EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. IV. -NO. 44.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 20, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 200.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

## EXTRACTS FROM A MISSIONARY'S LETTER.

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 14, 1847. Your three letters dated Feb. 22, April 9, our sense of unworthiness, which occasionally almost deprives us of comfort, yet for the thought that God is favoring our enterprise.

pense of putting in seats and a desk we can the shape of a Jersey wagon-top. The coffins have a tasty chapel. The court would need a sre made of thick plank, and ornamented at one small expense upon it. One hundred dollars end. When they build a tomb over them, they would abundantly fit up the chapel and court. leave a small hole about the length and width Do you ask when we would like to commence of one brick, so that the ornamented end of the public worship? I will tell you. We do not coffin can be seen. go entirely by our own judgment, but are guid- In walking out into the country one is agreeby what we have already accomplished, and we | the water ebbs and flows with the tide. These health we ought to be able to conduct regular fields and other fields, also of supplying them without any previous special preparation. I com-

considerably; but he needs some one to explain also with almost all kinds of handicraft. The it to him. We shall do the best we can towards only trees which I have noticed as resembling performing this duty. This will be a good ex- ours in America, are the pine, willow, ash ercise for a part of the Sabbath. He is a man peach, and some that resemble our beach. The appears to towards us.

and June 17, have been received, the first on tent. Bro. W. and I frequently walk on it, and inches in diameter. A dollar's worth of wood the 8th of August, the second on the 28th of the sometimes we go quite round. The wall con- will last us for cooking about three weeks. same month, and the last on the 10th inst. These sists of an outer and an inner wall of stone and But a Chinaman is great in economizing fuel. all have been like cold water to a thirsty soul. brick, filled in between with earth. The outer Every brand that is not needed is immediately And I will here bespeak a continuance of these wall I judge to be about twenty-five feet high, smothered. The Chinese, so far as I can learn, favors, and with as much frequency as your and the inner wall about eighteen feet high, and use no fire in their dwellings for the purpose of time and health will permit. You will remem- the thickness of the whole is about twenty feet. warming them. It may be that the rich do. ber that Mrs. C. and myself are members of the I think there are half as many houses without Foreigners use the native coal for warming church of which you are pastor. I mention this the wall as within. We frequently go out into their houses. This at present is about seventyso that in addition to all that you would say as the open country. The road is generally from five cents a picul, (about 100 lbs.) a member of the Board to us as agents of the two to three feet wide, with a single footpath. Board, you may not neglect to say any thing Every part, excepting where the tombs are, is that belongs to a pastor to say to the members in a high state of cultivation. Cotton, rice, of his flock. Be assured that your advice will beans, egg-plant, squashes, and a great variety be heeded. And during the time in which we of other vegetables, are raised. Even at this are getting ready for our work there is less to season of the year, the fields are loaded, in call into vigorous activity the sympathies of our many places, with vegetables, as green and apnature, than may be expected after we become parently as flourishing as in mid-summer. The able to hold forth the word of life. For now tombs, where they are not concealed by the tall our business is a continual digging and delving coarse grass, bear a striking resemblance to an at the language. Notwithstanding this disad- old-fashioned Jersey wagon-top. But generally vantage, our daily toil is far from being irksome. they are much smaller. A few mornings since, I think we can all say that there is a pleasure as Bro. W. and I were walking on the wall in mingled with all our labor. It is something to the western part of the city, where there is a have a well-defined object placed distinctly be- considerable space not built up, we saw a man fore one's mind, and that object one of com- adjusting some wearing apparel on a straw mat. manding importance. Such an object we have Thinking it possible that he was performing now before us, and although for one I can find some religious service, which would throw some, yea, great fault with myself every day, yet light upon the customs of the country, at a suit-I can say for myself and my companions, that able distance we stood and watched the operawe are trying to do with our might what our tion. First of all was some kind of a frame hands find to do, and we feel an increasing ani- about a foot high, on which the mat was spread she never failed to extend the shield of a mation in our work. I believed, before you out; then was the mat, an old one, with some told us, that our brethren at home must be straw under and on it; then he placed an entire praying for this enterprise. The overruling suit of wearing apparel in order and wound it business it was to do justly, as well as to love providence of God, in a marked manner, has up so that it resembled a person; and on the seemed to favor us. And I can not think it is top of this he put some straw and a quantity of all for the sake of our unworthy selves, but for what we call ghost money, the Chinese call it the sake of the perishing heathen, and through "tsz den." Then he lighted his torch and set the prayers of those at home, who are more the pile on fire. As soon as the smoke began husband desireth to live peaceably with all men, worthy than we are, and who will wear a to ascend, we noticed a woman, with a child two and to follow his calling that he may maintain brighter crown in heaven. Notwithstanding or three years old, approaching. She came nearer, and after bowing herself to the earth several times, she covered her face with one the charity of good people. most part we enjoy great satisfaction in the hand and set up a pitable lamentation, which she continued two or three minutes, with the We are all enjoying a very good state of appearance of deep sorrow. Then a man, who health. Sister W., concerning whose health stood at a little distance in the doorway of the you expressed some solicitude, is, at present, house whence the woman came, called to her, more healthy than I have ever known her to be and she returned. Then the man who had arbefore. We have seen no reason yet to regret ranged the pile and set it on fire, got down on prerogative of God. that we pitched upon this place rather than Foo- his knees and bowed his head several times to Chow, nor do we regret our having located the earth; and even a little child, who from the where we have within the city walls. On the commencement had stood looking on with as contrary, I believe we have got by far the best much gravity as a grown person could exhibit, location for us that was available. I have seen moved from the head to the side of the pile, no other Chinese house as good as this that is and bowed himself, waving his clenched hands rented for less than four hundred dollars. I in token of worship. Through the whole, they have seen no other house here that would afford appeared not to notice us at all. This, I have and down, preaching, than by following his call any thing like the advantages which this affords learned, is a common ceremony gone through ing for a living. for a chapel. The Chinese finish off the lower with for the dead. At a distance of five or six rooms much better than they do the upper rods under a tree were several coffins. Some rooms. The room we design for a chapel is of them were naked, some had a straw covering, done off in fine style, and with the trifling ex- and some had a brick tomb built over them in

ed partly by what others have done, and partly ably surprised to see the number of canals where think that if Providence favors us with good serve the purposes of irrigation of their rice services on the Sabbath as soon as two years with water for washing, cooking, &c. It makes from the time we left home. Perhaps you may no difference to a Chinaman how turbid the deem me visionary, and possibly I am. But water may be, nor how filthy the ditch whence you will not understand me to say that we ex- he gets it; if he gets it at the flowing of the pect to become masters of the Chinese language tide and settles it with a little alum, it is very so soon. We expect to study the language the nice to him. It is interesting to witness their remainder of our lives. But the spoken lau- economy in watering their rice fields. By a to prepare a short discourse once in two weeks, and by the aid of a heifer or bullock, at the and by alternating thus keep up a weekly ser- flowing of the tide, they draw up a great quanvice. . . . . Our spirits are stirred within us tity of water in an hour. Where the foot-path to bear testimony in the most effectual way in stones that it would be difficult to find one large behalf of the living and true God. As soon as enough to throw at a bird, yet they have many we can, we intend to go from house to house, from ten to twelve or fourteen feet in length, and, where we are favorably received, commu-stretched two or three side by side, across the nicate the Gospel of Christ. This was one stream. In case of a canal large enough for his joy and crown of rejoicing in the day when branch of apostolic operations. I have no boats, they have three lengths of stones, the

municated to Too Quay, our cook, an outline of that of the best kind for furniture. In building, ter or a Twisdon. the history of the creation and the institution of they use pine chiefly for frame-work and ceilthat he now can tell it himself also gave him not more than eight or ten feet wide is encum! envied.

a copy of the New Testament, which he reads bered with men sawing with a cross-cut saw; press, they contain sufficient information of general interest to justify their publication:—

about 40 years of age, with fair abilities, and fuel generally used in cooking, is pine, done up we feel a growing attachment to him as also be. in length and six inches in diameter, to two feet The wall of this city is about four miles in ex- and a half in length and twelve or fourteen

### SONNET.

BY ANNE C. LYNCH.

O Thou, who once on earth, beneath the weight Of our mortality didst live and move. The incarnation of profoundest love: Who on the cross that love didst consummate, Whose deep and ample fullness could embrace The poorest, meanest of our fallen race. How shall we e'er that boundless debt repay? By long, loud prayers, in gorgeous temples said? By rich oblations on thine altars laid? Ah no! not thus thou didst appoint the way; When thou wast bowed our human wo beneath Then as a legacy didst thou bequeath Earth's sorrowing children to our ministry; And as we do to them we do to Thee.

### From the Columbian Magazine.

A SCENE IN COURT-ELIZABETH BUNYAN. them the painful necessities of that little family over which, in the midst of all her affliction, mention of this, in the expectation that her simple arguments would prevail with men whose mercy. But that expectation failing, she again addressed the court, while the sadness of her countenance too truly reflected the sorrow of

"Can I need to assure you, my lord, that my his family? Moreover, I have four small children, that cannot help themselves, one of which is blind, so we have nothing to live upon but

Such was the state of poor Bunyan's family, while the court of Charles II. was reveling in vice, luxury, and all manner of debauchery. And there sat his ministers to pronounce judgment against men for exercising that freedom which is derived by charter directly from God himself, and to abridge which is to invade the

Justice Hale indeed seemed touched with pity at the mention of her children, and exclaim-

ed, "Alas, poor woman!" Twisdon, however, the network of whose heart seems to have been constructed of steel, and to have been as destitute of sensibility as a stratified rock, accused Mrs. Bunyan of using poverty as a cloak, and declared that she was better maintained by her husband's running up

What is his calling ?" asked Sir Matthew "A tinker, my lord," was the answer of some

"Yes," added Elizabeth, "and because he is a tinker, and a poor man, therefore he is dement. We shall all meet there!"

