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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 11, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 203.

The Sabbath Recorder.

CHARITY BOWERY. BY L. M. CHILD.

The following story was told me by an aged given you all of them. colored woman in New York. I shall endeavor to relate it precisely in her own words, so oft of expostulation, the slave-mother replied, 'Oh, ley. I told her I had a message to send. Tell repeated that they are tolerably well impressed he could n't afford that, you know.' on my memory. Some confusion of names, dates, and incidents, I may very naturally make. I'd come to the free States. But mistress Mc- About a year after this conversation, I again I profess only to give 'the pith and marrow' of Kinley had one child of mine, a boy of about visited New York, and called to see Charity Charity's story, deprived of the highly dramatic twelve years of age. I had always set my heart | Bowery. I asked her if she had received any her earnest looks and changing tones.

on an estate called Pembroke, about three miles sides, I was always uneasy in my mind about and was sold to a Mr. Mitchell of Alabama. A from Edenton, North Carolina. My master was Richard. He was a spirity lad; and I knew it white gentleman who has been very kind to me her children never te separate me and my hus- boy. One day she sent me on an errand. I vailed throughout the Slave States of course children rather than go to jail. I see the tears | lent tones common to southern ladies.) come to his eyes. 'I don't know, Charity,'

my husband belonged to him. My husband do it? was a nice good man, and we set stores by one another. Mr. McKinley agreed to buy us; and and more tremulous, as she proceeded, and was so I and my child went there to live. He was at length stifled with sobs. a kind master, but as for Mrs. McKinley, she In a few moments she resumed her story:was a divil. Mr. McKinley died about a year | When my boy was gone, I thought I might sure after he bought us; and in his will he gave me enough as well go to the free States. But misand my husband free; but I never knowed any tress McKinley had a little grandchild of mine. know how they managed it. My poor husband it would be some comfort to me if I could buy one now. He's among the ransomed. He money I had to my mistress again, and asked

hand rose and fell, as if her thoughts were a very comfortable living. mournfully busy. At last she resumed:

Sixteen children I 've had, first and last; and said I. twelve I nursed for my mistress. From the time I thought it was of more consequence to them | daughter along with her. than to me; for I was old and used to being a have my children. One after another—one after another, she sold 'em away from me. Oh,

of her apron, and continued: I tried every way right hand. She makes a promise on the Bible I could to lay up a copper, to buy my children; that she won't try to run away, and that she Charity!' from morning till night. 'Charity sake, she goes back into slavery. do this, and Charity do that.'

So I set up a little oyster-board; and when any and me are trying to lay up enough to buy her. body came along that wanted a few oysters and What has become of your mistress McKina cracker, I left my washtub and waited upon ley, do you ever hear from her? speculators!

more gay and sprightly tone.

ing man used to buy of me. Sometimes he let me buy.') made something good for him and if he did n't prayers.'

good to me, and fixed me up many a nice little mess when I've been poorly; and now you heard from Mrs. KcKinley since. shall have your freedom for it; and I'll give

you your youngest child.'

Well, continued she, after that I concluded the judgment seat. effect it received from her swelling emotions, upon buying Richard. He was the image of further tidings of her scattered children. The his father; and my husband was a nice, good tears came to her eyes. 'You know I told I am about sixty-five years old. I was born man, and we set stores by one another. Be, you, said she, that I found out my poor Richvery kind to his slaves. If an overseer whipped was hard for him to be a slave. Many a time went to them parts lately, and brought me back

them, he turned him away. He used to whip I have said to him, Richard, let what will hap-news of Richard. His master had ordered him them himself sometimes, with hickory switches | pen, never lift your hand against your master. | to be flogged, and he would n't come up to be as large as my little finger. My mother suckled But I knew it would always be hard work tied. If you don't come up, you black rascal, opinion, sent him the following: all his children. She was reckoned a very good for him to bring his mind to be a slave. I car- I'll shoot you, said his master. Shoot away. servant, and our mistress made it a point to ried to her all my money, and told her I had said Richard, I won't come to be flogged. His give one of my mother's children to each of more due to me, and if all of it was n't enough master pointed a pistol at him, and in two hours hers. I fell to the lot of Elizabeth, her second to buy my poor boy, I'd work hard and send my poor boy was dead. Richard was a spirity daughter. It was my business to wait upon her all my earnings till she said I had paid lad. I always knew it was hard for him to be her. Oh, my old mistress was a kind woman, enough. She knew she could trust me. She a slave. Well, he's free now. God be praised She was all the same as a mother to poor knew Charity always kept her word. But she he's free; and I shall soon be with him. Charity. If Charity wanted to learn to spin, was a hard-hearted woman. She would n't let In the course of my conversation with this she let her learn; if Charity wanted to learn to me have my boy. With a heavy heart I went interesting woman, she told me much about the knit, she let her learn; if Charity wanted to to work to earn more, in hopes I might one day patrols, who, armed with arbitrary power, and learn to weave, she let her learn. I had a wed- be able to buy him. I didn't get much more frequently intoxicated, break into the houses of ding when I was married; for mistress didn't time than I did when I was a slave; for my the colored people, and subject them to all like to have her people take up with one an- mistress was calling upon me, and I didn't like manner of outrages. But nothing seemed to other, without any minister to marry them. to disoblige her. I wanted to keep the right have excited her imagination so much as the in-When my dear good mistress died, she charged side of her, in hopes she would let me have my surrection of Nat Turner. The panic that preband; 'For,' said she, 'if ever there was a had to wait some time. When I come back, reached her ear in repeated echoes, and the match made in heaven, it was Charity and her mistress was counting a heap of bills in her lap. reasons are obvious why it should have awakenhusband.' My husband was a nice good man; She was a rich woman; she rolled in gold. My ed intense interest. It was, in fact, a sort of and mistress knew we set stores by one another. little girl stood behind her chair; and as mis- Hegira to her mind, from which she was prone Her children promised her they never would tress counted the money, ten dollars, twenty to date all important events in the history of her separate me from my husband and children. dollars, fifty dollars, I see that she kept crying. limited world. Indeed, they used to tell me they would never I thought may be that mistress had struck her. On Sundays,' said she, 'I have seen the trouble. He used to come home and sit lean- pered, What's the matter? She pointed to woods with spelling books. The brightest and touching reminiscence:ing his head on his hand by the hour together mistress' lap, and said, Broder's money! Bro- best men were killed in Nat's time. Such ones was the matter, and begged him to tell me what said to mistress McKinley, Have you sold my were afraid to pray in the time of the old made him look so worried. He told me he boy? Without looking up from counting her prophet Nat. There was no law about it, but owed seventeen hundred dollars that he could money, she drawled out, Yes, Charity; and I the whites reported round among themselves, go to prison. I begged him to sell me and my woman imitated to perfection the languid, indo-dreadful punishment; and after that, the low

said he, 'I'll see what can be done. One thing away on an errand because she did n't want to before their masters or mistresses could get to you may feel easy about, I'll never separate be troubled with our cries. I had n't any chance them.' you from your husband and children, let what to see my poor boy. I shall never see him again Two or three days after, he came to me, and a great load of lead. I couldn't speak a word says he. 'Charity, how should you like to be to reproach her. I never reproached her from sold to Mr. McKinley?' I told him I would that day to this. As I went out of the room rather be sold to him than any one else, because all I could say was, Mistress, how could you

The poor creature's voice had grown more

thing about it for years afterwards. I don't His mother died when he was born. I thought died and never knew he was free. But it's all little orphan Sammy. So I carried all the used to say, 'I thank God it's only a little way her to let me buy my grandson. But she home; I shall soon be with Jesus.' Oh, he had would n't let me have him. Then I had nothing more to wait for; so I come on to the free Here the old, woman sighed deeply, and re- States. Here I often take in washing, and my mained silent for a moment, while her right daughter is smart at the needle, and we get

'Do you ever hear from any of your children.'

'Yes, ma'am, I hear from one of them. Mismy first baby was born, I always set my heart tress McKinley sold one to a lady that comes to upon buying freedom for some of my children. the North every summer; and she brings my

'Don't she know that it's a good chance to slave. But mistress McKinley would n't let me take her freedom, when she comes to the

'To be sure she knows that,' replied Charity. how many times that woman broke my heart! | with significant emphasis, 'but my daughter is Here her voice choked, and tears began to pious. She's a member of a church. Her flow. She wiped them quickly with the corner mistress knows she would n't tell a lie for her but I found it very hard; for mistress kept me will go back to the South with her; and so, at work all the time. It was 'Charity! Charity! ma'am, for her honor and her Christianity's

Is her mistress very kind to her?' I asked. I used to do the washings of the family; and Yes, ma'am, but then every body like to be large washings they were. The public road free. Her mistress is very kind. She says I run right by my hut, and I thought to myself may buy her for four hundred dollars; and while I stood there at the washtub, I might as that's a low price for her; two hundred paid well be earning something to buy my children. down, and the rest as we can earn it. Kitty

him. When I got a little money laid up, I Yes, ma'am, I often hear from her, and sumwaited on my mistress and tried to buy one of mer before last as I was walking up Broadway my children. She knew not how long my heart with a basket of clean clothes, who should I had been set upon it, and how hard I worked meet but my old mistress McKinley! She gave for it. But she would not let me have one. a sort of a start and said in her drawling way: At last what do you think that woman did? Oh, Charity, is it you? Her voice sounded She sold me and five of my children to the deep and hollow, as if it came from under the

After a short pause, face again brighten- If I was n't mistaken there was a little some ed up, and her voice suddenly changed to a thing about here, (laying her hand on her heart,)

called me Aunt Charity,) you have been very Good morning, ma'am, said I.'

I smiled, as I inquired whether she had ever

'Yes, ma'am. The lady that brings my daughter to the North every summer, told me That was very kind, said I, but I wish he had last fall she did nt think she could live long. When she went home, she asked me if I had With a look of great simplicity, and in tones any messages to send to my old mistress McKinher, says I, to prepare to meet poor Charity at

whites would fall upon any slaves they heard Oh. my heart was too full! She had sent me praying or singing hymns, and often killed them

I asked Charity to give me a specimen of in this world. My heart felt as if it was under their hymns. In a voice cracked with age, but still retaining considerable sweetness, she sang

> 'A few more beatings of the wind and rain Ere the winter will be over— Glory Hallelujah!

Some friends have gone before me; I must try to go and meet them-Glory Hallelujah

A few more risings and settings of the sun,

There's a better day a-coming-There's a better day a-coming-

With a very arch expression she looked up as she concluded, and said, 'They would n't let us sing that. They thought we was going to rise because we sung, Better days are coming." It's now more than a year since poor Charity went where the 'wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.'

