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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 27, 1848.

WHOLE: NO: 201:

The Sabbath Recorder.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF MR. CARPENTER. SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 20, 1847.

turned their attention to Corea. * * *

speak of what occurred the night before. On worshipers be turned from darkness to light. the 13th inst., at about twelve o'clock at night, we were waked out of our sleep by a shaking of our beds and of the house. For a moment we were puzzled to make out the cause. There was a cracking of the joints of the house as if two or three heavy men were jumping to and preacher was to be at a neighboring parish fro, and we felt our beds distinctly rocking un- church, and off we set, a cartful of irrepressible der us. We very soon concluded it could be youngsters. "Calm was all nature as a restnothing else than a slight earthquake. It was sufficient to set the neighboring dogs to barking. It continued not half a minute after we noticed it. Few things offer a more convincing proof py; the moor was stretching away in the pale of the helplessness of mortals and the instability sun-light—vast, dim, melancholy, like a sea; of all earthly things, than this shaking of the solid ground under our feet.

shown to me, as to all foreigners. Most of the Chinese walk slow. When an individual ahead of me perceives me approaching, that individual, whether man or woman, will often turn out and give me the better chance to pass. This is not often seen, I believe, in Broadway. I used to hear that the Chinese ladies 'did not appear in the streets. But if the small foot and peculiar step be the signal of a lady, many of them may be seen in the street every day. The majority, however, who are seen in the street have not small feet. Their manner of dress is very becoming. The head dress is rather tasty. Already both men and women begin to carry their arms out from their bodies in token of cold weather. Their sleeves are long enough to come over the hand and serve as a muff; many walk in this way, their hands brought together as though they were actually wearing a muff.

The Chinese cattle have a curious appearance. Their horns are much nearer straight, and set upon the head of the animal in a curious way. They have very heavy fore quarters, and a large bunch on the neck. They plough with a single animal, either bullock or heifer. I can fully appreciate what Samson said to the Philistines. Every one of these animals has a ring or cord in the nose, by which it is fasten-

Nov. 25.—Eight Chinese ladies called to see us to-day. They live near us. They behaved language, have called. From what we are able ly to reason with them. But it is interesting to see that they are polite and accessible. O that the Lord God would give us the tongue of the learned, that we may know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary; that these words of the Son of God may be ours, "He wakeneth morning by morning; he wakeneth mine ear to hear as the learned." Isa: 50: 4. fect man increased in knowledge through the bus and it was about sinking had his supplied by this strong and sonorous, that every morning and Master, and was about sinking had his supplied by this strong and sonorous, that every morning and Master, and was about sinking had his supplied by the contest was doubtful, hopeless, dreadful. evening with my dear grand children around cation been as long as the introduction to one.

with an earnest desire that I may know how to exhausted-but sweet and pure! How he pour- dashed on the bare side of the mound, where been rolling in upon my soul as it has never done before. Every day I feel urged up to at-Before this will reach you, you will doubtless tempt more than I have accomplished in any have heard of the wreck of two French ships-of- preceding day in the work of preparation. I war on the coast of Corea. Among the 640 feel that it would be in vain, yea, it would be persons wrecked, was one whom I have since mockery to ask God to bless me in this work, seen here, a Catholic missionary, who has been without at the same time using vigorously the trying three years to find his way into the in- necessary means. And yet I am fully persuadterior of Corea, without success. Mr. Calder, ed that not half so much can be accomplished in an English merchant who has this day set sail any other way as by the effectual and fervent for his native land, who assisted these unfor- prayer of faith. Nothing can so effectually tunate Frenchmen to ships to get away from quell the clamors of the old man, and shield the Corea, told me that one of those ships had visit- soul from every hurtful influence from without. ed Japan, and proceeded to Jeddo. The officer, Nothing can so impress the mind with the value who was Mr. Calder's informant, told him that of souls ready to perish, and thus keep the solthe first day the mandarins came on board they emn object of our mission distinctly before us, conducted themselves quite haughtily, even as intercourse with God. We are greatly enrather crowding upon the officers. When they couraged by what we observe in the Recorder, left, they promised to repeat their visit next day. and also in your letters, showing that this mis-In the meantime the officers instructed the ma- sion is in the hearts of God's people in our berines with arms in hand to preserve order. loved native land. Before you informed us of Next day came the visitors again, and began to it, we were persuaded that fervent prayers were conduct as formerly, but immediately found offered to God for the success of our undertakthemselves obliged to treat the foreigners as ing. I hope that prayer will continue to be ofequals. The mission was a failure. It may fered unceasingly by the church for this object, have been the same as that to which you alluded for nothing, absolutely nothing, effectual, can be in one of your letters. A year ago the English done without it. If that Spirit that in the becontemplated a mission or embassy to Japan, ginning moved upon the face of the waters, and but have abandoned it for the present, and have "out of darkness called up light," shall move upon the face of these "many waters," then, When I commenced this letter, I intended to and not otherwise, will these multitudes of idol-

DR. CHALMERS IN THE PULPIT.

We remember well our first hearing Dr. Chalmers. We were in a moorland district in Tweeddale, rejoicing in the country, after nine months of the High School. We heard that the famous ing wheel." The crows, instead of making wing, were impudent and sat still; the carthorses were standing, knowing the day, at the field-gates, gossiping and gazing, idle and hap everywhere were to be seen the gathering people, "sprinklings of blithe company;" the country-side seemed moving to some one centre. Nov. 22.—I have often been amused, while As we entered the kirk we saw a notorious days' drive from the town of C—, with my walking the streets, to witness the deference character, a drover, who had much of the brutal

"He had a hardness in his eye, He had a hardness in his cheek.'

He was our terror, and we not only wondered, busy with my own thoughts, for hours I would but we were afraid when we saw him going in. pay no attention to them whatever. At length, The kirk was full as it could hold. How differ- after some period of abstraction, I observed ent in looks to a brisk town congregation! with some apprehension that the conflagration There was a fine leisureliness and vague stare; was drawing nearer, and had actually worked all the dignity and vacancy of animals; eye- around in my rear, until it had crossed the path brows raised, and mouths open, as is the habit by which I had traveled; that all behind me of those who speak little, and look much, and was fast becoming a smoking sea of fire, and at far off objects. The minister comes in, home- for the first time the thought of danger, that I ly in his dress and gait, but having a great look might be overtaken or possibly surrounded, ocabout him, like a mountain among hills. The curred to me. High School boys thought him like a "big one My horse was a powerful one, but not very of ourselves," he looking vaguely around upon fleet, nor yet fresh; but without the loss of a his audience, as if he saw in it one great object, moment I applied the whip, and quitting my dinot many. We shall never forget his smile! its rect route bore to the left, because that placed general benignity:-how he let the light of his me more squarely before my enemy. countenance fall on us. He read a few verses quietly; then prayed briefly, solemnly, with his of my foe, became distinctly visible on my right. eyes wide open all the time, but not seeing. at about two miles distance, as near as I could Then he gave out his text; we forget it, but its judge, stretching on with a speed that was realsubject was, "Death reigns." He stated slow- ly frightful. I knew the struggle was to be ly, calmly, the simple meaning of the words; with that, and pushing my horse to the utmost, what death was, and how and why it reigned; kept my eye fixed upon it, like the wily racer. then suddenly he started, and looked like a man intent on measuring the power of his antagonist who had seen some great sight, and was breath- before the final effort. For a few minutes the less to declare it; he told us how death reigned result was in doubt, but not long. Sinews of every where, at all times, in all places; how flesh were no match for the wings of the wind we all knew it, how we would yet know more which bore on that fleet and terrific column of of it. The drover, who had sat down in the ta- fire, and I became satisfied that it was outstripble-seat opposite, was gazing up in a state of ping me, and almost with a feeling of indiffered at night to a small stake driven into the stupid excitement; he seemed restless, but nev- ence; for I thought for a moment that my last er kept his eyes from the speaker. The tide hope was gone, and was bracing my heart and set in-everything added to its power, deep nerves for the final event of life. called to deep, imagery and illustration poured is It was now twilight; and as the day departed in; and every now and then the theme, the and the shadows of night fell around, the corthemselves with much decorum. This is not simple, terrible statement, was repeated in some don of fire seemed to magnify its splendors and the first call we have had from the ladies. Sey- lucid interval. After overwhelming us with its terrors, and like a vast serpent, to extend iteral of the native men, who are teachers of the proofs of the reign of Death, and transferring to self behind and on both sides, and to be closing us his intense urgency and emotion; and after up its folds to encircle me. shrieking, as if in despair, these words, "Death I was no stranger on that part of the prairie; to learn, we think we shall find no difficulty in is a tremendous necessity."—he suddenly look- its general localities, though one portion is very gaining the ears of multitudes. The difficulties ed beyond us, as if into some distant region, and much like another, were familiar to me; and in are the darkness of their minds, the indifference cried out, "Behold a mightier!—who is this? recalling them to mind, I recollected a little of their hearts, and our want of ability effectual- He cometh from Edom, with dyed garments rugged mound or hill, some twenty or thirty in righteousness, traveling towards men in the great distance from it. With my hopes revived every cup of pleasure within his reach. He greatness of his strength, mighty to save." a little, I taxed my sight to the utmost on every found; however, when scarcely thirty years old. astonished and impressed we all were! He cross my path and secure its victim. Still, with vived a hundred whereas it was morally cer-Nothing can exceed the beauty and excellency was in the full thunder—the whole man in an my almost exhausted horse, I pressed on, with tain, previously to his reformation, that he would of these words. If Jesus of Nazareth as a per- agony of earnestness. The drover was weep- an energy and despair so mighty as almost of never have seen forty. ing like a child, the tears running down his rud- themselves to wreck the powers of life. I have At the age of ninety-five, he writes thus of gionists to long prayers, he remarked that we dy, coarse cheeks—his face opened out and not recovered from the effects of that mental himself: All the faculties of my mind are in could find not example for these in the Scriptures. divine teaching, and in answer to prayer, so smoothed like an infant's his whole body stire struggle to this day but, as you have already the highest perfection; my understanding clear The prayers of our Saviour were short and the that he could say, "The Lord God hath given red with emotion. We all had insensibly been no doubt concluded, the mound saved mer. In and bright as ever; my judgment sound; my the point. The prayer of the penitent publican no doubt concluded, the mound saved mer. In and bright as ever; my judgment sound; my the point. The prayer of the penitent publican no doubt concluded, the mound saved mer. In and bright as ever; my judgment sound; my the point. The prayer of the penitent publican no doubt concluded, the mound saved mer. In and bright as ever; my judgment sound; my the point. The prayer of the penitent publican no doubt concluded, the mound saved mer. In and bright as ever; my judgment sound; my the point. The prayer of the penitent publican no doubt concluded, as it were, to memory tenscious; my spirits good; and my was a happy specimen. When Peter was entired. ous example is this for all the ministers of the towards the wonderful speaker. And when he place myself, side by side, with that giant and voice, the first thing that fails others, atill so deavoring to walk upon the waters to meet his

speak a word to them in season. My dear ed out his soul before his God, in giving thanks there was no fit substance for the devouring elebrother, the weight of this business of late has for sending the Abolisher of Death! Then a ment to follow, and was safe. short psalm, and all was ended.

