#### ED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

Sabbath Recorder.

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## NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 13, 1848.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

Presuming that our readers would like to know what the Jews think of the recent decision against them in South Carolina, we copy the following article from "the Occident and American Jewish Advocate." Maj. Noah, an influential Jew of this city, has expressed the opinion that his brethren mere fraction of what belongs to them as a right.

SUNDAY LAWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Review of Judge O'Neal's Opinion.

laws." State vs. Allen, 1 McCord's So. Ca. "preference." Rep., 525-531. The same doctrine is laid

lics, constituting a majority of the Christian the author of thy being." [Mor. & Relig. Tales.] world, would deny a part of the definition; the Seventh-day Baptists would repudiate the whole; have no just cause to complain of the Sunday laws, butought | Sunday is no holy day, no day of rest to them. rather to be thankful for the measure of freedom which they Again, when is Sunday to begin, and when to now enjoy. We are glad to know that a portion of the Jews | end ? Here the Judge would find himself in differ from him, and are not willing to receive as a gift the opposition to a large body of Christians, whose day of rest ends with the setting sun of Sunday.

Thus would the standard of "acts of licentiousness," of "Christian morality," be fixed, not " according to the measure of his Honor's foot," Every lover of religious toleration, nay, of but by the people among whom he might be at true religion, as contradistinguished from fa- the time of his decision. Now, I contend that natical bigotry, must mourn over the promul- no such rule can be a good one. "Acts of ligation of such sentiments as are found in the centiousness," then, can only mean such acts as opinion of Judge O'Neal, in the case of the violate those eternal and immutable principles of City Council vs. Benjamin, and published in morality, which have been revealed to mankind The Occident of March last. If, like Judge by God, through his prophets, or such as would Wardlaw, he had confined his opinion to the shock the sense of propriety of all civilized men. naked legal question in the case, though we might | The common-sense construction of the words, have regretted the decision, we could take no and cotemporaneous exposition, sustain my inexception to the grounds on which it was based, terpretation. The quotations made by Judge nor to the politico-religious sentiments expressed. O'Neal from cotemporary writers, support this Judge O'Neal is unquestionably a fanatic, in view of the question. My religion "must not the widest extent of the term, and I regret that disturb the peace, the happiness, or the safety the Court had not assigned to some other mem- of society." If, then, Judge O'Neal is right, ber the writing of its opinion. I believe him that the 1st sec., 8th art., of the South Carolina

honest, but his ultraism evidently renders him | Constitution only means "the free exercise and an unsafe judge on all questions bearing direct- enjoyment of religious profession and worship," ly or indirectly upon his own bigoted notions. | what becomes of Carolina's boasted freedom ? I deny that Christianity is a part of the Com- | The Jew, in this sense, has religious toleration mon Law as adopted by South Carolina, and I in many other countries, where he has not one am sustained by reason, and by adjudicated privilege of a freeman. But this clause of the cases, in South Carolina and elsewhere. The Constitution has a broader, a more liberal and Common Law "is of force only so far as it is enlightened meaning; it includes religious tolconsistent with our Constitution, customs, and eration, and excludes "discrimination" and

But I object to the whole tone of the decision, down by the Supreme Court of the United and the spirit in which it was written. The States in the case of Girard's Will, 2 Howard's Judge, throughout, treats the Jews as though Supreme Court Rep. 127-198. Christianity then | they were not his equals-his fellow-citizens.is only so far a part of the common law of this | He seems to regard them as inferiors, to whom country, as it is modified by our free constitutions. Christian charity has granted the boon of toleration. He says, in so many words, "We say this matter; and let us appeal to it. The 1st to him (the Jew), simply, respect us by ceasing on this day from the pursuit of that trade and business, in which you, by the security given ship, without discrimination or preference, shall to you, by our laws, make great gain." I profor ever hereafter be allowed in this State to all test against these terms, "you," "us," "our mankind, provided that liberty of conscience laws." Such language is unworthy of an Amerthereby declared shall not be so construed as to | ican Judge, and in direct opposition to the spirit of our institutions. The Jew receives religious toleration in this country, not as a boon, but as a right. He stands upon the same platform as his Christian fellow-citizens, and breathes with him the pure air of American freedom, untainted by bigotry, tyranny, or intolerance. But I have other objections to this opinion, and its dicta. He says, "What constitutes the standard of good morals? Is it not Christian-If a Jew can be compelled to close his store on ity? There certainly is none other." This is Sunday, because it shocks "the moral sense of rank blasphemy against the God of Heaven. God the community," why may he not be compelled, gave the Jew a religion, to fit him for time, to by a parity of reasoning, to attend some place prepare him for eternity. He taught him, by of Christian worship, on that day? Why may | His inspired prophets, his duty to his Maker he not be compelled to support a Christian min- and to his fellow-mortal. "Thou shalt love the istry? The Jew may in vain hold up the Con- Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy might: and thou shalt ply, 'That means "religious toleration"—you love the stranger, and thy neighbor as thyself." may worship God as you please—you may offer \_\_Lev. xix. 18-34. He has taught us to "do up your "evening sacrifice, and morning wor- justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with ship," but there is a "Christian construction" our God." He gave us, amidst the thunders of to this section of the Constitution, which guards | Sinai, written with his own hand, those eternal us against "acts of licentiousness." It shocks " Commandments" before which all civilized my "moral sense" to see you, (though you do | nations bow down, and upon which every civilizso noiselessly,) pursuing your daily avocations ed code of laws is based. We have all this, and on Sundays. It is revolting to "Christian mo- vet the Jew has no "standard of good morals!" rality" to see you strolling about the streets in I call upon Judge O'Neal to point out one your every-day working dress. "By the securi- moral precept in the Christian's New Testaty and protection given to you by our laws, you ment, which is not found in the Bible of the make great gain ;" therefore it is but common Jews. Take from the Christian our moral law, justice that you should support that Christianity our standard of morals, and he will, indeed, be to which you are indebted for your toleration.' enveloped in thick darkness. The zeal of this This is not stretching the argument of Judge modern Apostle has led him astray, and I trust O'Neal one tittle too far. He expressly places that his sense of propriety will induce him to his decision on the ground that Christianity is a make a public profession of his error. In conpart of the common law of Carolina, and that clusion, I may say, with perfect truth, that but the opening of a store on Sunday is an "act of for the obnoxious grounds on which the decision licentiousness," because it shocks the "moral is based, and the blasphemous libel upon my resense" of Christians. The true construction ligion, I should have remained silent. AN HEBREW.

those words were used to justify Sabbath-break- and said : "Thou shalt be blessed by Him who irresolute for a moment, hesitating between others grotesque, laughable, and odd - yet ing. But let us proceed. Is his definititon sup- has said: 'Honor thy father, and thy mother;' fears for the result, and a dislike to disoblige where the soul melted into harmony in the ported by the doctrine, and the practice, of the and thy children shall one day pay thee the his favorite on this her wedding night. But at softness of a dim, religious light; a mind more Christian world? Clearly not! The Catho- same respect and love thou hast displayed to length he had fatally yielded.

#### From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. JERUSALEM.

#### BY WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Thou city of the Lord, whose name The angelic host in wonder tells! The halo of whose endless fame All earthly splendor far excels-To thee from Judah's stable mean Arose the Prince from Jesse's stem, And since hath deathless glory been With thee, Jerusalem !

What though thy temples, domes, and towers, That man in strength and weakness made, Are with their priests and regal powers In lowly dust and ashes laid ! The story of thine ancient time Steals on us, as it stole on them, Thrice hallowed by the lyre sublime Of thee, Jerusalem !

We see within thy porches, Paul Uplift the arm, the voice command, Whose heaven-taught zeal, whose earnest call, Could rouse or paralyze the land-Though gold and pomp were his, and more. For God he spurned the glittering gem And cast him prostrate all before Thy gates, Jerusalem !

Even from the Mount of Olives now. When morning lifts her shadowy veil, And smiles o'er Moab's lofty brow, And beauteous Jordan's stream and vale. The ruins o'er the regions spread, May witness of thine ancient fame. The very grave-yards of thy dead-Of thee, Jerusalem !

The temple in its gorgeous state. That in a dreadful ruin fell, The fortress and the golden gate Alike the saddening story tell, How He by Hinnom's vale was led To Caipahas, with mocking shame That glad redemption might be shed O'er thee, Jerusalem!

ference to his New Testament, he will find that words, spread their hands on the hands of Dama, to slight or pain. He stood as we have seen, pictures of saintly loveliness were near to

ful issue of her tempting words and smile.-- | see visions and dream dreams; partaking of the Little did she dream that the hankering love superstition which often haunts the greatest for wine, which had once reduced her victim to souls, the second sight that sees more things in the verge of confirmed inebriacy, awoke again heaven and in earth than technical philosophy at the taste of that glass, and raged with more conceives of, or will allow, yet that has, in its violence than ever. Young, happy and thought- apparent folly, glimpses of eternal truth, to less, she looked only at the present triumph, which the utmost wisdom of sensualism is obwithout considering the result. How then was | tuse and blind. If we dared to contrast the she surprised to hear a few months after her minds of Calvin and Luther by visible similimarriage, that Colonel Warren was becoming | tudes, we should find the likeness of Calvin's an inebriate-that he rarely retired to bed un- in the regularity and method of a modern post less in a state of intoxication-and that, in con- office; and that of Luther in the massive and sequence, his fine person was becoming dis- sublime complexity of an ancient cathedral. figured, and his large fortune wasting away.---She shuddered, but still did not think of her own agency in the matter, and when she next met him, with the privilege of youth and beau-

ject.

choly and somewhat stern tone in which he high station, and his honorable conduct in the spoke, never left her memory, " it is too late ! distinguished situation in which Providence had I was once as I am now-I rallied and took a placed him-and that the Duke stopped him resolution never to drink again-I broke that short by saying, "No; remember, if I am saved, resolution, you know how, and when, and now it is not as a prince, but as a sinner." On askam a hopeless inebriate."

were open. Oh! how bitterly did she reproach I hope I say my prayers; but shall I bring a ed her presence. They never met again but sent situation." The doctor then asked if he once. Reader, would you know how?