Meanwhile, Sir Matthew Hale, who had natu- for me. rally a warm and tender heart, had been suppressing its rising emotions, for though he sat as a judge, he felt as a husband and a father; and brushing away an unbidden tear, and addressing the petitioner in a tone of kindness, said: "Seeing it is so, that they have taken what thy husband spake for a conviction, I recommend thou apply thyself to the king, or sue out his pardon, or get a writ of error." And the judge looked intently on the object of his ad-

"A writ of error, my lord!" exclaimed Chester, who was offended with the whole strain of preach, and do what he lists.'

"He preacheth nothing but the word of God," couraged as she was by the Chief Justice.

souls from the error of their ways, who will be reputable acquisitions. he shall make up his jewels." And she spoke as such, can ever be saved. They must, after him out; the minister stood reproved, and re-

"My lord," replied Elizabeth, with a tranquil men of education and intelligence. This is the firmness that contrasted strongly with the vio- secret of their influence over the people. The lence of her judicial browbeater, "when the destiny of the young Hindu, even as soon as he righteous Judge shall appear to uncover the se- is born, is in a good degree fixed by the Brahcrets of men's hearts, and to judge, not accord- min. He consults his astrological books, and ing to appearances, but with righteous judgment, finds out his (dismat) fate, and names him acit will then be seen that his doctrine is not of cordingly. If he is to be wealthy, the priest the devil, but the doctrine of truth and right- gives him a name indicating riches. So if foreousness." And such a double emphasis did she tunate or unfortunate; and if he is to be very there was a striking contrast drawn in her own sixtieth part of a cent—and the poor fellow mind, between the transactions of the present does not think of aspiring to more of this world's and the future.

with her presence and pertinaciousness?"

tion of the unfriended female before him, "that the shrines of the gods, and to torture himself I can do thee no good. Thou must do one of in various ways. The power of the Brahmins, those three things aforesaid, to wit, either apply however, is on the wane. [J. M. Jameison. thyself to the king, or sue out the pardon of thy husband, or else get a writ of error; but a writ of error will be thy best resort. Many are they who have thus been holpen out of their trouble.

that he had lifted from her soul a weight of fear the quickened step and the glistening eye of the with which she had entered that chamber, and eager collector, as he pounces on some rare inspired a poor, weak woman with unwonted crystal or some quaint and novel flower. But courage to bear her testimony before the great as yet no Bible text had made his bosom flutter, ones of the earth, yet filled with sorrow, not and he had not hidden in his heart sayings which merely for her unavailing efforts to obtain the he had detected with delight and treasured up enlargement of her husband, but for the pros- like pearls. And though his nature was genial pective doom of those who had lent themselves and benevolent—though he had his chosen as the instruments of oppression and cruelty friends, and longed to elevate his parishioners against an innocent man. "I could not but to a higher level of intelligence, and domestic break forth into tears," said she, in simple and comfort, and virtuous enjoyment—he had not artless language, "not so much because they discovered any being possessed of such parawere hard hearted against me and my husband, mount claims and overwhelming attractions as but to think what a sad account such poor creato make it end enough to live and labor for his tures will have to give at the coming of the Lord, sake. But that discovery he made while writ-Bunyan had not yet touched, in the hope that a when they shall there answer for whatsoever ing for an Encyclopædia an article on Christisense of justice would lead the court to grant things they have done in the body, whether they anity. be good or bad."

# GEMS FROM MCCHEYNE.

There is a great want about all Christians who have not suffered. Some flowers must be broken or bruised before they emit any fragrance. All the wounds of Christ sent out sweetness—all the sorrows of Christians do the same. Commend to me a bruised brother, a broken reed-one like the Son of Man. To me there is something sacred and sweet in all suffering; it is so much akin to the Man of Sor-

with divine brilliancy; but, oh, for a holy igno- | gelism. rance of our shining!

Oh, God, how thou breakest into families! Must not the disease be dangerous, when a tender-hearted surgeon cuts deep into the flesh How much more when God is the operator, who afflicteth not from his heart, nor grieveth the children of men.

## SPIRITUAL SENTIMENTALISM.

Is it hossible for a person to be conceited of nis miseries? May there not be a deep leaven of pride in telling how desolate and how unfeeling we are? in brooding over our unearthly pains ? in our being excluded from the unsympathetic world? in our being the invalids of Christ's hospital?

## CHRIST'S INTERCESSION.

I ought to study Christ as an Intercessor. He prayed most for Peter, who was to be most one tribunal, whereof the Judge will not regard | hear Christ praying for me in the next room, I the persons of men, but judge righteous judg- would not fear a million of enemies. Yet the distance makes no difference—he is praying

## A WORD TO MINISTERS.

Do write to me when you have a moment and stir me up. You know a word to a minister is worth three or four thousand souls some-\* \* \* \* Go on, dear brother; but an inch of time remains, and then eternal examined for admission to the Lord's supper. ages roll on ferever-but an inch on which we He questioned her respecting the orthodoxy and can stand and preach the way of salvation to a spirituality of her views, and being dissatisfied perishing world.

## CONDITION OF HINDU FEMALES.

Another obstacle to the progress of the Goskindly advice given by Hale, and especially pel is the great ignorance of the mass of the with the last clause of it-" A writ of error to people. They are not allowed even to hear the the behoof of such a fellow as this? He will sacred books read, or to learn to read any others. And the most discouraging feature in their ignorance is their contentment in their present within the time specified, to enable each of us wherein simplicity and efficiency are combined; rejoined Elizabeth, with much emphasis, en-"He preach the word of God!" angrily cried as their fathers were, and they must not surpass word for Christ," said she, "but I could die for Twisdon, with a violence of gesture as if he their ancestors in wisdom. This is peculiarly Christ, so truly do I love him." would have struck the defenceless woman be- the condition of women in India. Brahmins while we see this whole city given to idolatry, leads across these canals, they have stone fore him; "he runneth up and down, a busy-say they are bad enough without learning, and and as soon as we can with prudence we wish bridges. Although the soil is so destitute of body in other men's matters, a wolf in sheep's with it they would be too bad. It is only the clothing, a disturber of the peace, and a repro- vilest class of females who learn to read and Samuel Kilpin was preaching on a certain ocwrite, that they may more readily carry on in- casion, he spoke of "the Deity." A sailor, who "No, my lord, God hath owned the labors of trigues with men. These are, therefore, con- was listening, immediately started from his seat,

as if animated with a sweet confidence in the a number of births, be born as men before they quested him to resume his seat, with the remark, truth of what she said, and as if, under the concan enter heaven. They are not allowed to sit "Yes, my friend, I did mean the Almighty God." of families. Some weeks ago, one Sabbath, clined. We see no wooden bridges any where. sciousness of that inspiring truth, she could bow with their husbands or brothers, or to eat with The sailor rejoined, "I thought so; but I was Wood is scarce. But they have wood, and with resignation even to the rudeness of a Chesthem, or in their presence, in this life. How, not quite sure—I never heard that name before. then, could they be permitted to share heaven The humbled minister replied, "You had a "Godown John Bunyan, do you say, woman!" with them? Such being the degraded state of right to inquire; I was to blame; whilst delivclamored Twisdon; "his is a doctrine of the by far the majority of the people, it is hard to ering God's message of mercy and justice to devil!" And he uttered it with a hearty malice reach them by argument, or to arouse them to immortal souls, I ought not to have given my since several times repeated the same, and find vit is done in the streets. Many a street that is and spitefulness which Satan himself might have a just sense of the dignity and responsibilities divine Master a name, which prevented the mesof man. The priests are, however, generally sage from being understood."

place on the word righteous, as to satisfy all that poor, he calls him Kouri-a shell currency, the goods than that. But he has this consolation, he "Send her away, send her away," reiterated is so poor that the Devil does not think him Twisdon to the Chief Justice. "Wist ye not worth having. It is the Brahmin who induces that this woman ought not farther to trouble us the widow to immolate herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; the mother to "It grieveth me, woman," said Sir Matthew, cast her infant to the crocodiles in the sacred whose thoughts seemed absorbed in the condition river; the pilgrim to wander for years among

### CONVERSION OF DR. CHALMERS.

Though a minister, he was ignorant of essen-Under this final decision of the Court, the de- tial Christianity, There was in nature much voted wife of Bunyan retired, thankful to God that pleased his taste, and he knew very well

The death of a relation is said to have saddened his mind into more than usual thoughtfulness, and whilst engaged in the researches which his task demanded, the scheme of God was manifested to his astonished understanding, and the Son of God was revealed to his admiring and adoring affections.

The Godhead embodied in the person and exemplified in the life of the Saviour, the remarkable arrangement for the removal and annihilation of sin, a gratuitous pardon as the germ of piety and the secret of spiritual peace-these truths flung a brightness over his field of view, and accumulated in wonder and endearment round the Redeemer's person. And ignorant of their peculiar phraseology, almost ignorant Remember, Moses wist not that the skin of of their history, by the direct door of the Bible his face shone. Looking at our own shining itself he landed on the theology of the Reformface is the bane of spiritual life and of the min- ers and the Puritans; and ere even he was aware, istry. Oh, for the closest communion with God, his quickened and concentrated faculties were till soul and body-head, face, and heart, shine intent on reviving and ennobling the old evan-North British Review.

## A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

Few men have become truly eminent and useful, who have not been largely indebted, for their success, under God, to the influence of a mother's wise counsel, early imparted and repeated with that degree of unremitting faithfulness, which springs from a mother's inextinguishable love for the child whom she hath borne. No one can say how much of the real greatness of the eminent statesman who has just gone down to his grave, mourned by a whole nation, is to be traced to the early influence of a mother's counsel and a mother's prayer. We take the following statement from an exchange paper. When Mr. Adams was in Europe in 1778, then a mere lad, his mother, in a letter to him, says: "Great learning and superior abilities, should you ever possess them, will be of little value and of small estimation, unless virtue, honor, integspised, and cannot have justice. But there is tempted. I am on his breast-plate. If I could rity, and truth, are cherished by you. Adhere mind, and remember that you are responsible to your God. Dear as you are to me, I had much rather you would find a grave in the ocean which you have crossed, than to see you an immoral, graceless child." [Christian Witness.