ANECDOTE OF SWEARING.

read a few days ago, reminded us of one we Harper? Where is that brilliant luminary, so had never seen in print, but which we have for long the pride of Maryland and of the Ameri a long time stored among our recollections of can bar, then my opposing counsel-Luther the Rev. Jos. Grafton of Newton. We know Martin? Where is the excellent clerk of that nothing of the truth of the story, and yet so per- day, whose name has been inscribed on the shores fectly characteristic is it, that we have always of Africa, as a monument of his abhorrence of regarded it as the relation of a veritable inci- the slave trade-Elias B. Caldwell? Where dent. Father Grafton stood high in the public is the marshall? Where are the criers of the estimation, and was often present with other | Court! Alas! where is one of the very judges clergymen on great occasions. At one time he of the Court, arbiters of life or death, before was dining with the Governor and Council, the whom I commenced this anxious argument Mayor and Aldermen, or some other body of Gone-gone from a world of sin and sorrow, I magnates in Boston, and was excessively an- trust-to that blest abode, "where the wicked noyed, as well as shocked, by the profanity of a cease from troubling, and the weary are at young man who sat nearly opposite him at ta- rest." And it is my ardent wish, and fervent ble. Having endured the odious vice as long prayer, that each and every one of you may go as his patience would allow, the old gentleman to his final account with as little of earthly frail arose and exclaimed, 'Mr. President,' in the ty to answer for, as these illustrious dead; and sharp, energetic tone, which all who knew him that you may every one, after a long and virtuwill recollect. The President struck his knife ous career in this world, be received at the porhandle on the table, to command attention, and tals of the next with the approving sentence; replied, 'The Rev. Mr. Grafton.' Silence pre- "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter vailed, and the old gentleman very coolly pro- into the joy of thy Lord." ceeded: 'I move you, sir,' that there be no swearing done at this table except by my friend the Rev. Dr. Homer.' The motion prevailed by acclamation, and the remedy was as thoroughly effectual as the mortification of the young N. Y. Recorder. swearer was complete.

DR. BARROW IN THE PULPIT. that made her feel strangely when she met poor deserves that name—he was generally too long pleasing than a Chinese family, in the interior. Surely, ma'am, there is always some good Charity. Said I, How do you do, mistress Mc- in his sermons; and now," adds this garrulous engaged in gathering the tea-leaves, or, indeed, comes of being kind to folks. When I kept Kinley, and how does little Sammy do? (That biographer, "I have spoken as ill of him as the in any of their other agricultural pursuits. incredible sum. And this thing is not such as my oyster-board, there was a thin, peaked-look- was my grandson, you know, that she would n't worst of his enemies could, if ever he had any. There is the old man, it may be the grandfa- I ought to have for such a guest, though it came would say, 'Aunt Charity, (he always called L'm poorly, Charity,' says she; 'very poorly, ted anything that belonged to the subject of his like, directing his descendants, many of whom she went on decrying and underrating every arme Aunt Charity,) you must fix me up a nice Sammy's a smart boy. He's grown tall and discourse; so that his sermons seemed rather are in their youth and prime, while others are ticle of her expensive and ostentatious dinuer, little mess, for I feel poorly today. I slways tends table nicely. Every night I teach him his complete treatises, than orations designed to be in their childhood, in the labors of the field. He and teasing her distinguished guest with a polohappen to have any change, I always trusted The indignant grandmother drawled out the a half in the delivery of his sermon on Bounty age; but, to the honor of the Chinese as a natin bringing her trouble and expense into view. him. He liked my messes mighty well. Now last word in a tone that Garrick himself could to the Poor, before the Lord Mayor and Alder-tion, he is always looked up to by all with pride until she exhausted his patience. He is reportwho do you think it turned out to be but the not have surpassed. Then suddenly changing men, 1671: Being asked, after he came down and affection, and his old age and gray hairs ed to have risen in a passion, and to have said, very speculator that bought med. He came to both voice and manner, she added; in tones of from the pulpit, whether he was not tired; are bonored, revered, and loyed, When, after will not eat it, but go home and dine upon sixwith standing so long."

EPITAPH OF SIR WM. JONES.

Here was deposited the mortal part of a man who feared God, but not death, and maintained independence, but sought not riches; who thought none below him but the base and unjust; none above him but the wise and virtuous; who loved his parents, kindred, friends, and country, with an ardor which was the chief source of all his pleasures, and all his pains; and who, having devoted his life to their service, and to the improvement of his mind, resigned it calmly, giving glory to his Creator, wishing peace on earth, and with good-will to all creatures, on the (twenty-seventh) day of (April,) in the year of our blessed Redeemer one thousand seven hundred (and ninety-four.)

He was acquainted with twenty-eight languages, and his opinion was, that all men are born with an equal capacity for improvement.

> Sir William, you attempt in vain By depth of reason to maintain That all men's talents are the same, And they, not nature, are to blame. Whate'er you say, whate'er you write Proves your opponents in the right.
>
> Lest genius should be ill-defined, I term it your superior mind, Hence to your friends 'tis plainly shown, You're ignorant of yourself alone.

SIR WM. JONES' ANSWER. Ah! but too well, dear friend, I know My fancy weak, my reason slow, My memory by art improved, My mind by baseless trifles moved. Give me (thus high my pride I raise) The ploughman's, or the gardner's praise, With patient and unceasing toil, To meliorate a stubborn soil, And say, no higher meed I ask, With zeal hast thou performed thy task. Praise of which virtuous minds may boast, They best confer who merit most.

TOUCHING REMINISCENCE.

sell me at all; and I am sure they meant what But when I see the tears keep rolling down her negroes up in the country, going away under argument before the United States Supreme my hands upon. This I did. In the meantime they said. But my young master got into cheeks all the time I went up to her and whis- large oaks or in secret places, sitting in the Court, in the Amistad case, with the following carriage up to town, and his application to me

> the cause of justice, and now of Liberty and life, and in behalf of many of my fellow-men, before that same Court, which, in a former age I had addressed in support of rights of property. I stand again, I trust for the last time, before that same Court, " hic cæstus artemque repo-I stand before the same Court, but not before the same judges, nor aided by the same associates, nor resisted by the same opponents As I cast my eye along those seats of honor and of public trust, now occupied by you, they seek in vain for one of those honored and honorable persons whose indulgence listened then to, my voice. Marshall, Cushing, Case, Washington, Johnson, Livingston, Todd; where are they Where is that eloquent statesman and learned lawyer who was my associate counsel in the An anecdote of this description, which we management of that cause-Robert Goodloe

THE RURAL POPULATION IN CHINA.

ger has his own little tea garden, the produce and commands! Because equality is only to of which supplies the wants of his family, and be found at the foot of the altar, where birth, the surplus brings him in a few dollars, which dignity, and talents disappear, and the Christian are spent on the other necessaries of life. The alone remains!" He was so careless in his person and manner, same system is practiced in every thing relating even in the pulpit, as by his slovenliness greatly to Chinese agriculture, The cotton. silk. and to mar the effect of his fine compositions. "He rice farms, are generally all small, and managed had one fault more," observes Dr. Pope, "if it upon the same plan. There are few sights more She said, Dear Dean, this fish is not as good as He thought he had not said enough, if he omit- ther, or even the great-grandfather, patriarch. from such a place and cost such a price. Thus spoken in an hour. He spent three hours and stands in the midst of them bowed down with gies. only to find a chance to display her vanity their happy homes, their fare consists chiefly of pence worth of herring.'

rice, fish, and vegetables, which they enjoy with great zest, and are happy and contented. L really believe that there is no country in the world where the agricultural population are better off than they are in the north of China. Labor with them is pleasure, for its fruits are eaten by themselves, and the rod of the oppressor is unfelt and unknown. Fortune in China.

SHERIDAN'S PROCRASTINATION. Much of the inconvenience to which Sheridan,

was subjected, arose from his procrastination;

whether it was a deed to sign or a letter to frank, he would still put off doing it. Nothing was ever done in time or place. Letters containing money or bearing intelligence of importance remained unopened. Whether private or official business demanded his attention, still there was the same indolence, the same unwill-Thomas Law, Esq., who entertained a different ingness to apply, which eventually led to the most serious results. Professor Smyth was waiting one morning for him in his ante-room, and happened to cast his eyes on a table that stood in the middle of the room covered with manuscripts, plays, pamphlets, and papers of every description. As he proceeded to tumble them over and look at the superscription, he observed that the letters were most of them unopened, and that some of them had coronets on the seal. He remarked to Mr. Westley, the treasurer of Drury Lane, who was sitting by the fire, having also for a long time danced attendance, that Mr. Sheridan treated all alike, wafer or coronet, pauper or peer, the letters seemed equally unopened. "Just so," was the treasurer's reply; "indeed, last winter I was occupying myself as you are doing, and for the same reason, and what should I see among these letters but one from myself, unopened like the rest—a letter that I knew contained a £10 note within it. The history, sir, was that I had received a note from Mr. Sheridan, dated Bath, and headed with the words 'money bound,' and The Hon. J. Quincy Adams concluded his entreating me to send the first £10 I could lay I suppose some one had given him a cast in his had never more been thought of; and, there-May it please your Honors, on the 7th of fore, there lay my letter, and would have conwithout speaking to any body. I see something | der's money! Oh, then I understood it all! I are always suspected. All the colored folks | February, 1804, now more than thirty-seven tinued to lie till the housemaid had swept it years past, my name was entered, and yet stands with the rest into the fire, if I had not accidentrecorded on both rolls, as one of the attorneys ally seen it." Mr. Smyth could not help, on and counsellors of this Court. Five years later, going down stairs, telling the story to his valet. not pay; and he was afraid he would have to got a great price for him! (Here the colored that if a note was heard we should have some in February and March, 1809, I appeared for Edwards, suggesting to him to look after the the last time before this court in defense of the letters; to which he replied—" What can I do cause of justice, and of important rights, in for such a master? The other morning I went which many of my fellow-citizens had property to settle his room after he had gone out, and on of large amount at stake. Very shortly after- throwing open the windows, found them stuffed wards. I was called to the discharge of other up with paper of different kinds, and amongst duties; first in distant lands, and in later years, them bank-notes; there had been a high wind within our own country, but in different de- in the night—the windows, I suppose had partments of our Government. Little did I im- rattled-he had come in quite intoxicated, and agine that I should ever be required to claim in the dark, for want of something better, stuffthe right of appearing in the capacity of an of- ed the bank-notes into the casement ! and as he ficer in this Court. Yet such has been the dic- never knows what he has in his pocket; or what tate of my destiny; and I appear again to plead he has not, they were never afterwards missed." Memoir of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

INFIDELITY AND CHRISTIANITY.