Some years after, on a cold, bleak morning in the duchess came and offered up a most affect-January, a traveling sleigh, drawn by two ing prayer in behalf of her beloved husband. splendid horses, was dashing along the turnpike "Not many wise men after the flesh, not many between Norristown and Philadelphia. There mighty, not many noble are called." "How had been a snow-storm during the night, and hardly," says He who cannot err, "shall they the flakes lay piled against the fences and banks who have riches enter into the kingdom of where they had been driven by the icy wind heaven—with men this is impossible, but with which swept down from the hills beyond the God all things are possible." The Countess of Schuylkill. The sky was still overcast; the Huntington used to say, she was thankful for wind yet raged violently, and it was intensely the letter M in the word many in the passage cold. Few scenes could be more desolate.- above-quoted; if that had been left out, she Houses, barns, trees and hay-ricks were covered | should have been excluded from heaven. with snow, and the cattle, cowering in the sheds, seemed every where to beseech the sky in vain. As the sleigh, with its merry bells, whirled down the long hill that leads to the Manayunk turnpike, the horses suddenly shied, nearly precipi- the custom of writing the heads of his discourse tating the vehicle into an opposite snow bank. on small slips of paper, which he placed on the A lady slightly screamed and looked out in Bible before him, to be used in succession. alarm from the furs which enveloped her; but One day, when he was explaining the second seeing no cause for danger, she was about to head, he got a little warm, and came down with order the driver to proceed, when her little boy, such a thump upon the Bible with his hand, that pointing to the object which had startled the the ensuing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit, horses, said-"Mother, what can that be in the road? Sure- | the end of the second head, he looked down for ly it is a man's hat !" The lady turned. In the centre of the highway was a drifted snow pile a little longer than anxiety. After a little pause, "Thirdly," again a human body. One end of the pile had been he exclaimed, but still no Thirdly appeared. blown away, disclosing, as the boy said, a man's "Gracious heavens !" she exclaimed, " can could he utter. At this point, where the conit be that some poor wretch has frozen to death gregation were partly sympathizing with his here? James," said she, turning to the foot- distress, and partly rejoicing at such a decisive man, "go and see." With intense interest the lady watched while preaching, which had always been an unpopular the servant brushed away the snow. In a few thing in the Scotch clergy, an old woman rose seconds, it was apparent that a corpse was in- up and thus addressed the preacher :--- "If I'm deed there, and it was not long before the cause not mistaken, sir, I saw Thirdly fly out at the of the man's death was evident in an empty jug east window, a quarter of an hour syne." It is beside him. The spectators breathlessly await, impossible for any but a Scotchman to conceive ed while the icy flakes were being removed how much this account of the loss of Thirdly from the face, for the lady was within a short was relished by that part of the congregation distance of her home, and thought that, perhaps | which condemned the use of notes. [Chambers. she might recognize the being. She stepped out of the sleigh, and approached the corpse. "Colonel Warren!" she said, becoming hastily pale and staggering : "Colonel Warren dying thus, a common drunkard! Oh! just ing once at Brighton, expressed a wish to walk And thus the victim and his destroyer met for ters pointed out to him. Amongst the rest, a the last time. It was the once thoughtless bride celebrated comedian was noticed. "Ah," said who now stood above the corpse.

full than exact; not so much analytical as po-Little did the young bride think of the dread- etic; melancholy and mystical withal; given to

BELIGION, IN PALACES,

It is related that when the late Duke of Kent ty, she ventured to plead with him on the sub- was expressing concern about the state of his soul in the prospect of death, his physician en-"Madam," said he in reply, and the melan- deavored to soothe his mind by referring to his ing his physician if he were accustomed to pray. He turned and left her presence. Her eyes The latter replied, "Please your royal highness, herself for having spoken those fatal words.- prayer book ?" "No," was the answer; "what For nights she could not sleep. She sought I mean is, that if you are accustomed to pray again and again to see her victim, but he avoid. | for yourself, you could pray for me in my pre-

should call the duchess. "Do," said the prince;

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The Constitution of the State of S. C. fixed Sec. 8th Art. declares, "that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worexcuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State." This is the supreme law of Carolina, and controls the common law of England; and lask any unprejudiced man to say whether a law which creats a "discrimination or preference" in favor of any religious sect, by forcing an observance of its day of rest, is not in contravention of the above article of the Constitution? stitution of the country; Judge O'Neal will rethen is, that there should be no "discrimination," no "preference." If I am compelled to close my store on Sunday for the reason given, may I not also be bound to close my lips upon any of the dogmas of Christianity? If the opening of my store on Sunday is such an "act of licen- | guished by many virtues. One day the elders

falsehood ; whilst ample protection may be given a pretext to increase the value of his merchan- proved his ruin. He had been absent from his ma. Luther communicated his glowing pas- you are a happy man. I go to my work like a Christianity from any attack that would dise, the elders insisted on closing the business native city for some years, during which period sions to the living multitude; Calvin wrote his fool, to please fools; I am not a happy man. "shock the moral sense" of Christians. Is this immediately. As some fine stones were abso- he had formed a resolution not to drink, in con- creed on the intellect with a pen of fire, and the THANK GOD FOR YOUR REASON .- An individual, 10 "discrimination," no "preference ?" Under lutely necessary, and as Dama possessed those sequence of a conviction of his own weakness. intellect into which he had burned his opinions this rule of law, I suppose Judge O'Neal would, of the requisite quality, they doubled and tripled On his return his old associates in vain persua-If on the Chancery Bench, grant an injunction the price which they had first offered; but as ded him to alter his determination. On various ing, as we are, the oppositions of the individu- was accosted by a stranger with the question, to restrain the publication of the "Occident," Dama persisted in his refusal, and resisted their festive occasions they had endeavored to in- als, we should not disregard the further modion the ground that it was anti-Christian, and solicitations, they went away in very bad humor. duce him to join them in pledging each other, fication of this opposition by the difference of reason?" "No," was the reply, "I never therefore contra bonos mores, and in violation of Some hours afterwards, he placed before them but his answer had always been the same. This nationality. The mind of Calvin was eminently thought of it." "Well, do it quickly," rejoined the requisite diamonds, for which they tendered was the first time since his return, that wine French; it was precise and definite, with the the stranger, "for I have lost mine." For years But let us examine what are "acts of licen- the price they had offered; but he said: "I will had been introduced into the presence of ladies. tendency that characterizes that mind in gene- after reading the account of the above occurence, the law of the land. tiousness" in the obvious meaning of the Con- only accept the price which you first proposed It was resolved to try whether the influence of ral, to reduce all thoughts and things to a sys- we have no recollection of ever kneeling in stitution of South Carolina, and of the spirit of to me this morning, for that is all the stones are the sex would not break a resolution which tem, added to a hard consistency, all his own, prayer without rendering distinct and express our institutions. Judge O'Neal has furnished worth." "Why, then, did you not close with more than one felt to be a reproach on himself. which carried logical extremes into practical thanks to the Father of mercies for the continu-<sup>us</sup> with his definition of these words, and let us us forthwith?" asked they, in astonishment. How the scheme succeeded we have seen. Luther's mind, on the other hand, was er, suppose that you should be accosted by some test its truth. He deems the opening of a shop, "When you came, my father had the key of the No pen can adequately describe the emotions a play-house, or circus, on Sunday, "acts of chest wherein the diamonds were inclosed, and, of Colonel Warren during the instant he hesilicentiousness." I will not pause to show this as the old man was then asleep, I should have tated, before taking the proffered glass from the sided, and capacious; prolific in imagination, dawns with the question, "Did you ever tender priestly judge that his strict observance of Sun- been obliged to awake him, to satisfy your de- bride. He was chivalrous to a fault in his de- and ample in discourse of reason; not arrayed suitable thanks to God, that you are not all that day was unknown to the early Christians, nor mands. At his age, a short hour of sleep does meanor to the sex, and had never been known with ornament artfully disposed, but rich in na- I am?"-what would be your reply? And that his quotation of Christ's words, " the Sab- him a great deal of good; and, for all the gold to refuse a favor to a woman. The bride was tive beauty; crowded with ideas, not marshal- with what feelings, so you should subsequently bath was made for man, and not man for the in the world, I would not be wanting in respect the daughter of his early friend, a cherished ed and set in order, but mingling as a throng of "bow the knee to the Father of our Lord Jesus Sabbath," was ill made in a decision going to to my father, or deprive him of a single enjoy- treasure, whom he had many a time dandled on worshipers in a mediæval church—the great Christ," would you express the grateful rememcompel a strict observance of Sunday; for by re- ment." The elders, affected by these feeling his knee, and whom he had never done anything with the low, the noble with the mean, where brance of the fact, that you are not lost ?

## THE DIAMONDS OF THE EPHOD.

Dama was a jeweler at Ascalon, and distin- ness to the bride.

Fast by the Virgin's tomb, and by Those spreading olives, bend the knee, For here his pangs and sufferings Thrilled through thy caves, Gethsemane, 'Twas here beneath the olive shade, The Man of many sorrows came, With tears, as never mortal shed, For thee, Jerusalem!

Around Siloam's ancient tombs A solemn grandeur still must be; And O, what mystic meaning looms By thy dread summits, Calvary! The groaning earth, that felt the shock Of mankind's crowning sin and shame, Gave up the dead, laid bare the rock. For fallen Jerusalem!

Kind woman's heart forgets thee not, For Mary's image lights the scene; And casting back the inquiring thought To what thou art, what thou hast been, Ah! well may pilgrims heave the sigh, When they remember all thy fame, And shed the tear regrettingly O'er thee, Jerusalem !

Now awful desolution lies, In heavy shades, o'er thee and thine, As 't were to frown of sacrifice. And tell thy story, Palestine; And never was there darkness vet Whereto His glory never came; And guardian angels watch and wait By thee, Jerusalem !

The lustre of thine ancient fame Shall yet in brighter beams arise, And heavenly measures to thy name Rejoice the earth, make glad the skies; And, with thy gathered thousands then O! Love and Peace shall dwell with them, And God's own glory shine again O'er thee, Jerusalem!

## THE BROKEN PLEDGE.

"Join us in the pledge, Colonel, surely you will not refuse me," said a beautiful bride, emerging from a bevy of bridesmaids, and ex. | Heaven, this is too much !" tending a glass of brimming champaign as she spoke.

The gentleman whom she addressed had studiously refrained, during the evening, from drinking of the costly wines prepared for the guests. But finding himself thus the object of general attention-for when the bride spoke every eye was upon him-he colored, stammered a few indistinct words, took the glass, and, bowing gracefully, drank long life and happi-

"I told you I should succeed," said the young tiousness" as shocks the "moral sense" of came to him to purchase precious stones, to or- and happy creature, her eyes sparkling with Christians, I put it to Judge O'Neal, and ask nament that part of the costume of the high triumph, as she retired into her circle of brideshim whether I would not much more shock that priest which the Bible designates under the maids. I knew Colonel Warren would not re-"moral sense," if I were to denounce the trinity, name of the Ephod. They explained the object fuse me. What a pity he has got such puritan- forum; Calvin for the cloister. Luther was and the atonement, as blasphemous, and immo- of their visit, and offered him a reasonable price ical notions in his head. He used to be the the greatest orator of the reformation; but Calral? If such be the law, how do the Jews in for the diamonds they desired. Dama replied foremost with a happy allusion or eloquent sen- vin was the greatest thinker. Luther was a lived upwards of twenty years; I have a large

this country stand ? The country may be flood- he could not let them see any stones at that mo- timent when the wine circulated." ed with denunciations against the Jewish reli- ment, and requested them to call again. De- No one was there to contradict this joyous of profound meditation. Luther was a man of gion, and no principle of the law will be found sirous of terminating their choice without delay, but thoughtless creature, or to tell her that Co- impulse; Calvin was a man of logic. Luther you are a happy man, for you go to your work to check the torrent of abuse, of slander, and of and fancying the reply of the jeweler was only lonel Warren's indulgence in wine had nearly was a man of action; Calvin was a man of dog-

## LUTHER AND CALVIN.

The review of Mr. Giles, for the Christian Examiner, exhibits a contrast between Luther and Calvin, so striking and beautiful, as to command the admiration of every intelligent read- you. er. We make room for the following two paragraphs :---

Born as Luther and Calvin were for the same age, and in it, yet their characters stand in very striking opposition. Luther was made for the man of indomitable energy; Calvin was a man family.