ODE FOR THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

BY REV. ELNATHAN DAVIS.

Not with the flashing steel-Not with the cannon's peal, Or stir of drum, But in the bonds of love; Our white flag floats above. Her emblem is the dove, 'Tis thus we come.

The laws of Christian light,
These are our weapons bright,
Our mighty shield;
Christ is our leader high, And the broad plains which lie Beneath the blessed sky, Our battle-field.

What is that 'great intent,' To which the heart is bent, Our host among? It is that Hate may die, That War's red curse may fly, And War's high praise for aye, No more be sung.

That all the Poor may rest, Beneath their own vines blessed, In glorious Peace; That Death and Hell may yield And human hearts long steeled, By Love's pure drops unsealed, From warfare cease.

On then, in God's great name, Let each pure spirit's flame Burn bright and clear; Stand firmly in your lot, Cry ye aloud, 'Doubt not,' Be every fear forgot, Christ leads us here.

So shall Earth's distant lands In happy, holy bands,
One brotherhood, Together rise and sing. And joyful offerings bring, And Heaven's Eternal King Pronounce it good.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

Prairie fires always run before the wind, with an advanced tongue or fork in two receding flanks, and in a high wind so rapidly do the dancing, curling, careering flames leap from point to point of the dry grass, that it is sometimes difficult for the swiftest horseman to escape. The sight, especially in the night, is always beautiful, and at times grand beyond description. But after a while we become familiarized to it, and look upon it without emotion, as all of us learn to do upon the glorious sun, the most splendid object in nature. At the time I refer to, I had been two or three

horse and buggy, and was on my return home. look of what he worked in, with the knowing All day I had noticed signs indicating fire on eye of a man of the city, a sort of big Peter the prairie—masses of smoke in the distance, lying like white clouds upon the horizon, and a hazy atmosphere—but these gave me no trouble so long as they were far away; and,

Soon the tongue of fire, the advance guard

rom Bozrah, glorious in his apparel, speaking feet in height, and was satisfied that I was no example, as well as encouraged. And when I death on his pale horse and how slope we could But God nerved my horse with an unnatural me, I can address my prayers to the Almight's of our modern prayers, before he got half

The flames swept by with a dull heavy roar and a hot, sweltering, suffocating breath, burning with an intensity and grandeur which realized to the imagination my ideas of the final catastrophe of nature, encircled and passed the little eminence on which I stood, and stretched off in two long lines as far as the eye could reach. I fell upon my knees; and since that terrible night, I trust I have been a more thoughtful and thankful man.

Godey's Lady's Book.

ANECDOTES OF FRIENDSHIP.

The very ingenius and amiable Bishop Berkley, of Cloyne, in Ireland, was so entirely con- while a priest went through a variety of evolutented with his income in that diocese, that tions, tossing and tumbling on the floor, to prowhen offered by the Earl of Chesterfield (then cure a good omen. With his head bound in a Lord Lieutenant) a bishoprick much more bene- red handkerchief, or turban, and a quantity of ficial than he possessed, he declined it with burning paper in his hand, the priest vigorousthese words: I love my neighbors, and they ly danced, with impassioned gestures, while love me; why then should I begin in my old two attendants, beating a gong and a drum, days to form new connections, and tear myself kept time with his performance. At one time from those friends whose kindness is to me the he prayed with softly-uttered tones; soon again greatest happiness I enjoy?" He acted in this he employed scolding accents to the deity whom instance like the celebrated Plutarch, who, being he invoked. At one moment, he would endeavasked why he resided in his native city, so ob- or to coax away the angry spirit; at another, scure and so little, "I stay," said he, "lest it he would terrify it away by whipping the air. should grow less."

Lord Stanhope was at Eaton school with one ing somersets on the ground, he rose and placed of the Scots noblemen who were condemned af a hair-pin on the head of the anxious husband, ter the rebellion in 1815. While the privy after binding the hair into the peculiar fuff of council were deliberating upon the signing of the Taou sect. Some more paper was burned the warrant for the execution of this unfortu- outside the temple; the priest ceased from this nate nobleman, Lord Stanhope requested the flagellations; the husband bowed down severallife of his old school fellow (whom he had never times before an idol which stood near; and, afseen since he was at school.) His request was ter paying the usual fees to the priest, returned, refused till he threatened to give up his place if apparently satisfied, to the scene of his domesthe council did not comply with it. This men- tic affliction. ace produced him the life of his associate in early life, to whom he afterwards sent a handoney. Connections and friendship are sometimes formed in schools, which are never forgotten through life.

A lady of quality being on a visit to Dr. Watts, at Stoke Newington, the doctor thus ac- the will of his Father. costed her: "Madam, your ladyship is come to present, immediately said to the doctor, "Sir, money." Very well, if you decline this branch what you term a long thirty years' visit, I consider as the shortest visit my family ever received."

ORAL MINISTRY IN CHINA.

reasons why dral preaching is the best mode of spreading the gospel in China:-

1. The number of intelligent readers, compared with the whole population, is very small. God is not weary of your calls upon him. How preachers of the gospel.

3. The language of China is addressed more to the ear than to the eye. The colloquial dialects are almost numberless, and every one of stance promptly, cheerfully, and liberally, for the 30,000 characters in the Chinese must have the promotion of the cause of God, agents must a sound and signification attached to it in all go forth and beg, like a wretched dependent on these local dialects.

our books. We are strangers to their modes of of the Lord! thought, style of speaking and writing, and the whole idiom of their language.

5. The social character of the people favors this mode of instruction. The people of all classes love to talk, and much of their time is brew work Selan, which occurs so often in the spent in social visits and pleasant converse.

Many of the moral maxims of the Chinese would learned friend, what it means. And the minindo honor to Christianity. Benevolent exertions ter or learned friend has most often been jobare patronized by the majority of the people.

people can be aroused only by verbal exhortal by no means been of one mind. The Targum's tions. On all spiritual subjects there is a tor- and most of the Jewish commentators, give to the pidity of mind which is amazing. The chief word the meaning of eternally, forever. Rabbi

to instruct and civilize the people.

ship. There is, perhaps, no other missionary field where attentive audiences can so easily be

ANECDOTE OF CORNABO.

Cornaro, an Italian nobleman, in his youth Then, in a few plain sentences, he stated the swell of ground that I passed, and at length de that he was on the verge of eternity; and this truth as to sin entering, and death by sin, and tected the faint outline of the eminence in adal alarmed him. He bethought himself what was death passing upon all. Then he took fire once vance. But the fire was making for it too, and to be done. And finally resolved that life was more, and enforced with redoubled energy and the subtle leaping tongue on my right, now preferable to rioting. He wisely embraced a richness, the freeness, the simplicity, the securi- quite ahead of me, already seemed almost be- uniformly temperate course of living, by which ty of the great method of justification. How tween us, and prepared with a single leap to he gained at least three score years for he sur-

see how weary these poor heathen are under escape—we all sunk back into our seats. How strength, as it seemed to me, and chant the praises of his religious throng, he would have been more than fifty the burden of their sins, my heart is inflamed beautiful to our eyes did the thunderer look— footsteps so that every effort told; and at last I deeming love."

POWER OF PRIESTCRAFT IN CHINA.

The following is from Smith's Consular Cities of China. It is instructive, as showing the condition of the pagan millions, with which that vast empire swarms:

In one of the temples on the hill of Nantai, L

witnessed a curious specimen of the power of priestcraft, which still retains its hold on a portion of the people. In a little temple, consisting of two or three courts, dedicated to one of the Taouist deities, and intrusted to a few priests, I met a Chinese, who had come to obtain deliverance from domestic grief. The cause of his affliction was the sickness and expected death of his wife. The husband, dressed out in his finest clothes, and loaded with offerings, stood before a platform, in anxious expectation, After half an hour's frantic noise, and persever-

"THE CALLS ARE SO MANY."

How often do we hear this complaining language, from those who profess to be the followers of Him whose meat and drink it was to do

Reader, are you one of these everlasting faultsee me on a very remarkable day!" "Why is finders? If the calls you receive are so many, this day so remarkable?" replied the countess. suppose, in order to avoid them, that you make "This very day thirty years ago," replied the some. Turn agent for some society, and you doctor, "I came hither to the house of my good shall see how much pleasanter it is to make friend, Sir Thomas Abner, intending to spend calls than to receive them. We will excuse but one single week under this friendly roof, you from contributing, if you will solicit. "You and I have extended my visit to the length of can not bear begging. It is the most unpleasexactly thirty years." Lady Abner, who was ant thing in the world to apply to people for or alternative, then do not complain of the other. If you will not turn out and make the calls, you must sit still and receive them. It is the easiest part—and you ought to be good-natured when you receive one of these calls ave. and even grateful to the man who comes to you. The Rev. Mr. Pohlman assigns the following that he affords you another opportunity of offering one of the sacrifices with which God is well pleased. O, I am weary of these calls, is your complaint. I am tired of giving. It is well that 2. The mass of superstitions and traditions constantly you are calling upon God, saying, affoat among the people, calls for faithful Give, give, give! O, your ingratitude la May God forgive you.

How humiliating the thought, that, instead of the mass of Christians contributing of their subthe world's cold charity, till some few dollars 4. The inability of the Chinese to understand are, with reluctant hand, cast into the treasury Crocker's Memoirs.

THE WORD SELAH.