The Abbe Boismont happily unites the powers of logic with the splendor of rhetoric, in his adress to the infidel writers:

"I am ready to acknowledge the service you have rendered humanity; I am ready to acknowledge that you have checked the progress; of fanaticism; that you have thrown down the flaming pyres of intolerance; and, as a minister of the gospel, I thank you in the name of religion. But let me ask, why you are so ardent for the annihilation of all worship? Why so anxious for the abolition of our solemnities? Were every temple of this metropolis leveled with the dust, to what sanctuary would the wretched resort to pour out their afflicted souls to Heaven? Were every minister of the gospel proscribed, where would be the hand to wipe the tear from the cheek of misfortune—where the voice to breathe the accents of consolation to the miserable? Renowned and exalted as your name may be, tell me, do you account it sufficiently powerful to summon avarice and opulence to unlock their treasures, and to respect the rights of the poor? Can the abstract images of humanity, of liberty, of equality, warm; soften, or subdue the heart? You every where represent mankind in your writings under the soothing imagery of a fraternal community; with an equal ardor we embrace this image, and hold it to our bosom. To you that image is a cold statue; to us it is warm, and throbbing with ife! You declaim, and we perform; for it is in our temples only that this family of brotherhood is seen; it is in our temples only where passion. resentment, and vengeance sink into a calm: where separate interests congregate into one benevolent sentiment. You have your lyceums and institutions for the encouragement of literature, but you have no school for the science of humanity. You speak of her indeed in your The farms are small, each consisting of from discussions and academic harangues; but it is ne to four or five acres; indeed, every cotta- in our temples only that she speaks herself, acts,

> vited Dean Swift to a most sumptuous dinner. I could wish, though I sent for it half across the kingdom, and it cost me so much, naming an

SWIFT AND THE LADY'S DINNER.—A lady in-

will be divided into three Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Dec. 15. March 22

th families at \$1.25 to \$1 50. vill be exercised in compoexperience and observation em, that while they hold th the object is best secured term themselves, and there-

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er and nobler faculties of

TEACHER'S SEMINARY

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noral, intellectual, and physical to meet the great responsibili-ottois, "The health, the morals, is." To secure these most deth which, no student should

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hewing or smoking, can not be tthe academic buildings. ince, or using profane language. room by students during the er the ringing of the first bell

nitted. allowed to visit ladies' rooms, ion, except in cases of sickness, without permission previously

ation is sufficiently ample to mental principles of the dif-

institution, is the qualification supervision of their respective scilities of a Normal School.

for the three past years; my other in the State. consists of three terms, as

icalay, August 11th, 1846, and 19th; 1846.
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Incidey, March 23d, 1847, and 1847.
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UBLICATION:

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ad Hulls evell a Recorder.

PT NEW YORK

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 11, 1848.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

A deep interest is now felt in the question, whether the Revolution in France will lead to a separation of the Church from the State Many of the French people, among whom might be named several members of the new government, are decidedly in favor of such a measure. M. de Lamartine is said to have often expressed his opinion, that the voluntary principle ought to be adopted in France as i has been in the United States, thus leaving every religious society to pay its own pastor from the contributions of its individual members. But whether the representatives to be elected for the formation of a new Constitution will adopt this view, is somewhat doubtful One argument in favor of it will be the lessen ing of the public expenditure to the extent of some eight millions of dollars; and this, at time when the finances are so deranged, wil undoubtedly be a very tempting consideration But, on the other hand, it is feared that the measure would give offence to the rural popu lation, who would think religion lost if the priests should not continue to receive their salaries from the State. Besides, it is not impossible that the new government may think the indirect authority they will retain over the Church, by affording to the clergy the means of support, will amply repay the expense of the system now in vogue. Under such circumstances, there is of course much uncertainty as to the course which will be taken in France relative to the separation of the Church from the State.

It is amusing, if not instructive, to notice the course of the Catholic bishops and clergy of France towards the new government. When Louis Philippe occupied the throne, they gladly availed themselves of the privileges and money he bestowed, and bowed humbly enough before him. But no sooner was he fallen, than they became equally obsequious to the Republic. reign of Facilidas, and ever since have continu-The day after the Revolution, the Archbishop ed separate from their ancient brethren. No of Paris addressed a letter to the members of his flock, praising the revolutionists, offering the churches for temporary hospitals, and declaring that he would fervently implore the blessing of Heaven upon the French Republic. In a subsequent letter, he affirms that "if the bishops have flattered the kings for the last three hundred years, the fault must be imputed to heretics who endangered both Church and State." The Archbishop of Lyons has shown equal eagerness to salute the new government. In a letter to his cures he says:-"You have often felt a wish to enjoy that liberty which renders our brethren of the United States so happy; that liberty you will have. If the authorities desire to set up the national flag on religious edifices, hasten to comply with the desire of the magistrates." In another letter he writes farther:-"The citizens who were slain at Paris, in the struggle of February, have fallen gloriously in tal of Abyssinia,] and are held in great detestadefending the principles of civil and religious liberty, which will be henceforth in France a reality; we shall no longer have occasion to envy North America." These extracts show how easy it is for Catholic bishops to transfer allegiance from an avaricious and selfish monarchy to a republic. They show also-what the world was not perhaps fully aware of beforehow devoted these prelates are to religious liberty and the rights of the people. Should the new government decide to separate the Church from the State, it is not impossible that even they will side with it.

ing in France relative to the separation of Church and State, although the London Patriot of April 6th sums up the latest information in a way to encourage the hope that the measure is pretty extensively favored. In some departments, that paper says, 'the clubs call for the suppression of payments for forms of worship. The clergy would seem to be alarmed, since they are accused of procuring the destruction of placards in support of this demand. The opponents of the connection between Church and State, have issued an "Appeal" to French Protestants. At a meeting of the eleventh legion, on occasion of the elections for the National Guards, it had been determined to demand from candidates for the grades of officer, sub-officer, and corporal, a declaration, one article of which will bind them to sustain "liberty of worship without burden to the State, the expenses of each creed to be defrayed by those citizens who profess it." A meeting of "United Socialists" has accepted the same programme. The Courrier Francais, the Democratic Pacifique, and the Peuple Constituant, all maintain this principle of separation. The Presse, on the contrary, proposes to pay all forms of worship which can give proof of ten years' existence. The Universe continues to observe a discreet silence. The Republique Francaise suggests, among other pieces of economy, the retrenchment of forty millions of francs from the ecclesiastical budget. The Libre Echange advocates the entire suppression of the Ministry of Cultes. The Revue de l' Instruction Publique urges that the clergy be paid, but on condition of their being entirely excluded from public instruction, colleges, seminaries, and schools, and that teaching fraternities be sup-

presed.

THE ABYSSINIANS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—

In consideration of the Missionary Board's having changed the destination of our missionaries from the originally designated ground, and in consideration of the impression obtained that the Abyssinians are in the observance of the seventh day of the week for the Sabbath, I am induced to offer the following extract from James Bruce's Travels to discover the Sources of the Nile, together with some preliminary observations of my own, for the reflection of your

In the first place, we should notice that Mr. Bruce had resided several years as Consul of ure of the earth. The specific objects of these the British Government in Barbary; had travel- three sister sciences are to describe, analyze ed extensively in Egypt, Syria, and Arabia; had become familiar with the habits, customs, and languages of those countries East and South, and was furnished with passports, firmans, and recommendations, from courts, officers, and merchants having intercourse with the Govern- knowledge of the other. ment of Abyssinia, together with a special written invitation from the King of that country to be his guest and physician; and yet, with all these precautions, his journey was the most perplexing, difficult, and dangerous; so much so, that in many instances he came near losing | ically, " What more rational or appropriate start his life, and often all his effects. If the history of his travels had been known by our brethren, lected, than the elements of our globe?" at the it seems to me they never would have thought of sending missionaries there, especially females.

Mr. Bruce arrived there in the year seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, was soon appointed an at a very early age, and with the greatest ease officer in the court and in the army, was made Governor of a province, was a soldier in the field, a physician in the city, and courtier every where, mingled in all circles, became familiar with all their habits, civil, social, and religious, gives a distinct account of their ceremonies, doctrine, and state of religion, frequently speaks of what was done on Sundays, but not a word of their observing the seventh day as the Sabbath until he starts on his return, which was about two years after his arrival, and that in the following language:-

as the Falasha, (Jews,) but were baptized in the themselves. great pains seems to have been taken with them | ble, he learns the most important lesson that since their admission to Christianity, for they retain most of their ancient customs. They eat the meat of cattle killed by Christians, but not of those slaughtered, either by Mohammedans or Falasha. They hold as a doctrine, that, being once baptized, and having once communicated, no sort of prayer, nor other attention to divine worship, is farther necessary. They

wash themselves from head to foot when they come from market, or any public place where they may have touched any one of a sect different from their own, esteeming all such unclean. They abstain from all sorts of work on Saturday, keeping close at home; but they grind corn, and do many other such like works on Sunday. They have great abhorrence to fish, which they not only refrain from eating, but cannot bear the sight of; and assign as a reason, that Jonah (from whom they boast they are descended) was swallowed by a whale, or some other such great fish. They are hewers of wood and carriers of water for all Gondar, [the capition by the Abyssinians." STILLMAN COON.

CHEAP RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The editor of the Christian Index, published at Penfield, Ga., has proposed to reduce the price of his paper to one dollar per year, on condition of having guarantied to him ten thousand paying-in-advance subscribers. Rev. H. Keeling, assistant editor of the Religious Herald, notices the proposition, and makes the following common-sense remarks upon it :---

"Why is it, there is so much ado in all the land about the enormous price of religious news papers? Is it not a well known fact, that even at present prices, those papers considered finan-It is not easy to judge of the prevailing feel- cially are scarcely able to breathe? And suppose the price be reduced 100 per cent., what is the vast gain to a subscriber? It is a dollar a year-a sum which, with a Georgia planter, equals an armful of cotton-which, to the poor husbandman, is faced by a bushel of potatoes or a pig-and which, to a journeyman mechanic, is equal to two evenings work at his trade.

And what is the sacrifice at which this vast good-viz. the saving of a dollar a year-is to be attained? It is simply this, that either the paper itself is to be submerged in ruin, with the bankruptcy of the editor and publisher; or that the editorial department of the work is to be wretchedly conducted, or perhaps both of these evils together.

We have had some little experience in these matters, and therefore speak the more freely. In saying what we do say, we have no motive on earth but the welfare of the great cause we all

Our advice is this: Get the ten thousand subscribers to the Index, and let the subscription price be two dollars. This would fairly pay such a compensation as to carry on the concern effimay do his work in two hours, or he may labor | Missionary Society, \$500; American Board of six days in the week, and not be idle on the seventh. Give the editor time, and he may condense into one column what might otherwise bescattered over six. Hence the folly, too, of demanding large papers, instead of demanding lage editorial labor. A mammoth paper may be Town of West Newbury, \$1,500. She has also filled with articles carelessly selected, or, perhaps, not selected at all, while the columns of a very small paper may be exceedingly rich and

Do we act thus sillily in any other matters? When sick, who sends to a quack, rather than to a regular physician, to save the regular fee? It were as wise to elect representatives and scholars—to employ teachers and pastors—to Jan. 1, 1848. They seem to be pursuing their appoint judges and choose barristers, on condition that they serve for half price as it is to denot fairly pay the publisher, and compensate the port, had nearly recovered her usual health, and through toil, self-denial, entire devotement, and ELIZUR WRIGHT,

The writer of the following article has spent much time in endeavors to simplify the Science of Geology and bring it within the comprehension of the young—a work in which we wish him all success—and to aid which we cheerfully comply with his request to publish:

GEOLOGY.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Geography, Geometry, and Geology, are al derived from the Greek word ge, signifying earth, or the world. Grapho, meaning to write or describe, added to ge, makes Geography, or a description of the earth. Logos, meaning a word or discourse added, forms Geology, or a discourse about the earth. Metron, meaning measure, added, forms Geometry, or the measand measure the earth. Geography tells the places, and Geology the ingredients, of moun tains, islands and continents. The one tells where the Andes mountains are, the other what they are. Hence the one is essential to a ful

The editor of the New York Tribune. after witnessing, by visits to the schools of the City of New York, the great interest and intelligence, even in very young children, in the specimens of Geology exhibited to them, inquires emphating point in the race after knowledge, can be se same time adding, "that every person in the world ought to know of what the world is made especially as this information can be acquired

Ten simple minerals are the elements of all mountains, rocks, and soils; and hence are called the "Geological Alphabet." These minerals variously combined form about twenty-five different kinds of rocks. The names of these minerals and the rocks which they compose, can be learned easily by children. The knowledge thus obtained is of the most substantial, as well as interesting character; and the more substantial and interesting, because very young children, not only may, but do, both learn and pre-"The Kemmont were a sect once the same pare this fundamental lesson of knowledge for

The first time a little child picks up a pebcan be learned in this very interesting and useful science. This pebble is one of the most important letters in the Geological Alphabet. It is called quartz, and is the only mineral found every where. It enters more largely into rocks, mountains, and soils, than any other, and also forms, under different colors and textures, much the greatest portion of gems, used as ornaments, and articles of commerce, in all ages of the world. The twelve precious stones placed in the breast-plate of Aaron, the High Priest, were varieties of quartz, as were those named in the book of Revelations, as forming the streets of the New Jerusalem. Quartz is also essential in the manufacture of glass, of every variety.