## LOSS OF "THIRDLY."

The Rev. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, minister of \_\_\_\_\_, had though unperceived by himself. On reaching the third slip, but, alas! it was not to be found. "Thirdly," he cried, looking around with great "Thirdly, I say, my brethren," pursued the bewildered clergyman, but not another word

instance of the impropriety of using notes in

## WORKING LIKE A FOOL TO PLEASE FOOLS.

The late Rev. Samuel Lowell, of Bristol, beon the Steyne, and to have the public charac-Mr. L. "is that —, my old school-fellow? I'll speak to him." He accosted him, and the following conversation took place. Lowell. Sir, I believe I have the pleasure of addressing Mr. -----.

Player. Yes, sir, my name is ----; but I have not the pleasure of being acquainted with

What, Samuel Lowell?

P. What! are you Samuel Lowell?

L. Yes, I am.

P. Well, I am very glad to see you, now tell me your history in five minutes.

L. First, my name is Samuel Lowell; I am a dissenting minister at Bristol, where I have

P. So, you are a dissenting minister; well,

## THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

#### New York, April 13, 1848.

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COMPULSOBY SABBATIZING IN PENNSYLVANIA. Last week we had the pleasure of publishing a report adopted by the Senate of Massachu setts, in which the opinion was expressed, that penal laws to prevent traveling on Sunday are not only impolitic, but liable to be abused fo the oppression of upright and conscientiou men. This week we are sorry to have occasoin to publish a very different report, upon a kindred subject, adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania. The following is the report as it appeared in the Philadelphia North American :---

Mr. Redick, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, to whom was referred a petition from inhabitants of Chester and Lancaster Counties, asking for certain changes in the law relating to the Sabbath, reported :

That they have given the subject that careful and are of opinion, that the petitioners mistake the character and bearing of the laws relating to the Sabbath. That while we agree with the petitioners that it is not within the power of legislative bodies to enact penal laws compelling the observance of religious ceremonies, and also agree that such laws are contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the State, and gross violation of the rights of conscience, we cannot see that the laws relating to the Sabbath partake in the slightest degree of that character. Nor can the law which sets apart one day in seven for man to rest from his weekly labor and worship his Creator, be a violation of the rights of conscience, inasmuch as that express portion of time was divinely imposed, and made perpetual in its obligations by the Creator, who placed the conscience in every man as His vicegerent, to reprove or else excuse in things pertaining to morality, and who also made the Sabbath for man. The Committee believe, moreover, that to grant the request of the petitioners. days as may seem to them best," would be in effect to abolish the Sabbath; without the privileges of which that knowledge and virtue cannot be diffused which is necessary to the purity and permanency of our free institutions, which might well cause every enlightened patriot, and especially every Christian, to tremble.

it as not to apply to persons who are con-MORAVIAN MISSIONS.-The missionary efforts scientiously opposed to sabbatizing on the of the United Brethren or Moravians in Great first day. To tell the persons who petition for Britain, are particularly interesting, as showing such an object, that their rights of conscience what can be done by a small denomination are not violated, inasmuch as God commands when devoted to the work. It seems, from the Dissenter's Almanac, that they have in England them to rest one day in seven, is to talk nonsense. Is the fact that God commands a man to only some two thousand communicants; about one in every twenty-five of their active and talrest one day in seven, any reason why the Legislature should command him to rest on the first | ented members being sent out as missionaries. day of the week? Every man who understands They have 42 missionaries in the three Danish himself will say, No. Then, of course, this plea West India Islands, having under their instruction 9,570 negroes; in Jamaica they have 35 of the Committee amounts to nothing.

Again, they tell us that "to grant the request missionaries, instructing 13,782 negroes; in Anof the petitioners, leaving all persons to observe tigua, 27 missionaries, and under their care such days as may seem to them best, would be 10,022 negroes; in St. Kitts, 10 missionaries, in effect to abolish the Sabbath." Would it, and 3,911 negroes; among the Greenlanders, indeed? Did the abolition of the old statutes 24 missionaries, instructing 1,878 persons; in by which every man in this country was formerly | Labrador, 30 missionaries, and 1,167 Esquimaux taxed for the support of religion, amount to the Indians; North America, 10 missionaries, same as abolishing religion ? Has the experi- among the Delaware and Cherokee Indians ment of leaving every man to do "as may seem in Surinam, S. A., 41 missionaries, laboring to him best" about being baptized and joining among 11,442 negroes; in South Africa, 47 the church, led to the abolition of baptism and missionaries, laboring among the Hottentots, consideration which its importance demands, the church? Far otherwise, although such re- Tambookies and Fingoes. They are about to sults were predicted by the opponents of reform establish missions, also, in the Caffre country, in old times. There is no reason to fear for the S. A., among the Indians on the Musquito Shore, and in New Holland. Total number of misresult of abolishing the Sunday laws. We believe it would not only relieve burdened con- sionaries, 282, converts, 64,268. sciences, but lead to a more thorough investiga-

tion of the whole subject of sabbatizing, and perhaps to the rejection of many hurtful errors, as well as the reception of some wholesome idates for the ministry in the Old School Prestruths.

The notion that to abolish the Sunday laws would deprive the laboring man of a day of In 1844, there were 364 students, in the various weekly rest, is about as preposterous as the no- stages of education, preparing for the ministry tion that their abolition would be equivalent to of that church; in 1846 there were but 339. abolishing the Sabbath. No such consequences In the same time, there was a diminution of new necessarily follow. And it is surprising that candidates from 99 to 67. To show the relathe idea is so often suggested by a class of per- tive deficiency, the Treasury remarks that the sons who frequently talk about the Sunday laws Free Church of Scotland, with about seven hunas a dead letter on the statute book, and tell us dred ministers and eight hundred congregations, "leaving all persons at liberty to observe such also what a strong hold the Sabbath has upon the Old School Church, which has seventeen hunaffections of the people.

## THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The recent revolutionary movement in France, graduates of the Congregational and New by which a powerful Monarchy has been over- School Seminaries. In 1843, there were 177 The laboring portion of the community finds a hearty response in this country general- only 150.

MR. ABBOTT IN ABBACAN.

The Macedonian for March says that Mr. Abbott, the Baptist missionary to Arracan, arrived time of his embarkation, having been eleven an extract from his letter :---

"I walked up to the mission house, and saw Br. Ingalls in his verandah. When I stopped before him, he looked me in the face and coolly said, 'Good evening, Sir.' 'Well,' said I, and he cried out, 'Why Br. Abbott!' We mingled our sympathies and our tears. Our hearts ran together like two drops of water. We had drank deeply in the same bitter cup. Our wives and our little ones, where were they? Our communings, though mournful and sad were sweet and salutary. He has his only surviving child with him, a daughter four years old. Dear motherless babe! How my heart yearned over that child, and what reason I have to praise God that my own children are in the hands of one who loves and watches over them as their own mother. Br. Ingalls and I sailed together on this journey twelve years ago, and formed for each other an enduring friendship and Mrs. Ingalls and Mrs. Abbott loved each other tenderly. Eight years ago our wives were with us, and we full of hope. But how changed our circumstances, and how striking the resemblance of our experience! No wonder he should hail my coming with joy, left on this great mission field *alone*, notwithstanding his stirring appeals. With bis eyes filled with tears, though he seldom weeps, he said, 'Br. Abbott, it is as cruel as the grave,' and my own heart yields its concurrence. I am now awaiting the arrival of Br. Beecher, expected in a

REVIVALS AND FOREIGN MISSIONS .- A letter from Rev. Mr. Dean, the Baptist missionary at Hong Kong, China, contains some very appropropriate and timely suggestions respecting the has nearly as many theological students as the influence of revivals upon the work of foreign missions. The following paragraph in relation dred ministers and twenty-four hundred congre- | to the duty of young converts, presents a great gations. A like decrease is asserted of the truth, which we would gladly see impressed up-

"I truly rejoice in the accessions to your thrown, and a Republic established in its place, graduates from these institutions, and in 1846 church, and the increasing interest of sacred things among you. Every true convert to Christianity is an achievement of grace, an accession to the missionary society—an actual admission to a ' Life Membership of the Union,' and an augmentation of the means and agencies for giving the gospel to the world. I rejoice with angels over sinners who repent, and I rejoice for the heathen at the multiplication of servants to Christ who are to publish his truth by rejoicing in the increase of your flock and the piety o your people."

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

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We find but little to report in the proceedings of Congress last week. The announceat his station in less than three months from the ment of the death of Hon. James H. Black. member of the House of Representatives from days in traveling from' Boston to Liverpool, South Carolina; was made on Tuesday, and his forty-four from England to Calcutta, and eleven | funeral was attended by both houses on Wednesfrom Calcutta to Arracan. The following is day. The principal discussion in the Senate was upon the resolution offered by Mr. Allen, tendering the congratulations of Congress to the French people in view of the recent revolution. After-much debate, the resolution was passed just before adjournment on Thursday evening. A similar resolution was under consideration in the House of Representatives. A message was received by the Senate, from the President, communicating a copy of the official dispatch received by the steamer Washington from the American Ambassador in France. The dispatch contained an announcement of the events of the revolution, the overthrow of the monarchy of Louis Philippe, and the establishment of the French Republic. The message of the President expressed his perfect approval of the conduct of the Ambassador in his prompt recognition of the Provisional Government, such a recognition being, in the judgment of the President, only what was due from the United States to the new member of the family of Republics.

> ANTI-SECTARIANISM.—A church of colored people, in Troy, N. Y., of which Henry H. Garnet is pastor, has recently issued the following anti-sectarian manifesto. We hope they will not furnish another illustration of a very common opinion, that the bitterest sectarians are to be found among the denouncers of sectarianism:—

> "The body of Christians formerly known as the 'Liberty-street Presbyterian Church of Troy, N. Y.,' unanimously passed the following resolutions on Sunday evening, March 5.

"Whereas, Sectarianism is at variance with the spirit and the letter of the Gospel-and is the foundation of all ecclesiastical oppression. and is a most prolific source of wars, and slavery, and many other oppressions that afflict the world-therefore, Resolved, That the members of Christ's body, heretofore denominated 'The Liberty-street Presbyterian Church of Troy. N. Y.,' do hereby solemnly repudiate all Sectarianism, sincerely regretting, before God and men,

gradual decrease for several years past of candbyterian Church, is noticed with some expressions of alarm, by the Presbyterian Treasury. few days. I am getting native boats to take us to Sandoway."

on every mind :---

would also be deprived of those waymarks of their lives which many can look back upon, and forward to, with delight, being weekly refreshwho, were it abolished, might be doomed to toil on in perpetual gloom, dragging out a miserable life of ignorance and vice, comparatively shortened for want of those periods of rest so wants of the human frame. The Committee | their confidence of its ultimate success. believe, that as ours is emphatically a Christian Commonwealth, there can be no difficulty in fixing the day in which it shall not be lawful to disturb the devotion, moral instruction, and rest of the people, by unnecessary secular business, inasmuch as the resurrection of the great Founder of our Christian religion is the event commemorated by the observance of the first day, and the command requiring a specific day of the week is a positive precept.

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The change of the day from the seventh to the first does not interfere with its unchangeable obligations, but is a most appropriate commemoration of that event, which, together with the example of the Apostles and early Christians, and the countenance of the Redeemer after his resurrection, has fixed the Lord's day to be the Christian Sabbath beyond a doubt. The committee feel satisfied that it is the duty of the civil magistrate to enforce a cessation from all secular employment, amusements, and public vices, on that day, with suitable penalties; but nies, that belongs to the conscience, and is beyond the jurisdiction of the civil laws. The committee further believe that there can be no loss to temporal pursuits from the rest of man and beast on the Sabbath day. We know that any spring which is continued long on a strain loses much of its elasticity; much more so is it with animal nature; when it is deprived of its proper time of rest, it loses its capability of endurance. This familiar principle is equally ap plicable to man and beast. As the committee can see no possible benefit that could accrue, but incalculable injury and wrong, therefore,

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient and would be wrong to grant the request of the petitioners, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

And on motion, the said resolution was read the second time, considered and adopted.