The translators of the Bible have left the He-Psalms, as they found it, and of course the Eng-6. The progress of the people in civilization. lish reader often asks his minister, or some liged to confess ignorance, because it is 7. The mental imbecility of the mass of the matter in regard to which the most learned have juestion is, "What shall we eat, and what Kimchi regards it as a sign to elevate the voice. shall we drink, and wherewithal shall we be The authors of the Septuagint translation appear to have regarded it as a musical or ryth-8. Public preaching is not a novel thing in mical note. Herder regards it as indicating a China. The greatest men in Chinese history change of tone. Matheson thinks it is a boursi have been preachers. Confucius traveled about cal note, equivalent, perhaps, to the word repeat. According to Luther and others, it means si 9. The desire of many people to hear for lence! Gesenius explains it to mean-"Let eigners is another loud call for preaching mis- the instruments play and the singers stop." Wocher regards it as an equivalent to sursum 10. Willingness of many to assemble for wor- corda—up, my soul! Sommer, after examining all the seventy-four pages in which the word docurs, recognizes in every case "an actual appeal or summons to Jehovah. They are calls for aid and prayers to be heard, expressed either with entire directness, or if not, in the imperative, Hear, Jehovah! or awake, Jehovah! and the like, still earnest addresses to God that he would remember and hear," &c. The word it, self he regards as indicating a blast of trumpets by the priests. Selah itself he thinks an abrideed expression, used for Higgsion Selah Hig. gaion indicating the sound of the stringed in struments, and Selah a vigorous blast of trum-Republic. Will not Argericans, in this emer-

Eld. Knappfoccasionally gets off a good thing, notwithstanding his bad ones. Recently speaking of the prevailing tendencies of some relifeet under water!

his opportunity to express

Principals

past eight years that it has e. By continuing to augment a share of public patronage. ogress of erection, for the ir recitation, lecture rooms, in time to be occupied for upy an eligible position, and of modern architecture, and be heated by hot air, ipy separate buildings, un-ichers. They will board in their families, who will be

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BEACHER'S SEMINARY

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July 12

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tion is sufficiently ample to mental principles of the difstitution, is the qualification

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consists of three terms, as day, August 11th, 1846, and

th 1847, November 24th, 1846, th 1847. Saday, March 23d, 1847, and the commencement of the indents purposing to attend present; and as the plan of will require the entire term (imost importance that students the term; and, accordingly,

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FORT NEW YORK

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 27, 1848.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The foreign news which we publish to-day is of an important and startling character. Such grand national movements as are now going forward, were probably never before witnessed. All Europe is shaken with a commotion which does not seem yet to have reached its height. No doubt there is considerable variety of motive prompting and influencing the movement, and various ends are proposed by the different parties in the great drama. Still there is a resemblance throughout the whole. A sense of governmental oppression, and a determination to change the existing order of things, every where manifests itself. In some cases the form of oppression which excites most opposition, is the censorship of the press; in others, it is the burdensome taxes; and in others still, it is the exercise of authority and the enjoyment of emolument by those who do not really belong to the people over whom they rule. Whatever may be the particular shape or form in which the disposition to oppress manifests itself, the uprising of the people is designed to check it. Hence the variety of these movements, all of which tend to overthrow usurpation and establish the authority and rights of the people.

When will these things end, and what will be the results? Of course no one can pretend to answer such a question with any degree of de- the invitation. In consideration of his services, finiteness or certainty. A speedy return of he was first elected an honorary member, and tranquility throughout Europe can not reasona- afterwards a regular benefit member, thus giv bly be expected. To break the power and ing him a good opportunity to become acquaint throw off the authority of sovereigns, is the ed with the character and influence of the orwork of a day; but to establish new govern- ganization. But his impressions seem not to ments upon a firm and lasting basis requires have been at all favorable; and he has theretime and deliberation. When to this consider- fore made a public declaration of his unwillingation is added the strong probability that the ness to cooperate with them. One reason for powers which have been overthrown may yet this course is his conviction that the Order i rally and endeavor, to obtain their former su- "founded upon the unchristian principle of drenched in blood. As to the results, it is ters. He shows that Samuel R. Ward, a wellits distinctive element only in its language, and that district, and sent a special deputy to inthe relations of each to all the others, as well the most general way by a central Congress." But this hope, however pleasant to contemplate. can hardly be realized until the masses in Europe are much more enlightened that at pre-

To Christians, not less than to politicians, these movements are deeply interesting. The question has been raised by some, whether the times spoken of in prophecy for the casting by their countrymen in the United States. But down of thrones and the sitting of the Ancient of Days may not be at hand. But whether such is or is not the case, there is evidently a ship in the subordinate divisions, the 'Grand loud call for watchfulness and activity on the part of Christians. We are glad to see that the holders, oppressors of men, unjust and cruel, Religious Tract Society of Paris is awake to are received with open arms. But a man with the subject. They have recently made an earnest and eloquent appeal to American in life, is rejected! Verily, one looks in vain Christians, asking for fraternal concurrence French Republic. They state that their rewhich the nation is now passing, and never, at any former period, was it so necessary to spread the truth. "Error is sown with full hands; it divine seed. Henceforth," they remark, "there will be no more shackles to our Christian activity. The laws restricting full religious liberty have been removed with all the rest. The career is opened and we shall find no limit to the most ardent zeal." The American Tract Society, to whom these appeals from Protestant Christians of the French Republic are addressed, will gladly respond, whenever a generous American public shall authorize new and enlarged remittances to their brethren in Paris. The Bible, with evangelical books and tracts, is imperatively needed now in France; and, as the Appeal to American Christians justly renot sanctified and moderated by the liberty which Christ has promised us, we know, more than any other people, what ravages it can rights, we must speak to them of their duties. While they are becoming sensible of their earthly privileges only, we must reveal to them cures. France must depend upon the conservative character of Christianity to sustain the Republic. Will not Americans, in this emergency, give them succor and support?

spring publishes a letter from a missionary at ports. Constantinople, dated January 4th, 1848, of which the following is a paragraph:

"Yesterday was the great Monthly Concert it was at Constantinople. Think of a great union prayer meeting, consisting of Arment- He speaks also of the dialect of the place,

Pet water water

down together at the table of the Lord-Congregationalists. Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, Baptized Jews, and Protestant Armenians. The elements were distributed by a Jew, a German, and the two deacons of the Protestant Armenians. Prayers were offered in three languages-Turkish, English, and Armenian. Remarks and exhortations were made in four languages-German, English, Armenian, and Turkish. And hymns were sung to the same tune, and at the same moment, in three different languages-Armenian, German, and English. The first tune was Old Hundred, the same that will be sung in the Millennium; and the second was Martyn. There was no confusion, no discord. No one was out of time or out of tune. The harmony was perstanding, and with the greatest power and might, was singing in his own tongue, wherein he was born, or with which he was familiar, 'the high praises of our God.' The effect was overpowering. It was 'the voice of a great multitude,' redeemed out of many nations, kindreds and tongues; and it rose on high, like 'the sound of many waters.' Our chapel was crowded with communicants—and our hearts were filled with emotions too big for utterance."

CASTE AMONG THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

In a recent number of the Albany Patriot, we find a long letter from Geo. W. Clarke, the distinguished anti-slavery vocalist, in which he brings to light an important fact relative to the Sons of Temperance. It appears that in 1844 Mr. Clarke was invited to talk and sing on the Politicians are beginning to inquire anxiously, subject of temperance at a division of the "Sons" in the city of New York; and being anxious to promote the good cause, he accepted premacy, it is easy to see that there is great caste—of prejudice against color—and will not difficulty in saying when tranquility will be re- admit colored persons." As this position has stored. It may be not until the whole continent often been denied, he takes considerable trouble of Europe has been convulsed by war and to establish it by extracts from reports and letequally difficult to predict. Some there are known and highly-respected colored minister, who entertain a hope, that the final result will and editor of an anti-slavery paper, united with be the establishment of one gigantic republican a lodge of the Sons of Temperance in Cortlandconfederacy, extending from the Arctic to the ville, N. Y. When information of the fact Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the reached the "Grand Worthy Patriarch" in New borders of Asia, "each separate member finding | York, he immediately suspended the deputy of quire into the matter, who took from the divias to the rest of the world, being regulated in sion its books, papers, documents, &c, and, as one of his reasons for doing so, says they "had actually initiated a colored man!"-an act strictly prohibited by a resolution of the "Grand Division." In view of these facts, Mr. Clarke concludes his article by saying:—

"I was aware that the colored people of this country had been silly enough to send to England for a charter to organize themselves into very small; not only Romanists, but Protes Odd-Fellows'-having been refused a charter tants-Americans as well as Germans-with was not aware, that, after having excluded colored persons from the privilege of member-Division' had actually denied them the right of of these people have lived in this spiritual wil organizing divisions among themselves! Slave-'sable brow,' however talented, just, and pure the N. Y. Journal of Commerce calls attenfor a semblance of Christianity here. Alas, for the poor colored man! He is excluded from with them in their efforts to evangelize the the State—he is excluded from steamboat cabins and dining tables—he is excluded from the He says that the first American Congress passsources are cut off by the financial crisis through schools and colleges—he is excluded from the ed a resolution for purchasing or obtaining a churches, unless he submits to the degradation of the infamous 'negro pew.' He may, however, if he can, build his own church—his own school; but the 'Sons,' professedly a benevolent | which he thinks deserving of the consideration is also necessary with full hands to scatter the institution, yield to the wicked prejudice against and imitation of the new French Governcolor, and descend a step lower, not only refusing him the 'negro pew' in their temperance church, but denying him the poor privilege of having one by himself! 'O tempora, O Germantown, Pennsylvania, has made the fol-

MISSIONS IN CHINA

The New England Puritan has a summary f the information communicated at the month first Monday evening in April. What follows is all that relates to China:-

The annual report from the Mission in Canton, states that the difficulty which has hitherto existed in obtaining houses, is now much less, comes to us in advance of the English edition and it is hoped that the unwillingness shown by It opens with a long article, said to be by marks, "If extreme liberty is granted, if it is the natives to have foreigners reside among Alison, on the "Fall of the Throne of the Barthem, will before long be entirely overcome, The Hospital has received in all over 25,000 ricades." This is followed by "A German persons; and within the past year about 3,000. Ditty," "Two Sonnets," "My Route into Can-The gospel is regularly preached at the Hospi- ada," "The Conquest of Naples," "Traveling bring on socrety." These French Christians tal. During the first eight months, the average in Taffyland," "Life and Times of Lord Hardfeelingly add, "While the people are intoxicat- attendance was from 75 to 100; at present the wicke," "How we got possession of the Tuild with praises, and are spoken to only of their number is not so large, but more select than formerly; and instead of the casual, transient attendance, the greater part of the audience come steadily, and some from a considerable distance. There is also preaching in private houses, susthose immortal privileges which the gospel se- tained by the several missionaries. Large num- an entire new dress, and is really one of the day the 23d of April, and the meeting of that bers of books, pamphlets, tracts, &c., have been distributed during the year, in the shops and streets of the city, and in almost every instance they have been well received. Owing to circumstances, the intercourse between the misting a periodical literature free from the trash sionaries and the people is less free and unre- so generally diffused in similar channels. It is AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING. The "Day strained at Canton, than in the more northern

The journal of Mr. Johnson, of Fuchau, has also been received. This is a large place, num- two super-royal pages of original matter, printbering about 600,000 people, with whom there ed on fine paper, with a splendid steel engravexists no obstacle to missionary labor and Mr. ing and colored flower in each number, with the first Monday of the year, and a glorious day J. states that there is here more religious liber- occasional wood-cuts and music, making a ty than in a large part of the Christian world.