> Love to the Saviour .- A poor Scottish widow one day came to her parish minister to be with her statements, dismissed her from the communion on that occasion; but requested that she would wait on him before the next, when probably her examination might prove more satisfactory. He saw that the aged female wept as she retired; and the big tear that trickled down her furrowed cheek revealed a depth of feeling which her conversation had not made manifest. Her pastor called her back and asked her why she wept. Her reply was

PLAIN SAXON FOR THE PULLIT,—As the Rev. my husband, and through him converted many sidered among the more virtuous women, dis- his elbows fully spread, and exclaimed aloud, The Hindus will not admit that their women, mighty?" The attendants were about to turn

## The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 20, 1848.

### MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

A popular objection to ministerial education, is that it fosters pride among ministers, and makes them put on airs inconsistent with their calling. If this objection were founded in truth, it would deserve the serious consideration of those who believe that the cultivation of the intellect, at the expense of the heart, is by no means desirable. But we do not think the objection is founded in truth. On the contrary, we believe that a thorough education is the most effectual means of curbing pride and promoting/humility among both ministers and laymen. The Apostle Paul seems to have entertained a similar opinion, when he opposed the appointment of a novice to the office of bishop, lest he should be puffed up with pride and fall into the snare of the devil. If the Apostle believed and wrote thus under the influence of inspiration, it is certainly safe for us to follow his advice.

The great object of a thorough education is to put a man in complete possession of his powers, and so enable him to think and act freely for himself. To accomplish this, it is necessary to make him acquainted with his own ignorance the influence of the Revolution upon religious and defects, and the high point to which it is liberty? Our conviction is strong, that its influpossible for men to attain. Fields of thought ence will be favorable. It is pretty generally and inquiry are laid open before him, of the ex- agreed, we believe, that an important object of istence of which he had formerly no idea or only very faint conceptions. He is introduced, propagate Romanism. To its fostering care through their writings, to the most distinguish | must be attributed the late revival of Catholic ed men who have gone before him, and spends ism in France. Its ships have repeatedly borne days and months in familiarizing himself with Catholic priests to heathen shores, and forced their choicest instructions. As he contemplates them on the people under the cover of guns the powers of mind which they have displayed, Protestants have in numerous instances been and the extent to which their researches have subjected to persecution by officers of govern been carried, he is often filled with astonishment ment, who were but the tools of Catholic Bishand admiration. This process, instead of lifting ops. But these things are now at an end. The him up with pride, is calculated to give him a dynasty which patronized and encouraged them just view of the vast height before him, and of has fallen. Herein the friends of religious By and by our mission will need a recruit of Notwithstanding so many learn and read the Perry, N. Y., in the fall of 1847, he has traveled his own humble attainments and comparative liberty may rejoice. But then the question insignificance. Sir Isaac Newton is said to have arises whether any guaranties are afforded that remarked in the latter part of his life, that the the new government will pursue a more liberal more he became acquainted with the works of course. We think there are. One of the last God, the more he saw to investigate, and the acts of M. Crimieux, a trusted leader of the reless he esteemed his own attainments. The form party in the dissolved Chamber, and now same will be true to a considerable extent with a member of the Government, is said to have all who tread in his footsteps. Indeed so in- been to vindicate the claim to liberty of worvariable is this rule, that when an individual ship of the persecuted Baptists of Soissons. manifests a very great degree of pride in the atset down as having many things yet to learn.

In order to note the comparative influence of ignorance and education to promote pride in a minister, let us consider an example such as may frequently be met with. Here is a church, perhaps in some obscure part of the country, the members of which have never enjoyed the advantages of a thorough education. Among them there grows up a young man of piety and zeal, who possesses a strong mind and a good faculty of telling others what he knows. His brethren, beliveing him called to the ministry, give him a license to preach. 'The question immediately arises in his own mind, and the minds of others, whether he shall enter at once upon ministerial labor, or shall first take a few years to secure the benefits of a liberal education. It is decided to call him at once to ordination, and he acquiesces in the decision. His lot is cast among uneducated men, who look up to him with respect on account of his superior natural talents. He finds that he can preach quite acceptably without much knowledge of Scripture or any thing else. His brethren seem to be satisfied with him, and he is therefore satisfied with himself. He compares himself with those around him, and congratulates himself on his superiority. How long do you think it will be before that man will expect and claim preëminence in the church, and make a serious disturbance if it is not awarded him? His ignorance will not secure him against pride, as you will very soon learn if you attempt to oppose his views and movements. But what would have been the effect, if he had been placed in some institution of learning, and for a time subjected to not in talents; and the influence of daily interferent, and vastly more useful.

graph from a letter of Rev. Wm. Dean, Baptist this the liberty to make collections for the same portance of education to the minister at home. labor successfully in a foreign field :-

"If any one doubts the position that missions require the agency of educated men, they are invited to look into the field now occupied, and Tour, and founding numerous schools. In a to be done by the missionary on reaching the heathen is to learn their language. Here the learned man, other things being equal, will per- and convent at La Tour, to be occupied by off for his assistance, but owing to the quick then closed, and that there were fears that so the study of languages. In the second place, if knowledge is power, the man of education man. In the third place, the educated man, by the poor people, so often the victims of Papal

his mental discipline, and enlightened mind, in forming his plans of usefulness, will be more likely to take a sober consistent view of things, while the uneducated are more visionary in their plans, and likely to spend their strength for naught. In the fourth place, an uneducated minister is likely to bring the enterprise into disrepute among the heathen, and involve himself in difficulty and discord with his associates Were you to go through the mission field and select those who are the most self-willed, the most domineering, the most vain-glorious, the most eccentric, and the most successful in sowing the seeds of discord among brethren, you would as a general thing find them the least educated. If there is a position in the world which requires a thorough, varied, and finished education, it is that of a missionary to the heathen, for, in addition to the before-mentioned considerations, he has to do with all sorts of men, from the highest to the lowest, and therefore needs a thorough mental training, and a good stock of general information, in order to fit him for every exigency. The cause of Christ among the heathen is already suffering seriously by the visionary projects and inefficient efforts of uneducated men, sustained at the expense of the church, who, while they are doing some good, are also doing much harm. The heathen require picked men-not a pick of the poorest, but -a pick of the best."

### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

All eyes are now turned toward France, and the question is anxiously asked, What will be the former government was to establish and This fact alone is a sort of guaranty. And tainments which he has made, he may safely be there are others, among which is noted a programme of the wishes of the people who established the new government, wherein is maintained "absolute freedom of religion; absolute independence of conscience; and the church to be independent of the state." This shows in part what the Revolution was for; and if the eaders are true to their principles, we can not doubt that the influence of the Revolution will be most favorable to religious liberty.

## THE VAUDOIS.

The valleys of Piedmont are noted for having often been the retreat and abode of true Christianity, when it was driven by persecution from nearly every other part of Europe. A hater of the Voudois, who wrote long ago, in giving an account of them, says that "poor as they are, they are content, and live separate from the rest of mankind. One thing is astonishing, that persons externally so savage and rude, should have so much moral cultivation. They can all read and write. They understand French, so far as is needful for the understanding of the Bible, and the singing of psalms. You can scarce find a boy among them who cannot give you an intelligible account of the faith which they profess; in this, indeed, they resemble their brethren of the other valleys; they pay tribute with a good conscience, and the obliga tion of this duty is peculiarly noted in the confession of their faith. If, by reason of the civil wars, they are prevented from doing this, they carefully set apart the sum, and at the first opportunity pay it to the king's taxgatherers." Such was their character of old. They have

not probably depreciated to any great extent severe discipline? He would have been brought since. Their present number is estimated at into contact with his superiors in knowledge, if twenty thousand. We rejoice to learn from a correspondent of the New York Evangelist, that course with them would probably have made Charles Albert, the reigning King of Sardinia, him so dissatisfied with his attainments that he treats them with much more lenity than most of would have spared no pains to increase them. his predecessors. At Turin, his capital, he has Even if he had remained in the institution only permitted the opening of a chapel, the pulpit of long enough to produce this effect, his subse- which is occupied by a Vaudois pastor. He has quent course would have been perhaps quite dif- granted also their petition for a separate hospital, where their sick may be free from the an-We will close this article with a single para- noyance of the proselyting priesthood, and with swearing than I ever heard before in my life, I death there were about one hundred scholars at Missionary at Hong Kong, China, from which it -a, liberty which has resulted in their obtaining will be seen that what has been said of the im- funds enough for two hospitals. He has further allowed their young men to pass into Geris equally applicable to a minister who would many to receive a theological education, and reported that one of those awful disasters had thence return to their valleys; and approbated occured which are by them more feared than all the exertions of the English philanthropist, Col. Beckwith, in establishing a college for them at compare the results of the educated with those visit to the valleys, in 1844, he gave them, moreof the uneducated missionaries. The first thing over, a signal proof of his confidence. The occasion was that of consecrating a Romish church | could utter. A skiff was immediately thrown | it to meet its engagements for the year which form the task in much less time than the un- the holy fathers of the military order of Saints water it was impossible to reach him, and he large a sum could not be raised. We are glad learned, who has had little or no experience in Maurice and Lazarus, of which order the Prince sunk where he will not probably be found until was Grand Master. The planting of such an low water. It was also reported that in the less. The receipts in donations and legacies States, including the Treaty of Peace, &c. &c.

vengeance. The Prince, however, soothed their anxieties as to the intentions of Government, by declining the military escort provided for his journey, and casting himself upon his Vaudois the midst of the Vaudois." These received him with great enthusiasm; and he, in return, caused their military to pass in review before him, and saluted each of their standards. At the same time he received with distinguished attention a deputation from their "Table." Finally in commemoration of this visit, the Prince caused a beautiful fountain to be erected at the entrance of La Tour, with this inscription: "The King, Charles Albert, to the people who received him with so much affection."

Notwithstanding these expressions of royal favor, they still remain under some restrictions. They are not permitted to acquire movable property out of the limits of their valleys; and as the population is already too large for the resources of the valleys, those who would acquire property are compelled to emigrate from the kingdom. They may not receive academical titles, and consequently neither the offices nor employments for which such titles are pre-requisite. They may not practice the liberal professions out of their country; nor teach, nor hold their worship, nor even reside out of it, except in certain cases specified.