As quartz, the first and most important letter in the Geological Alphabet, also one of the most instructive and interesting things in the world, is found every where, we invite every child in every school and family to look for it as he will most certainly find it, and as certainly learn it. It is very hard, and scratches glass. It also has a great many colors, and is sometimes beautifully crystalized, with six sides. Frequently the middle of the crystal is a six-sided prism, and the two ends six-sided pyramids.

and sold to travelers under the name of "Diamonds." Red quartz, with a fine texture, is called jasper; when purple, it is called amethyst; if clouded, agate; if yellow, cornelian, or perhaps topaz; when of a pearly lustre, it is called

Mr. Abbott in Sandoway.—An extract of a letter from Mr. Abbott, in the Macedonian, under date of Dec. 16, says; "We are to start for Ong Kyoung in a day or two, where there is to be a gathering of the people next full moon, and where I expect to meet those native preachers from whom I parted on that spot, under such gloomy apprehensions, three years ago. My health is really very good, with the exception of a slight cough, which may affect my throat so much as to render preaching in the evening and in the open air, to large assemblies, rather hazardous. Br. Beecher is with me, and will be able to relieve me from the necessity of constant preaching. I hear very satisfactory accounts from the Christian villages. But I can say nothing more until I have visited them."

Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$500; American Bible Society, \$500; American Tract \$500; Second Parish in West Newbury, \$1,800; constituted the Home Missionary Society and Board of Foreign Missions, Residuary Lega-

LATEST FROM OUR MISSIONARIES.—Since our ters from Br'n Carpenter and Wardner, dated arduous work with cheerfulness and courage. Mrs. Carpenter, who was ill at the previous rethe others were well. المنافقيات عادلتهما والمهاج والمالك أأمالك

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The corner-stone of the buildings of this excellent institution, in the city of New York, was laid on the afternoon of May 5, in braced our views of the Sabbath several years Thirtieth-st., between Fourth and Fifth avenues, in the presence of a good number of persons interested in its establishment and progress. E. W. Chester, Esq., presided at the ceremonies. The corner-stone was laid by Lewis Tappan, Esq., and an address was delivered by Rev. W. W. Everts. In the evening a public meeting in behalf of this charity took place at the Church of the Puritans, Union-Square, attended by a very large and deeply attentive audience. Addresses were made by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Dr. Dowling. It was stated, in the course of the exercises, that above \$11,000 had already been raised for the proposed institution, of which \$5,000 had been expended in the purchase of lots for the erection of buildings. The remaining \$6,000, with about as much more, will be required to complete the buildings.

NEWSPAPERS IN ITALY.—A correspondent of the New England Puritan, writing from Italy, says that the newspapers in Rome, Florence, and Turin, and indeed every where, are losing concerns, though the editorial labor expended on them is mostly gratuitous. They are all got up from patriotic motives, by men rich in money or in intellect. Even the agents who receive a compensation, content themselves with small remuneration for their services.

REVIVAL IN NEW JERSEY.—The New York Observer reports a revival in the church where Brainerd and Whitfield preached, and William Tennent and John Woodhull prayed and labored a century ago. A precious shower of divine influence has falled upon the congregation who still worship there. On the 9th ult., 110 new members were received, who have given pleasing evidence of having passed from death unto life. Religious meetings have been held in five different sections of the congregation.

the First Baptist Church at Zansville, Ohio, in our letters reach this place, they may lie there the course of which one hundred and forty-one persons have been baptized, and four restored to fellowship, making a total increase of one hundred and forty-five.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE. — The London Times has the credit of publishing the earliest and most reliable intelligence. Here is an item from that paper which will amuse, if it does not alarm, American readers :-

"Already is the dissolution of the Union considered a probable occurrence, and it is Hard to avoid concluding that, before five years more have elapsed, the United States of America must necessarily have been either resolved or expanded into some political society vastly different from that represented now. The final decision of this vital question will, in all probabili to, be sealed by the next Presidential election for which all parties are preparing."

INTERESTING RELIC.—The Boston Whig publishes the following extract of a letter written the 34,000,000 of Catholics in France; and he by John Adams to his son John Quincy, while fervently invoked American Christians, at this the latter was Secretary at Petersburgh, in the

above all, preserve a sacred regard to your own | stood in France, now earnestly implored the honor and reputation. Your morals are worth | means of light and true knowledge. Great quantities of quartz crystals are collect- all the sciences. Your conscience is the minised by the children at Little Falls, New York, ter plenipotentiary of God Almighty in your TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE breast. See to it that this minister never negotiates in vain. Attend to him, in opposition to all the courts in the world.

"So charges your affectionate Father, "John Adams."

Schoolhouses vs. Arsenals.—At a school meeting recently held in Boston, Hon. Josiah Quincy thus beautifully contrasted the defenses of the cities of Boston and Paris :-

"The late King of the French, one of the most sagacious and astute sovereigns of the world, had caused to be expended forty millions of dollars for the defence of Paris, and had his country with but a five-franc piece in his who are the jailors of these men. pocket. In a similar manner our own city had and the permanence of political institutions."

THE MISSIONARY WORK.—The American Tract Society has recently published a volume of stirring "Thought on Missions," by Rev. LIBERAL BEQUEST.—Mrs. Sarah Hills, late of Mr. Dibble, late a missionary to the Sandwich West Newbury, Mass., has made the following Islands. Speaking of the expectation of some stowed upon a paper is indefinite. The editor bequests in her Will:—To the American Home persons that God will convert the heathen with much more men, guilty only of an act of hua mere handful of men, and a fraction of the resources of the Church, he says:-

> of Christendom, but worthy also of the energies, ry so noble should be achieved, till the treasures | tions. last paper went to press, we have received let- of the church shall be literally emptied in the SAMUEL MAY, contest, and the precious blood of thousands SAMUEL G. HOWE, and tens of thousands of her ablest and best SAMUEL E. SEWALL, men poured out on the field. The work has al- RICHARD HILDRETH, ready cost the blood of God's only Son; and ROBERT MORRIS, Jr., the prosecution and finishing of it shall be FRANCIS JACKSON, obedience even unto death."

DEATH OF NATHAN MORGAN.-Many of our readers know something about Bro. Nathan Morgan, of West Springfield, Mass., who emago. We are pained to learn that he is no more. The following account of the circumstances connected with his death, is taken from a letter we have just received from Mrs. Morgan, the bereaved widow :-

"As he was crossing the Connecticut river, on Tuesday, April 11th, in a ferry-boat. with two voke of oxen, when nearly across the cattle started, and in his haste to stop them, he slipped into a scuttle hole about four feet square and six feet deep, and received the whole heft of the fall upon his left side, which caused his death the third day after the injury. It was found, on a post-mortem examination, that five ribs were broken, the middle rib split, which pierced the lower part of the lung, and which no medical aid could have relieved even if the extent of the injury had been known. He had his reason, but it was difficult for him to converse, and his physicians objected to his conversing, as it would increase the inflammation, and be a great hindrance to his recovery, if that should be possible. May the bereaved and afflicted widow, and three fatherless children, be remembered in the prayers of the friends and acquaintances of my deceased husband. Should the Seventh-day Baptist friends feel disposed to call upon me, it would give me pleasure to see them."

COMMUNICATION WITH MISSIONARIES .- When the question of locating our Foreign Mission at Shanghai was under consideration, one advantage of that location was said to be the facilities for communicating with the missionaries. The importance of that consideration may be inferred from the following account, given by Mr. Lord, of the difficulty of obtaining letters and papers at Ningpo, where he is stationed. We copy from the Christian Chronicle:-

"You can hardly imagine how entirely we who inhabit the Celestial Empire are cut off from you outside barbarians. We seldom have opportunities to send letters to you; and as for getting letters from you, that is hardly to be thought of. Once a month, perhaps, there is an opportunity to send letters as far as Lukoney, an opium station some twenty-five or thirty miles from this place, where vessels passing up REVIVAL.—There has been a great revival in and down the coast sometimes stop. But after a month or two before they are shipped for Hongkong. But the delay and uncertainty attending our letters to you is nothing, when compared with that of yours, (that is, if you ever send any,) to us. I supposed that letters and papers would follow us to China, at least, but a month or two behind. But I have now been in China nearly seven months, and not a scrap of a paper has reached us. A few straggling letters have come to hand after much delay. Were I at Hongkong, I should not be so far out of the world, nor should I, were I at Shanghai, some two hundred miles farther North, for these places have constant intercourse with the rest of the world. But Ningpo has but little or no foreign trade, and consequently but little foreign intercourse."

