either side of this river. A number of small Tremont or Trimontain, from its being built States. Mrs. Adams conferred honor upon the trees were cut, each of the private soldiers cut- into heaven. One of the things which caused upon three hills. Its present population is about | country at a time when the United States was | ting with his short sabre, or knife, till a suffi-120,000. It became an incorporated city in just recognized as an equal among the nations cient number were thus obtained. These poles, of dying in debt. If, however, the children or 1832. Boston is emphatically a city of bridges. of the earth. Her next theatre of service was in newly cut, were tied to the long fibres hanging friends of the deceased should pay his debts, as Hence the stranger in his various wanderings Washington, and after this again the Court of perpendicularly from the branches of the larger they sometimes did, he was allowed to be buriinto the suburban towns and villages will have St. Petersburg, and this from 1809 to 1814, the trees, and were then attached in succession, to cross the Charlestown bridge, 1500 feet long, most exciting, and perhaps the most revolution- horizontally till they reach the hanging fibres of Warren bridge, which is 1400 feet, West Bos- ary period in the history of Europe, and em- the trees on the opposite bank. After having ton bridge, Boston Free bridge, &c., &c., &c. bracing a part of that interesting period of our fixed two lines of poles across in the manner I These bridges, of course in true American history when the country was at war with Eng. have described, about one yard apart, short from Africa by Messrs. Keding & Hunt, of Lonstyle, are all built of wood. The streets of Bos- land. Mr. Adams resided longer at St. Peterston are generally crooked and narrow—many burg than any one of our American Ministers, small boughs, and grass or reeds, placed on the the agricultural interest as guano. The article

some highly respectable mansions, hotels, and excitement incident to the struggle between the method cannot be adopted. other public buildings. Boston is a place of Bourbons and the Revolutionists. After a short great commercial activity, and its spacious residence in France, followed by a longer one warehouses, massive quays, and numerous banks with her parents in the neighborhood of Lonare all indicative of its rapid growth and pros- don, Mrs. Adams came to Washington in 1817, perity. Boston Common, or as it ought to be where her husband had been called as the prindesignated, the park, is a beautiful piece of cipal member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. Eight ground of 75 acres, and is tastefully planted years as Secretary of State, four in the White mouth. with trees and surrounded by ornamental iron House, and fifty-one years the companion of her ly to the comfort and health of the city. The from the boastful ostentations of Royalty to the on the summit of Beacon hill, and fronts the perhaps any living woman. common. The foundation is 110 feet above the The illness and death of Mr. A. seem to have level of the sea. This building cost 133,330 quite overcome her, and twice while at the dollars. On the entrance floor is the beautiful Capitol before his death, she fainted, and was statue of Washington, by Chantrey. From the borne to her own home. [Pittsburgh Gaz. cupola a most delightful view is obtained, not only of Boston and its harbor, but of the bay, its islands, and extensive range of beautiful country. It is said that 54,00 persons ascended the Cupola, from April to November, 1846.

FANEUIL HALL is 108 years old. It is generally called the Cradle of Liberty, as it was within its walls the Fathers of the Revolution met, deliberated, and delivered their spirit-stirring addresses ... It is a fine building, will hold propublic meetings; for political, literary, and benefit meetings; for political, literary, and benefit meetings; for political, literary, and political, lite way and water communication. By rail and bernate animals. When cold comes on with water it is connected with Portland, in the State scarcity of food, in woolly materials they sleep of Maine; with Dover, N. H.; with Lowell, through the winter in their retreats. They are Concord, Albany, &c. The newspaper and pe- maintained in health, and again come forth very riodical presses flourish in Boston. There are little wasted, and resume their natural functions about 14 daily and 54 weekly and semi-weekly when the sun of spring again calls them into papers published in Boston, besides a consider- activity. Now our laboring classes, many of able number of monthly and quarterly maga- them, practically carried out that principle. zines. In fact Boston is the Literary empori- They felt it was in vain to be turbulent—that it um of the United States. Boston is justly distin- was a condition not the result of their employguished for its numerous, handsome and com- ers' proceedings—that it was a condition which modious places of worship. The Clergy, for so it was their duty to tolerate with patient obeall ministers are designated, number upwards dience; and thus, in the repose of their beds, of a hundred, giving one to about every 1100 of and the warmth of their coverlets, they sought the population, and providing a religious house that comfort which maintained them in health, of worship to every six hundred persons of and that too on small, on infinitesimally small those who can attend at the same time.

orderly and best conducted prisons in the world. advantages that result from the education of the We visited every department of it. Its spa- people.