Exulting in Freedom.—A letter from a pastor in one of the valleys of Piedmont, published in an English journal, contains the following specimen of the grateful enthusiasm of the long persecuted Waldenses, on receiving the news of the recent grant of toleration by the King of Sardinia. He says; "Glory to God, and gratitude to King Charles Albert. Our complete emancipation, civil and political, was signed yesterday by his Majesty, the King of Sardinia.'

### EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF BRO. CARPENTER

One suggestion here relative to the future men. Some of us who are here will die, perhaps before we shall be able to do much. But we should live long, there is room for more laborers. I would suggest the propriety of fixing upon our future missionaries in season and with deliberation. If first-rate men can be found, it will cost no more to send them here and support them here, than it would to send and sustain indifferent ones. I am thoroughly tion of the New Testament, after spending sevnot of sufficient importance to call forth the energies of some of our best young men? I supyou that I agree with you most heartily. Were I to describe such a man as I would be glad to welcome here, it should be one possessed of natural good sense, (a great qualification,) a good memory, and a well-balanced mind, learning, and piety. If the candidate or candidates should be selected a year or two before sailing, he could shape his studies with special reference to the missionary work, also his outfit could be obtained with less expense, and I think a passage could be secured from New York to Shanghai about as cheap as from New York to

## NOTES OF A TOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

March 12, 1848.—Called on the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Ulysses, Potter Co. Here tions of Christ's Kingdom among them. I tried to preach in that neighborhood and those adjoining nearly every evening until the 24th. Our congregations were full, and a deep religious feeling was manifest on the part of members of all Christian denominations in that vicinity. A goodly number of backsliders were reclaimed, and sinners seemed much troubled on account of their sins. Some very earnest inquiries were made relative to the Sabbath. Surely here is one of the most inviting fields for missionary

March 29th.—Reached the navigable waters of the Allegany River. The principal subject of talk at this season of the year, was about going down the river, as the waters were high and the roads impassable. Out of curiosity I stepped stitute, Quincy, Illinois, sailed from the city in on board of a raft, (piloted by an Indian,) and the bark Adorio, on the 8th inst. They take went down the river with the multitude. I had with them a printing press and materials for often heard that this was the place to see and publishing books and tracts at the mission. hear the wickedness of the wicked. I now believe it. Should I say, that in one day and a half, while on the river, I heard more profane should only repeat what others have said who the Mission School, some of whom have mad

are much older than myself. others, viz., a stave on a mill-dam. By this means a young man named Gardy was struck by an oar-stem and thrown into the eddy. ago we mentioned the fact that the Baptist Mis-Twice he rose to the surface, and uttered such | sionary Union would need to receive \$24,000 cries for help as none but a drowning man in the months of February and March, to enable Antiquities, and especially its splendid Palaces establishment at the very centre of influence in evening a man was instantly killed by a blow

FACTS ABOUT PRISONERS.—Charles Spear, one of the Secretaries of the Prisoner's Friend Society, says that the number of prisoners now consubjects, saying, "I have no need of a guard in whom about 5000 are in State prison. The number discharged yearly from all the prisons averages about 20,000, of whom some 2000 are convicts discharged from State prisons. There are 12,000 woman in prison. In most of the States women may be sent to State prison; but in Massachusetts they can only be sent to jails and houses of correction. A large number of the prisoners are young, and some of them quite small boys. The State of Massachusetts employs an agent to look after discharged prisoners, and authorizes him to expend a certain amount of money in each case to aid the man in obtaining employment. Some provision of a similar character ought to be made in every State, so that the discharged convicts may not have occasion to say, as one has said, that to find all friendship cold, all natural affection withered, all avenues to proper employment closed, all means or hopes of recovering his for mer position destroyed, makes a worse prison outside than within the walls.

> THE LONDON MISSION AT SHANGHAL.—The London Missionary Society has two chapels at Shanghai. At the chapel within the city walls, four services are held on every Sunday, one being in English, and three in Chinese. The othlocated on the mission ground out of the city, given by a clergyman in Iowa: where one service is held in Chinese on Sunday evening, and also a daily service for the patients. Thus a great amount of labor in the way of preaching is performed each week. But this is not all; they have a printing press, which is driven by a bullock instead of steam; and at each service, however numerously attended, which forms the basis of the discourse. There are also other services, and a school for boys. yet, and but few if any conversions have taken

TRANSLATION OF THE CHINESE NEW TESTA-MENT. A letter from Mr. Carpenter, under date | Has the East any more such men? If so, we of Nov. 26th, informs us that the Committee appointed to revise the present Chinese translaconvinced that a man of the right stamp will do eral months in a discussion respecting the propmore in this field than half a dozen men with er Chinese word to express the name of God, moderate qualifications. And is the enterprise had concluded to postpone until the first of January any further attempts to become agreed In the mean time each party was left at liberty to pose all this is useless talk; for I know very publish what might seem good to it on the subwell your views on this point. I write to show ject. It is thought that the difficult question will have to be decided by the body of Protestant missionaries in China. The Bible Societies, we believe, require that the translation be the work of the whole body, or meet with their approval, before its publication will be undertaken.

BAPTIST MISSIONARIES IN BURNAH.—The New York Recorder says that the letters from Burmah by the last overland mail, give a melancholy account of the health of several missionaries. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Haswell, dated Dec. 23, says that the Rev. Mr. Stevens had been very ill of fever, but was convalescent. Mr. and Mrs. Wade left for America, via England, Dec. 20th. Mr. Howard was suffering much from the liver complaint, and was urged strongly by his physicians to leave for America, both on his own and our brethren were mourning over the desola- his wife's account. Mrs. Stilson also was very shore. The edifice will be an elegant and comfeeble, and they were afraid they should lose her. Mr. Haswell also communicates the melancholy fact that his eyes are so diseased that he can read or write only for a short time, and his wife is so feeble that the physicians and her friends advise her to return to this country. He asks. "What will become of the mission, and who will come to take the place of the dead and the dying? Do the friends in America pray for

> DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The American can Missionary Association have just sent two Missionaries to Kaw Mendi, West Africa. Rev. Geo. Thompson, and Mr. A. J. Carter, both of them at some time members of the Mission In-

This mission has been under the immediate care of Rev. W. Raymond, whose death was noticed some time since. At the time of his good proficiency in reading and other studies. March 30.—A very pleasant day among many | The Committee of the Association intend of the raftsmen, until near its close, when it was to strengthen the mission still farther, and to prosecute with vigor the enterprise so happily

> BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—Several weeks and March more than \$30,000. character is sufficiently indicated by its title.

THE FRENCH MONARCHY AND THE CONDEMNED BAPTISTS.—A foreign correspondent of the N. Y. Recorder says it is a very remarkable fact fined in the United States, is about 30,000, of that the persecution of our Baptist brethren in the department of L'Aisne led to the overthrow of the French monarchy. They did not, indeed, attempt to avenge themselves, nor did the Parisians design to avenge them, yet their condemnation occasioned the downfall of the government. You are aware, probably, that the law which was brought into operation against them was not originally intended to restrict religious meetings, but meetings for political purposes. This law had not been acted upon, I believe. for many years, and it was considered doubtful whether a prosecution under it could be sustained. But when the Supreme Court at Paris had confirmed the decision of the Court of Amiens. and pronounced the meetings of the Baptists illegal, I am informed that Guizot said, "This is the law for me." This decision led him to the determination to prohibit the great Reform Dinner, the prohibition of which was the immediate occasion of his fall and that of his master. This, at least, is certain, that it was the same law which had been applied, at the instigation of a Romish Bishop, to put down the Baptists, which the government attempted to enforce against those political opponents who have proved too strong for them.

A Self-supporting Colporteur.—We have once or twice referred to the case of a Baptist Deacon who left a comfortable home in Western New York to labor as a colporteur in the Far er chapel is connected with the hospital, and is West. Here is a farther account of his labors,

" Dea. Daniel Gorham, as he informed me, arrived in Wisconsin Nov. 18, 1847, and received his first package of books in January following. Since that time he has sold in Wisconsin between eight and nine hundred dollars worth. including Bibles and Testaments. He has also given away in the meantime from seventy to eighty thousand pages of tracts. Recently he they present every hearer with something in the has spent some four weeks in Iowa, during a form of a tract, this being often the chapter part of which period he sold in the two counties of Jones and Delaware-among the newest in the State-about seventy dollars worth of his well-selected religious volumes. Since leaving word, there is no particular interest manifest as between five and six thousand miles—and all this in his own carriage, without salary, selling all books at their market Philadelphia prices, or under—drawing from his own private resources to meet unavoidable expenses incurred in this work of toil, expense, and privation. have abundant opportunity for the widest and most efficient exercise of their Christian philanthropy and benevolence."

> A New Mission Proposed.—The Quarterly Paper of the Foreign Evangelical Society proposes a mission to Ireland, and speaks in the following strain of the prospects before it:-

"What a field does Ireland present, at this moment, for Christian effort, wisely directed! and from whom would such an effort proceed more appropriately, or with greater prospect of success, than from American Christians? We are glad to find that An American Mission to Ireland begins to be looked upon by well-inormed and reflecting men among us, as not altogether so Utopian an affair as some ignorant people—who know nothing of the relative importance of countries and the influence which they exert upon us—are ready to pronounce it to be. We are quite sure that this matter will at no distant day, be viewed in its true light, and its vast importance rightly appreciated."

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE IN ILLINOIS.—The Legislature of Illinois are about to establish a Hospital for the Insane, in the vicinity of Chicago. The site selected for the edifice comprises twenty acres of land, situated two miles north of the city, and half a mile from the lake modious structure, built of stone, in the Norman Gothic style of architecture, and in its interior arrangements adapted to the peculiar wants of the Insane. When completed, it will be sufficiently capacious to accommodate 130 patients. A part of this permanent edifice is expected to be in readiness for the reception of patients early this spring.

A DIFFICULT CASE.—The Quakers of Virginia seem to be placed in a peculiar relation to the laws of Virginia. The Yearly Meeting of Baltimore, to which they belong, has charged all its members to educate the free colored peopeople. The laws of Virginia forbid it; and the Friends have addressed a memorial to the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, asking liberty to pursue the advice of their Yearly Meeting. If liberty is not given, it is difficult to say what course the Friends will take.