Here, then, we have one branch of the Le- | He was pierced with five balls, and his body, gislature of Pennsylvania in favor of enforcing labeled "Thief," was left as an example to by civil penalties a cessation of all "secular others. The public carriages were overthrown employments" on Sunday. The process of reasoning, or rather of assertion, by which the ed the Boulevards were cut down; but the ve-Committee endeavor to justify this position, is hicles of private persons were unmolested, and somewhat note-worthy. They tell us, that "the | the scaffolding, the property of individuals, was law which sets apart one day in seven for man | left untouched. to rest from his weekly labor and worship his Creator," can not be "a violation of the rights Government since its establishment, are of an of conscience, inasmuch as that express portion | encouraging character. One of its first acts of time was divinely imposed and made per- was to decree the immediate emancipation of petual in its obligations." But what has this to the slaves in the French Colonies—an act which do with the case in hand? Just nothing at all. puts to shame the boasted republicanism of our Among the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, there own country with her three millions of slaves. is a great diversity of opinion in regard to the This act was followed by many others which Sabbath-some believing that the first day of show a sincere regard for human rights, and a the week is the Sabbath; others that "the sev- disposition to improve the condition of the laenth day is the Sabbath;" and others that no boring classes. In view of such circumstances, we look hopefully for the developments of the one day of the seven ought to be exclusively devoted to sabbatical purposes. All these per- future. That there will be many and serious sons are acknowledged to be conscientious in difficulties to encounter, it is but reasonable to their opinions, and therefore entitled to the pro- expect. Still these difficulties may be overcome, tection of the civil authorities. . But the author- and will be, if the spirit already manifested conities, instead of protecting each in the exercise tinues to pervade the movement.; It is impossi- tions. Their Sunday-school scholars amount to of his own opinion, have declared by law that ble to predict what will be its influence upon 93,435. They have 249 missionary stations and the first day of the week is the Sabbath, and that Europe. Let the Christian hope and pray that sub-stations; and a total of members in their the man who works on that day shall be fined it may tend to weaken the influence of formal or imprisoned. Now it is proposed, either to religious systems, and introduce the day of freeabolish this law entirely, or so modify it dom and spirituality.

ly. A few timid souls, it is true, are troubled with fears that the people of France are not ed thereby, are thus cheered on through life, prepared for a Republic. But the great majority think they are as well prepared for it as they ever could be under the blighting influence of a Monarchy. Hence they do not hesitate to wisely arranged by our Creator, who knew the express their joy in view of the movement, and

> There are several features of this movement which distinguish it from most other revolutions, and augur well for the future. The moderation and forbearance of the people is particularly note-worthy. Louis Philippe, although elected by the citizens and called the Citizen-King, had evidently forgotten the source of his power; and instead of living to improve the

condition of his subjects, his great business for a long time past seems to have been to enrich himself and establish his family. He has increased the standing army, strengthened the national defences, circumscribed popular rights, and opposed the spirit of reform. Hislast mad effort to prevent the Reform Banquet, roused the indignation of the people, and led to his overthrow. But even then he was not made the object of popular indignation. A sentiment of as regards the observance of religious ceremo- pity for the 'poor old king' seems to have pervaded the people, and they therefore suffered him and his family to escape without molestation. The same course was pursued to a great extent towards all others connected with the unpopular government.

Another note-worthy feature of this movement, is the general respect shown for public and private property. Amid all the confusion and excitement incident to such a scene as the three days' struggle, there was but little pillaging, and few brutal excesses. The summary punishment inflicted on a man found stealing at the sacking of the Palais Royal, will show the popular feeling. He was caught purloining some silver spoons. "You are not of us," said those about him; "you are a thief; kneel down." to form barricades; the noble trees that adorn-

The measures adopted by the Provisional

A RARE BOOK.—A princely bequest has been

made to the British Museum by the Hon. Thos Granville, of London, lately deceased. It consists of a rare and valuable collection of books, exceeding twenty thousand volumes, and valued at £100,000. Among them is a copy of the Biblia Sacra Latina, on vellum, the first book printed with moveable types. It was printed at

DECREASE OF THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS .---- A

Mentz, in 1455, by Guttenburg and Faust. This edition is called the Mazarin Bible, on account of a copy having been found in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. This is so rare that

but four copies in vellum and fourteen on paper are known to exist, nearly all of which are in public libraries.

PROTESTANTISM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.---Mr. Carr, the American Ambassador at Constantinople, as reported by the missionaries of the American Board, January 7, had procured a Vizirial letter from the Porte, ordering the Pasha of Trebizond to see that the Protestants of that place be permitted to have a burialground of their own. He has also complained English; but ours / apprehend, is the most drawn-we think with no little justice-that of the expulsion of Mr. Johnston from 'Aintab : and, in consequence, a somewhat severe letter has been sent to the Pasha of Aleppo, for the Governor of 'Aintab, which will probably prevent any repetition of the offence. Two members were added to the church on the 6th, making the whole number one hundred.

MADISON UNIVERSITY.-A bill has passed the Assembly of the State of New York, authorizing the removal of Madison University, now located at Hamilton, to Rochester, Syracuse, or Utica, provided that the citizens of Madison County do not raise fifty thousand dollars for its endowment previous to the second Monday in June next. It is probable that a vigorous effort will be made to raise the money necessary to retain the institution in its present location. but there is much reason, to doubt its being done. If it should be done, it is said that the Baptists in Western New York intend to endow an institution in that section.

TRIUMPH OF LIBERTY AND LAW .- The Editor of the N. Y. Tribune learns by a letter from Lexington, Ky., that a verdict has just been rendered in the State Circuit Court, sitting at that

place, of \$2,500 and costs, in favor of Cassius | Burmah, Siam, 33; China, 44; South Sea Isl-M. Clay, against some of those who combined ands, 110; West Indies, 324; Greenland, 30; to take down and send off the printing office of the Jews, 57; total 1,345. Total assistant mishis True American in 1845. This is, probably, sionaries, 233; native assistants, 1,958; comthe death-blow of mob law in Kentucky. Reoice, advocates of Universal Liberty! Your triumphs are not confined to one hemisphere.---ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES .- The whale-ship They irradiate the deepest darkness of despot-Abraham H. Howland, from the Sandwich Isism, alike in the New and Old World.

**Religion in Buenos Ayres.—The Methodist** Missionary to Buenos Ayres, Rev. D. D. Lore, writes to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser in the following strain :---

"I find the congregation much larger than expected. In respectability and intelligence it would not suffer by comparison with most in editor of the New York Tribune says :--

New York. There are but few church memblockade."

of this county," writes on Alabama corporteur, ' the destitution of Bibles, religious books, and the means of grace, is truly appalling. In one neighborhood, of 31 families, 22 were found without a Bible. In another settlement of 16 families, only three Bibles could be discovered; one woman, with a large family, did not know that such a book existed ! The valley in which these people live, is about 30 miles long, and is entirely destitute of places of religious worship and school-houses! In this region I supplied 200 families with Bibles, and the books and tracts of your Society."

PROTESTANT MISSIONS .- A tabular statement in the Foreign Missionary Chronicle for January, gives the whole number of foreign missionaries as follows :-- North American Indians, 105; Africa, 239; Western Asia, 31; India, 324; municants, 174,426; scholars, 122,542.

that we ever gave countenance to that destructive device of Satan.

"Resolved, That we shall hereafter be known as ' The Church in Liberty-street, Troy, N. Y.,' and that we shall acknowledge no other creed than the Bible, and no other Head than God and his son Jesus Christ.

"Resolved, That God has but one Church on the Earth, and that it is composed of all such as love Him, and keep His commandments; and that these, in their Church relations, are equal in rights and liberty.

HENRY H. GARNET."

" Signed by

"FATE OF INFIDELITY."-Such is the title of a book, recently published in this city, from the pen of a converted infidel. In noticing it, the

"But there is another leading feature of this bers, but the congregation generally take a volume which seems to us more legitimate and deep interest in church affairs. We have an effective. It is that which traces the history of unusually fine Sunday-school, quite large, and the individuals who once formed an Infidel Soexceedingly well conducted. Our prayer meet- ciety in Orange County, and shows that nearly ings are well attended, and a pure spirit of de- all of them came to deaths not merely of viovotion characterizes them. The chapel is a neat | lence, but of imfamy and guilt. In like manner building, well finished and furnished. Our the lives and characters of those who have been singing is very good./ There are three more | conspicuous as advocates of infidelity, in the city Protestant churches Here, Scotch, German, and and elsewhere, are traced, and the conclusion prosperous. It has the largest congregation, Scepticism has not generally tended to render the largest Sunday school, and, I believe, the its votaries temperate, philanthropic, moral, or most spirituality. / With the city I am much prosperous. We make some abatement from pleased, although / it lacks the life-like appear- | the writer's statements, and still it seems that he ance of an American city. Possibly it does not has made out a pretty strong case. There are appear to advantage owing to the protracted corrupt men of all faiths or professions; but we never yet heard of a case in which a decided majority of a Christian Church perished misera-HEATHENISM IN AMERICA .--- "On the borders | bly as thieves, burglars, debauchees and murderers. We remember a remark of Robert Owen, himself a sceptic and an honest, benevolent man, that he thought a majority of those

> calling themselves Infidels, were among the worst men he knew. This little volume affords much confirmation of that judgment, and some good hints for tracing the effect to its cause."

COINCIDENCES.—A London paper notes as remarkable a series of coincidences between the Parisian revolutions of 1830 and 1848. It was Sunday, July 25, 1830, that the Ministers of Charles X. resolved upon the fatal ordinances which brought on the outbreak; it was on Sunday, February 20, that the Cabinet of Louis Philippe resolved/to forbid the Reform Banquet. It was on Monday, July 26, 1830, that the journalists of Paris began to excite the people; it was on Monday, the 21st of February, 1848, that the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies protested against the resolution of the Ministers. On Tuesday, July 27, the Revolution of 1830 began-ending on Thursday the 29th; on Tuesday, February 22, the Revolution of 1848 began, and it also ended on Thursday, when Louis Philippe abdicated.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY,-The only surviving/brother of the late Emperor Napoleon, Je-

BAPTISTS IN ENGLAND.—The Baptists have in England 1,881 churches; their net increase during the year 1846 was 2,183; the average number of church members was about 112 in Missions. each church, which would give a total of about 209,672 church members. They have, besides their regular churches, about 756 village sta-Saxon, a phonotypic newspaper published in

New York, was recently robbed of its account books, list of Subscribers, &c. The proprietors missionary churches of about 36,463. The torequest all Subscribers to inform them immedital receipts of the denomination for missionary ately to what number their subscriptions extend, purposes during the year are set down at £28,that the paper may be sent accordingly. 223.

rome, is, we believe, now in France, having asked leave of Louis Philippe, some time since, to reside in the kingdom. He will be remembered as having married Miss Patterson of Baltimore, about 1803, and by that lady he left a son, lands, arrived at New Bedford recently, havnow, we believe, living in Maryland. Jerome ing on board the following missionaries as passrepudiated his wife, by direction of his brother, engers : Rev. R. C. Forbes, lady and 4 childand afterwards married a German Princess.ren; Mrs. and Miss Dibble and 3 children, and He was for some time King of Westphalia. Louis Napoleon, son of the late King of Hol-Master Emerson; all of the American Board of land, Louis Bonaparte, and Hortense, Jaughter of Josephine, lately escaped from prison in France, and has now returned there from Eng-THE ANGLO-SAXON.—The office of the Angloland, on hearing of the Revolution.