STRANGE DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The Capital of the United States has been the scene of some rather curious transactions within a week or two past. First came the great meeting and torch-light procession to rejoice over the French Revolution, by which Mr. Douglass, of Ill., from the Committee on slavery was abolished, and the press declared free. This was followed by an unsuccessful attempt of some seventy or eighty slaves to secure their freedom by taking passage on board a vessel from Washington which was special order of the day for Wednesday, April expected to land them in Philadelphia. Then 26. Mr. John M. Niles, of Ct., submitted a re came a great mob, some 3,000 strong, threatening to destroy the office of the National Era, to inquire into the expediency of coining quar fect; while each, with the spirit and the under- on account of a groundless suspicion that that paper was an indirect cause of the attempt on the part of the slaves to run away. For three nights that senseless mob collected before the unprotected printing office, listened to flaming and the mob in Washington. It was brought speeches and lectures on law and order, hurled up in the Senate by Mr. Hale, of N. H., who some stones and brickbats, and adjourned asked leave to introduce a bill in relation to regularly to a certain hour the following evening. We believe no material damage has yet of Columbia, and made a few brief and general been done to the National Era establishment. But there is reason to believe that great damage | followed by Bagby of Alabama, Benton of Mo. has been done to the interests of slavery, and Calhoun of S. C., Wescott of Fla., all of whom great good to the cause of freedom, by the discussion which has been provoked.

> PROTESTANT BOOKS IN ITALY.—An English traveler in Tuscany writes to a London paper, that a translation from the French, of a series of religious addresses, chiefly from the pen of Mrs. Vinet, widow of the late distinguished preacher, had just received the sanction of the public censor at Florence. This work he thinks is calculated to awaken the attention of the sceptic and the thoughtless, and regrets that he has not the means to put numerous copies in circulation among a people beginning to inquire after the truth. He says, "Protestant travelers in that beautiful land would do great good if they should each expend only a few shillings in the distribution of religious books."

AN EXAMPLE TO BE IMITATED.—On Sunday morning, 16th inst., Missionary Addresses of stirring interest was made to Dr. Skinner's con- in consequence of the capture and imprisongregation in Mercer-st., New York, by Rev. Mr. | ment of the runaway slaves, and proposed to Calhoun, from Syria, and Dr. Anderson, Secre- raise a Select Committee to report what action tary of the American Board, after which, it is stated, a collection was taken up to the amount of about ten thousand dollars, which is expected to be much increased by some absent members of the congregation. This course, if generally imitated by the churches, would soon effectually meet the appalling fact, stated by Dr. Anderson, that in sustaining 500 missionary laborers they had been compelled to incur a debt of

SCARCITY OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS IN IOWA .- A German colporteur in Iowa gives the following account of the state of things in that Territory "I have found my countrymen widely scattered but yet I sold them a good many books. Their means of grace and sources of knowledge are whom I met, had no Bibles, Testaments, or any other religious books, except occasionally an old hymn book, until I supplied them. Many derness already over ten years."

BIBLES AND REPUBLICS.—A correspondent of tion to the fact that "France is groaning for the Bible," and needs a large supply in order to in- Charter." At a recent large meeting of Chart sure her settling down as an orderly Republic. ists in London, it was stated that when their pelarge number of Bibles, some thirty thousand, for circulation among the people—an example

BEQUESTS.—The late Samuel Harvey, of lowing legacies: \$1,000 to the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church; \$1,000 to the Bible Society of Philadelphia; \$1,000 to the Magdalen Society of Philadelphia; \$1,000 ly concert for missions held in Boston on the to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference.

> BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for April leries," "The Caxtons—a Family Picture."

THE PARLOR MAGAZINE commences its Fifth Volume with the May number. It appears in neatest periodicals of the kind published. This body to the 4th of May. magazine, as many of our readers already, know, was commenced with the view of furnishonly necessary to say, that the effort has succeeded. It is issued monthly, containing thirtybeautiful volume of over 400 pages. Price. Jews, Americans, English, Scotch, Ger-which he says is by no means so difficult to ac. \$2, in advance; 3 copies for \$5. E. E. Miles, man, Catholics and Greeks; and all sitting quire as has been represented.

Coyof animob Classics bas I had none grew high a expected

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the SENATE, Mr. Allen presented a resolution from the Legislature of the State of Ohio, in favor of adopting Whitney's plan of a railroad to the Pacific, which was ordered printed. Territories, reported a bill providing for the organization of the Territory of Minesota; also one for the organization of Nebraska. These, together with the Oregon bill, were made the solution instructing the Committee on Finance ter dimes, and to discontinue the coining of of cents, which was adopted.

But the principal discussions last week, in both Houses, related to the subject of slavery riots and unlawful assemblages in the District remarks upon the subject of the bill. He was discussed the slavery question with considerable warmth. The exciting debate was continued by Messrs. Mangum, Calhoun, Douglas, Foote, Jefferson Davis, Hannegan, John Davis, Butler, and Cameron. The subject was under consideration when the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. Giddings of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might offer a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire why the seventy men, women, and children, were cast into prison this morning for attempting to escape from the bondage in which they were held, and who were found in the schooner Pearl down the Potomac River. Objections were made, and the motion lost amid great laughter. On Thursday, Mr. Palfrey of Mass., wished to offer a resolution setting forth the whole proceedings of the recent mob raised the House should take to secure its members from personal threats and attacks. This led to a heated discussion, which continued through that day. On the following day, after some sparring, Mr. Palfrey was permitted to read a statement from Mr. Giddings, detailing threats to lynch him, and when he had concluded Mr. Wick, of Indiana, obtained the floor, and the House adjourned till Monday.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Sarah Sands arrived at Nev York on the 21st inst., bringing foreign news to the 3d. The intelligence is highly important and shows that the revolutionary movemen has not yet reached its height. It is impossible to prepare a connected and systematic account of things, but what follows will give the reader a tolerably good idea.

England, Ireland, and Scotland.

England is beginning to feel the effects of the revolution on the continent. Much discontent is manifested among the people, and men of coolness and judgment are not without fears of an outbreak. The great body of Chartists were to present a petition to the House of Com mons on the 10th of April, calling for "The tition was presented from two to three hundred thousand Chartists would walk to the House of Commons. One speaker said it was all a mock ery and a farce to petition at all, as they very well knew that the Government would never grant the People's Charter, and therefore just said "No," then 100,000 persons would form a compact body, understand each other by signs, unite in a procession, and upset the Govern-

In Ireland, the evidences of disaffection are multiplying. A large portion of the working classes in Dublin are arming themselves with rifles, muskets, and pikes, to be ready for any emergency. Clubs are formed to practice firing, and large numbers regularly congregate for drills. Some of the leading newspapers boldly recommend a resort to the utmost extremities if necessary. Meanwhile the Govern ment is taking every precaution against an out break, and furnishing arms and ammunition to loyal subjects.

Scotland is comparatively quiet. Still, in consequence of the recent disturbances in Edinburg and Glasgow, the companies stationed at Leith and Glasgow are to be strengthened. France: has and dentity high

The Provisional Government has postponed the elections for the General Assembly to Sun-

Many of the Poles residing in Paris have determined to visit their own country and assist in overthrowing its present rulers and establishing its independence. On the 26th of March. about three thousand Poles waited on the Provisional Government at the Hotel de Ville, to express their sympathy, Jondan and Only hours

A very numerous deputation of the Italian Association went on the 27th to Hotel de Ville M. Mazzini, the President, read an address, extion had been definitely constituted.

The Provisional Government has issued or- death.

ders for the immediate formation of a camp of between thirty and thirty-five thousand men between Vienne and Grenoble. The measure is said to be adopted in consequence of the news from Italy. Another corps of observation is to be stationed at Nancy.

One of the most striking effects of the late political catastrophe is exhibited in journalism. Not only is the circulation of all the established journals enormously increased, that of La Presse alone having risen from 36,000 to nearly 80,000, but a swarm of smaller journals have come into existence. A sort of spurious race of newspapers distributed by hawkers in all quarters of Paris, and sold usually for one sou, the profit being two-fifths of a sou, howbegun.

A decree of the Government medifies the law of libel, and enacts that henceforward no officer of the Government can prosecute a journalist for criticising his public conduct.

The disturbances in Lyons still continue. On the 25th, 2,000 workmen attacked the military stores of Perrache, and plundered them of several thousand carbines.

On Wednesday, M. Cremieux received a de putation of the Colonists of Algeria, who demanded that a decree should immediately pronounce the incorporation of that country with France. The Provisional Government has issued a decree authorizing Algeria to return Deputies to the National Assembly.

Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Prince Jerome, has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Corsica.

The Jesuits have been expelled from Avig-

The revolution which has been effected in Berlin, is said to have restored to the citizens the right to assemble and speak freely, of which they have so long been deprived. Farther particulars are given relative to the encounter of the people and military at Berlin, which show that there was sharp fighting, and many lives

The magnificent residence of the Prince de Croy, in Westphalia, and several other noble mansions, have been totally destroyed by bands of peasantry. The hot houses alone of the Prince de Croy cost 50,000 thalers.

There has been a successful movement among the people of Schleswig and Holstein. At a large demonstration meeting, they adopted an address to the King, stating that his Ministers had not the confidence of the people. They were accordingly dismissed by the King soon after receiving the address. Before this result was announced, however, some depredations had been committed.

King Louis abdicated in favor of his son Maximilian on the 20th of March. The retiring sovereign was born on the 25th of August, 1786, and is now in his 62d year. He succeeded his father on the 13th of October. 1825, and has therefore reigned rather more than 22 years. The new monarch, King Maximilian, entered his office with a proclamation full of good promises, which was well received.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation granting complete amnesty for all political criminals confined in the different prisons and fortresses. It had not been fully complied with at last accounts, and there was consequently considerable uneasiness.

Poland and Russia.

Dispatches had been received at Paris, stating that an insurrection had broken out in the southern provinces of Russia. It was also rumored, although the rumor was not generally credited, that Warsaw was in open revolution. The Emperor of Russia is concentrating a large body of troops on the frontier of Galicia, some leagues from Cracow. He has already 50,000 soldiers in Russian Poland. The danger of a collision between Germany and Russia is spoken of as imminent. All the political prisoners at Cracow, amounting to 400 students, one hour ought to be appointed for the House priests, and nobles, were set free on the 17th of Commons to consider their petition. If they of March, by Count Degun, who was accompanied to the prison by 15,000 men, assembled to insist upon their release.

> A movement began at Milan immediately on the reception of news of the outbreak and triumph at Vienna. On the 18th, the Emperor issued a proclamation abolishing the censorship, and convoking the States for July 3d. But these concessions were too late. The people attacked the Austrian soldiers on the 22d, and drove them from the citadel on the 23d, after killing many, and taking a large number of prisoners. The King of Sardinia issued on the same day, the 23d, and therefore without knowledge of the retirement of the Austrians, a proclamation, declaring war against Austria, and announcing his intention of aiding the Italian population of Lombardy.