BAPTISMS AMONG THE CHEROKEES .- A letter from Rev. Evan Jones to Rev. I. M. Allen, dated March 2, gives the cheering information, that since the 11th of April, last year, one hundred and twenty-one persons in the Cherokee nation have been baptized on a profession of their faith in the Redeemer. There are now many serious inquirers at most of the preaching

HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS; or Mexico in Ancient and Modern Times; containing a concise history of the ancient and modern Races, and Halls of State, also its Geography, Governernment, Institutions, Mines, Minerals, and Churches, together with the conquest by Corto learn, however, that these fears were ground- tes, and a sketch of the late war with the United during the month of March alone were \$27,- Such is the title of a work of 136 pages just issuading men to turn to God, than the ignorant the Vaudois country, naturally enough alarmed from one of the clasing oars in Warren Eddy. 064 39; and for the two months of February sued by J. C. Burdick, 162 Nassau street. Its

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

on Monday, April 10, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented sundry abolition petitions, which were, on motion, laid on the table. The same gentleman also presented a memorial, numerously signed, praying Congress to legislate in favor of the doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso, which he moved be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which he advocated by some remarks. He also presented a memorial in favor of the United States, prohibiting the establishment of a monarchy and slavery on this continent, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Message was received from the President, communicating to the Senate (in obedience to a call previously made upon him) the number of troops sent to Mexico-the number of killed and wounded, with the number that had died of disease, which was duly received and ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, April 11, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented the petition of John S. Skinner praying that Ongress would make an appropriation for the establishment of an institution for giving suitable instruction in minerology, engineering, road-making, and in agriculture. After some remarks, this petition was received, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee of Agriculture.

The bill providing for the repair of the dam at the mouth of the Cumberland Island, in the Ohio river, was passed. The bill conferring judicial powers on American Consuls resident in China and Turkey was made the special or der of the day for the 19th inst.

House of Representatives.

The joint resolutions from the Senate, congratulating the French people on the success of the late revolution, were passed. Mr. Horace Mann appeared, was qualified, and took his seat as successor of John Quincy Adams.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The will of Elizabeth Huxham, of Philadelphia, which was recently probated, contains the following liberal be quests:-

United States, commonly called the Old School, more to be tried. located at Princeton, N. J., to be applied to the The old State foundation of a scholarship in that institution.

To the Trustees of the Board of Education of the said Presbyterian Church in the United States the sum of \$500, to be applied by said Board to the education of pious and indigent youth for the gospel ministry.

To the Trustees of the Board of Missions o the General Assembly of the said Presbyterian Church \$500, for the uses and under the direction of said Board of Missions according to the provisions of their charter.

States, \$1,000, to be applied by the said Board heavy roller pressing the half-killed roots with for the Publication of Religious Tracts and the ground which caused them to vegetate. Books.

To the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign | acre Missions of the said Presbyterian Church, \$500, to be applied for the Foreign Missionary operations of said Church.

fessor of history and philosophy in the South ed by gluing the threads together. A hempen Carolina College, Dr. Francis Lieber, is in the habit of delivering regular newspaper lectures. than the best wrought iron. Every fortnight the students assemble for this purpose, and are expected to be well acquainted with the chief events, both foreign and domestic, that may have transpired during the preceding two weeks, in the political, literary, and scientific worlds. They are first examined according to a plan which systematically embraces all countries, and are not only required to know the events, but are directed to use books of reference, so as to give a fair account of their deone of the chief subjects and lectures upon it, politics. In his political ethics he imposes the who are all married men. duty of reading carefully the newspapers of the day, and teaches the most profitable method of doing so. Thus he trains up the young men under his instruction, to be enlightened and practical statesmen. [Journal of Commerce.

Small Compensation.—In the Circuit Court sitting in Ulster county last week, Dewitt Clinton Winchell obtained a verdict for \$25 damhis wife, in an action for breach of promise on bounty to captors out of the public purse, the part of the lady, made by her to the plaintiff prior to her marriage with the defendant Cham- alive. bers. It was proved on trial that the plaintiff had paid his addresses to Elizabeth for five or six years, and his visits were continued until within a few days of her marriage—that she had repeatedly declared she was engaged to be married to plaintiff—that they rode out together, and kept company with each other. It was farther shown that Chambers had said he knew of may be well to ascertain their meaning. The the engagement, as Elizabeth had told him all translation of the name of the new Territory of about it—that he was determined to defeat Win- Minesota, it is said, means skunk! and conse- "Father Taylor," has suffered an attack of parchell, if he could—that it might cost him one, two, three, four or five hundred dollars, but if it did, it should go as free as water.

A FATAL CAROUSE.—A Paris paper says, in the devastation and burning of the chateau of Neuilly, some bandits rushed into the apartments, whilst others went to the cellars. The latter there found wine of all descriptions, and a cask of rum, which they broke open. Some instants after, they were all drunk, and then a terrific battle took place between them, their weapons being bottles. At length they fell to the ground overcome by intoxication or by wounds. Meanwhile the men who went into the apartments, ravaged and pillaged them completely, after which they set them on fire, and the whole building was soon in flames. A short time after, the men in the cellars were either dead bodies were dug out.

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### SUMMARY.

Ready! present! '-and-glorious news it was stood it like majors. One of them fainted when saw, and never expect to see again." the bandage was taken from his eyes."

The office of the Westfield (Mass.) Standard was entered a few nights since by means of a false key, and all the standing matter knocked land. Among them is Mr. Bonaford, now and into pi. Six cases of type, being nearly all the for some years past, a resident of Hancock, in type in the office that was not standing, were this county. Mr. Bonaford was in our village a poured in a pile upon the floor. Not content few days since for the purpose of making arwith this amount of mischief, the rascal or rascals put the subscription list, account books, &c., sent week: We understand that Mr. B. was in into the stove and burnt them up. No clue to the author of the outrage has been found.

Notice has been issued by the Post Office authorities, that during the ensuing summer, mails by the emissaries of the king. will be transmitted between Liverpool and North America once a week by the British contract mail packets, which will leave Liverpool Saturday, and will be dispatched from Boston ages, every Wednesday.

of the Court of Probate in Madison, Conn., received a severe wound in his breast from the kick of a horse. The horse had become enraged by the blow of a whip, and kicked with such violence as to break two of Mr. Lee's ribs, and force him through the air to the distance of more

We learn from the Centreville (Md.) Times, that on Sunday night, April 2, a large boat containing eighteen negroes, who proved to be runaways from the Western States, landed at Kent Island, where the latter were subsequently apprehended, carried to Centreville, and lodged in the county jail. It appears they are from Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties, and suphad reached Delaware.

A fearful conspiracy was discovered at St. Domingo on the 5th of February. The Minister of the Interior, General Puello, had false months afterwards. keys made of the arsenal and fort, and had won to have murdered the President and hoisted the \$2,500 to the Trustees of the Theological Haytien flag. He and his brother have been Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the shot, with two others, and there are several

> merry peals when the Declaration of Independence was announced, and which was accidentally cracked about three years ago in an attempt to ring it, is to be deposited in the Hall of Independence in Philadelphia. It will be placed upon a suitable pedestal, under a glass case, and will remain a permanent fixture of the ven-

A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator says that his late sown wheat on corn ground was To the Treasurer of the said Presbyterian much "winter killed," that is, thrown out by Church Board of Publication in the United frost, which he chiefly remedied by using a Such wheat yielded about twenty bushels per

The strength of ropes and cords depends on the fineness of the strands. Damp cordage is stronger than dry. Silk cords have three times | date for the Legislature two years ago. the strength of those of flax of the same diameter; Newspapers in Colleges.—The learned pro- and a remarkable increase of strength is obtaincord, the threads of which are glued, is stronger

> the deluge. An ancient prophecy was connect- trial, the jury gave a verdict against Waters. ed with this rock, the substance of which was, that a great revolution would occur in England the same year the rock should fall.

accident the following persons were killed: avoiding, with great skill, the dangers of party | George Artip, Henry Cammer, and a fireman-

> in East Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., and there died. is hope that between fifty and sixty have passed from death unto life."

Papers from England say that the total number of slaves captured from 1810 to 1846, and they bring about half a million dollars annually ages against Jared J. Chambers and Elizabeth | for which the sum of £1,061,801 has been paid as | to that city. amounts to 116,862, all of whom were landed

> The use of horse flesh as human food is increasing rapidly in Berlin; during the month of January 147 horses were killed for the purpose, producing about 61,000 lbs. of meat. The horses were old, worn out animals.

quently her population will he called skunks.

Judge Morse, of the Supreme Court, recently decided that Aaron Bradly, a man of color, who had appeared as counsel in a case before adjudicated in another Court, whereon a motion to set aside judgment was now made, was incompetent to act as counsel on account of his complexion!

Some of the journals in this country think that the French are not fitted for self-government. The fact that three of the highest places in the gift of the Republic are occupied by editors, would seem to show that the people know

In the spring of 1830, Charles X. took the Dey of Algiers prisoner, and in July of the same ruary King Louis was sent into exile.

A letter from Paris says that the procession at the funeral of the people killed in the Revolution, was the greatest procession the world A letter from Camargo, dated 13th of March, ever saw :-" First, came 100,000 soldiers; says: "I have just returned from a most melan- then followed the people, men and women, old choly scene. Seven soldiers were sentenced to and young, to the number of 500,000. The dis- by a colored man, who threw stones against the London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price death for desertion. Three were first brought tance from the Madeline Church to the Column | building for the purpose of waking him, when out, kneeled on their coffins, and were shot. of July is three miles; the Boulevards, on an he jumped from the second story to the ground, The other four were then brought forward, average, are two hundred feet in width; and after requesting his wife to follow him; but kneeled, bandages tied on their eyes, the words, this distance was filled with one solid mass of from some reason she was unable to do so, and human beings, together with every avenue lead- remained in with her three children, the eldest the poor fellows were reprieved! They all ing into them. Such a pageant I never before being 17 years of age, and they all perished in

> The Delaware Gazette says, We notice that many political exiles from France are leaving this and many other countries for their native rangements to leave for France during the preprison eleven months with four members of the present municipal government, and at the time of his escape to this country, was hotly pursued

The committees of the New York Legislature jointly state, that the 'aggregate cost of constructing all the canals in this State thus for Boston and New York, alternately, on every far is about \$31,000,000. The amount of tolls collected on all the canals in 1847, was \$3,605, and New York alternately, on their return voy- 380. Deducting all charges against them for superintendence and ordinary repairs and the On Friday, the 7th inst., Mr. J. T. Lee, Judge collection of tolls, and the result is, that they are paying more than nine and three-tenths per cent per annum on the capital invested in their construction.'