DELEGATE FROM FRANCE.—Rev. Mr. Bridell, an eloquent young preacher, who has just arrived in this City, as Delegate from the Paris Tract Society, stated in a recent address, that those few Protestants with whom he was associated, had now the fullest liberty for spreading the Scriptures and Evangelical Tracts among crisis, greatly to transcend all their former benefactions to that country; though these, he said, were remembered with devout gratitude to Your studies, I doubt not, you pursue, be- | Heaven. Superstition and ignorance, and gencause I know you to be a studious youth; but eral thirst for privileges, as yet but little under-

The undersigned, at a public meeting of citizens of Boston, held at Faneuil Hall on the 25th inst., in relation to the recent arrest at Washington of three men charged with assisting the escape of fugitive slaves, were authorized to collect money and employ counsel, for the purpose of defending those men, and of bringing before the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of the legality of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Our action in this matter can furnish no color of pretence to charge us with meddlesome interference. Whatever may be the case in the States, Slavery in the District of Columbia is a placed his batteries in such positions that their national affair—our affair. Over that Districtshots might reach every house in the city. Yet, Congress possesses sole and exclusive jurisdicat the first movement of the people he fled from tion. It is the citizens of the United States

We deny that the Constitution confers on erected its batteries on every hill top, and de- Congress any power to establish or to maintain signed also to throw a shot into every dwelling | Slavery, in territory over which it possesses exhouse. In this kind of defense, a defense of clusive jurisdiction. This is a most important moral power, consisted the welfare of the race, question, in reference not only to the District of Columbia, but to the territory about to be acquired from Mexico. We wish to bring it before the Supreme Court, and to have it presented there, along with some other closely-related questions, by the very ablest counsel. To do that, money is needed; and we call on you, friends of Liberty, to furnish it. Even pirates and murderers are entitled to counsel-how munity, surrounded by enemies thirsting for their blood! This call, we know, will not be "Be assured, God loves the church too well in vain. We suggest the expediency of setting Society, \$500; American Education Society, thus to pamper a luxurious and self-indulgent subscriptions on foot, in the principal towns. spirit: he will allow no cheap and easy way of All remittances to our Treasurer, J. P. Blanaccomplishing the work. The object is worth chard, or to Samuel E. Sewall, 10 State-street, more: worthy not only of the combined wealth or Francis Jackson, 27 State-street, or to any member of the Committee, will be acknowledgthe toil, and the blood if necessary, of the great- ed through the public prints, and the expendiest and holiest men. It will not be in consisture duly accounted for. Editors friendly to tence with God's usual providence, that a victo- Liberty are requested to give this a few inser-JOSEPH SOUTHWICK,

WALTER CHANNING, J. W. BROWNE, HENRY I. BOWDITCH, WM. F. CHANNING, JOSHUA P. BLANCHARD, JAMES M. WHITON, CHARLES LIST. Boston, April 28, 1848.

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Aissionaries.—When r Foreign Mission at sideration, one adwas said to be the g with the missionthat consideration: lowing account, given ulty of obtaining letwhere he is station-.. hristian Chronicle:gine how entirely we

Empire are cut off ns. We seldom have rs to you; and as for that is hardly to be h, perhaps, there is an s as far as Lukoney, twenty-five or thirty ere vessels passing up etimes stop. But after ce, they may lie there ay and uncertainty atis nothing, when com-(that is, if you ever osed that letters and o China, at least, but a But I have now been in ths, and not a scrap of A few straggling letd after much delay. hould not be so far out were I at Shanghai. farther North, for intercourse with the ingpo has but little or consequently but little

NCE.-Rev. Mr. Bridell, cher, who has just arelegate from the Paris recent address, thet h whom he was assoat liberty for spreading ingelical Tracts among ics in France; and he ican Christians, at this d all their former benethough these, he said, h devout gratitude to nd ignorance, and genas yet but little underarnestly implored the tnowledge.

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Constitution confers on o establish or to maintain er which it possesses ex-This is a most important not only to the District e territory about to be We wish to bring it ourt, and to have it prein some other closely-revery ablest counsel. To and we call on you, ernish it. Even pirates htitled to counsel how only of an act of nuhe midst of a hostile comy enemies thirsting for ll, we know, will not be the expediency of setting in the principal towns. or Treasurer, J. P. Blan-Sewall, 10 State-street, Sille street, or to any will be acknowledgwints and the expendi-Editors friendly to

> WALTER CHARMING, OVER DITCH, P. BLANCHARD, M: Whiton, Bisting Liew: 19:00

give this a few inser-

TORERH SOUREWICK,

General Intelligence.

congressional proceedings.

We find but little to report in the proceedings of Congress last week. In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Borland, of Ark., announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Chester Ashlev. The same was announced to the Hase by a message from the Senate. Both Houses attended the funeral on Tuesday. On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Butler of S. C. from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in favor of facilitating the recovery of fugitive slaves, and imposing a penalty of \$1,000 for aiding to rescue any slaves from the services of their owners. Mr. Butler also presented a report on the subject which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Hale of N. H. submitted a resolution, in structing the Committee on the Judiciary to in quire and report what legislation was necessary to protect colored citizens from non-slaveholding States in the enjoyment of their Constitutional rights, &c., which was adopted without debate. Mr. Underwood, of Ky., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the Colonization Society. On the same day, in the House, Mr. McClelland, of Mich. from the Select Committee to which the sub ject had been referred, reported favorably on Whitney's Railroad proposing to connect Lake Michigan with the Pacific. The report was ordered to be printed. Besides the foregoing, the only subject of much interest was a bill, introduced by Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to ena ble the President to take military possession of

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday last, with seven days later intelligence from Europe.

In England and Ireland there has been no movement of special importance since last advices. The people of Ireland are said to be except so far as the same may be liable for the preparing for rebellion. There is also some debts of her husband heretofore contracted. uneasiness in Scotland. But it is not likely soon to amount to much.

In France there has been some commotion a sitting of the Provisional Government in Paris, M. Ledru Rollin, the ultra Communist, husband, nor be liable for his debts. had some sharp words with M. Marrat, to whom he applied approbious epithets, which were repaid by a slap in the face. The other members interfered and prevented farther violence. On the following day, Sunday, at the summons of M. Ledrn Rollin, the revolutionaires met in the Champ de Mars to the number of 150,000, and afterwards directed their steps to the Hotel de was beat, and the National Guards and the Gaardes Mobile turned out under arms, by which the hostile demonstration was completely check the power of the moderate members of the Provisional Government.

National Guards, took place as announced on for their compensation, \$3,600. the 20th, and was concluded by a grand military demonstration, the like of which has never before perhaps been witnessed. The whole of the force under arms, consisting of 330,000 National Guards and Gardes Mobiles, and 5,000 troops of the line, fell into line and marched round the Boulevards and through the city in military order, with drums beating and colors flying. The procession took eight hours in passing any given spot in the line of march.

The condition of Austria is the most stormy possible. Lombardy and Venice are irrecoverably lost. Hungary has already declared herself independent, and will soon dissolve all connection with Austria. Gallicia labors to the threatened the life of another named Conklin, same end; and Bohemia makes unmeasured unless the latter would sign a bond to pay back demands. Croatia, too, Liebenbürgen, Illyria, and even the Tyrol, now no longer true to the him for a breach of promise of marriage to threaten a total separation at the least delay to then had Hill arrested, indicted, and bound and 15th days of June, 1848. grant their requirements.

There is an incendiary insurrection in the not been able to suppress.

abolish the compulsory celibacy of the Romish fatal result.

of the Roman Catholics.

strong town held by the Austrians, on April 13, cheap postage. but did not carry it.

sue a proclamation in favor of the Italian Inde-

pendence union. A revolutionary demonstration has taken place in Egypt. The Pacha promised Reform and as soon as the people were quieted hanged

the leaders.

RIGHTS OF MEN.—A Society has been formed in Paris, under the title of " La Societe pour l'application du Christianisme aux Questions Soci- tions. ales," which is to embrace to following objects:

1. The application of the principles of Christianity to social questions. 2. The assertion of the rights of conscience and of private judgment in all cases in which

they may require to be protested against the absorbent tendencies of the State.

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securities to the amount of about \$49,000; and Massachusetts. on arriving on the Jersey side, he walked ashore with the crowd, without the package of money. After walking a few steps he bethought himself of the package, and instantly returned to the boat for it, when, to his dismay, he discovered that it had disappeared. The package contained bills of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company of various denominations, from \$500 down to \$1, amounting to from \$20,000 to \$25,-

may have honesty enough to return it, but of \$152,856, and emoluments of office \$155,603. course that is doubtful. Mr. Taylor cannot be held responsible for the loss, as it occurred in the course of his regular duties as an officer of the Company.

Company, has been recovered. Some of the tive as ever. Long live the old type! money was offered for goods by a person who could not satisfactorily account for the possession of it. It was finally traced to a colored woman in Jersey City, who says it was left with her for safe keeping by a white man. The \$27,000 was found concealed in a coal basket.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN NEW YORK .-The Legislature of New York has passed a law which makes an entire change in the social position of the married. The first section provides that the real and personal property of any female who may hereafter marry, and which she shall own at the time of marriage, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, and shall continue her sole and separate property.

§ 2. The real and personal property, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, of any female now married, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, but shall be her sole and sepa-

§ 3. It shall be lawful for any married female his death was apoplexy. to receive by gift, grant, devise, or bequest, from any person other than her husband, and hold to her sole and separate use, as if she were which has happily subsided. It seems that at a single female, real and personal property, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and the same shall not be subject to the disposal of her

> § 4. All contracts made between persons in contemplation of marriage, shall remain in full force after such marriage shall take place.

SUMMARY.

The Chancery order allowing 30 days for exception to the Master's report on the account of the Receivers of the Plainfield Bank will ex-Ville, to display their physical force for the in- pire toward the close of this month. They will timidation of the Government. But the rappel then be prepared to make a dividend, unless some exceptions are interposed. The Master reports, according to the State Gazette, that the Receivers have received, as proceeds of the assets of the Bank, \$45,402 67, and have paid ed and peaceably dispersed. It is thought that for costs, counsel fees, charges, and expenses, this demonstration will strengthen immensely 2,218 97; leaving in their hands the sum of them the bills of the Bank to the amount of \$67,202 50; and other claims, including de-At Paris, the grand national festival to cele- posits, for \$917 66, amounting in the whole to brate the fraternization of the army and the \$68,120 16. The Master awards the Receivers,

> The Post-Office Department has decided that under the act of the 3d of March, 1847, allowing officers and soldiers of the Army in Mexico to receive their letters free, that officers and crews of vessels belonging to the Navy, and cooperating with the Army in the Gulf, may also receive their letters free. In order to insure their conveyance in the mails free, they should be directed to the vessel upon which the person is doing service, and containing as part of the direction, "Belonging to the Navy, and cooperating with the Army in Mexico."

> A man named Hill, living in Westchester Co. to the former \$3,000 of the sum recovered from Conklin's sister. Mr. C. signed the bond, and over in the sum of \$5,000.

An infamous attempt was made recently in north of Saxony, which the Government has Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to poison the family of Mr. Edward Beach. It was done by leaving Another battle has taken place in Schleswig, candy at the kitchen door which had been wet Holland, and the Germans had slightly the ad- and rolled in arsenic. A servant maid and one of the children ate a little of the candy, and every person shall be exempt on the payment In Hungary there is a strong movement to were made very sick, but fortunately with no of 25 cents into a fund for the benefit of the

In New Orleans the Post-Office receipts in The Austrian Government has ordered the the quarter ending March 31st, 1843, were \$21,- own daughter, a Mrs. Moody, in the public road, Jesuits to quit the Lintz to the satisfaction even 115; in the quarter ending March 31st, 1847, in Dinwiddie County, Va., on the 15th ult. the receipts were \$27,083; increase nearly \$6,-The King of Sardinia attacked Peschiera, a 000. This is one more glorious triumph of

A company of men, six in number, went to Verona has been taken by the Piedmontese the house of a Mr. Thomas, in Downington, Chester County, Pa., on Tuesday and seiz-The King of Naples has been compelled to is- ed a colored girl in the employ of Mr. T. They gagged and forced her into a carriage, and drove off with their victim to the Maryland line. The circumstance has caused great ex- counterfeit bills of "The Bank of Caledonia" in citement in the neighborhood.