> The Editor of the London Universe says-We have a strong impression, that Dr. Hampden's case has kindled a flame in England, which, by God's blessing, will never be extinguished.

## NAL PROCEEDINGS

rt in the proceed**k.** The announcen. James H. Black. Lepresentatives from on Tuesday, and his oth houses on Wednescussion in the Senate offered by Mr. Allen, ns of Congress to the the recent revolution. esolution was passed on Thursday evewas under considercesentatives. A mes-Senate, from the Preopy of the official dismer Washington from. r in France. The disincement of the events erthrow of the monarind the establishment of The message of the perfect approval of the ador in his prompt reonal Government, such ie judgment of the Predue from the United er of the family of Re-

A church of colored which Henry H. Gary issued the following We hope they will ration of a very comterest sectarians are to nouncers of sectarian-

ans formerly known as esbyterian Church of ly passed the following vening, March 5. sm is at variance with of the Gospel—and is clesiastical oppression, irce of wars, and slaveressions that afflict the ved. That the members ore denominated ' The rian Church of Troy, N. repudiate all Sectarian-

# General Intelligence.

# TEN DAYS LATER FROM BUBOPE.

The steamer Washington arrived at New York on Friday last, in 17 days, bringing ten days later intelligence from Europe. Things hoped that quiet will soon be restored.

The news from France is of course first in importance. Commercial distress is the most prominent fact of all; at least it is the one on which the English journals dwell most. And indeed the state of the country in this respect are ample provision for all the relations of Mr. is as deplorable as can well be described. The reckless, profligate expenditure of the government of Louis Philippe has in the present crisis brought the greatest embarrassment upon the whole country, and will seriously trouble the new administration. As appears from the report of Garnier Pages, Minister of Finance, the their children, or other heirs, who succeed to un- 49 of whom are from Georgia, and 40 from deficit for the year 1848 is estimated at 8,000,-000f., independent of supplementary and extraordinary credits, which raise the total deficit created by the late government to 652,525,000f.

Some trouble had arisen among the National as to the manner of electing officers, but all had been put to rest again.

A dispatch from Berlin announces that the ing; or, if the trustees of this bequest think it Emperor of Russia accepts the policy of nonintervention in the affairs of France, as long as France abstains from aggressions.

Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has received orders from Vienna to remain in Paris, and to assure the Provisional Government that it was not the intention of of management, purchase of books, or the es-Austria to interfere in the affairs of France.

The Moniteur publishes a decree of the Committee for the organization of labor, fixing the City and the Chancellor of the State, ex officio, duration of the day's work in the departments at eleven hours.

Great excitement has been produced at Lyons. by the mayor of one of the quarters having gone, with a party of 20 men, and put his seals on the house of the Capucines, who for several years have done the duty of the explatory chapel raised to the memory of the victims of the siege of Lyons, at the epoch of the Convention.

M. Emmanuel Arago, Commissary of the Provincial Government in Lyons, had issued a decree dissolving all religious congregations and \$50,000. corporations not authorized by law, and particularly the congregation of the Jesuits.

Austria.

# JOHN JACOB ASTOB'S WILL.

We have examined an abstract of this document, in which the community feel at least the interest of curiosity, on account of the vast by the people, cuts down the salary of the Govamount of property it bequeathes. The princi- ernor from \$2,000 to \$1,500; Secretary and pal document was executed July 4, 1836; but Treasurer of State from \$1,000 to \$500; and as Mr. Astor acquired new estates, or the cir- the pay of the Members of the Legislature from awful precipice, as at this moment. Hundreds do not look sunny in Europe, but still it is changed his opinion of what was best, he made and \$1 per day for the remainder of the session. sundry codicils, at the following dates, viz: Ju- Instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, ly 19, '38, Jan. 9, '39, Aug. 22, '39, Oct. 24, '39, the Legislature will meet, under the new Con-March 3, '41, June 3, '41, Dec. 5, '42, and Dec. stitution, but once in two years. 22, '43. There are various reattestations of the

> principal will, up to Jan. 11, 1845. The great features of the will and its codicils, Astor and their children-his son, Wm. B. Astor, being the great residuary legatee.

> There are no trusts created for the benefit o relatives; though in quite a number of cases only income, or a sum per annum, is to be paid to the present generation, with a reversion to restricted possession.

The only important bequest for the public offer to embark. 120 from New Orleans, and Place, 65 feet front by 125 deep, for the build-

more expedient, a plot of like size on the east side of Astor Place. The building is not to cost over \$75,000, and the land is estimated at \$35,000. Then \$120,000 are to be expended in books, maps, statuary, &c.; and the remainder to be placed at interest, to defray the expenses tablishment of Lectures, as the Trustees may think best. The Trustees are the Mayor of the

(and now named as a mark of respect) Messrs. Washington Irving, Wm. B. Astor, Daniel Lord, Jr., James G. King, Jös. G. Cogswell, Fitz Greene Halleck, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Samuel B. Ruggles, Samuel Ward, Jr., and Charles

Bristed, who are to appoint their successors.-The Trustees are to have no pay; nor is any one of them to hold any office of emolument under the Board.

by establishing an institution for the sick or disabled, or for the improvement of the young,

The other public bequests are as follows but most if not all of them, we believe, were paid in advance, during the life of the testator : The German Society, \$20,000; Institution for the Blind, \$5,000; Half Orphan Asylum, \$5,000;

The new Constitution of Illinois, just adopted

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

SUMMARY.

The N. Y. Express says that Cassius M. Clay petitions Congress for \$1,337, in consequence of losses sustained by him in being taken prisoner in Mexico. The enemy took his watch, clothes, at \$120; and a dozen shirts, \$50, be- the siege of Yorktown. sides bedding, pistols, &c.

A vessel will sail from Savannah on the 17th of April for Liberia. Eighty-nine emigrants, South Carolina, (30 being manumitted slaves)

Aug. 29, 1839, for erecting suitable buildings, sent. Over 200 from Baltimore, Norfolk and and establishing a library in New York, for free Savannah are ready. They are to be sent free Guards, in consequence of a misunderstanding general use. For this purpose he appropriates of expense, supported for six months after their a plot of ground on the southerly side of Astor arrival in Africa, and then lands will be given them to cultivate.

> Eastwick, the well known contractors for the cars and locomotives on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway, have obtained the contract for the new iron bridge across the Neva Mr. Winans, of this firm, is now in Baltimore on a visit, but will shortly return to Russia, to fulfil his contracts with that government.

The British steamer Pluto, and sloop Scout in cruising against the pirates of the east coast of China, have destroyed six or eight junks, killing about one hundred pirates. Many escaped; and several of the junks made a despe- 29th ult. rate resistance. A large number of prisoners were taken.

Mr. Clay received a fee of \$8,000 (not \$10,000 as previously reported,) for his services on behalf of Houston and others, in the suit against

of the United States. Out of this fee, it is un- for 26c. Cheese is without change. derstood that Mr. Clay will have to pay Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was Associate Counsel

in the case, a fee of \$1,000 or \$1,500.

man has arrived at Madrid, whose body bullets cannot enter. He proposed being publicly shot at by the soldiers of the garrison, and also by a machine of the soldiers of the garrison, and also by a

The Niagara River, at the village of Black THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO-Rock, fell, during Thursday night, three feet L LOGICAL REFORMER, for the Statute Year 1848, lower than it was ever known before and durlower than it was ever known before, and dur-

"never in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, was there so little water running over Niagara's in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents. cumstances of his devisees changed, or he \$3 per day to \$2 per day for the first forty days, of people are now witnessing that which never CLINTON HALL; NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST, NEW YORK. has, and probably never may again be witnessed on the Niagara River."

> Died in Washington city, on the 22d ult. Altamont, a colored man, in the 94th year of his age. He was proverbial for stern integrity and fidelity. When the revolution broke out, Altamont was given to Col. George Washington, by his nephew, and was with his young master in which he puts down at \$350; two suits of new all the leading battles in the south, ending with

By the returns from southern Illinois, it is now rendered certain, say the Chicago papers, "that free negroes are prohibited from coming into that State," or, in other words, they have adopted the "black laws" of Ohio. The majoradopted the "black laws" of Ohio. The major-ity on the Constitution is from 30 to 40,000. \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37]. benefit, is one of \$400,000, by the codicil of 82 from Baltimore, have already this year been The two mill tax is adopted, which is of immense Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with Aug 20, 1839 for erecting suitable buildings, sent. Over 200 from Baltimore. Norfolk and importance to the credit of Illinois importance to the credit of Illinois.

> The value of the exports from the Port of New York for the week ending March 31, was \$484,055; specie \$106,000-total \$590,055.-The value of goods entered at the Custom House The American firm of Harrison, Winans & for the week ending March 31, amounted to \$456,290.

> > The "Way Mail" from New Orleans to Mobile, containing exchange bills to the large amount of \$60,000, was stolen from the Post Office in New Orleans on the 20th ult.

The court of inquiry on Gens. Scott and Pillow, after hearing all the witnesses in Mexico, has determined to adjourn its sittings to the United States.

The Bank of Wooster, Ohio, failed on the

#### Review of New York Market. MONDAY, APRIL 10.

ASHES-Pots \$5 62; Pearls 7 00.--FLOUR AND EAL - Flour ranges from 6 18 to 6 50. Rye Flour 3 56. Jersey Meal dull at 2 50-GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 .43. the City Bank, wherein he gained a favorable Corn 54 a 56c. Rye 75c. Oats 45 a 48c.---PROVISIONS There is a bequest to the poor of Waldorf, decision a few days ago, in the Supreme Court -Butter ranges from 15 to 25c.; some parcels of fresh sell

#### MARRIED,

In Brookfield, N.Y., on the 3d inst., by Eld. W. B. Max-The Heraldo, a Spanish paper, states that a son, Mr. SHERMAN H. BLACKMAN, of Bridgewater, to Miss AMELIA CLARKE, of the former place.

on the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, ing Friday rose again only about six inches. A Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, letter from Niagara Falls, dated March 30, says, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Becords.

171

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E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

#### CHBISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Con-ference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thonsand hymns, ogether with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; Spruce-st., New York.

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has but one Church on composed of all such as is commandments; and irch relations, are equal

## HENRY H. GARNET."

-Such is the title of a d in this city, from the idel. In noticing it, the Tribune says :--r leading feature of this us more legitimate and ch traces the history of ce formed an Infidel So-and shows that nearly aths not merely of viod guilt. In like manner of those who have been of infidelity, in the city od, and the conclusion erally tended to render philanthropic, moral, or some abatement from and still it seems that he strong case. There are s or professions; but we case in which a decided Church perished miseras debauchees and murr a remark of Robert and an honest, benevoght a majority of those

fidels, were among the This little volume affords that judgment, and some the effect to its cause." endon paper notes as re-

oincidences between the 1830 and 1848. It was 0. that the Ministers of the fatal ordinances outbreak; it was on Sunt the Cabinet of Louis orbid the Reform Banday, July 26, 1830, that began to excite the peothe 21st of February, tion in the Chamber of the resolution of the sy, July 27, the Revoluending on Thursday the bruary 22, the Revolution iso ended on Thursday, dicated.