Rev. Daniel Parrish, of the Methodist church Newark, N. J., while attending a conference at Little Falls, took a long walk in a boot borrowthan six feet. It is hoped the blow will not ed to supply the place of a leaky one, suffered much from its being too tight, and was seized with rheumatism in the leg, followed by mortification, amputation at the knee joint, and death. The papers report that the medical treatment throughout was judicious.

In the Common Pleas at Keene, N. H., young Mr. Farr has obtained a verdict for \$1000 damages against Mr. Ladd and wife, for breach of promise of marriage. In the fall of 1845 the laposed when they struck Kent Island, that they dy, then Miss Mary Wales, was engaged to the plaintiff, a Bellows Falls clerk; in July, 1846, she became acquainted with her husband, a New York merchant, and married him three

There are no newspapers in Syria or Persia, over to him most of the military. They were and in Egypt, the Barbary States, and other countries including 40,000,000, speaking the Arabic language, there is but one newspaper in the native tongue, and but three or four in the French or English, showing that there is noth-The old State House bell, which rung out in ing in Mahomedism favorable to general im-

> The wires for the telegraph to Philadelphia, have been stretched across the Hudson. They are raised two hundred feet above the water. They are carried across a few miles above New | been subject for some time.

McNulty, the chap who has fled from New York with \$40,000 of his employer's funds, is said to have had a salary of \$5000 a year, with privileges worth \$2000 more. He was penurious, yet had probably been engaged in some wild speculation or in gambling.

Col. John J. Johnson of Warren Co. Va. was found guilty of murder in the second degree at Font Royall, in that County, on the 1st inst. and sentenced to 7 years and 6 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Col. J. was a candi-

The newspapers report a recent law-suit at Northampton, the parties being Rev. George Waters vs. Deacon Increase Gilbert, on an ac- New York, is 50 per day. tion for slander, charging that Gilbert had represented that Waters had altered the church A celebrated rock in Ireland, known as the records in relation to his salary, and made them rock of Cashel, recently fell to the ground, after read \$500 instead of 150. After the examinadefying the storms that have beat upon it since tion of a great many witnesses, and a heated

M. Verdee, a wealthy landed proprietor, who has lately died at Paris at the age of eightynine, has lately left, by will, the sum of 1,500, A melancholy accident happened on the South | 000fs, for founding an asylum for aged persons Carolina Railroad near Charleston, by the ex- in reduced circumstances, especially for profes- 48c. Corn, Northern and Jersey 52c.—PROVISIONS velopments. After this, the Professor takes up plosion of a boiler of a locomotiove, by which sional men, such as physicians, lawyers, profes- Mess Pork 10 00; Prime 8 50. Prime Mess Beef 15 00. sors, literary persons, and savants.

> Of 106,000 emigrants, says the Liverpool Mercury, who lately crossed the Atlantic for The Albany Spectator says: "The work of America, 6000 perished during their voyage, grace and mercy is advancing with mighty 4100 on their arrival, 5200 were sent to the hospower among the flock of Rev. E. P. Stimpson, pital, and of those who settled in the towns 1900 manifested in his lost moments reconciliation to his Saviour,

The number of students attending the Mecical Colleges in Philadelphia, during the winter session just closed was 1207. It is said that

The number of persons wounded at Paris in the three days of February, and received at the hospitals, amounted to 638, of whom 621 were men and 17 women. Of that number 253 still remain in the hospitals.

Lately, a Roman Catholic Priest, a strict tetotaler, refused, it is said, to read the burial service of his church over the body of a parishion-In giving Indian names to new Territories, it er who had died of delirium tremens, on the ground that he had committed suicide.

> Rev. E. T. Taylor, so universally known as alysis, and is lying in a condition which awakens the deep solicitude of his friends.

The clause in the new constitution of Illinois giving negroes the right of suffrage has been adopted by the people, by a vote of 9,313 to 751.

The House of Representatives have purchased of Mr. King, the Boston sculptor, his bust of J. Q. Adams. It is to be placed in the Speaker's room directly over the spot were the venerable old man breathed his last.

A Homeopathic College is about to be established in Philadelphia, the Legislature having enough to appoint good men to office, at any passed at its last session, a bill chartering one. A meeting to make the preliminary arrangements is to be held on the 27th inst.

Mr. James Erwin, grandson of Henry Clay, year he was himself sent to Holyrood to die. shot himself at St. Charles, New Orleans, on the burned to death or sufficient. On Sunday, In January, 1848, Louis Philippe took the Dey's morning of the 3d inst. No cause is assigned from one hundred to one hundred and twenty successor, Abd-el-Kader, prisoner, and in Feb. for the rash act. He was perfectly dead when discovered.

At Mount Prospect, N. J., on the night of the 11th inst., a fire broke out in a frame building after the family had retired, which consumed the building with the family of the tenant, a Mr. the flames together!

A telegraphic dispatch, dated at St. Louis, April 12, says that the steamer Charter Oak. on the previous evening, was totally destroyed by fire, and the first Engineer and four others perished in the flames. Upward of 800 tons of valuable freight were likewise destroyed, upon which there is an insurance of \$30,000 in this city and Cincinnati. The Charter Oak had also on board 180 tons of hemp consigned to the several houses in New Orleans, upon which there is no insurance.

deaths in that city for March last, at eightyseven, none of whom were over eighty years of Consumption appears to have been the chief destroyer, though nine are set down as havng died of unknown diseases.

Letters from Cuba state that there has not peen a drop of rain on the north side of that Isand for four months. The Sugar Cane Crop was coming on badly, and the young rattoons for the next crop were looking very sickly.

The Germans of this City have subscribed \$2,000 in behalf of the revolutionary movements in Germany, and to aid the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the recent struggles.

The Courrier des Etats Unis says a letter has been received by the Washington from a person who is very intimate with Louis Philippe, which states that the ex-king has come to the determination to fix his future residence in the United States with his family.

Louis Philippe is said to have recently invested about a million of dollars in New York, and it is said that he has rather more than ten millions of dollars in England. So he will probably not have to resort to school keeping

Miss Caroline E. Field, a young lady of Westfield, Mass., about 25 years of age, committed suicide at the house of her intended husband's father in Southampton, on Monday, the 3d inst. Jealousy was probably the cause of the fatal

Lloyd's List contains the following, under date of Jersey, March 16: "The Chinese Junk Keying, Capt. Kellett, from Boston for London, was boarded off the coast of France, and brought one man overboard."

Ex-Governor King, of Bath, Maine, as we learn from the Bath Times, received a severe injury in the head on Monday, by a fall in the street occasioned by a sudden vertigo, to which he has

The ancient dwelling house in Deerfield, now about one hundred and sixty years old, which was assailed but not destroyed by the French and Indians in 1704, and still bears the marks of their ferocity, is, it is said, about to be demolished by its present owner.

There was a fire at Little Falls, N. Y., last week, by which considerable property was de-

Pittsburgh, Pa., was the scene of several ex-

tensive fires on the 12th inst.

A slight shock of an earthqurke was felt in Zanesville, Ohio, and the region round about, on the 6th inst.

The average number of deaths in the City of

### Review of New York Market. MONDAY, APRIL 17.

ASHES-Pots \$5 69 to 5 94. -FLOUR AND MEAL-There is an increased demand for Western Flour, although the latter price being for pure Genesee. Rye Flour averages about 3 55. Corn Meal is dull at 2 37 for Jersey, and 2 62 for Brandywine. - GRAIN-Wheat has declined about 4 cents, and is in moderate demand at present rates. Genesee sold last week at 1 35 a 1 40; Ohio 1 26. Northern Rye 75c. Barley is scarce. Oats, Jersey 43c., River 46c., Canal

First-rate Butter and Cheese scarce and high.

In Genesee, N. Y., March 19, of the lung fever, ROWLAND and a number of children to mourn their loss. Bro. Coon believing that he should be accepted of him at the resurrec-In Alfred, N. Y., March 21, BENAJAH A. DAVIS, in the

In Alfred, N. Y., March 24, an infant son of L. D. and Iinerva Ann Lewis, aged seven weeks.

In Alfred, N.Y., March 27. Jos P. MATTERSON, in the 25th

In Alfred, N. Y., March 28, ELMINA GREEN, daughter o Benjamin and Loisa Green, aged 11 months and 3 days. In Alfred. N. Y., March 29. ZEPHENIAH WILBOR, in the 86th year of his age.

In Alfred, N. Y., April 5, widow Lydia Saunders, aged

In Almond, N. Y, April 5, JOHN LANPHEAR, supposed to e in the 58th year of his age. In Alfred, N. Y., April 8, FIDELLO HULL, in the 21st year

In Alfred, N. Y., April 9, KATHARINE C. SHAW. N. V. H

Ephraim Maxson, D. F. Larkin, C. Card, D. Lee, Jr., | Olarence—Samuel Hunt Jared Covey, R. R. Lewis, Elbridge Eddy, J. B. Wilbor, Darien—Ethan Saunders. Anthony Hakes.

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MHE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO-LOGICAL REFORMER, for the Statute Year 1848, including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others on the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, the building with the family of the tenant, a Mr. Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, Stur, who alone escaped. Mr. S. was alarmed and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

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### CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; The Providence Journal gives the number of eaths in that city for March last, at eightyeven, none of whom were over eighty years of Spruce-st., New York.