cious workshops, clean and well-aired cells, its commodious chapel, useful library, kind yet efficient discipline, all excited our admiration; and, instead of this institution being a heavy expense to the State, it is an actual source of revenue. In Charlestown is also the lofty massive Bunker's Hill Monument. This monument is erected on a fine open and elevated spot, is built of granite; has nearly 300 steps to its summit, from whence there is a splendid view of Boston and the surrounding country. It is almost needless to say, that this monument was raised to commemorate the celebrated battle of 'Breed," or Bunker's Hill, fought June 17

Cambridge is an incorporated city, two miles West by North-west of Boston, and is chiefly distinguished as the location of Harvard Uni versity, the oldest and most wealthy College in the United States. We were very politely shown through the library, by the librarian, and found it rich in literary antiquities, as well as in our most modern authors. A law school, medical school, and a theological seminary, form part of the University. The students generally average from 400 to 450. Its funds at present exceed half a million of dollars.

ROXBURY is another incorporated city adjoin ing Boston, containing upwards of 10,000 in habitants. It is delightfully situated, and has a number of handsome places of worship, respect able villas, &c. To this list we might add, Chelsea, about one mile from Boston, and also the suburban towns of south and west Boston. But we pass on to notice a place of considerable interest, and which is very generally visited-Mount Auburn. Mount Auburn is the site of a recently formed cemetery. The cemetery consists of 110 1-2 acres of most picturesque ground laid out with great skill and effect. Though only opened in September, 1831, it contains a considerable number of chaste tombs and striking monuments, cenotaphs and mausoleums. We were particularly struck with the monument to Spurzheim, the celebrated Phrenologist-to the Hon. Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D. W. E. Channing, the elegant Scholar and Philanthropist. Mount Auburn is about four miles' from Boston, and is constantly and cheaply ac cessible by the numerous omnibuses that ply

guished for their vast number of windows, the called to another field of service. Mrs. A. came Americans having never yet been required to alone from St. Petersburg to Paris, after the tax the light of heaven for the support of their treaty of Peace had been signed by Mr. A. at palisades. This is the public promenade of distinguished husband, Mrs. Adams has seen both Bostonians and strangers, and adds great- more of Court life, and that in every variety, State-house is a lofty splendid building situated simplicity of our own Republican habits, than

# INFORMATION FOR THE STARVING.

Douglass Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper publishes a report of the speech of the Dean of Westminster, at the opening of the Ipswich Museum. The following paragraph from it contains a wonderful recipe, which we copy for the benefit of all whom it may concern. Surely this is a day of discoveries:-

quantities of food. Why, had they come forth Adjacent to Boston, and within one mile, we into rebellion, they would only have stimulated arrive at Charlestown a fine lively town of their stomachs to greater hunger, and periled from 12,000 to 14,000 inhabitants. Here is the their lives in the destruction of the property in Massachusetta State Prison-one of the most the neighborhood. Now these are the political

### LUXUBIES OF THE OLDEN TIMES.

The table luxury of the Romans commenced about the period of the battle of Actium, and continued to the reign of Galba. Their delicacies consisted of peacocks, cranes of Malta, nightingales, venison, and wild and tame fowls. They were also fond of fish. The reigning taste was for a profusion of provisions; whole wild poars were served up, filled with various small animals and birds of different kinds. This dish was called the Trojan horse, in allusion to the horse filled with soldiers. Fowls and game of all sorts were served up in pyramids, piled up in dishes as broad as moderate tables. Mark Antony provided eight boars for twelve guests. Caligula served up to his guests pearls of great value, dissolved in vinegar. Lucullus had a particular name for each apartment, and a certain scale of expense attached to each. Cicero and Pompey agreed to take supper with him, provided he would order his servants not to prepare anything extraordinary. He directed the servants to prepare supper in the room of Apollo. His friends were surprised at the magnificence of the entertainment. He then informed them that when he mentioned the name of the room the servants knew the scale of expense. Whenever he supped in the room of Apollo, the supper always cost 6,240 dollars.-He was equally sumptuous in his dress. A Roman Prætor, who was to give games to the public, requesting to borrow one hundred purple robes for the actors, Lucullus replied that he could lend him two hundred if he wanted them. The Roman furniture in their houses corres ponded with their profuseness in other respects. Pliny states that in his time more money was often given for a table, than the amount of all the treasures found in Carthage when it had been conquered by the Romans.