MILY.-The only surviv-Emperor Napol

At Vienna there has been much excitement and some bloodshed. A petition was got | Lying-in-Asylum, \$2,000.

up by the Students of the University, in favor of The personal estate of Mr. Astor is worth the unlimited freedom of the press. When on | from seven to nine millions of dollars, and his their way in procession to present it to the Em- | real estate perhaps as much more, so that the peror, they were met by a body of soldiers, who aggregate is less than twenty millions, a sum fired upon them, killing twenty persons, and quite out of our small comprehension; and we wounding nearly ten times that number. This presume that with most men the idea of one was followed by several collisions between the million is just about as large an idea as that of soldiers and the people. The trouble was finally [Journal of Com. any number of millions. quieted by his Majesty's granting full liberty of

the press, a more extensive representative Con-HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.—It will be recollected stitution, publicity of all proceedings in the that a Dr. Goss, of Seneca County, very mystecourts of law, trial by jury, and the dismission riously disappeared some months since, and that of the Metternich Cabinet. the most thorough searches in that County and

At Berlin, the people and the military came in collision on the 14th of March, the students taking part with the people, and leading them on. Ten were killed, and upwards of one hundred wounded. On the 16th the King granted the institution of a Burgher Guard, and granted the petition for the abolition of the censorship of the press. The latest advices bear date of the 17th. The disturbances had somewhat subsiconfession of the manner in which Dr. Goss was ded; the troops remained firm to the King, murdered. The substance of it is, that himself who seemed disposed not to grant all the people and Featherly, who is now in jail at Canandai-gua for the brutal fight at Geneva some time demand.

#### Miscellaneous.

On the 8th the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha the collector at Waterloo; that they afterwards burned the body in a lime-kiln, and that some published a proclamation, in which he promises his subjects a constitution and abolishes the cen- of the bones which were not entirely consumed, were digging a culvert on Ferry wharf, Boston, sorship.

A letter from Leipsic of the 9th relates, that spot indicated by the man who makes the condeputations of six towns have presented peti- fession. Thus the perpetrators of a most foul tions to the King of Saxony, demanding the murder are suddenly and unexpectedly exposed at the moment when they supposed themselves liberty of the press and other reforms. A peasant's war has broken out in Germany. | most secure.

The horizon is red in many parts from incendiary fires. The Castles of Niederstetten, Ochringen, two signorial residences of the Princes of Hohenlohe, have been burnt to the ground .on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, shocks of earth-Also the Castle of Jaxthausen and the village attached to it, the Castle of Assumstadt, and the cies of Cheribon, Bonjoemak, Kaddock, Sama-Castle of Schwaiggern.

rang, and Rambay. At Batavia, the towers of the church were a good deal shaken and that of In Ireland great excitement prevails in conthe town hall had taken a strong leaning to the sequence of proposed demonstrations of sympaleft, whilst a cross in cast iron, which surmountthy with the French. Two British steamships, ed it was overthrown. In the town of Cheribon with ammunition and men, have been ordered all the buildings except the stores, the walls of to Ireland.

which are of great thickness, were so much in-In England, the much-talked-of Income-Tax jured as to threaten destruction, and oblige the has passed, and so there will be no change of inhabitants to seek refuge in the plains of the Ministers at present. The Queen gave birth to environs. At Parimang the residence of the a Princess on the 18th of March. Governor was thrown down, and all that it con-

tained destroyed. Forty houses in the Chinese FOUR DAYS LATER.-The steamer Hibernia quarter shared the same fate, and seventeen inarrived at New York on Sunday night, bringing habitants were crushed to death under the ruins. news four days later. There is nothing of special importance in relation to France. The Provisional Government was working hard to conquer the difficulties which surround it, and vailed in that capital. there was much to encourage them. The elections were to take place on the 9th of April.-Italian papers of the 18th ult. contain a formal One of the New York Volunteers writes from proclamation of the new Roman Fundamental San Angel, near the City of Mexico, Jan. 13, as

since, murdered Dr. Goss, supposing him to be

EARTHQUAKE AT BATAVIA.—Letters from Ba-

tavia, in the Island of Java, of Feb. 20, state that

quake were felt at Batavia, and in the regen-

[Rochester Dem., April 4.

machine of his own which lets off several muskets at the same time. He puts on a garment the tissue of which resists the entrance of any bullet.

Buffon, says the Journal de Rheims, gives the Miss ORRISSA M. HODGES. age of a raven as 200 years. The other day a gentleman captured one, round its neck was a silver plate, with an inscription in English :---"This raven, caught by Capt. Duncan of the Scotch Guards, in Garrison at Rheims, was set

at liberty, Jan. 7, 1643." An enterprising citizen of Charleston, S. C., has just received from Canton, from an embassy to that country, six varieties of the seed of the

elsewhere proved entirely fruitless. There was Tea plant, together with directions for its culgreat excitement at the time in reference to the ture. The seed resembles in some measure the matter, but the long time that has elapsed had in a measure dissipated this feeling, and all small sized ground artichoke.

hope of discovering him had been given up.-The Cleveland Herald states that saleratus We learn that a man was discovered in Geneva. to the amount of 221 tons or 442,000 lbs., was a few days ago, having in his possession a note shipped from that place by the canal last year. which it was known belonged to Dr. Goss at There are in Cleveland four manufactories of the time of his disappearance. He was imme- this article, all of which are doing a good busi- this neglect lay heavy on his miud. And it was not until he diately arrested, and is said to have made a full

> Mr. Ellett, the engineer and contractor of the Niagara Suspension Bridge, has stated that by the 1st of June next the work will be so far advanced that he will be able to cross on horse-

A plain gold ring was found by workmen who were buried; and these have been found in the a short time since, which had on it the following inscription : "J. Fitch, ob't. Oct. 26, 1739, Æ 27.'

> The Statue Committee at Washington, have adopted Mills' plan for a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson. It is to be made of the Hamilton.

M. Boussingault states in the Annales de Chemie, that experiments have shown that cattle fatten better on fodder steeped in water than

Twenty-six thousand lashes were inflicted in the British Navy last year. Forty-eight was the highest number inflicted at any one time.

have, it is said, recently struck a rich vein of ore, yielding 58 per cent. of pure copper.

5 1-2d per quarter loaf.

is one inch.

Capt. J. Warwick, of Amherst Co, Va., who died a few days since, manumitted by his will all his servents, numbering between 70 and 80. He has made ample provision for their removal, outfit, and settlement, in one of the Western

The Worcester Journal says that Mr. Wright, of the Chronotype, promises to issue in a neat

In Rome, N. Y., on the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS to Miss CHARLOTTE ABLES, both of Verona.

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 11th ult., by Eld S. B. Cran-dall, Mr. RANSOM L. WHEELER to Miss SARAH M. PAGE. On the 22d ult., by the same, Mr. EDWIN S. MAXSON to

On the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. JARED B. CRANDALL to Miss LADOISKE COVEY.

On the 15th ult., by Eld. Rowse Babcock, Mr. JOHN HOFF to Miss ANN ELIZA JARVIS, all of Scio.

At the same time and by the same, JONATHAN CLEMENS to Mercy Johnson.

On the 4th inst., by Eld. Samuel Davison, Mr. Powell GARRISON, of Stowcreek, N. J., to Miss PRISCILLA DAVIS of Hopewell, N. J.

In Hopkinton, R. I., at Mr. Brown's Hotel, by Eld. S. S. Griswold, Mr. Oscar Gardner to Miss Lydia A. Sherman both of South Kingston.

DIED,

In Hopkinton, R. I., March 31, Mr. JOHN C. PERRY, aged 34 years. Bro. Perry, inheriting a feeble constitution, was a great sufferer during much of his life. In youth he hopefully gave his heart to God, and was baptized, although he did not connect himself with the church. During his last sickness, was admitted a member of the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, that he found peace once more returning to his breast. Thus in his dying chamber he per-formed a duty, for the long neglect of which he felt a deep regret, saying, "He wished to die a member of a Christian This done, he resigned himself to the will of God, and yielded up his breath, a few days after, into the hands of his God. in the full belief of a blessed immortality. s. s. c.

In Westerly, R. I., March 31, 1848, HANNAH HISCOX, wife of Clark Hiscox, aged 48 years. The subject of this notice professed religion some ten years since, and united with the First Seventh day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, where she remained an ornament to the cause until called to join the Church Triumphant. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

On the 24th ult., in the township of Stowcreek, Cumberland Co., N. J., Mrs. JULIAN BONHAM. Sister Bonham was many years a member of the Church at Shiloh. At the time cannon captured by Gen. Jackson at New Fort of her death she was the oldest person in the society. Supposed to be ninety-one.

In Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 30th of March, ORRINUS BURDICK, aged 11 years, son of Mr. Nathan M. Burdick.

In Leonardsville, N. Y., March 31st, Mr. ARTEMAS LISH LIBRARY FUSED DOWN INTO ONE CHEAF BOOK. CHEESBROUGH, aged 30 years.

At his rasidence in Alfred, N. Y., on the 26th ult.; Mr. JAMES C. BURDIK, in the 77th year of his age. He was sick but a few days, but his confidence was strong in the Lord, not one doubt of acceptance crossing his mind.

#### LETTERS.

Wm. B. Maxson, Samuel Davison, S. P. Stillman, C. Chester, N. Ford, Rowse Babcock, C. P. Rood, Asa West, S. S. Griswold, B. Church, Wm. A. Babcock, D, Browning, Bread is selling in England at lower prices A. D. Titsworth, H. W. Stillman, R. S. Sanford, J. R. Irish than ever has been known; the best bread is J. Clarke, G. Crandall, J. Congdon, I. D. Titsworth, Maxson Green, S. B. Crandall, D. Coon, Wm. Utter.

RECEIPTS.

John Congdon, Jamestown, \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52 reader. 4 " 52 F. H. Rogers, Sharon, Ct. 2 00 5 " 23 N. B. Palmer, Hopkington, Green Allen. "R. I. 2 00 4 " 52 Green Allen, 1 00 4 " 52 Sam'l Saunders, " 2 00 4 . . 52 H. C. Burdick, 2 00 E. F. Randolph, Plainfield. " 52 2 00 " 52 \*\* Asa F. Randolph, 4 00 Grace Ann Dunn, " Asa Ayars, Shiloh, N. J. 3 " 52 2 00 " 52 2 00 " 52 Jos. A. Bowen, 2 00 " 43 Wm Konigmacher, Ephrata, 125 . 26 Hannah Konigmacher " 2 00 G. C. Babcock, Rock Prairie. 9 00

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in the several departments, by Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton -by More, Bacon, Locke-by Hooker, Taylor, Barrow-by Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith-by Hume, Robertson, Gibbon-set in a biographical and critical history of the Litera-ture itself. The whole is embellished with splendid wood engravings, of the heads of the principal authors, and of interesting events connected with their history and writings. No one can give a glance at the work without being struck with its beauty and cheapness. It is in fact A WHOLE Eng-

The editor, Robert Chambers, is distinguished as the author of several historical works connected with Scotland, and as

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land, it may be stated that more than forty thousand copies have been sold in less than three years; and this almost without advertising or being indebted to any notice from literary Reviews.