It has been decided in one of the New York Courts, that a physician, when once employed to attend a patient, cannot afterwards withdraw himself, without giving due notice to the patient, unless the latter refuses to take his prescrip-

A petition is in circulation praying for a repeal of the post-office regulation which requires | al interest given the poor. pre-payment of postage on all newspapers sent through the mail by individuals.

On Sunday, 16th inst., in Woonsocket, R. I., about 3,500. some unknown person locked the door of a 3. The non-payment of ministers of religion by the State, as a primary application of the out the best way they could. A reward of ten burned to death the other day by its clothes Christian principle. dollars is offered for the detection of the scamp. taking fire. ર્જા કોઇ, અને કે લોકોને પ્રાથમિક કે પ્રાથમિક કે જે એક ફોર્કોન્ટર ફિંકોન્ટર ફોર્કોન્ટર કે જે જે જે જે જે જે જે જ

SINGULAR FORGETFULNESS. — John Taylor, The late Rev. D. P. Eaton, who died recent-Esq. President of the Newark Banking and In- ly at West Boxford, Mass., was ordained Oct. people of Great Britain, and of the expensive surance Company, came to this city on the 3d 7th, 1789, over the church in that place, and for manner in which all public services are per-quest a full meeting of the subscribers to the Publishing inst., and after making his exchanges, started 57 years was in active service as their pastor, formed, may be gathered from the fact that the Fund, at Plainfield, N.J., on the evening of fifth-day, May on his return to Newark. Shortly after step- and for one year and a half as senior minister. mere cost of collecting the revenue of that ping on board the ferry-boat Arresseoh, he At the time of his resigning his official duties inplaced down on one of the seats a package tied to the hands of his colleague, he was the oldest more than three hundred and fifty millions of deemed advisable. Those who can not attend personally, in a silk hankerchief, containing bank notes and acting clergymen then living in the State of dollars!

> A Liberty Cap was presented by the citizens | Louis Philippe has immense sums in the French of New York to the citizens of Paris on the 25th funds in other names besides his own, and it is ult., the Vice-Consul of the French Republic not improbable that the ex-King may, through accepting it in behalf of the city of Paris. The his agents, be at this moment operating on the cap was of red velvet with gold ornaments, sup- Stock Exchange of Paris, for the purpose of ported on a gilded staff, and bore the motto embarrassing the Provisional Government. Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite."

The assessed valuation of property in Phila-000. Also various checks and other securities, delphia County, is \$130,134,162. Of this ag- tempt at poisoning by mixing arsenic in the cofthe payment of which has been stopped. A re- gregate sum, the items are, real estate \$105,467, fee, which was prepared for breakfast. For ward has been offered, and it is to be hoped 871, money at interest \$22,161,849, furniture tunately a peculiar smell was noticed, before that it has fallen into the hands of some one who \$1,904,398, horses and cows \$401,495, carriages

There is a Printer now residing in Washing ton who has been setting type for 45 years! He was engaged in the last war, fought at the battle of North Point; assisted to establish the Twenty-seven thousand dollars of the money independence of Buenos Ayres, Venezula, and stolen from John Taylor, Esq., President of the Mexico, and hunted the Creek Indians in 1836, Newark Banking Association and Insurance He is, according to the Saturday News, as ac-

> The steamboiler in the cotton factory of Mr. Knox, of Baltimore, exploded on Saturday, destroying the building and shattering the windows of the buildings in the vicinity. No person was injured, as fortunately the operatives were all absent at breakfast.

A placard was posted on the door of Edward Harris, at Woonsocket, R. I., Monday evening, 17th, threatening him that unless he withdrew certain complaints that he had made against violators of the license law, he should share the fate of Amasa Sprague. On Tuesday evening

A gentleman informed the editor of Cist's (Cincinnati) Advertiser, a few days since, that during the past year he had helped off four hundred and thirty-five runaway slaves, and only the name of the township in which it is situated. five of them had been caught.

Mr. Penny, an aged and highly respected citizen of York Mills, N. Y. and a member of the rate property, as if she were a single female, Methodist church at that place, fell down and diedinstantly, while talking in a meeting on Sunday, April 14. It is supposed that the cause of

> The Roman Catholic Herald recently published a letter from A. Pageot, the French Minister at Washington, addressed to the superior of a Romish church at St. Joseph's Indiana, informing him that the King and Queen of France had deposited to his credit 800 francs as a donation to his school—for which the superior might draw on him.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial gives the age of the President of the Provisional Government, Dupont de L'Eure as 81. The minister of the interior, Ledru Rollin, 47. Lamartine, foreign affairs, 58. Arago, marine, 62. Carnot, public instruction, 44.

At the dedication of a new school house in Boston, Hon. Horace Mann stated, that for the last ten years the expenditures of the city for schools were equal to the whole expenditure for schools in England, by the government, for 17,-000,000 of people.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has declared that compositors, editors, reporters and carriers have no privilege or lien for their compen-\$43,183 79. There have been presented to sation, on the materials, type and printing presses of a newspaper establishment.

> A Liberty Convention has been called in Ohio, to assemble in Columbus on the 17th of June next. It is intended to be a Mass Convention, all the opponents of the extension of slavery being invited. The "call" is signed by S. P. 000. Chase, Samuel Lewis, R. B. Pullian, Amos Moore and Stanley Matthews.

The inhabitants of Springfield at their annual town meeting, instructed the Selectmen not to approbate the sale of intoxicating liquors in that town during the ensuing year.

rested at Barnston, Canada. With them were seized about \$20,000 in counterfeit bills, 160 American quarter eagles, 120 Mexican dollars, 120 American half dollars, and a large lot of half eagles, made of copper for galvanizing.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Liberty Party Convention, held in Auburn, January 12th and 13th, 1848, a National Liberty Convention will be held in the city of Buffalo, 14th

The health of Mr. Everett is such that, in accordance with the advice of his physician, he the Lord. will resign the office of president of Harvard University at the close of the present term.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has, in effect, abolished military trainings, by providing that volunteer companies.

A man named Grief Nunally was shot by his

The packet steamers between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, are taking passengers at "two dollars and found."

The Charleston Courier states that hail stones fell in that place on the 2d inst., weighing from 2 to 3 ounces and measuring 7 to 7 1-2 inches in circumference.

The Newburyport Herald states that many Vermont have been recently circulated in that

A large saw-mill and seven or eight houses were recently destroyed by fire in Brockport, N. Y. Loss \$20,000.

Wm. W. Corcoran has given \$10,000 for the benefit of the poor of the City of Georgetown, D. C. The sum is to be invested, and the annu-

The number of immigrants who have arrived at Boston during the month of April last is

A little child of J. B. Jennings, near Plain-

Some idea of the immense taxation of the

The French papers say it is well known that

On the 21st ult. a negro woman in the family of Wm. Nesbit, Esq. of St. Louis, made an atany of it had been drank, and a physician was sent for, who instantly detected the poisoning substance.

An explosion of gunpowder took place, May , at the Fire Work's Establishment in Cincinnati, which resulted in the death of two men, and the serious injury of three others.

Fourteen Young Ladies, from Massachusetts, were in Buffalo, May, 1 on their way west, as Teachers under the auspices of the American Society for the promotion of Popular Educa- Eld. Russel G. Burdick his alternate. tion. These are bound, principally, for Indianas

Louis Philippe and the members of his family still remain in the strictest retirement at Claremont. Nothing can exceed the plain and unostentatious manner in which the household is ordered, the most rigid economy being observaole in all its arrangements.

Bacon shoulders sell at St. Louis for one cent and a quarter, hams at three and a half cents a musket ball was fired into his window, but no per pound. Corn and potatoes are proportion- on the Sabbath Question. By William Henry Black, ately cheap.

The Legislature of Michigan, at its late ses- | London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price sion, changed the name of the new capital of in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents. that State, from Michigan to Lansing, which is

The Apprentices' Library, of Philadelphia, as a female department, which is said to be Colleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department furvery useful. During the past year 7,648 books nished on reasonable terms. Letters of application from have been loaned to females, of whom 250 now use the library.

a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than twenty-eight gallons.

The Maulmain Free Press of Dec. 24, 1847, announces that a daughter was born to Mrs. Judson (Fanny Forrester) on the morning of

Seminary of New York, have recently been licensed to preach.

bushel of corn will not pay for a bushel of po-The subscription in this city for the widows and orphans of those who fell by the French

The fourth Monday in May—the 22d—is the day for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore.

A gentleman in Cincinnati was recently cowhided by a lady—two other ladies holding him during the operation.

A Philadelphia jury, on the 21st inst., award-ed \$10,000 damages in a suit for breach of promise of marriage.

The debt of France amounts to \$1,045,000,-

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, MAY 8.

ASHES—Pearls \$7 00; Pots 6 00.—FLOUR AND IEAL—Flour 6 37 to 6 75. Meal 2 50. Rye Flour 3 62.—GRAIN—Wheat, Genesee 1 46. Corn 54 a 56c. being an advance of 1 to 2c. Rye 75c. Oats, Northern, 47 A gang of seven counterfeiters have been ar- a 50c.; Virginia 41c.—PROVISIONS—Pork 8 37 a 10 37.

MARRIED.

In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., on the 1st inst., by Eld. Joshua Clark, Mr. DAVID P. CURTIS to Miss CORDELIA A. CLARKE, both of Brookfield.

In Waterford, Ct., March 11, 1848, of consumption, Eliz ABETH ROGERS, wife of Lester T. Rogers, 2d, aged 26 years and six months. She embraced the Sabbath about three years since, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist church in Waterford, of which she remained a worthy member until she was called away. "Blessed are the dead that die in

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 4th inst., very suddenly, BEN-JAMIN CRANDALL, aged 61 years. While at work in the field of one of his neighbors, with other hands, he fell backward and instantly died,—called into eternity, as people frequently are, without a moments warning. Mr. Crandall was not a member of any church, and had never made a profession of religion. He has left an afflicted companion to nourn her loss, with no child to comfort her in the decline

LETTERS.

Joshua Clarke, P. L. Berry, James Stetson, John I. Tanner, F. C. Morgan, Stillman Coon, B. F. Chester, S. P. Stillman, N. J. Reade (all right.)

RECEIPTS.

J. Stetson, Jewitt City, Ct. \$2 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 19 A. M. Dunham, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 J. I. Tanner, Richmond, Va. A. Bowers, Milton, W. T. B. F. Bond, A. Maxson, Walworth, W. T. H. Clarke, Christiana, W. T. D. R. Burdick, Albion, W. T. N. J. Reade, North Adams. 2 00 H. Maxson, 2 00 J. S. Smith, Chaumont,

GOLD PENS, \$1,25.