#### AFRICAN BRIDGES.

I proposed to swim myself and horse across, but this was opposed by the caboceer, on account of the rapidity of the stream. Besides, how were the officers' wives, who carried their baggage, and also my own carriages, to get across? For this purpose I proposed rafts to be made from branches of trees, cut into lengths and lashed together and passed across by a rope, formed from the long fibres which grow downwards from the branches of the large trees on it may be interesting to describe. As I have pieces of wood were cut and placed across, and don, which is likely to become as important to Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each of them inconveniently so. But the houses and excepting Mr. Middleton, and his lady was left top, so that a suspension bridge was thus sim- is called "Tremoco," or "Lupens," and it is shops are substantial erections, and are distin- there for a brief period, while her husband was ply constructed in the short space of half an hour. said to be the richest vegetable manure discov-The whole party then passed over in safety. I was informed in reply to a question, that this and when tender, before or about blossoming, was by no means an invention of the Dahomans, is dug up and spread on the land with earth, Ghent. She was at Paris during the most me- but has long been practiced in Central Africa, when it rots in two or three weeks, and the land Cornhill and Washington are the chief streets morable period of Napoleon's supremacy, and especially in time of war, and where the rivers for Editorial offices, Booksellers' shops, &c., &c. passed the world-wide "hundred days" at the are not too wide floating bridges are also con-Tremont street is very elegant, and contains Frence metropolis, in the midst of the whirl of structed in the same manner, where the above

[Duncan's Travels in Africa.

# A NEW "STRIPED PIG" MOVEMENT.

"Is the Cape Ann stage in?" inquired two gentlemen of the bar-keeper of a hotel in Ports.

"Yes, sir," was the reply. "Two back seats, inside," said one of the gentlemen, and they both left the room. In a moment after, a single gentleman came in. "The Cape Ann stage which he asserts that he has discovered an in-

in ?" inquired he. two or three took front seats inside, and one perience.

man took an outside seat. I remarked to the bar-keeper that there was a great deal of travel on the Cape Ann route, observing at the same time that it was a little strange that passengers should prefer a stage to the railroad; beside, how do you find so many

The bar-keeper looked shy, put his finger to his nose and winked. I was a little suspicious before, but at this manœuver I knew there was who entered overheard the last of the conversation, and coming up to me, said, "Friend, I'll let you into the secret, but before I can do it you must engage a seat." "Very well," said He went up to the bar and inquired of me what seat I would take; I replied that the stage was pretty well filled inside, therefore I would prefer an outside. We went into the next room, where several were drinking, and sat down. Soon after a waiter came in, bearing a glass of brandy and water, and one of lemonade. The mystery was solved, the secret brought to light, and I was astonished.

So many back seats inside, were so many glasses of brandy and water (strong.) The front seats inside were so many glasses of gin and sugar. The two outside seats were two glasses of lemonade, one of which I was fortunate enough

Soon after this discovery, the travel on that route began to fail. The cold water folks broke it up entirely.

LOCUST GROVES.-Locust groves may be grown on very poor soil, averaging from \$4 to \$7 worth of timber per annum, per acre, and still yield as much grass for sheep as if no trees Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various grew there; and all this time the land is becoming richer, rather than poorer. The reason of this is, that if the light sandy soil is not covered with shade trees, the grass, except during a very wet season, dries up and yields little. The trees keep the ground cool and moist, and the grass continues growing all summer. We are of opinion that if a top dressing of two or three bushels per acre of plaster of Paris were sown early in the spring, it would add considerably to the grass product. We have known instances of locust groves on Long Island growing up to be worth \$300 per acre, within forty years. Nothing can exceed their beauty and comfort Am. Agriculturist. for sheep pastures.

Advice of Counsel.—There is a well known custom prevailing in our criminal courts, of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion, the court finding a man accused of theft, and with-

"Mr. \_\_\_\_, please to withdraw with the prisoner, confer with him, and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest."

The lawyer and his client then withdrew, and in 15 or 20 minutes the lawyer returned into

"Where is the prisoner?" asked the Court. "He is gone, your honor," said the hopeful legal limb. "Your honor told me to give him the best advice for his interest, and as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could

SUBSTITUTE FOR SILK. A letter frem Leipsic, (Saxony,) of the 14th, says, "The owner of some spinning mills, at Berlin, has lately brought the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and into the market a new species of flaxen thread, are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and into the market a new species af flaxen thread, which is extremely long and silky, white in color, and spun and dyed with extraordinary facili-ty. This primary material, which possesses, der the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in even in a superior degree, all the qualities of the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be silk, is likely to compete with it, from its simple and rapid fabrication, and from its price being low as some and rapid fabrication. very low as compared with that of silk. The appearance of this new article of commerce has