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gether with a better paper and binding than the English, must give this a decided preference with the American

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A great number of sugar and indigo manufactures in the open fields were destroyed. Intelligence from all points of new disasters were reaching Batavia, and the greatest alarm pre-States.

when given to them dry.

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It requires a force of 115,000 lbs. to tear asunder a tempered steel rod the area of which

Emperor Napoleon, Je-	Constitution by H' I and Line In It is Dans I' Being for New York. As long pamphlet form a compact history of the late Geo. Thorngate ' 2 00 " 5 " 13 Darien-Ethan Saunders. New Market-W. B. Ghilet	
win France, having ask-	Constitution by His Holiness Pope Pius IX. as there was fighting to do, the excitement Revolution in France, with all its important and C. P. Rood, "1 00 "4 "40 DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Flammed-E. D. Thewarth	
ppe, some time since, to	The disturbances at Berlin continued for several killed time, but since the capture of the capital memorable documents.	
He will be remember-	dave, and much blood was shed, but pasce had time hangs heavy on our hands and the volun-	$ \mathbf{t}  = \mathbf{t}_{i}$
Miss Patterson of Balti-	been restored by the concessions of the King. teers desire to go home. Our Regiment is now just manufactured an immense rope for the in- been restored by the concessions of the King. teers desire to go home. Our Regiment is now just manufactured an immense rope for the in- been restored by the concessions of the King. teers desire to go home. Our Regiment is now just manufactured an immense rope for the in- been restored by the concessions of the King. teers desire to go home. Our Regiment is now just manufactured an immense rope for the in- been restored by the concessions of the King. teers desire to go home. Our Regiment is now just manufactured an immense rope for the in- been restored by the concessions of the King. teers desire to go home. Our Regiment is now just manufactured an immense rope for the in- been restored by the concessions of the King. teers desire to go home. Our Regiment is now just manufactured an immense rope for the in- been restored by the concessions of the King. The second s	
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German Princess.—		
	which appeared to proceed from his vat; ne   David vincent Almona 4 00	
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Revolution.		
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London Universe says-		
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# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# Miscellaneous.

## COMMON THINGS.

The sunshine is a glorious thing, That comes alike to all, Lighting the peasant's lowly cot, The noble's painted hall.

The moonlight is a gentle thing, It through the window gleams Upon the mowy pillow where The happy infant dreams.

It shines upon the fisher's boat Out on the lonely sea; Or where the little lambkins lie Beneath the old oak tree.

The dew-drops on the summer morn Sparkle upon the grass; The village children brush them off, That through the meadows pass.

There are no gems in monarch's crowns More beautiful than they; And yet we scarcely notice them; But tread them off in play.

Poor robin on the pear-tree sings, Beside the cottage door ; The heath flower fills the air with sweets, Upon the pathless moor.

There are as many lovely things, As many pleasant tones. For those who sit by cottage hearths As those who sit on thrones.

MEXICO DESCRIBED BY CASSIUS M. CLAY. Cassius M. Clay, in his reception speech at Lexington, Ky., gave the following graphic description of the country :---

the Pacific; and was in extent, before the loss of Texas, about as large as the United States. compose, I should imagine, seven eighths of the | where her other children were, she said she did whole territory. It is now three hundred years | not know, they had all been sold but this oue-an since the Spanish Conquest, and her population | innocent prattling thing, unconscious of a claim. has long since reached that barrier where Nature imposes eternal obstacles to further pro- girl of eighteen, strong, well made, lively, and gress, where the whole products of the earth laughing as she stood up to be sold. A man are economically consumed by the people. No stepped up, and taking her by the chin, told her doubt, better modes of agriculture would in- to show her teeth, which she did. He then felt crease her population, but at present, to use the of her arms, her breasts, her sides, and with his language of Malthus, she has reached the point foot brushed aside her frock, and made her hold of subsistence. It is true that the remote provin- | it up a little, that he might see the development bordering upon the Rio Grande, and subject to of this female with as much minuteness and fa-Indian invasions, contain some uncultivated lands; but the proposition as above stated applies to the mass of Mexico. For in the greater portion of the whole Republic, women and chil- others were sitting there to be sold, but the dedren may be seen picking up grains of corn in | mand seemed to be so small, and the sale so the highways, and the rinds of fruit thrown in dull, that the auctioneer declined proceeding the streets are immediately seized and con- any farther that day, and I came away." sumed. "As soon as you cross the Rio Grande, you feel yourselves in a foreign land. Mexico has no forests. It is true that along the streams and on mountain-tops there are trees, but you are struck with this great characteristic, that the land is bare of trees. The numerous varieties of the Cactus of all sizes, intermixed with the Palmetto, stunted or long grass, cover the whole land. You are among a people of a novel color, and a strange language. The very birds, and beasts, and dogs, seem different. The patridge, the lark, the crow, the black-bird, differ in size and plumage, and sing differently from ours. The buildings are of Moorish and Spanish style. The goat and the sheep feed together. The brick are of clay and straw, sun-dried. The women go with earthen vessels to the well, just as Rachel was sent of old in the time of the Patriarchs of Judea. The roofs of the houses are flat and places of recreation, and the people wear sandals as in the East, in olden times. Wheat, Indian Corn, and herds of cattle, sheep and goats, the banana and red-pepper. and garlic and onions, are the principal sources of subsistence. The products of the mines are the principal articles of foreign exchange, added chism. to woods, tallow and cochineal. The extreme dryness of Mexico makes irrigation necessary water and the habits of the people collect the inhabitants into cities or villages. The land itself is owned by a few large proprietors, not the least of whom are the priests. The great children of serfs are not of necessity also serfs, is the secret of the success of our arms. I conversed freely with the tenantry and soldiers in all Mexico, and where they are not filled with religious enthusiasm against us, they care not who rules them, American or Mexican masters. to complete it. If all the Mexican soldiers were freeholders and

The time for her to die has come !- Yet, like | cases, about the fiftieth year-the period when South Carolina, she talks large. She whipped the general revolutions of the human body com-Spain, Spain whipped France, France whipped | mence to take place." the world-and consequently, Mexico is the mistress of the world! Yet fifty thousand these remarks, is the propriety of repeating ble rate, a poor day laborer to do some work in Americans conquer eight millions of souls! vaccination in about thirteen years after its first his house. The unfortunate man, fatigued with The clergy plunder the people, the army now performance. This advice is in accordance work, represented to the merchant's wife, that begin to plunder the clergy, while independent with the observations of the most experienced with so low wages he could not procure a glass robbers begin to plunder the Government, the practitioners; it would be well if it were more of beer to quench his thirst. The compassionclergy, and the people. Such is the fearful ret- generally acted upon. ribution of Nature's violated laws. Seeing Texas, that it was a lovely land, we coveted our

neighbor's goods; seeing the weakness of Mexico, we took it by force.

## A SLAVE AUCTION.

The following illustration of American Slavery is taken from the correspondence of the N Y. Observer :---

"I had never seen a human being sold. A one of the necessary attendants of Slavery, I knew that it must be a common affair in any Aberdeen. One of the editors of a London third of the sum. [Courier des Etats Unis. slaveholding city, and when it was mentioned to me that the market was near the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, where I was staying, I determined at once to visit it. A small red flag at the door advertised the fact of a sale in progress, and a written description of the property pasted up, informed the public the particulars. I entered a large room with benches around the sides of it, on which thirty or forty men were seated, smoking and talking with the same indifference that you would observe at Tattersall's. In the centre of the room was a platform, some six feet square, and three in height, on which stood a white well-dressed auctioneer, and by the side of him a colored woman and a "Mexico extends from about latitude 16 playful child three years old, holding up her North to 42 deg., from the Gulf of Mexico to fingers, and smiling at the company around. That was my first sight of a slave-market. It embraces all the climates of the world, and auctioneer, 'why it is giving away the property; rises in temperature, from the tropical plains of only think of it.' But no one was disposed to Wilson, the member for Westbury, was a Vera Cruz and Acapulco to the regions of per- bid more. The mother was sickly looking, and petual snow. The Rocky Mountains which se- the buyers were afraid of the investment. One parate us from Oregon extend through all Mex- man stepped up to the stand and asked her how by the sweat of his brow in the Ultima Thule." ico, and her whole surface is composed of table- many children she had had; she told him 'six,' lands and mountains, which rise in steps from and he returned to his seat apparently satisfied, the Gulf and the Rio Grande to the highest and made no offer to purchase. The auctioneer level, and then descend in regular gradation endeavored to rally the customers, and induce once more to the Pacific. She has no naviga- them to bid, but they would not take, and he ble streams, and the mountains and arid plains told the woman to go down. I asked her

"Another one was brought out, a colored

The practical inference to be drawn from don. He had obtained, at the cheapest possi-

## EVENING HOURS FOR MECHANICS.

"What," says the North of Scotland Gazette, against it and raised so great an uproar that the in an article in favor of the early closing of police took him to prison. The next day when shops, "what have evening hours done for me- he was called before the Judge he explained chanics who have only ten hours toil ? What | the affair and was discharged on the payment of in the moral, what in the religious, what in the | two shillings, but the merchant had another acscientific world ? Hearken to these facts ! One | count to render to justice; he was condemned of the best editors the Westminster Review to pay fifty pounds sterling as fine for having could ever boast, and one of the most brilliant sold beer without a license, and the poor laborwriters of the passing hour, was a cooper in er, as the informer of the offence, received a

daily journal was a baker in Elgin; perhaps the best reporter on the London Times was a weaver in Edinburg; the editor of the Witness was a stone mason. One of the ablest ministers in London was a blacksmith in Dundee; another was a watchmaker in Banff; the late Dr. Milne of China, was a herd boy in Rhynie ; the Principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong-Kong was a saddler at Huntly; and one of the best missionaries that ever went to India was a tailor in Keith. The leading machinist on the London and Birmingham Railway, with £700 a year, was a mechanic in Glas gow; and perhaps the very richest ironfounder in England, was a working man in Moray. Sir James Clarke, her Majesty's physician, was a druggist in Banff. Joseph Hume was a sailor first, and then a laborer at the pestle and mortar 'Only three hundred and fifty dollars,' said the in Montrose; Mr. Macgregor, the member for Glasgow, was a poor boy in Ross-shire; James ploughman in Haddington; and Arthur Anderson, the member for Orkney, earned his bread

### AN ECLAIRCISSEMENT.

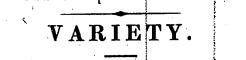
Poisson, is the French for fish, and Poison, a word resembling it to the eye, is the same in French and English. This explains an amusing mistake below.

esque. One of these pilgrims met a companion supper that he could not get back, and so he think of entering the Institution. sitting in a state of most woeful despair, and ap- died with his whole length exposed dangling parently near the last agonies, by the side of from the wood-pecker's hole, an admonition to one of the mountain lakes of Switzerland.- | all who passed by, not to get into a scrape until With great anxiety he inquired the cause of his | they had contrived how they could get out of it. suffering. "Oh !" said the latter, "I was very ces of California and New Mexico, and those of her ankles; thus he pursued the examination hot and thirsty, and took a large draught of the clear water of the lake, and then set down on miliarity as he would a blood horse. Being this stone to consult my guide-book. To my astonishment I found there that the water of this lake is very poisonous. Oh, I am a gone man-I drank so much there is no hope for me ! I feel it running all over me; I have only a few minutes to live! Remember me to -"Let me see the guide-book," said his friend. Turning to the passage, he found "L'eau du lac est bien poissoneuse"-" The water of the lake abounds in fish." "Is that the meaning of it?" "Certainly." "I never was better," said the dying man, leaping up with a counte nance radiant as the sun on a fine May morning. Then extending his arm in the true Longbow style, said, "There's muscle." He cut a series of capers over the grass that would have done honor to a Vestris. "What would have become of you," said his friend, "if I had not met you ?" I should have died of imperfect knowledge of the French language."