AUTION.—In consequence of the unprecedented de-Umand for the "People's Pen," introduced to the public some three months since by the subscribers, at the reduced price of \$1,25 for a beautiful Diamond Pointed Gold Pen, with a fine silver pencil case, an attempt is being made to palm upon the public an inferior article at the above price. We would respectfully caution our friends against being deceived, and assure them that we shall continue to sell as good a Pen at \$1,25, as can be furnished at any other establishment in Boston for \$2. We warrant our Pens in all cases to Scio-Rowse Babcock. be what they are represented.

CAUTION.—Beware of Platina, and imitation points. The Diamond Points will resist the touch of all metals, and last, WHITE & POTTER. with care, many years. The Pens will be sent by mail when ordered in a letter waterford—Wm. Maxson.

Walworth—Wm. M. Clarence of the control of the c

. The Publishing Committee of the Sabbath Recorder reing, a report of their past labors, that such arrangements may 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. DAVID DUNN,

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

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 S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. HOPKINTON, R. I., April 19, 1848.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the 13th Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will be held with the Church in Lincklean, Chenango Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June next, (June 7th,) at 11 o'clock A. M. / Eld. James

It is earnestly hoped, that a full delegation will be in attendance, with great hearts, strong arms, and a firm determination to push forward the car of Bible truth, with a resolution and consistency worthy of the cause. Brethren, ask yourselves before God your duty, and fear and tremble lest ye come short of what the judge requires of you. An eternity of happiness is at stake. Will ye risk it?

A. L. SAUNDERS, Ass't Sec.

BROOKFIELD, April 23, 1848.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO-LOGICAL REFORMER, for the Statute Year 1848, Including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, teachers and employers will be answered by a circular, giving references and full particulars. Books, Maps, Stationery &c., furnished to order on the lowest terms. The Teachers The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed Advocate, \$1, in advance. Letters must be post-paid. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

L by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is Nineteen students of the Union Theological 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. licensed to preach.

Six years ago potatoes were selling at 25 cents per bushel, and it took six bushels at that those wishing books will please forward their orders, with price to pay for a bushel of corn. Now a particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

IMPORTANT WORK!

Forty Thousand Copies sold in England. CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LETERATURE: Revolution of February, amounts to \$812 50.

A Selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a Critical and Biographical History, edited by Robert Chambers, assisted by Robert Carruthers, and other eminent gentlemen. Complete in two imperial octavo volumes, of more than fourteen hundred pages of double column letter-press: and upwards of three hundred elegant illustrations. Price \$5 00

The Cyclopædia of English Literature now presented to the productions of the most talented and most elegant writers in the English language. It is hoped hereby to supplant, in a measure, the frivolous and corrupting productions with which the community is flooded, and to substitute for them the pith and marrow of substantial English literature; something that shall prove food for the intellect, shall culti-

vate the taste, and stimulate the moral sense.

The design has been admirably executed, by the selection and concentration of the most exquisite productions of English intellect from the earliest Anglo-Saxon writers down to those of the present day. The series of authors commences with Langland and Chaucer, and is continuous down to our day. We have had specimens of their best writings headed in the several departments, by Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton —by More, Bacon, Locke—by Hooker, Taylor, Barrow—by Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith—by Hume, Robertson, Gibbon—set in a biographical and critical history of the Literature itself. The whole is embellished with splendid wood engravings, of the heads of the principal authors, and of interesting events connected with their history and writings. No one can give a glance at the work without being struck

LISH LIBRARY FUSED DOWN INTO ONE CHEAP BOOK. The editor, Robert Chambers, is distinguished as the author of several historical works connected with Scotland, and as oint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal

As an evidence of the great popularity of the work in England, it may be stated that more than forty thousand copies have been sold in less than three years; and this almost without advertising or being indebted to any notice from In addition to the great number of pictorial illustrations in

the English edition, the American publishers have greatly enriched the work by the addition of fine steel and mezzotint engravings of the heads of Shakspeare, Addison, Byron. a full length portrait of Dr. Johnson, and a beautiful scenic representation of Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson. These important additions to the American edition to-

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

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, Boston.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

RHODE ISLAND. NEW YORK. Adams-Charles Potter. Westerly—S. P. Stillman. Alfred-Maxson Green, Hopkinton-Daniel Coon, James H. Cochran. A, B. Burdick. Hiram P. Burdick. Newport-E. D. Barker. Berlin-John Whitford.

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Newport—Abel 8::11

Newport—Abel Stillman. Lost Creek-Eli Vanhorn. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn.
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WISKONSAN. WINKONSAN.
Albion—P. C. Burdick. Milton-Joseph Goodrich

Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke

And tour lines goidan

Miscellaneous.

FORGET THEE! *

BY REV. JOHN MOULTRIE. Forget thee! If to dream by night, And muse on thee by day—
If all the worship, deep and wild, A poet's heart can pay—
If prayers in absence, breathed for thee, To Heaven's protecting power— If winged thoughts that flit to thee A thousand in an hour-

If busy fancy blending thee With all my future lot-If thou call'st "forgetting," thou Indeed shalt be forgot. Forget thee! Bid the forest birds Forget their sweetest tune;

Forget thee! Bid the sea forget To swell beneath the moon; Bid the evening flower forget To drink refreshing dew; Thyself forget thine own dear land And its mountains wild and blue; Forget each old familiar face. Each long-remembered spot-When these things are forgot by thee, Then shalt thou be forgot.

Keep if thou wilt thy maiden peace Still calm and fancy free, For God forbid thy gladsome heart Should grow less glad for me; Yet, while that heart is still unwon Oh! bid not mine to rove, But let it nurse its humble faith And uncomplaining love. If these, preserved for patient years. At last avail me not, Forget me then! but ne'er believe That thou canst be forgot!

* Mr. Moultrie afterwards married the lady to whom thes lines were addressed.

INCORPORATION OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

AN ACT, for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable scientific, and missionary societies.

Passed, April 12, 1848.

The People of the State of New York, represent ed in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Any five or more persons of full desire to associate themselves for benevolent, ly, the price of this pretty cap. charitable, scientific, or missionary purposes, the Secretary of State, and also in the office of too dear, the Clerk of the County in which the business | 'Well, but you can tell me the price of this of such society is to be conducted, a certificate cap, and I should like to know it.' in writing, in which shall be stated the name or | Oh! certainly I can. I bought it—a great title by which such society shall be known in | bargain-I only gave four dollars for it. law, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of trustees, directors, or a large sum of money!' managers to manage the same, and the names of the trustees, directors, or managers of such subject, he was standing at the window, and an such certificate shall not be filed unless by the spected, passed by. The king beckoned him in, in which the place of business or principal of money; now what ought she to pay for that located, to be endorsed on such certificate.

§ 2. Upon finding a certificate as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall thereupon, by virtue of this act, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued; and they and their successors may have and use a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall, in law, be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing, and holding real estate, for the purposes of their incorporation, and for no other purpose, to an amount not exceeding the ry satire; 'you see that noble gentleman standsum of fifty thousand dollars in value, and estate, for like purposes, to an amount not exceeding the sum of seventy-five thousand dol- and he gives very freely. Now, go to him and lars in value, but the clear annual income of ask him for double what you have received of such real and personal estate shall not exceed me; he can afford to give you eight dollars.' the sum of ten thousand dollars; to make bylaws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this playfully forced him to give through her ex-State, or of the United States; to elect and ap- travagance, as he called it, and heartily wished light as a honey-comb. The good lady, looking point the officers and agents of such society, for the old invalid good luck with his present. The the management of its business, and to allow affair was, of course, repeated in the ante-chamthem a suitable compensation.

§ 3. The society so incorporated may annually elect from its members its trustees, directors, or managers, at such time and place, and in such manner, as may be specified in its hy-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of said society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such trustees, directors, or managers, by death, resignation, or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society.

§ 4. In case it shall at any time happen that an election of trustees, directors, or managers these islands, furnished by a person who has shall not be made on the day designated by the resided there during seventeen years, from by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be which we gather the following particulars:dissolved, but it shall and may be lawful on any | The group consists of upwards of fifty inhabitother day to hold an election for trustees, direct, ed islands, the largest of which is Vananlever, ors, or managers, in such manner as may be about 350 miles in circumference, with a popudirected by the by-laws of such society.

tend or apply to any association or individuals contains from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. who shall in the certificate filed with the Secre The other islands are of various sizes down to tary of State, or with the County Clerk, use or 10 miles in circumference, with an average of he be not, France will go back to a republic; fine fruit—a beautiful red, good sized, very pleasspecify a name or style the same as that of any from 80 to 100 persons to the square mile. The for no other hand will dare to seize a scepter ant table apple in the fall." State, nor shall they authorize the formation of and cold never being felt, and beside the ordiany corporation which can be incorporated nary productions of the South Sea islands, under the act entitled "An act to provide for coffee, sugar, and cotton are produced. Eurothe incorporation of religious societies, passed pean fruits have not been found to succeed well. April 5, 1813, and the several acts amending Pigs are numerous; but there are few cattle.

devise or bequest contained in any last will or toise shell testament of any person whatsoever, the clear annual income of which devise or bequest shall parent shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his adebts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid were engaged. They have double canoes, some lion of quintals, like the French, have 25,000 which shall not have been made and executed the inner bark of a tree in the same manner as boats.

§ 7. The trustees of any company or corporadue from said company or corporation contracted while they are trustees, provided said debts made some converts to Christianity among 1786, to 56 bales; in 1787, to 109; 1788, to are payable within one year from the time they them. shall have been contracted, and provided a suit for the collection of the same shall be brought within one year after the debt shall become due

§ 8. All institutions formed under this act, together with their books and vouchers, shall be subject to the visitation and inspection of the about sixty in number, and are for the most all the people in America. How many stockjustices of the Supreme Court, or by any per- part married to native wives. They are chiefly ings would the crop of 1847 make, which will in son or persons who shall be appointed by the engaged in ship-building, as pilots, traders, &c., all probability number about 2,250,000 bales. Supreme Court for that purpose, and it shall be and possess among them eleven small decked the duty of the trustees, or a majority of them, in the month of December in each year, to make and file in the County Clerk's office where the original certificate is filed, a certificate under their hands, stating the names of the trustees and officers of such association or corporation, with an inventory of the property, effects and liabilities thereof, with an affidavit of the truth of such certificate and inventory, and also an affidavit that such association or corporation has not been engaged directly or indirectly in any other business than such as is set forth in the original certificate on file.

§ 9. Each corporation formed under this act shall possess the general powers conferred by, and be subject to the provisions and restrictions of the third title of the eighteenth chapter of very good." "I guess," said he, "you don't the third part of the Revised Statutes.

§ 10. The Legislature may at any time amend, annul, or repeal any incorporation formed or created under this act.