### VARIETY.

The Egyptians had a funereal tribunal, by which the dead were tried before they could be brought before this tribunal, and, if convicted of having in his life acted unworthily, he was denied a place in the burial place of his ancestors. This was a great disgrace to his family; and, according to the Egyptian theology, it deprived the spirit of the deceased of an entrance the infliction of this mark of disgrace was that

The Scientific American says that a new description of vegetable manure has been received becomes loose and rich for every agricultural

A Temperance Society has been formed in Portland, under the name of the "Telegraphic Spike Society." It was formed by two individuals, who, believing they had been in the habit instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term of spending too much of their hard earnings for for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students liquor, drove a spike into a post, and under a ten dollar obligation, agreed that the first one a term, extraordinaries excepted. who should drink must draw out the spike with his teeth, or forfeit the above sum.

A Mr. Deschamps has recently addressed a letter to the Academy of Sciences, (Paris,) in fallible remedy for diseases of the lungs, even "Yes, sir," said the bar-keeper. "One back | when tubercles have formed. He has forwardseat, inside," responded the gentleman, and ed his receipe, and sent security to the value of went into the back room. In this way several 70,000 francs, to be forfeited in case the efficacy entered, some engaging back seats inside, some of his remedy should not be established by ex-

So many cases of abandonment of native wives by foreigners, have occurred in the Sandwich Islands, that a law has been enacted oblig: ing all who marry Hawaiin women to give a bond of \$1000, and take an oath never to abandon their wives: or to take the oath of allegiance and bocome Hawaiian citizens.

There was a fire at Watertown, N. Y., on the 21st inst., by which the paper mill of Messrs. CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

cessity of obtaining a living by some employ- much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the cessity of obtaining a living by some employ.

ment was prevailed upon to sell mutton pies in the place he had ridden in his carriage. On 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. his being compelled to cry out, "Hot mutton Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New pies!" he shrugged up his shoulders and said, York, will be promptly attended to. in a whisper, "I hope nobody hears me!"

Fifteen kingdoms, twenty-three, duchies, and eight republics, in Europe, have constitutional governments - in all forty-six governments, NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK which have constitutions. At the epoch of the American Revolution, there were only seven republics and two monarchies, which had constitutions.

Mind what you run after! Never be content with a bubble that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping.

A Missouri sportsman says he saw recently at the confluence of the Missouri and Charles directed, post paid, to [Emancipator. | rivers, one thousand turkeys on a single roost.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptres.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 July 12

Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras-for Drawing Piano Music Use of Instrument

Room-rent, including necessary furniture

Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces.

In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold the reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured. by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there-by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of

elements of social influence The friends of the Institution have met with a success sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laud able effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish out counsel, said to a lawyer who was present—

"Mr.—— places to withdraw with the pris"Mr.—— places to withdraw with the pris-

their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY

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

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express offer him was to cut and run, which he took at their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms.

&c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant and conomical.

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

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

cises, 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 egular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell

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

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

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. 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 should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

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

Expenses. Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte,

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

Oil Painting

ooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in adrance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trus

ALFRED. June 23, 846. VALUABLE REPUBLICATION!

Knowlton & Rice, together with a number of THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have An Irish gentleman being reduced to the ne-

## The Sabbath Recorder word PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

TERMS. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. Harrion Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex cept at the discretion of the publisher Communications, orders, and remittances, should

GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

BDITED BY CE

VOL. IV.

The St the Jews think of the Carolina, we copy the and American Jewish Jew of this city, has have no just cause to a rather to be thankful

now enjoy. .We are differ from him, and mere fraction of wha SUNDAY L Review Every lover true religion, a natical bigotry, gation of such se

opinion of Judge City Council ve. The Occident of Wardlaw, he had naked legal quest have regretted th exception to the nor to the politico Judge O'Neal the widest extent the Court had no ber the writing honest, but his

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I deny that Ch mon Law as ado am sustained by cases, in South C Common Law " consistent with a laws." State vs Rep., 525-531. down by the S States in the case Supreme Court I is only so far a p country, as it is m The Constitution this matter; and Sec. 8th Art. de and enjoyment of ship, without dis for ever hereafte mankind, provid thereby declared excuse acts of lic inconsistent wit State." This is and controls the I ask any unpre law which creats in favor of any r servance of its d tion of the abov If a Jew can be

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Buf let us of tiousness in stitution of So our institution us with his do test its truth. a play-house, licentiouspe

Sabbath compel a de