> Advices from Parma bring the confirmation of the revolution there. At the first news of the insurrection at Milan, the inhabitants filled the streets, and fell upon the Austrians; the latter had recourse to grape. The Grand Duke, however, alarmed at the situation of affairs, published a proclamation, in which he announced his wish to withdraw with his family, and named a regency, to which he transferred supreme power, with full liberty to adopt such measures and establish such laws as they might think fit under existing circumstances. A Provisional Government, composed of the most illustrious personages of the city, has been formed, among them Count San Vitale and Pellegrini.

The Florence journals announce that a revolution took place at Modena on the 20th. One hundred young men sallied forth, shouting in favor of the revolutions at Paris and pressing their sympathy for the Provisional Vienna. The Hungarians refused to act against Government, and announcing that the association the people. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a soldier, who fired on the people, was stoned to

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The gree which was a inst., has been ment. All were going down, the c built, and th when Sir nounced to determinati assemblage Chartists be the meeting spite the thr The gene gone on inc ing the insu firmed, with the King of 30,000 troc

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SINGULA

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being the confirmation ar the first news o the inhabitants filled on the Austrians; the grape, The Grand at the situation of lawston in which he lines will his family, which he tainfer ed likety locatopt such Law as they might nstances. A Prone city has been HUSSHOVIELE and **yine,** teaching, **d**

> The receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, during the year 1847, amounted to 284,068 765 3dJ Of for new and special purposes. houses.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. SUMMARY.

sent to the New York papers by telegraph :-

and to put down disaffection and rebellion.

lege are arming in defence of the Government,

and the members of the Royal Dublin Society

are following their example. Additional troops

have arrived from England. The Repealers

in the City are equally energetic, and are being

which was to come off in London on the 10th

inst., has been forbidden by the English Govern-

ment. All the arrangements for the procession

were going on satisfactorily—the route laid

down, the carriage for conveying the petition

built, and the banners, insignia, &c. decided on,

when Sir G. Gray, the Home Secretary, an-

nounced to Parliament on the 6th instant, the

determination of Government, not to allow the

the meeting and procession shall take place de-

The general commotion on the continent has

firmed, with the farther important feature that

the King of Sardinia, at the head of an army of

30,000 troops, crossed from the Piedmontese

territory into Lombardy, issuing, as he passed

the frontiers, a formal declaration of war against

Austria, and marched direct to Milan. The

Austrians, defeated at every point, fled as he

approached, and having successfully been driv-

en from Parma, Brescia, and Des Seuzano,

have endeavored to establish themselves on the

It is said that a disposable force will be short-

ly at the command of Charles Albert of not less

than 250,000. With such an army not only will

all Lombardy be liberated, but Austria may be

In Switzerland a strict neutrality seems to be

At Baden, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, liberal

In Hanover the triumph of popular feeling

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes which

took place in Berlin, the King has put himself

at the head of the German Confederation and

pears to be in an alarming state of convulsion

It is rumored that 50,000 Cossacks have sudden-

ly appeared at Tilsit, and in the state of excite-

ment in which the Emperor is at the moment,

should the King of Prussia waver, the conse-

quences may be serious. The Emperor him-

self is vigorous and decided. He is said to have

under the influence of the Russian Ambassador,

evening of the 26th. The people and the sol-

diery fought in the streets from 7 in the evening

until 3 or 4 in the morning, and a considerable

number were slain on both sides. The cause

was said to be a republican movement. Court

martials have been held on many of the prison-

ers, but no executions took place. Queen Chris-

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A man residing

in Boston, who has always maintained an un-

blemished character for sobriety and regular

habits, the other day drew \$500 from a bank

drove away. He was absent two or three days,

but could give no account of where he had been.

was gone. Within a day or two he has receiv-

ing the receipt of \$500, and inquiring what dis-

position is to be made of the money. The only

plausible explanation of the affair is that while

his uncle; and, as he was, soon after his return,

attacked with brain fever, it may, perhaps, be

supposed with some degree of plausibility that

which had not then developed itself.

he was all the while under the effect of the fever,

A WEALTHY COUNTY.—The Cincinnati Com-

mercial publishes a table showing the names

sons whose taxes for State and county purposes

the past year have amounted to five hundred

dollars and upward. The taxes of N. Long-

paid by 105 persons and firms \$110,105,

averaging upward of one hundred each. The

same table has also added a few interest.

amounts paid in several previous years, which

includes the total receipts of the County Treas-

ury, for direct taxes, licenses, &c. the year end-

12,972 77

57,057 44

ing in June of each year.

In 1820, D. Wade, Treasurer In 1830, R. Fosdick, do

In 1847, W. Holmes, do about

In 1840, S. Martin, do

In 1810, Rev. L J. Wilson, Treasurer

refuses to acknowledge the French Republic.

All Silesia, Breslau, and even Lithuania ap-

promises extensive Constitutional reforms.

Governments have been conceded to the peo-

threatened, even at the gates of Vienna.

Savoy has declared itself a Republic.

line of the Mincio.

has been complete.

division of the Empire.

tina is said to have fled.

spite the threats of the Government.

The great demonstration of the Chartists.

warmly supported throughout the provinces.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday evening last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. The following intelligence was In England and Ireland the greatest excitement exists. Lord John Russell has repeated in the House of Commons his previous declaration that the whole weight of the Government displaced in consequence of the fastenings, takshould be applied to the maintenance of order ing with it two of the young men, who, doubtless became entangled in the rigging. The other The accounts from Ireland are more menacing than ever. The students in Trinity Col-

> On the night of the 15th inst., a band of slaves attempted to escape from Washington in a Jersey schooner which was to take them to Philadelphia. But a steamer having been chartered and armed, pursuit was given, and they were overtaken near the mouth of the Potomac river, where they were captured without resistance. negroes, were lodged in jail.

ship Company at Bristol, England, the expenses attending the recovery of the steamship Great Britain were stated to amount, after deducting the proceeds of materials, to £12,670 14s. 1d. shows a remarkable succession of misfortunes assemblage or procession to take place. The The estimates for restoring her to the condition Louis XVI. guillotined. Louis XVII. died of Chartists have passed resolutions declaring that she was in previously to her stranding, amount- | want. Louis XVIII. twice exiled. Napoleon gone on increasing. The intelligence respecttiations for her sale would have their best atten- liected. ing the insurrection in Lombardy has been con- tions.

customed ablution of the children, and left the in good demand for some time to come. room without qualifying its temperature. The little naked boy, supposing the water ready for his use, jumped into the tub, and was immersed in the boiling water!

Clarence, a son of Hon. David Wilmot, aged about eleven years, came to his death on Monday evening last, says the Bradford Reporter, by eating of the wild parsnip. He was attending Mrs. Robbs' school at Athens, and in comaimed at, and the levying troops is discounte- ing, in about two hours. The other lad was structions from his government, against the ennanced by the Vorort. All the countries on the not so badly poisened and is expected to surright bank of the Rhine have been violently con-

> On the 15th inst., John H. Smith, one of the Deputies of the Sheriff of Columbia Co., N. Y. was shot by two men while returning from an attempt to sell some property of Geo. I. Governor offered a large reward for the per- connubial love." petrators of the act, and it is believed that they

in favor of granting him whatever portion of the prove such a law. public domain may be necessary for the comordered every man in Russian Poland between | pletion of the enterprise.

18 and 35 to be removed into the interior of ward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of Miller crush any attempt to erect a Republic in that Also, a like sum for the arrest of one John Mosher, of the same County, charged with the Belgium and Holland are comparatively tran- crimes of burglary, arson, and conspiracy.

The farmers of Northern Indiana have form-It is reported that the Turkish Government, ed an association for the purpose of building warehouses to store their grain in, and vessels to ship it in. They are dissatisfied with the A violent emeute took place at Madrid on the rates of the forwarders and shippers.

Dr. Ford, the chaplain of Newgate, told the narrator, that when a reprieve came for one man under sentence of death, he returned a Bible and Prayer-book which the doctor had given him, farther use for them."

The Sun says that the under-ground abolition railway, for stealing slaves, is said to have been exceedingly busy for a few weeks past, as many as ten or fifteen runaways having passed through this city daily.

The London University College has received put the money in his pocket, took a cab and from an unknown source, the munificent donation of £5000. The only condition of the gift when he returned, covered with mud and filth, is that it be called "The Andrews Fund."

The Rev. James O'Sullivan, late a Parish yet. and the money which he took from the bank Priest of the Diocese of Kerry, and John Fitzgerald, Esq., with several other respectable pered a letter from a relative in Maine, acknowledg- sons, renounced the errors of popery on the 5th ult., in St. Thomas's Church. Dublin.

On Thursday evening, April 13, six prisoners in an insane state of mind he sent the money to made their escape from the Clinton prison. Though their flight was immediately known, and the most prompt measures were taken to secure their arrest, they eluded all efforts to recapture them. A reward of \$50 is offered for

Russell Cady, and his mother, Nancy Cady, who have been confined nearly eighteen months in the prison of Chenango Co., N. Y., on a and worth, in part, of the rich men of that city charge of murdering George, Manwaring, Jr., other products. and of Hamilton County, being the list of per- in October, 1846, have been acquitted at a second trial; and released from imprisonment

A letter has been received at Washington, dated Mexico, 4th inst., which states that the worth alone are \$11,500 The total amount prospect of peace is very uncertain. The writer is an intelligent gentleman, who has hitherto been sanguine of peace, but now considers the ratification of the Treaty extremely ing particulars in regard to the aggregate doubtful.

The Buffalo Courier of the 19th, says that the water in the lake at that point was about fifteen inches lower than it had ever been known to be by a gentleman who had resided there for thirty years.

The steamer Niagara was wrecked on the 18th inst., near the mouth of the Genesee River, on her regular trip from Oswego to to abolish imprisonment for debt and limit im-Rochester: She was valued at \$60,000. No prisonment for fines; allowing each day's imlives were lost, your with the in

Clapp's Pavilion, at Whitestown, N. Y., was ง แองสอง เจ๋ อาจทำ ส่งอสำนาจ คำส่งใช้

The Hampshire Herald contains a lette or from a patient of the water-cure Dr. Ruggles, who and that great credence is given to the report, went through a course of five months' tre atment, that John Jacob Astor has never been natural-Three young men of Fulton, above Cincinnaduring which he was thought to be a certain ti, lost their lives in a gale, while sailing on the victim. He says that his weight at the combooks of the United States Court from 1784 to and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. mencement of the treatment was 127 pounds, the present time his name does not appear. If was light and delicately built, and was ballasted and that he was relieved of thirty-three pounds such is the case, adds the Sun, his immense with iron bloom, which were fastened down to of bad flesh and morbid secretions, and now property must revert to the State, a sum which the keel. When the boat capsized in the gust, feels that he has been made over, even to his would amply provide for the liquidation of the it went immediately to the bottom, carried down finger nails. He had been the prey of dyspepsia, State Debt and provide for the School Fund. by the weight of the iron which could not be liver-complaint, and erysipelas, for fourteen years, but is now sound and hearty.