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der de. de.

geges just isn street. alts ged by its title.

among us, bearing in their bodies, the scars of

Bunker Hill, the stripes of the Jersey Prison

Ship, the chilblains of Morristown and Valley

Forge, and the gore of Monmouth, Brandywine

and Yorktown. We are blessed in beholding

the remnant of that glorious retinue—thrice

blessed in the privilege of commingling with

those toil worn pilgrims, still hovering round the

shrine of Independence, their valor raised, and

keeping holy vigils at the portals of the Temple

romance-each pregnant with the tales of the

"times that tried men's souls." History wil

emblazon their names, and Poetry embalm their

chivalrous deeds. But these few are passing

away; and we are admonished, to cherish and

succor them, now, with filial, with grateful, with

unremitting manifestations of affection and ven-

eration. The lamented John Quincy Adams,

on one occasion, in reference to these honored

few-their generation has nigh come to an end;

and should we suffer one of them to pine in neg-

lect or sink beneath the load of accumulated

years, without exercising the kindest sympathy

in their welfare, and cherishing the evening of

lace their latter end, it will, indeed, be a stain

a race so calculated to elicit generous solicitude

and consecrated devotedness. Let us ever be

SHOEMAKERS.

Many a man has risen from a shoemaker's

bench, to stations of trust and honor. While

mending the sole, they have improved the mind,

and thus worked their way by degrees to seat

of usefulness, to be distinguished by the rare

qualities of their talents. Among others who

Anthony Turver, of Andover, England, who

died in 1777, aged 75 years. While he was an

apprentice, he gave his attention to learning,

and became such a proficient in the learned

languages, that in 1764 he completed a transla-

Thomas Holcroft, a talented dramatic writer,

who died in 1809, was originally a shoemaker,

as was his father before him. He published in

two volumes quarto, his travels, in Germany and

Gifford, founder of the London Quarterly Re-

view, was a shoemaker. He was a profound

Robert Bloomfield, the author of that beauti-

Benedict Baudonin, a learned man of the

sixteenth century, was a shoemaker. He wrote

which he traced to Adam himself.

was a shoemaker.

treatise on the shoemaking of the ancients,

Hans Sachs, a distinguished German poet

John G. Whittier, our own New England

poet, served an apprenticeship at shoemaking.

Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the De-

claration of Independence, was a shoemaker,

and rose by the force of his genius to a seat in

Joseph Pendrell, who died a few years since

at Gray's Buildings, Manchester Square, Lon-

don, was a shoemaker by trade. He was a

David Pareus, the celebrated Professor of

Theology at Heidelberg, Germany, spent a por-

Linnæus, the distinguished botanist, was

[D. C. Colesworth.

once an apprentice to a shoemaker in Lon-

ALBERT GALLATIN.

A native of Geneva, in Switzerland, Mr. Gal-

latin emigrated to the United States in 1780,

and served as a volunteer in the remaining

was a teacher in Harvard University. After-

wards a citizen of Pennsylvania, he assisted in

revising the Constitution of that State in 1786,

and served as a member of the Legislature in

1790. In 1794 he was chosen a Senator of the

United States, and continued in Congress, in

one house or the other, until the election of Mr.

Jefferson to the Presidency, when, at the close

Treasury, which office he held during the entire

his appointment as one of the commissioners to

negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain The names of John Quincy Adams and Henry

When Mr. Monroe became President, Mr.

Gallatin was sent as Minister to France, where

he remained some seven years. By Mr. Adams

tion of his early life on a shoemaker's bench.

tion of the whole Bible in two volumes, folio-

worked at this trade, we may mention:

W. M. F.

honor ourselves the more.

BORDENTOWN, N. J. April 5, 1848.

the fruit of 30 years' labor.

of Freedom. Each one of them is a hero of

BY EMMA S. M., OF BRISTOL, OLD ENGLAND.

Soft as snow upon the ground Should our chidings fall around Kindly, gently should we speak; Human nature is but weak-Frail as flowers that frosts destroy And the winter-winds alloy: But the soft snow cherishing, Sayeth such from perishing.

Howsoever bright and fair Summer's sunny pinions are, They will surely pass away; Then will come the brighter day. Winter days are many here; Bright young hearts grow old and sere; Hearts that erst with hope were throbbing, Harsh words take not long in chilling.

Many, strong and full of life, Sink beneath the cold world's strife. Is it wonder? Any wrong Quick is told by every tongue; But a few, with fingers bright, Point to noble acts, and right. Forgotten oft the balmy spring, Marked with scorn its withering.

Why not prop the weak flower up? Fill with dew the drooping cup? And what frost hath rent in twain, Cover o'er with snow again. Not neglect when rough winds blow-Flowers would die if treated so. Gently chide—while chiding, cherish; Human hearts, like flowers, may perish.

### From the Bordentown Palladium ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.

Departed this life in Febuary last, at his resi dence in Albermarle county, Virginia, Richard Harrison, Senr., in the ninety-first year of his

During the Revolutionary war Richard Harrison entered the Patriot Army, for the Southern Campaign, and was actively engaged in many of the battles fought in Virginia and South Carolina. Uniting to uncommon coolness, the most inflexible bravery and indomitable energy, he was distinguished for his readiness to perform any service for his country, however perilous. In the heat of the raging battle at Yorktown, he was stationed on the breastwork to give the cry, "A SHOT," whenever the enemy were about to fire a volley from their artillery batteries, that our little army/might shield themselves, behind their imperfect embankments, from raking destruction. While in this exposed position, an emergency occurred which rendered it absolutely necessary for some one to descend without the intrenchment on the side immediately exposed to the enemy, where the balls were flying thickest and fastest; but such was his intrepidity, that he repaired in an instant to the spot, accomplished his errand, and returned to his post again unfurt, amid a redoubled shower of deadly missiles hurled by the enraged hosts.

This brave Patriot Hero has left behind him his companion in life, now in her eighty-sixth year, (with whom he lived in holy wedlock sixtyscholar and an elegant writer. four years,) and several children, one of whom, Elder John C. Harrison, until recently, was, for ful poem, 'The Farmer's Boy,' was a son of a many years, the Pastor of the Baptist Church tailor, and himself a shoemaker. He published in this borough. He was a kind husband and several poems-among others of merit, might be an indulgent father, and ever sustained among mentioned, 'Wild Flowers,' and the 'Banks of all who knew him the highest character for stern the Wye.' He died in 1823, aged 57. integrity and unwavering veracity.

Thus are the veteran Patriots and Heroes of the war of Independence passing away, in rapid succession, from the stage of earthly existence. A little while longer and that noble race, that honored band, will become extinct, and their places here shall know them no more forever; but while a spark of true republicanism shall warm the breasts of their descendants, their virtues, their trials and their glorious achievements, will ever be cherished with emotions of liveliest gratitude, and their memories shall continue to command the homage of profound and exalted veneration throughout all the ages of time.

Passing away are fearful words to individuals and to nations—words of solemn, momentous profound scientific scholar, and left a valuable import. 3 As the loved and revered are removed, one by one, from the endeared fireside, we are called not only to walk through the bitter waters of poignant affliction, but our dwellings become sad and desolate in the absence of those who were a light to the eye and a guide to our feet. As the ruthless Destroyer makes his inexorable inroad in the midst of the family circle, the surviving kindred, by an instinctive impulse, spontaneously cluster together, to mingle their unaffected sympathies, and cling still closer at every repeated stroke of the insatiate Archer, to stay each other's hands under these rending beyears of the Revolutionary War. In 1783 he reavements, and comfort one another with renewed evidences of abiding affection and increasing devotion for each other's weal. And what is natural and befitting to the domestic circle, is, likewise, to no inconsiderable extent, becoming to fraternal compeers of the Republican Household, when one of the veteran Pillars is taken from the ranks of the tried and faithful. Cemented by a community of interest, and deriving all our peculiar blessings as a nation from of the last century, he became Secretary of the one common source, the undaunted patriotism of our Revolutionary Sires, who have bequeath- eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration. ed the richest, the choicest heritage of earth to He was retained in Mr. Madison's cabinet until all their descendants, we are brought into perfect fraternity by the blood-bought Union, which guarantees Liberty and Equality to all its members. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, recent- Clay, affixed to the same treaty, remain with his ly reiterated by La Belle France, constitute the to adorn the list of our living statesmen. soul of every well and securely founded Republic; and the LAST in this instance may be justly deemed the FIRST; for without Fraternity—a perfect, reciprocal fraternity—the former can he was then transferred to the Court of St. not be appreciated, nor respected. If, then, we James, and after his period of service there as are true republicans, we are brethren of one ambassador of the United States, he retired great political family, bound together by the from public life in the sixty-seventh year of his strongest ties of humanity, and are often, as in age. true republicanism. But few of that bold and cradle now look upon him in his stalwart projustice. Well may it be said of this law, if this magnanimous race remain. Yet a few of the portions, already exceeding the common stature is a true history, that "it was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity."

A CHILD'S BREAKFAST.

Conversing with a clergyman, whose post o duty is in St. George's-in-the-East, (the worst parish in London,) and whose petition for their help appeared in the Record a few days since, he mentioned the following circumstance, as illustrative of the character of the population amongst whom he was laboring: He happened one day, very recently, to be in a little shop in nis district, in the early part of the morning. A little child, a poor, wan, half-starved thing, came in with a little mug, and asked for a farthing's worth of dried peas, with which she was duly supplied. He asked the shopkeeper what the child wanted with those peas? "Why, sir, said the man, "they are for her breakfast." What do you mean?" the clergyman asked Why, sir, that child's parents are probably a the public house, or they may be gone out to work. And they find that the cheapest sort of worthies, made the following beautiful and a breakfast or substitute for a breakfast, which classical allusion :- "Like the Sibylline Leaves they can give that child, is just a farthing's they become more valued as they are reduced worth of peas. Those peas she will take home, in numbers." Their number is, now, few, very and put a little water over them. They will then be set by the fire, if there is any, or by a neighbor's fire, and, after a while, they will soften and swell, and thus she will get a sort of breakfast; and in all probability, that is all the food she will have till the parents return home their days by a fervent gushing devotion to soin the afternoon. But so far is this from being a singular case, it is becoming quite a practice on the lustre of our national character—a stain with parents who go out to work, or to beg, or on the age in which we live. Our mission, at to idle. I often sell to such children, in this one this period, is, emphatically, to prove that Reshop, as many as forty of these farthing's worth publics are grateful. No nation of the earth of peas, in the course of a single morning. has ever had a charge committed to their affec-That is, I have forty little customers, like that tionate regard and filial gratitude, like that girl, in the course of an hour or two!" which the freemen of this land have entrusted to them at this moment; and no people ever had

FRUIT TREES.

age; which melancholy intelligence, through true to ourselves, as well as true and faithful to good earnest, to prune trees and vines. Give some unaccountable delay, did not reach his the sacred charge; which demands but kind a good form to the trees-prune too little rathfriends in this region, until within a day or two words and kind offices to soothe the decline of er than too much—avoid large wounds if posan expiring race; in honoring whom we shall sible-cover them with composition. Peach trees tend to make long branches. Shorten ly by the hand, and invited him to call at the them. Grape vines should be pruned early. farm-house, and make it his home as long as he Moderate bleeding, however, does not injure liked.