THE RICH MAN AND. THE DAY LABORER.-A merchant, who is as avaricious as opulent, has recently excited some public attention in Lon-

ate woman gave him a tankard of ale, but the husband learned this circumstance on his return, and when he settled with the laborer, retained

the value of the drink; the poor man exclaimed



A London paper tells a good story of an old entleman, a widower, with a large family of laughters, who advertised in the Times for a wife under a fictitious signature, appointing a place of meeting. At the time and place apovinted, a woman appeared thickly veiled. She entered with downcast eyes, which she did not venture to raise until the voice of her swain in respectful greeting fell upon her ear. She started, looked up, and the next moment uttered a shriek in a tone not unfamiliar to the gentleman's ear. He took the liberty of lifting her Hammersmith.

lower, asserts that if land abide in the husband was extended very far by a jury in Wales where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship, in consequence of which seizing his widow obtained a verdict of her dower!

A black snake, which had discovered the nest Not long after the general peace, when all of a wood-pecker, climbed up the tree, and putclasses of English travelers, learned and un- ting his head into the hole, swallowed the wood-

## DEBUYTER INSTITUTE. JAMES B. IRISH, Principal.

### AURELLA-F. BOGERS, Preceptress Other experienced .Teachers are employed in the various

Departments.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Second Dec. 15, March 22 Third April 5, July 12 TUITION, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras-for Drawing

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Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 175 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 th 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 their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

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

### ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY

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

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express veil, and beheld—his eldest daughter! whom their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal he had supposed safe at her boarding school at support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they have be a 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. Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to | Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, for a single moment the wife shall be endowed the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and thereof; and he adds in a note that this doctrine are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant and economical.

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

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibili-tiesofactive life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, learned, polished and unpolished, flocked to the pecker. Alas! when he would have withdrawn, and the manners of our students." To secure these most de-continent in search of the classical and pictur- he found his throat so much distended by his an unreserved compliance with which, no student should

pleased with the result of his investigations, he bought the girl for five hundred dollars. Several

#### MAGNIFICENT WOBKS.

The most magnificent works in Europe are the three principal roads over the Alps mountains. The Alps are a high chain of mountains between Switzerland and Italy, and there is no other direct way of reaching Italy from France, by land, than by crossing these mountains.

The first principal pass or road, is that over the ridge of the mountain named St. Bernard. The road passes between the two highest points of the mountain; the highest point of the road is about 8,000 feet above the sea. The French army under Bonaparte, crossed this mountain in 1800. This road is distinguished for its circuitous and winding route, as well as for the Bernardine monastery and hospital at its highest point, founded about 800 years ago. The monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, and in foggy weather they send their servants and dogs to all parts of the mountains, to find and succor all such travelers as may have lost their way. This establishment has been of great service to the cause of humanity, and will self-approbation and emulation; when reduced

The second pass or road is that called the Simplon road, because it passes over that parin most parts of the country, and the scarcity of ticular part of the Alps called Mt. Simplon.-This road was projected and executed by Bonaparte during , his reign in France, and more than his thousand victories or defeats, will contribute to immortalize his name. It was commass of the people are serfs, with but few more pleted in 1805, at the joint expense of France rights than American slaves. It is true that the and the then kingdom of Italy. The road is 30 miles long, and about 25 feet broad, and passes but debt brings slavery, and the wages allowed over 264 bridges, and through 6 tunnels, or galby law almost always perpetuate it. Here then leries, that is, passages through the solid rock, one of which is about 1,300 feet long and 12 feet broad. This is one of the most stupendous works ever constructed by man. It cost a great sum of money and several years were required

could escape from her borders. The soldiers tial granite. In one place it passes over a deep spring and reach together-the spring forming of the towns, by force confined in some prison called the Devil's bridge; it is a single arch, braces to the hind axletree. The body loops sent from Toluca, to the aid of Santa Anna at feet wide, and 12 feet high. These among of common steel spring is needed for a one

A DROLL DEFINITION OF A YANKEE.-As the Yankees are creating no little excitement in the Commercial, Political and Military world, I hope my definition of a real genuine male Yankee may not be considered a-miss.

A real genuine Yankee is full of animation, checked by moderation, guided by determination, and supported by education. He has veneration corrected by toleration, with a love of He is self-denying, self-relying, always trying, back.

and into everything prying. He is a lover of piety, propriety, notoriety and the temperance society. He is a dragging, gagging, bragging striving, thriving, swapping, jostling, bustling, wrestling, musical, quizzical, astronomical, poetical, philosophical, and comical sort of a character, whose manifest destiny is to spread civilization to the remotest corners of the earth, with an eye always on the look out for the main

chance.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARRIAGE STRINGS .- The Scientific American says that Mr. E. T. Sprout, The third road passes over Mt. St. Gothard, of Springville, Pennsylvania, has invented a new freemen, not one of all the American army and is about 12 feet wide, paved with substan- improvement in the carriage, by connecting the are caught up in the haciendas and the streets chasm, at the bottom of which is a river, and is part of the reach. They serve thus combined as or convent, there drilled, clothed, armed, and having peaks of rocks for abutments, at so great are also a spring, and there is nothing but steel then sent on to the regular army. Such men an elevation above the bottom as to appear al- from the axletree and bolster to the body of the avow their resolution to desert, or run, on the most a superhuman work. There are numer- carriage. The motion of the carriage is therefirst occasion. Of near one thousand soldiers ous deep cuts, and a gallery 200 feet long, 12 by rendered very easy, and only about 50 pounds

Dr. Lillewalch, of Stockholm, having caused searches to be made in the marshes of Scania, has discovered the skeletons of men and animals in a remarkable state of preservation. Near them he also found arms, instruments for sport and fishing, and utensils of different descriptions, all of which are of stone, showing that the use of metals was unknown when they were made. They belong to those primitive people of whom traces remain in the traditions of the North, but whose race is now extinct.

To make New York milk, take two pounds of lime, two and a quarter pounds of chalk, one and three-quarter pounds starch, twenty quarts rain water, and to every quart of the solution add two table-spoonsful of the droppings from a cow, so as to give it the right color. Shake it about ten minutes, then settle it with a soft brickbat; then strain it through a pair of window shutters-and you will have the "pure Orange County milk."

Lost wealth may be restored by industrythe wreck of health regained by temperanceforgotten knowledge restored by study-alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulnesseven forfeited reputation won by penitence and virtue. But who ever again looked upon his vanquished hours-recalled his slighted years. stamped them with wisdom-or effaced from heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted life

It is said by many able physicians, that fasting is a means of removing incipient diseases, and of giving to the body its usual healthy sensaatone for much of the injury done by monar- to a state of aggravation, can assume the most tions. Howard, the well-known philanthropist, profound dissimulation for the purpose of retal- it is said, used to fast one day in each week. iation, always combined, if possible, with specu- Dr. Franklin did the same for a time. Napoleon, lation. A real live Yankee, just caught, will be when he felt his system unstrung, suspended found not deficient in the following qualities : | his wonted meal, and took his exercise on horse-

> Capt. Walker, of the Texan Rangers, and Col. Wynkoop, of Pennsylvania, from some cause not mentioned, were hostile to each other in Mexico. After the death of the former, the latter exclaimed, as he gazed upon the lifeless corpse of his alienated fellow-soldier, "I would have given six years of my existence if I could have spoken to Capt. Walker, before he died ! '

It is comparatively but a few years since pins took the place of wooden skewers and thorns in a lady's toilet. Now, one pin manufactory alone makes annually 2,070,168,000 pins! To count this number, supposing one individual could count 120 each minute for 12 hours each day, it would require 79 persons one year to complete the count !

Milton says, "Let Truth and Error encounter." It seems, however, to be the practice to regard Truth as a delicate and sickly child, who must be kept in the house, lest he should be demolished by the first blast of wind that he encounters in the open air.

#### Regulations.

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

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

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted.

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

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

## Apparatus.

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

#### Notice.

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

#### Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms. as ollows:-

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 erm, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the ntmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

#### Expenses. Board, per week Room-rent, per term, 1.50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, \$10.00 **Oil Painting**

## Drawing,

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

2 00

President of the Board of Trus ALFRED, June 23, 846.

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION! CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have L just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucida tion of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been

Mexico, not one hundred stood the battle.

"The whole people do not exceed eight millions, and of these about two millions are white and mixed bloods, the remainder are native Indians: I never, in all Mexico, with the exception of foreigners in the Capital, saw a

ancient works of Rome.

The great conclusions drawn by Dr. Retzins, of provement. Application has been made for a tives. single white man at work. Wherever there is Stockholm, from his observations on small pox, patent. slavery, there is labor dishonorable-it is more and the effects of vaccination in Sweden, are creditable to rob than to work ! Yet Mexico these : "The protection afforded by vaccination SHAVING BY THE ACRE.-An English paper surpasses the Slave States of America in manu- from the close of the second year of life against gives the following amusing illustration of the factures ? As Rome was overrun by the Bar- the contagion of the various poisons, usually old maxim, "many a little makes a mickle."barians, so is Mexico by the Americans; the lasts unimpaired to the thirteenth year or A gentleman in Devonshire having incurred a slaves will not fight, the masters are to few to so; after this period it begins to lose its effects, debt, with his barber for twenty-one years' defend the country. Bigotry in Religion has and gradually becomes more and more uncer- shaving, demurred to the charge, when the bill based the mind-the corruptions of the Church tain on to the twentieth or twenty-first of life .-- | was sent in, £31 9s. 4d., or one penny a day.have destroyed the morals of the people; the For the next four or five years the predisposi- The barber proposed to be paid by square oppressions of the masters have exhausted the tion to the small pox seems almost to have re- measure, at the rate of £200 an acre. On meas lands. Mexico is decreasing in population and covered its original integrity, and this state of urement, the area of the gentleman's beard resources. Since her independence; her reve-nues are fallen off, her villages are decaying, her public works falling to ruin. She has lived begins to approach nearer to the limit of its ex-by the sword, she must perish by the sword.— istence—which it reaches, in the majority of

The British Government have resolved upon modern works, approach the nearest in stupen- | horse vehicle. By this improvement carriage dous conception and durable execution to the can be made lighter, cheaper, more simple and sending out properly qualified schoolmasters more durable. The spring used is the half and schoolmistresses to the colonies in different elliptic, and the benefit of the whole elliptic parts of the world, to conduct the public schools PROTECTIVE INFLUENCE OF VACCINATION .- | is gained by the motion of Mr. Sprout's im- established there for the instruction of the na-

> Some years ago, the following notice was posted about the estate of Lord Camden :--"Notice to Sportsmen.-In consequence of the universal scarcity of game, Lord Camden does NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK not intend to shoot himself, or any of his tenants until after the 25th instant."

We were much amused a few days since, with a little boy, upon whom his mother was inflicting personal chastisement. "Give me one or two more licks, mother; I do n't think I can behave well vet."

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

The Sabbath Recorder.

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. 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, ez. cept at the discretion of the publisher Communications, orders, and remittances, should

.50-008,\$80,5% laios directed; post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York