Dr. Simpson, of Scotland, has computed that came to surface, but perished before assistance of 300 surgical operations performed with ether ance could reach him. All three were drowned. and chloroform, fewer proved fatal than is usual in the same cases without these agents. Of 1088 cases of amputation of the thigh, without an anæsthetic agent, 44 in 100 died; out of 135 of May. cases, with ether or chloroform, 33 only died, or 24 in 100.

The agricultural stock of Great Britain is estimated at the value of £330,870,000, or about They were brought back to the wharf, when the \$1,600,000,000—consisting of horses, cattle, whole party, captain, crew, and seventy-seven sheep, and pigs. The implements of husbandry be the deepest in the whole world. The well and the labors bestowed on the agriculture of At a meeting of the Great Western Steam- that country would increase the total value to £500,000,000, or about two thirds of the public

The history of the later kings of France ed to £21,694 5s. The directors stated that, exiled. His son died in a foreign land. Charles after a settlement had been come to with the | X. dethroned. Henry V. proscribed. Louis underwriters at Liverpool and Glasgow, nego- | Philippe put to flight. The Count of Paris re-

Large quantities of lumber have arrived at The circumstances under which a child of Mr. | Pittsburg from the lumber regions up the Hopkins of Northampton was scalded to death, Allegany. The shore of the Allegany is crowdare stated in the Worcester Journal as follows: ed with it almost as far as the eye can reach. Previous to putting him to bed, the girl having | If we continue to be distressed, says a Pittscharge of the nursery put a quantity of boiling burg paper, with the destruction of buildings water in the bathing tub, preparatory to the ac- by fire as we have been of late, lumber will be

> The Concord (N. H.) Patriot of the 13th says The Grand Jury found thirty-nine indictments for violations of the License Laws, at the session of the court here. The whole amount of the fines adjudged by the court is just \$950. The cost amounts to about \$4 on each indict-

The Mobile Tribune of the 8th inst. says that pany with another lad, in the fields, ate of the the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington has root, which caused his death after much suffer. remonstrated in very strong terms, under infree persons of color in her ports. The cases of ing for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 70. Jersey Meal 3 37 the British ships "Queen" and "Portland" are made the foundation of the complaint.

Simpson, in his Overland Journey Round the Finkle on a judgment obtained against him a World, says: "During my visit, there was liv- ing for 18 a 20c.; Orange County 20 a 28c. few weeks since, by Geo. Weeks, for damages ing on Woahoo, Sandwich Islands, a woman of done said Weeks by having his harness and twelve years of age, who had already presented farming implements destroyed last season. The to an English husband three thriving pledges of

The Concord (N. H.) Freeman says that the vote on the question submitted by the Legisla-A Washington letter writer states that the ture, in respect to the expediency of a law pro-Select Committee appointed by the House of hibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors except Representatives, will report unanimously in fa- for mechanical and medicinal purposes, seems vor of the railroad project of Mr. Whitney, and to indicate that a majority of the people ap-

The West Harwich correspondent of the Yarmouth Register says that two sisters in that The Governor of New York has offered a re- village a short time since, on the same day, each presented her liege lord a pair of fine, healthty Nicholas is concentrating a vast army in South- and Wheeler, charged with having shot J. H. twins, two boys and two girls. The interesting ern Russia which we should deem sufficient to Smith, a deputy sheriff of Columbia County. young strangers were doing well at the last ac-

> The printers of Rome have a way of manifesting joy peculiar to themselves. We notice from an English paper that on the day after intelligence of the new Sardinian, Tuscan, and Neapolitan constitutions was received, all the Roman newspapers were printed with red ink, as a sign of rejoicing.

Four girls were recently arrested in the village of Odell, Bedfordshire, Eng., for sticking a cat full of pins and then burning her alive. The cruel deed was performed as a charm, to ascerwith his thanks, remarking that he had then "no tain the constancy of a lover of one of the girls.

The Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette, says "More than 1,600 persons have been added to the Methodist Church, in New Jersey, during the protracted meetings of the present seasonand probably many more which have not been

A case was decided last week, in Fairfax County, Va., which has been in Chancery for twenty years. The decision was for the plaintiff,

Jane Moody advertises in Boston that her husband has abandoned her, although she has borne him twelve children, and never gave him an angry word, notwithstanding his frequent ill usage.' Jane has acted fully up to the old injunction, bear and forbear.

Father Mathew having been required by his superior to go to Rome prior to his departure for this country, will not visit the United States | tain a description of the bills. until September.

The Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser states that a million barrels of flour and nearly 2,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported from that State last year, besides 1,000,000 pounds of wool, and

to some ninety officers for their services in the Mexican campaigns. The same Legislature refused to pass a resolution of respect to the memory of the venerated Adams.

A bill has passed the Senate of New York for a railroad from Auburn to Ithaca, also a bill to preserve a fair competition between the Troy the Schenectady, and the Albany and Schenectady railroads.

The Duke of Wellington has received, from the time he entered the public service, up to the present, the enormous sum of £1,800,000 sterling from the public crib. The New York Assembly has passed an act

prisonment to liquidate \$8 of the fine. Fifteen hundred shad and five thousand her

this sum £40,253 3s. 3d. belongs to the funds burnt on the 19th inst., together with the out- ring were recently taken at a haul at Bryan's Landing, on the Potomac.

The Sun avers that it is currently reported, THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO-"Currently reported," perhaps, but not believed.

Several acres of woods, on the line of the Worcester (Mass.) Railroad, were burnt on the 14th by a spark from the locomotive.

The Commissioners of the New York Canals have officially announced that the water will be let into the canals of the State on the first day

A captain of a vessel from Constantinople to

A well at Mondrof is 2,200 feet deep, said to

of Greenville, Paris, is 1,794 feet deep.

A man was arrested in New Orleans recently at the suit of his wife, for using indecent and improper language to her. Dr. Coolidge, under sentence of death in the

Maine State Prison, has been set to learn the rade of a shoemaker. "We praise men for fighting," says a caustic

writer, "and punish children for doing the same." Guizot and his family have joined the conregation of the French Protestant Church at

St. Martin's le Grand, in London. An elephant connected with a menagerie, supposed to be one hundred years old, recently

lied at Norwich, England. The two Methodist official papers at New York and Cincinnati lately reported in a single

week about 3.000 conversions. A Philadelphia Jury, lately awarded \$10,-000 damages in a suit for breach of promise

of marriage They cart flour to Milwaukie 65 miles. One

team of six horses draws forty barrels. Two hundred and sixty-eight canal boats

were built in Rochester during the last year.

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, APRIL 24.

laws of Alabama on the subject of the arrival of MEAL-Flour ranges from 6 12 to 6 37, the latter price be-GRAIN—Ohio Wheat 1 35; Genesee 1 37 a 1 40. Corn 50 a 53c. Rye 75c. Oats, Northern, 45c.; Southern 41c.—PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is heavy; it is held at 8 50 a 10 00 Country Beef 5 00 a 8 00. Beef Hams 12 50 per bbl. Butter is scarce; western dairy sell-

MARRIED,

In Waterford, Ct, on the 18th inst., by the public declaration of the parties, PAUL STILLMAN, of New York, to LYDIA

E., daughter of David Rogers, Esq. At Independence, N. Y., on the 13th inst., by John P. Livermore, Esq., Erasrus Green, Esq., of Alfred, to Miss NANCY GREEN, of Independence.

In Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., March 25, 1848, by John Edwards, Esq., Mr. Enos Page, of Green, Chenango Co., N. Y., to Mrs. Lydia Hall, of the former place.

DIED,

In Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., March 19, 1848, of complication of diseases, Rowland Coon. He was a mem ber of the 3d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Genesee, and expressed confidence in the application of the atoning blood

At Unadilla Forks, N. Y., on the 9th inst., HELEN T. BAB cock, daughter of Henry H. Babcock, aged 16 years.

S. S. Griswold, C. S. Hall, P. C. Burdick, R. G. Burdick, E. R. Gallap, James Hubbard, D. Clarke, J. P Livermore Lauren H. Babcock, John Edwards, Asa West (yes.)

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Notice—Bills.—Several weeks ago we gave notice our desire to settle up all old accounts for the Recorder, so as to begin the fifth volume, in June next, with clean books. To encourage promptness, and to secure as complete a settlement as possible, we proposed to receive \$2 per year on old accounts, if paid previous to the close of the present vol.; while all accounts remaining unsettled at the time, we gave and the defendant appeals! So the end is not notice, would be kept separate from future accounts, and charged at the rate of \$2 50 per year, according to our published terms. Within a few weeks past we have sent bills to nearly all of our subscribers who owe us more than \$1, reckoning to the close of the present volume. This will en able each one to understand exactly how his account stands. and to avail himself of our offer to receive the advance price, even on old accounts. If our bills are incorrect in any respect, we will cheerfully correct them on a representation of the case, If they are correct, we hope the money will be immediately forwarded, either throughour agents or directly to us. You may send money by mail at our risk, provided you inform the postmaster what the letter contains, and re-

The Publishing Committee of the Sabbath Recorder request a full meeting of the subscribers to the Publishing Fund, at Plainfield, N. J., on the evening of fifth-day, May 25. The Committee are desirous of submitting, at this meet ing, a report of their past labors, that such arrangements may be made for the future publication of the paper as may be Berlin-John Whitford.

The Legislature of Virginia has voted swords deemed advisable. Those who can not attend personally, Brockfield—And we Rebeach are requested to appoint a representative, who shall have discretion to act for them, as it will be important to have a full vote of all interested. T. B. STILLMAN, GEO. GREENMAN, Pub. Com.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

DAVID DUNN,

This body will hold its annual session with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J., on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory Sermon by T. B. Brown, of N. Y-; alternate A. B. Burdick, of R. I.

The Executive Board of the Association holds its second semi-annual session at the same place, on the fourth day of said week, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following persons compose the Board: A. D. Titsworth, Chairman; T. B. Brown. Secretary; S. S. Griswold, Corresponding Secretary; H. S. Berry, Treasurer; Daniel Coon, Josiah W. Langworthy, A. B. Burdick, Wm. A. Weeden, I. Moore, C. T. Champlin, Lucius Crandall, W. B. Gillett, S. Davison, P. L. Berry, Paul Stillman
S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.

HOPKINTON, R. J., April 19, 1848.

P. S. Missionaries in the employ of the Association are requested to forward their reports to the Corresponding Secretary previous to the 15th of May; also any suggestions relative to eligible fields of labor.

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26tf. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

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 hymis. Wexford, and several of the crew, died from together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 87½ cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37½. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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forth,

et against

Miscellaneous.

THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN,

Was first sung by the Marseillaise confederates, in 1792, from whom it received its name. It was composed by M. Joseph Rougeu'de L'Isle, while an officer in the engineer corps at Strasburg, early in the French Revolution, with a view of supplanting the vulgar songs then in vogue, relative to the struggle then in progress. He composed the song and music in one night. It was first called "L'Offrande a la Liberte," (an Offering to Liberty.) It became the national song of the French patriots and warriors, and was famous in Europe and America. The air is peculiarly exciting. It was suppressed of course, under the Empire and the Bourbons-but the Rev of course, unter the control of the french patriots. The ex-King of the French, Louis Philippe, bestowed on its composer, who was about seventy years old at the time of the last Rev olution, (having been born in 1760,) a pension of 1500 francs from his private purse. The following is an old but admirable translation of this splendid national lyric:

> Ye sons of France, awake to glory, Hark, hark, what myriads bid you rise; Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary, Behold their tears and hear their cries. Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding, With hireling hosts, a ruffian band. Affright and desolate the land, While Peace and Liberty lie bleeding? (Chorus.)—To arms! to arms, ye brave! Th' avenging sword unsheath! March on, march on—all hearts resolved On Liberty or Death!

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling, Which treach rous kings confederate raise: The dogs of war let loose are howling And, lo! our fields and cities blaze. And shall we basely view the ruin, While lawless force with guilty stride Spreads desolation far and wide. With crime and blood his hands embruing? (Chorus.)—To arms, &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded, The vile insatiate despots dare-Their thirst of gold and power unbounded-To mete and vend the light and air. Like beasts of burden would they load us. Like tyrants bid their slaves adore; But man is man, and who is more? Nor shall they longer lash and goad us. (Chorus.)—To arms, &c.

O, Liberty! can man resign thee, Once having felt the gen'rous flame! Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee, Or whips thy noble spirit tame? Too long the world has wept, bewailing That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield But Freedom is our sword and shield And all their arts are unavailing. (Chorus.)—To arms, &c.

THE MUTINEERS.

BY REV. J. GREENLEAF.

Do you see that little speck on the map of South latitude, and one hundred degrees West longitude? It is Pitcairn's Island, a little spot of not more than fifteen miles in circumference, rising out of the sea, alone, in mid-ocean, and around its rocky shores the sea roared for centuries, with no human being there to hearken to the sound. Within sixty years past that little spot has been the scene of a most wonderful drama, or rather a romance in real life, which puts fiction in the shade, and illustrates in a remarkable manner, the overruling hand of Divine Providence in educing good from evil.

In the year 1787, the ship Bounty, under the command of Capt. Bligh, was sent to the Pacific by the British government for the purpose of carrying the bread-fruit tree from the Society Islands to the West Indies. Having procured a stock of plants, and transacted all th necessary business, the ship left Tahiti, Apri 4th, 1789, navigated by forty-five men. Some difficulties had occurred between Capt. Bligh and Fletcher Christian his mate, previously to this, but the infection now spread rapidly, and in about twenty days broke out in open mutiny; when the mutineers, headed by the mate. seized the ship, and putting the captain and eighteen men who adhered to him into an open boat, with a small stock of provisions, set them adrift. The mutineers, twenty-five persons in all, then directed their course to the Society Islands, where they cruised about for some months, abandoning themselves to all sorts of licentiousness. As might well be expected, quarrels arose among them; and at length, sixteen of the crew, taking their share of the property from the vessel, landed at Tahiti, with the avowed design of spending their lives on the Island: while the remainder decoyed on board thirty-five natives, men, women and boys, set sail in the Pacific and were supposed to be lost.

Captain Bligh and his little company suffered incredible hardships, being forty-two days in an open boat, with no more provisions than would have lasted the company for five days; but after rowing and sailing more than three thousand six hundred miles, with the loss of one man only, they arrived at the island of Timor, in the East Indies, from whence they obtained a passage home. On the return of Captain Bligh to England, the frigate Pandora was dispatched to the Society Islands, to arrest the mutineers, if they could be found. At Tahiti, they succeeded in arresting fourteen of those who landed there, two having been killed previously in a quarrel with the natives. On the passage home the Pandora was wrecked, and four of the mutineers were drowned. The remaining ten were put on trial in England; four were acquitted, one was discharged for some informality in the proceedings, and five were convicted. Two dor in which she found herself, and exhibited produced by means of a powder composed of of these were afterwards pardoned, and three were executed. No further inquiries were thing was almost forgotten.

About the year 1810, Captain Folger, in the great astonishment, as he neared the shore, he perceived the appearan . not only of inhabitants, but of a regular settlement. This information noised abroad; and not long after this, the English ship Briton, Sir Thomas Staines commander, in making a voyage from the Marquesas to Valparaiso, fell in unexpettedly with the same lone spot. It being night when he arrived in the offing, he "hove to" that he might ascertain by daylight whether the Island was inhabited. In the morning he was surprised to sed the land laid out in regular plantations, the a cresent or the segment of a circle, with the On the top I put three inches of fine loam and huts neatly built, and the whole appearance in-dicating industry and civilization. Presently he saw the natives bringing a cance to the beach which being launched, two stepped into it; and dashing through the surf, were soon along-side of the ship. If Captain Stames was surprised at the appearance of the leland, he was perfect! care taken to work perpendicularly in the early of salt on a bed 5 feet by 30 are sprinkled every love of order, which required his table to be

Waterlord-IVm. Massen. Walverth-Win M. Clarka

the mutineers, and George Young, the son of from which their infant colonies may be safe. tion, "long confinement in close ill-ventilated this man, named John Adams, learned the fol- ally, if not always, the highest part, rising almost be kept in close rooms, in which free ventilalowing history.

Fletcher Christian had some knowledge of 200 fathoms. Pitcairu's Island. He knew it to be a fertile spot, uninhabited, far remote from any others, and out of the general track of vessels passing through those seas. Thither he directed his course; and having made the Island, run the ship into a little bay—stripped it of everything valuable, and broke it up, the whole company resolving there to spend their days. They divided the Island among themselves, took the native women that they brought with them as their wives, and made slaves of the native men. Thus things went on for nearly two years, and these wicked men began to feel secure in their iniquity. But a day of awful reckoning was at hand, and the vengeance of Heaven did not slumber forever. The native men, being cruelly oppressed by these lawless seamen, rose upon them, and in one night massacred all but four, who contrived to escape their hands. Nor did the deeds of blood stop here. The native women had become attached to their English husbands, wicked as they were; and when they saw them fall by the hand of violence, they banded together, and watching an opportunity, rose upon the native men, and in one night murdered the whole. Of the four Englishmen who were left, two were exceedingly bad men. One had some knowledge of distilling, and by repeated experiments had succeeded in manufacturing an intoxicating liquor. This he used so freely that he shortly after became insane; and throwing himself from a cliff was dashed to pieces. The other was a monster in wickedness, threatening the lives of his companions, and became at length so dangerous to the whole community that the public safety demanded his execution—and they

The whole population of the Island was now about twenty-five souls, John Adams and George Young, their wives, eight other native women. with some ten or twelve children. Such was the state of things at Pitcairn's Island, at the close of the year 1793. John Adams and George Young looked on the scene of carnage and simple species, what then would be thought by death before them, and their hearts sunk with the ignorant of a South American kind, large as anguish. Their wickedness stared them in the the Wood Owl, which, in the lonely forests of face—their sin had found them out—and they Demerara, about midnight, breaks out, lamentlifted up their hearts to God for pardon and ing like one in deep distress, and in a tone more distance is nothing, but the idea that I might be an unreserved compliance with which, no student is cleansing. Nor did their penitence end in dismal even than the painful hexachord of the words. They saw a work before them-a slothful Ai? The sounds, like the expiring mighty work indeed-but one which Divine sighs of some agonizing victim, begin with a Providence had most evidently placed in their high loud note, ha, ha, ha ha! ha! each path; and they hoped that by a life of useful- tone falling lower and lower, till the last syllaness, the sincerity of their repentance might be ble is scarcely heard, pausing a minute or two

ing up—their own and their companions'— poor-Will. Figure to yourself the surprise and naturally of a sedate turn of mind, and Young begins to be assailed familiarly with a spectral and establishing the observance of the Sabbath work-work-work-away! a third mournfully cries, and regular worship.

ty. A blessing had evidently attended their la- whip-poor-will ! It is, therefore, not surprising were growing up an intelligent and civilized ing from spectres in the guise of birds. Adams died in March, 1829, at the age of

sixty-nine years, leaving a colony of nearly seventy persons, including five widows of the original mutineers-many of the others young married people with rising families—a large portion of the whole being intelligent, sober, reli-

Pitcairn's Island is still, as ever, the little entupon England for files. They have been speck on the bosom of the great Pacific, and its made by chisel and mallet, used in the same waves dash in vain against the wall of adamant way as by a sculptor. Machinery can accomby which it is surrounded; but the roar of its plish the cutting, but left the edges too smooth waters is now heard by a christian community, to be of any more use than the worn-out Engwho, though the offspring of vile men, yet, by lish file. Machinery is now in operation at the the blessing of Heaven on the well-meant endeavors of two reformed mutineers, have been elevated in the scale of humanity far above many in positions of far greater privilege.

Columbian Magazine.

THE QUEEN AND THE PARROT. a recent No. of the Bristol Mercury: "A noted similar to that of a toggle joint reversed, and bird fancier, living in the neighborhood of the which not only cuts the teeth, but at the same Great Western terminus in Bristol, lately rear- time turns up the edges so as to make them ed a parrot of uncommon beauty, and moreover rough, like the teeth of the best English files of a disposition to talk. Poll was duly instruct. The apparatus is very simple, and shows that more than repaid her tutor for the pains he had stacles. taken. Her teacher was so much pleased with Poll's progress, that he determined to present her at Court, and she was accordingly started rating ice by artificial means has just been disupon the journey. Poll, upon her arrival, was covered by Messrs. Lings & Keith, of London. somewhat abashed at the new scenes of splen- the patentees of the ice-safe, &c. The ice is an unwonted uncouthness, and would not speak salts, ammonia, and various chemical mixtures. to any one. At length, however, she was intro- This powder is placed in a simple apparatus. Twenty years passed away, and the duced to the Queen, who, struck with the beau- something in the shape of a churn, but smaller tiful plumage and fine symmetry of the newly ar- in size, and, being mixed with water, is kept in rived guest, entered with great condescension motion by a rotary process around the bottle of ship Topaz, of Boston, was cruising in the Pa- into conversation with her. Poll's shyness wore wine to be cooled. In a few minutes, at a very cific for whales; and sailing a little out of the common track; made Pitcairn's Island. To his you don't send 201. I'll go back.' The Queen and if kept a few minutes longer in the yessel inquired to whom she was indebted for this new would be actually frozen. A bottle of water acquisition to her aviary, ascertained the circum- may be frozen to a solid, by this prolonged mo- flavor, of which the specimen exhibited was an stances connected with the affair, and gave or- tion, but, of course it is not requisite to reduce exemplification. ders for the transmission of 201. to the rearer of the temperature of wine below a certain degree Poll, who accordingly, was paid that sum a few of coolness. days since at the West of England Bank in this city—an inducement to all teachers to impart profitable instruction to their pupils.