Grafting .- Cut your grafts from thrifty shoots of young bearing trees; use grafting wax of census returns presented to Parliament, we about one part, by weight, of beeswax, two of find rather curious matter relating to the occutallow, and one of rosin. It is our impression pation of ladies. We find fifteen entered as 'authat a very thin gutta percha is deserving of trial. thors,' and one as a 'professor of the belles letters accompanied with a paste to make it adters.' Of actresses, three hundred and fiftyhere. It would keep out water and air.

pared; ample holes dug, and rich earth, or amply redeemed by the statement that there are compost of earth and well rotted manure, all five hundred and eighty-four females connected ready.

the limbs containing deposits of eggs.

should every year buy a few of the choicest fruits or have them grown ready to hand.

Wash for trees.—A weak solution of potash, or lye of wood ashes, applied to the trunks and branches of trees, destroys insects and gives a smooth bark. A mixture of lime and cow manure makes a good wash.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY .-- We learn from creditable authority, that the Washington library has been recently purchased by Henry Stephens, Jr. Esq. of Vermont, who has for the last two or three years been rambling among the famous old libraries of Europe. The collection contains, we hear, about ten thousand volumes and pamphlets, nearly five hundred of which have the autographs of Washington on the title pages, and many others have the autographs and presentation notes of authors. We doubt not the collection is rich in the military and agricultural books which once belonged to the "Sage of sumption, in their various forms are the frequent Mount Vernon," and that there must also be in result. In children, especially, the skin should it very many tracts relating to the American Revolution, as well as to the ratification and adoption of the Federal Constitution.

We are not informed what disposition Mr Stephens intends to make of these sacred relics of the Father of his country, but we are sure that no one knows better how to appreciate their value than himself. Understanding that he will not, on any condition, allow the library to be broken up and separated, we presume that a small piece of common rosin, dipped in that he intends it for some European libraryperhaps the British Museum, which he has enthusiastically aided in obtaining the most perfect collection of American history and litera-Boston Atlas. ture in the world.

GRASS SEED .- One of the most successful and economical modes of securing timothy seed, and which is practiced by some farmers to great advantage, is to reap the tops of the grass while more durable. The same rosin may be used for yet standing in the meadow, to be afterwards thrashed and cleaned, and then the rest of the grass is mowed and manufactured into hay. The seed thus costs only the labor of cutting and thrashing, the remainder affords the usual crop of hay. Mixing manure with the soil is of the greatest consequence, and it is especially so, when applied in the latter part of the summer for the Wheat crop. Wheat will not bear an abundant supply of unmixed manure, buried in large masses and lumps beneath the soil. When manure, therefore, is spread, it should be harrowed at least half a dozen times well, with the surface soil, before the plow turns it under. It thus becomes thoroughly broken, the soil is made mellow, and the whole is well intermixed. So important is this operation, that one-half, or even one-third the manure will sometimes be legislated a second of the worse; equally efficacious where this practice is adopt.

In the time of them, we find the straw of the king's bed, that no daggers might be concealed therebed, the punctum of the subject and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath.

This work originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject. The subject and other work of its size extant. Its

LEGISLATIVE FOLLY.—Among the Ohio Black Laws is one rejecting the testimony of a colored witness in a suit where a white man is a party. The following is said to be the history of says: "Scream no more at the peril of your its origin as an Ohio statute, though it long be- soul. God now warns you by me, whom he fore formed part of the inverted justice of the this instance, called upon to mourn the loss of an Born in 1761, Mr. Gallatin is now eighty- slave States: Before the enactment of this law, elder brother a noble pioneer of human rights, seven years old. Venerable alike for age and on a certain night, the Land Office at Cincinnaone of a noble band rapidly passing away for- for public services performed, he stands a dis- ti was broken into and robbed. The robber ever. Soon, very soon, we shall have no more tinguished representative of the statesmen of the was seen emerging at a window by a negro. of these honored, elder brothers to deplore their early days of the Republic. He lives in history The white robber was indicted and found guilty, lass, and our house will be left desolate in the while still taking an active part in questions upon the testimony of the black man. A moabsence of those master-spirits, to whom we of national policy. The same mind which gave tion was made for a new trial and granted.have been in the habit of looking up for countits earnest thoughts and sympathies in the cause. The case, upon some pretext, was continued at sel in our experiment of self-government, and of freedom, when a nation was struggling for the next term, and then the lawyer who defendwhose presence was a never-failing fountain of birth, now contemplates with unabated interest ed the accused, came to Columbus, and through wisdom, from whence we continually drew fresh the growth of that nation expanded into an em- his influence, procured the passage of the pressupplies of the pure, unadulterated princicles of pire; the eyes which beheld Hercules in the ent law, and thus enabled the guilty to escape

To Make Good Cheese.—The Stilton cheese is made by putting the night's cream. without any portion of the skimmed milk, to the milk of the following morning; but those who wish to make it very fine add a still greater quantity of cream, and of course the richness of the cheese depends on the amount which is used. Butter is also said to be sometimes mixed with it. The rennet is then added without any coloring; and when the curd has come it is taken out without being broken, and put whole into a sieve or drainer, where it is pressed with weights until completely cleared of whey; when dry, it is put with a clean cloth, into a hooped chessant (or mould) and placed under the press, the outer coat being first salted; when sufficiently firm to be removed from this mould the cheese is placed upon a dry board, and tightly bound in a cloth, which is changed daily, in order to avoid all danger of cracks in the skin, until this is found to be tolerably well crusted; after which it is no longer used, and the cheese requires no other care than being frequently turned upside down and occasionally brushed.

THE FARMER AND THE ARTIST.—" Of what use s all your studying and your books?" said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist. "They don't make the corn grow nor produce vegetables for market. My Sam does more good with his plow in one month, than you can do with your books and papers in one year."

"What plow does you son use?" said the artist quietly.

"Why, he uses ----'s plow, to be sure. He can do nothing with any other. By using this plow we save half the labor, and raise three times as much as we did with the old wooden

concern." The artist turned over one of his sheets, and Pruning.—Now is the time to commence in showed the farmer the drawing of his muchpraised plow, saying with a smile, "I am the inventor of your favorite plow, and my name

The astonished farmer shook the artist hearti-

OCCUPATIONS OF ENGLISH WOMEN.—In the seven above twenty. | Eighty-nine actresses are Budded Trees should now be cut down to the stated to be under twenty. Of curiosity dealers, the total return is forty-six, only six being of Transplanting.—Get your ground well pre- the fair sex. This disproportion, however, is think of entering the Institution. with the post office. Four ladies are engaged Caterpillars.—Examine your trees and cut off as bayonet manufactures, and eighty-six shoe horses. Of botanists, we have in all sixty-five Buy the best trees.—Every person owning land, two of them being ladies. The Scotch, too, profess to have thirteen female drovers following their cattle to the Southron's markets. Eighty females are entered as watch makers. Under the head 'newspaper editors, proprietors and reporters,' we find one hundred and twenty; only four, however, are mentioned as females above twenty.

THE DRESS OF CHILDREN. - It is unfortunatey the fashion of many ladies of the present time to let their children be exposed with bare necks, arms, and legs, until the skin becomes mottled by a stagnant venous circulation (blueness of skin.) In such circumstances, tubercles (early consumption,) the seeds of so much malady, and the source of so many heart-pangs, are I am pursuaded, frequently developed, so that this cold surface is equally the source of present misery to the little child and of sorrow to the red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; parent. Of this treatment scrofula and conbe excited by rubbing, sponging, &c., and protected by a just and general clothing, light in summer, warm in winter.

## VARIETY.

The Journal of Commerce says, that persons using stoves for warming apartments, will find the water which is placed in a vessel on the stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief Students prepared to enter do phere of the room, which will give great relief Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, to persons troubled with a cough, who breathe can be admitted at any time in the term. the atmosphere of the apartment. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the rosin, and gives the same relief as is afforded by a combustion of the rosin. It is preferable to combustion, because the evaporation is weeks.

Almost the first thing the farmer should attend to, as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently warm to permit the opening of his cellar doors and windows, is the careful removal of everything calculated to engender noxious and unwholesome gases. Let everything be removed or cleansed, and the walls coated with white-wash, and the bottom strewed with caustic lime. Rotten potatoes; cabbage stumps, beets, carrots, &c., should be cleared out before the weather becomes warm.

In the time of Henry VIII., we find directions | CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH equally efficacious where this practice is adopt- the multitude of chimneys lately erected; the tion of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its increase of lodgings; and the exchange of tureen platters into pewter, and wooden spoons into silver and tin."

Mr. Wesley, in a letter to one of his preachers, has set over you. Speak as earnestly as you can, but do not scream. Speak with all your heart, but with a moderate voice."

Formerly, women were prohibited from marrying until they had spun a set of bed-furniture and, till their wedding, were consequently call ed spinsters, which continues to this day in all \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. legal proceedings. The Kurrachee Advertiser says that one of

the principal objections of the natives of Scinde to the introduction of vaccination is, that by submitting to the process the patients became inoculated with Christianity.

The oil of the lamp in the temple burnt away in giving light; so should we.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress.

Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various 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 Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00

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

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

selves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50.

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 flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, 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 their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms. &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air,

method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical. Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular.

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

### Regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Academic Terms.

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

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

and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

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

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

Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, 'Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term

Piano Forte, Drawing.

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

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

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

# VALUABLE REPUBLICATION!

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

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