Most of the coral reefs are built in the form of saturating it with brine to the depth of two feet back to the sea, as if the little architects were vegetable mold; planting my seeds after steepaware of the properties of the arch, and knew ing them in warm water 24 hours, the seeds that it would resist the dashing of the waves bet about 8 inches apart, and the rows one foot." ter than a straight line. The back of the coral Every autumn fine manure is mixed with the crescent is generally directed towards the quar surface soil and a coat of coarse manure proter from which storms frequently come. The tects the whole through the winter. Two quarts good English of The natives, two young ment surprising instinct in these diminutive creatures in dry weather.

were taken on board, and the mystery was soon Their wall of coral, for the most part built in explained. They were Thursday October Chris- situations where the winds are constant, having tian, the son of Fletcher Christian, the leader of arrived at the surface, affords a shelter to leeward enumerates as the exciting cause of consumpanother leading man among them. Captain ly sent forth; to this their instinctive foresight, rooms, whether nurseries, or school-rooms, or Staines landed, and found only a single survi- it seems to be owing, that the windward side of manufactories;" he also says, "if an infant, born perpendicularly, sometimes from the depth of tion and cleanliness are neglected, a few months

TALENT ALWAYS WORTH A PRICE.

No men are more justly entitled to fair prices, than truly qualified and competent teachers. And this, not barely because of the value of what they give in return, but because of the great outlay of time and money necessary to prepare for their profession. Some teachers have spent a dozen years in preparation, and have laid out many thousand dollars; a capital of time and money sufficient to have made them rich, in merchandize, or at any mechanical art. Few persons can estimate the value of things, where results are produced with ease, and in a moment. They must see the labor performed. Most can readily believe that a railroad, a canal, or a ship, is worth all the money asked for it; but they cannot understand why a painting or a statue should be held at many thousand dollars. Nor can they but be amazed that Paganini should expect twenty guineas for a single "tune" performed on the violin! A plain, but frankhearted and sensible farmer, once called at the office of a celebrated Chief Justice in the South, and asked him a very important question, that could be answered in an instant, categoricallyyes or no. "No," was promptly returned. The farmer was well satisfied. The decision was worth to him many thousand dollars. And now the client, about to retire, asked the lawyer the charge for the information. "Ten dollars," replied he. "Ten dollars!" ejaculated the astonished farmer, "ten dollars! ! for saying, no?" 'Do you see these rows of books, my friend ?" rejoined the Chief Justice; "I have spent many years in reading them, and studying their contents, to answer No." "Right! right! responded the honest farmer, "right! I cheerfully pay ["Teaching a Science." the ten dollars.

CALL OF AMERICAN BIRDS.

If superstition takes alarm at our familiar and between this reiterated tale of seeming sadness. Here were ten native women, untaught pa- Four other species of the Goat-sucker, accordgans, who knew nothing of the true God or of ing to Waterton, also inhabit this tropical wildeternal life; and here, also, were children grow- erness, among which also is included the Whipwithout any suitable instruction pertaining to wonder of the stranger who takes up his solitathis world or the world to come. They resolved ry abode for the first night amidst those awful to attempt this great work. They were both and interminable forests, when, at twilight, he had a tolerable education. With untiring assi- equivocal bird, approaching within a few yards, duity they applied themselves to the instruction and then accosting him with who-are-you, whoof their little colony, teaching them the arts of who-who-are-you? Another approaches and bids civilized life, as well as the truths of the gospel, him, as if a slave under the lash, work-away, willy-come-go! willy-willy-willy-come-go! and The death of George Young, in the year as you get among the highlands, our old ac-1800, left Adams sole patriarch of the communi- quaintance vociferates whip poor-will, whip-whipbors; a large portion of the heathen women had that such unearthly sounds should be considerhopefully become christians, and the children ed in the light of supernatural forebodings issu-

> FILE CUTTING.—Files, though in common use and apparently of easy manufacture, have until recently been made by hand. Three-fourths of the files made in the world are made in Sheffield, England. Germany makes a few, but of inferior workmanship and steel. France is depend Ballard Vale machine shop at Andover, which succeeds in giving the rough edge to the teeth and will make a material reduction in the price of an article found to be indispensably requisite in the shop of every mechanic.

[Nuttal's Manual.

The piece of steel to be cut is placed in a socket, and then carried gradually under a sort The following morsel of gossip appears in of hammer chisel, which moves with a motion ed, and, as will be seen in the sequel, in time Yankee ingenuity can overcome almost all ob-

ARTIFICIAL ICEING.—An invention for gene-

ASPARAGUS .-- A correspondent of the Farmer and Mechanic raisell asparagus very successfully as follows: "I selected a warm, sunny spot: Wonderful Instincts of Coral Insects. and mixed in freely sand and coarse manure,

CONSUMPTION AND VENTILATION.—Sir Jacob Starks, physician to the Queen of England, vor left of the crew of the Bounty, and from a coral reef exposed to the open sea, is gener- in perfect health, and of the healthiest parents, terms, of fourteen weeks each: will often suffice to induce tuberculous chachexia"—the beginning of consumption. Persons engaged in confined close rooms, or work-shops, are the chief sufferers from consumption; thus, of the 233 tailors who died in one district in London, in 1839, 133 died of diseases of the lungs, of whom ninety-two died of consumption. Of fifty-two milliners dying in the same year, thirty-three died of diseases of the lungs, of whom 28 died of consumption. Dr. Guy reports, that in a close printers' room, he found seven- reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured teen men at work, of whom three had spitting by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there. of blood, two had affections of the lungs, and their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining five had constant and severe colds. After reading these sad facts, who can deny that the chief cause of consumption is the respiration of bad

> made to be kind, says Horace Mann, generous and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one, give him a part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help. him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another is envious of them, there are two great wrongs and no more talents than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.—The Boston Atlas has a sketch of this famous novelist from the pen of culiarities of the negro race. "There's only ly desired. one country I wish to see," said Dumas last spring, as we were taking a cup of coffee together, one day, on the Boulevard. "And what country is that ?" I asked. "America." ." Come insulted on the account of my complexion, is a think of entering the Institution sufficient barrier to keep me away. Why, sir, was on my way to St. Germain one day in the cars, and though my knowledge of English is visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's imperfect, I distinctly understood a lady to say that in the United States I would be expelled. from the cars."

How SPIDERS MAKE BRIDGES.—Some of the most distinguished naturalists of the world believe that spiders have the art of crossing streams on bridges of their own making. Mr Spencer relates the following carious fact:-"Having placed a large, full-grown spider on a cane upright in the midst of a stream of water, he saw it descend the cane several times, and remount when it arrived at the surface of the water. Suddenly he lost sight of it wholly; but a few minutes afterwards, to his great astonishment, he perceived it quietly pursuing its own way on the other side of the stream. Having spun two threads along the cane, it had cut one of them, which, carried by the wind, had become attached to some object on the bank, and so served the spider as a bridge across the water.

A GOOD TEMPER IN A WIFE.—This is a very difficult thing to ascertain beforehand. Smiles are easily put on for the occasion; and besides, the frowns are, according to the lover's whim, interpreted into the contrary. By "good temper," we do not mean an easy temper, a sereniy which nothing disturbs; for that is a mark of laziness. Sullenness, if you be not too blind to perceive it, is a temper to be avoided, by all means. A sullen man is bad enough; what then, must be a sullen woman, and that woman and night? Only think of the delight of sitting at the same table, and occupying the same chamber for a week, without exchanging a work the whole while! Very bad to be scolding for that length of time; but this is far better than "the

VARIETY

Among the various inventions which have recently been patented, is one termed a Traveler's Door Fastener, which is composed of two small metal plates formed into a wedge by the insertion of a piece of wood between them, while the under plate is fitted with two small spikes that catch the floor. The sharp end of the fastener is thrust under the door, and is more firmly fixed by every attempt to enter the room, while a cord carried to the bedside enables a person lying in bed to withdraw the wedge, and thus

A root and stalk of celery, weighing fourteen pounds without the leaves, and measuring fourteen inches in circumference, was exhibited at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. It was exhibited to show the value of salt as a manure for this plant, the gentleman who raised the article having made the experiment of treating a portion of his plants in the approach of the superiment and the respectively. It is not the superiment and the respectively are the superiment and the respectively. It is not the superiment and the respectively. Society. It was exhibited to show the value of salt. The former were, of ordinary size and quality, the latter being both larger and of finer

When the French Minister at Washington heard the revolutionary news from Paris, he immediately left Speaker Winthrop's table where he was dining, went out and wept bitterly."
The announcement had such an effect on the nerves of the little queen of Spain, that it was found necessary to bleed her; and the Count de Flahault, the French ambassador at the Court of Vienna, is reported to have fainted.

Whitfield's habits were singularly nice and cleanly, upon the principle that everything about a minister should be "spotless." He was known to say that he could not die easy if his gloves were out of place. He had the gentlemanly ly astonished on being hailed from the boat in stages of their operations would also mark a spring and water freely applied every evening elegantly spread, even if only a loaf, or his fasecond out no water worte dish, a cow heel, were to be seen upon it.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

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

Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various Departments.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec.)

April 5, Turrion, 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-

elves. Board can be had in private families at \$1.25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of

elements of social influence. The friends of the Institution have met with a success sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laud able effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be ad-A FEW WORDS FOR CHILDREN.—You were dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, 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 Mr. Poore. He says: Dumas is a mulatto, with responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the lips, a frizzled woolly head, and all the petall. Board can be had in private families if particular.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibili-ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, try is that !" I asked. "America." Come and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to parent or guardian.

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be

allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted.

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the egular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies rooms,

nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals. Apparatus.

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

Notice.

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

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

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

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

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the erm, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend then, must be a sullen woman, and that woman the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of a wife; a constant intimate; a companion day instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the number importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

Expenses.

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

EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, Oil Painting Drawing,

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

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

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

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION: CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

THE AMERICAN SABBATH, TRACT SOCIETY have ordinary way, and manuring a part of them with salt. The former were of ordinary size and quality, the latter being both larger and of finer flavor, of which the specimen exhibited was an exemplification.

Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New York, will be promptly attended to.

The Sabbath Recorder mois

shorel yours Crostistico Weekly arot and seconds. NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS. L.J. ven erei e

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. of Anisa 1 31 0681 m \$2.50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due.

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

Out No paper discontinued until arrestages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications orders, and remittances, should directed, post paid, to gegoging laisena bas wen

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

VOL:

EDITED

The coffi grave, the ed up brin their knell. the long, b aptly joined beating spa church-yard those that grass and burial was consenting. in decent re were begin the church-y different par an opportur house that l course of th

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