THE LATE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

A household scene at Potsdam is not to be omitted. The king was accustomed to take his breakfast in the queen's apartments, however busy he might be, even if he had but a moment to take this meal, which generally was composed of fresh fruit or other simple viands. On one occasion, as he entered, he saw lying on age, citizens of the United States, a majority of her work table, a very pretty head-dress, which whom shall be citizens of this State, who shall seemed to be quite new. He asked her, jesting-

'It is not always right,' said the queen, also may make, sign, and acknowledge before any in a tone of pleasantry, 'that men should know officer authorized to take the acknowledgment the price of women's toilettes; they don't unof deeds in this State, and file in the office of derstand them, and they always find everything

'Only! a horrible price for such a thing; what

Whilst he continued to run satirically on the society, for the first year of its existence, but old veteran of the guard, an invalid, highly rewritten consent and approbation of one of the and as he entered the room, the king said, 'The justices of the Supreme Court of the District lady who is sitting on that sofa has a great deal be dazzled by the beautiful pink ribbons, but say what you think it is worth.' .

The old soldier, of course knowing nothing of such things, said, after shrugging up his shoulders and pausing to think, 'Why, I suppose it would cost some groschen (pence.')

Groschen, indeed! that thing cost four dollars. Now go and ask that pretty lady for four dollars, she can well afford to give you as much as she can afford to pay for that.' Smiling, the queen opened her purse, and presented the good old veteran with four dollars most cheerfully, from principle, they bring a blessing with them; kindly adding a few condescending words.

'And now,' continued the queen, with an arch look, still imitating the king's tone of mering at the window; he has much more money than I have. All I have I receive from him,

The king laughed, acknowledged he was caught in his trap, gave the sum she had so ber, and was received with peals of laughter. That veteran's name was Christian Brandes. who told this anecdote to Bishop Eylert himself. He also added, that when the king returned to Potsdam, after the death of the queen, he saw his royal master, who remembered his features perfectly, and making him a little present, said, with a countenance of sorrow, 'Brandes, dost thou remember?' and then turned quickly away. Memoirs of Louisa, Queen of Prussia.

THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

A recent number of the Sydney (N. S. Wales) Chronicle contains an interesting account of lation of nearly 30,000. Vitelyu, the next in § 5. The provisions of this act shall not ex- size, is about 300 miles in circumference, and previously-existing incorporated society in this climate is extremely healthful, extremes of heat the same, or the formation of any secret soci- The basis of the islands is coral, and although there are mountainous regions, there is an § 6. Any corporation formed under this act abundance of level land for agricultural purshall be capable of taking, holding, or receiving poses, timber, &c. The principal articles of any property; real or personal, by virtue of any export are biche de mer, cocoa-nut oil, and tor-

not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, for war and love of cannibalism, which prevent fisheries on the Banks, with 500 large vessels, provided, no person leaving a wife or child or them from enjoying that degree of happiness and that they cure a million quintals of fish a which their beautiful and fruitful country would year; the Americans 2,000 schooners of 30 to otherwise afford them. In the last expedition 120 tons, and 37,000 men. They cure a million or her estate, after the payment of his or her of the chief of the Bow, 15,000 fighting men and a half of quintals. The British cure a milto the extent of said one-fourth, and no such of them carrying 300 men. The dress of the fishermen and sailors employed, 520 sealing same as the State of New! North circulated in

at least two months before the death of the that worn by the other natives of the South Sea islands. Recently fire-arms are superseding the | an American vessel, having eighty bales of cottion organized under the provisions of this act, of war. The natives are heathens, but not plea that so large an amount of cotton could not shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts idolaters, and have a numerous priesthood. have been produced in the United States. In

> monarchy. Next to the King is a class, of ecdote: "An old Carolina planter, having gath-Sovereign Chiefs, who are the heads of subor- ered his crop of five acres, was so surprised and dinate Districts or States, owing a sort of feudal alarmed at the immense amount they yielded, allegiance to the Chief.

vessels, of from six to thirty tons burden. The Chiefs make no opposition to the European settlements, but readily allow to them land sufficient for a house and garden. The group abounds with harbors, and good anchorage.

HORSE BEEF.

In an early part of my practice, says a Worcester Physician, I was called into a neighboring town to visit a patient. It being the middle of the day, the old gentleman of the house (being over sixty years of age) invited me to stop and dine. While at dinner he says, "I don't know as you like my dinner." "Why, yes," said I, "I do; I like it very well; it is know what you are eating." "Why, yes," said I, "it is some new corned beef." "Ah," said the old gentleman, "it is horse beef." I replied, 'I don't believe it." "It is," said he, "I declare it is some of my old mare." I was not much acquainted with him at that time; I looked at him, supposing him to be joking, but could not discover a muscle of his face to alter or change. I had just taken another piece on my plate, and a mouthful of the second slice in my mouth, and in fact it was horse meat, sure enough; I could taste it as plainly as my olfactory nerves could discover the scent of an old horse. The more I chewed it, the more disagreeable it tasted. I continued picking and tasting a little sauce which I could swallow, but the meat, as the negro said, would no go, I at last gave a swallow, as I do with a dose of physic. I afterwards tasted a little sauce, but took care not to put any meat in my mouth, and kept time with the family. Glad was I when dinner was over. It being cool weather, the old gentleman went to smoking and telling stories. At last he says, "I won't leave you in the dark about your dinner. I told you we had horse meat for dinner, and so it was. I told you it was some of my old mare, and so it was, for I swapt her away for a steer, and that was some of the beef."

ON THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Something has occurred which has brought me into conflict of mind; how far to restrain young persons in their pleasures, and how far to leave them at liberty. The longer I live, office of such company or association shall be little cap that lies on the table? You must not the more difficult do I see education to be, more particularly as it respects the religious restraints that we put upon our children; to do enough, and not too much, is a most delicate and important point. I begin seriously to doubt, whether, as it respects the peculiar scruples of Friends, it is not better quite to leave sober-minded 'There, now,' said the king, 'do you hear that? | young persons to judge for themselves. Then the question arises—when does this age arrive? I have such a fear that in so much mixing religion with those things which are not delectable, we may turn from the thing itself. I see, feel, and know, that where the scruples are adopted but where they are only adopted out of conformity to the views of others, I have very serious doubts whether they are not a stumbling-block. Life of Elizabeth Fry.

> THE POOR BISCUIT.—A plain-spoken, faithful pastor in the city of —, N. Y., called by request, to take tea with one of his parishioners. At the table every thing bore the appearance of plenty and culinary skill. A blessing was invoked, the bell rang, and a servant appeared up with all the honesty which usually prompts Mr. —, you will excuse my biscuit this evening, they are so poor; I hoped I should have something nice, but they are hardly fit to eat,' at the same time extending towards him the dish containing the pride of her table. The good man took one, saying as he tasted it, with arch gravity, 'They might have been better, ma'am.' With a sudden motion the dish was withdrawn, and with a voice in full keeping with the language, she said, 'They are good enough for you! Apologies often conceal, and are often employed to gratify, a similar vanity.

NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY.—During his imrisonment on St. Helena, Napoleon made to Las Casas the following prediction—part of

which has already been fulfilled:— "In less than 25 years from the present time, the whole European system will be changed. The French will cast the Bourbons and their debts off, as my Arabian steed would any stranger who would dare to mount him. Then, if my son be in existence, he will be seated on the throne amid the acclamations of the people; if he be not, France will go back to a republic; for no other hand will dare to seize a scepter which it cannot wield. The Orleans branch, though amiable, are too much like other Bour
The AMERICAN SABBATH TRAUT Society, have a regular top was formed, which produces this fine fruit—a beautiful red, good sized, very pleasing the work of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its though amiable, are too much like other Bour
is used in Leicester jail, for the employment of the lord of the lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its like other Bour
is used in Leicester jail, for the employment of the lord of the lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of George Carlow's and the work of the lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its Danes. Swedes, and Russians, will all join the it. crusades for liberty."

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES .- In a late Treatise on the Fisheries of Newfoundland, by Pat-

Cotton.—In 1784, now only 64 years since, use of bows and arrows, clubs, &c., as weapons ton on board, was seized at Liverpool, on the The Wesleyan missionaries have, however, 1785, the shipment amounted to 14 bales; in 389; in 1789, to 842. In "Norman's New Or-The Government of the Fejees is an absolute leans and Environs," we read the following anthat he exclaimed 'Well, well, I have done with The European and American settlers are cotton—here is enough to make stockings for

> THE SKULL OF ST. ANDREW STOLEN!-Some eccentric robber carried off out of St. Peter's strong locks,) the skull of St. Andrew, the Apostle, and the greatest excitement has since prevailed. A reward of \$500 was offered in the Gazette by the Dean and Chapter of the in a sack of corn down at the lower quay, (Ripa dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents: grande,) ready for sailing in a small schooner. The schoener was impounded and the crew imprisoned, but the real vagabond has not yet been got at. Several of the church attendants must have been cognizant of the abstraction; but the sailors and captain knew no more about the skull being in one of their corn bales than did Benjamin about the Egyptian silver cup, which he carried off in utter innocence 3,000 years ago.

PAUPERISM AND INTEMPERANCE.—The Marietta Intelligencer publishes some remarkable facts We give them below;

Liquor sellers (all of them foreigners) 9 Paupers in the poor-house Intemperance cause of pauperism \$1,360 Cost of intemperate paupers Cost of criminal trials of paupers

Cost of intemperance in paupers \$1,069 These facts show that two-thirds of the pau perism of Washington county arises from intemperence, and that each liquor-seller there costs the County Treasury \$217! The property-holders pay a direct tax of \$2,000 per annum, to support nine liquor-sellers!

fashionables was greatest at an exhibition of animals, a girl, who had fed the elephant with sundry cakes and apples from her bag, drew out the saw-dust of the ring. At the close of the parent or guardian. ring performances, the crowd opened to let the elephant pass to his recess, but instead of proceeding as usual, he turned aside and thrust his trunk in the midst of a group of ladies and gentlemen, who, as might be expected, were so much alarmed that they scattered in every direction. The keeper at this moment discovered that the animal had something in his trunk. Upon examination he found it to be the young lady's card case, which the elephant had picked up, and was only seeking out the fair owner.

VARIETY.

The number of dead letters sent to Washington from the Post Offices of the United States, amounts to about two millions a year. They are carried in carts once a quarter to an open Ten carts have been employed in removing the red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; accumulations of a single day. The money found in these letters averages \$60 a day. Often articles of jewelry are found in them. Among them recently was found a valuable pin, a pair of costly ear rings, and a daguerreotype miniature sent from Russia, to a person supposed to be deceased.

Echoes are produced by the reflexion of sounds. The distance which a person should be from a perpendicular wall or building in orlan there is a remarkable echo which repeats a Students prepared to enter classes already in operation. sound thirty times, and at Port Kent, on Lake can be admitted at any time in the term. Champlain, there is also a beautiful echo.

A gentleman farmer of our acquaintance tells us, that for three years he has planted potatoes at three different periods, viz :- early in April, ate in April, and in May. Every year the eary potatoes have been sound and firm, the midile part unsound, and the late ruined. He says it is early planting which protects the potatue against the epidemic. We recollect in a great many accounts of the rot, that the early tras named above.) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. potatoes were sound.

An apple has been produced near Ticonderoga, having neither core nor seeds, by the following method. The experiment is worth repeating, as it may lead to important results:-"The top of a young tree was bent over and covered with earth, which took root. The tree was then cut asunder, which stopped all connection with the natural root of the tree, and, by sprouts which sprung from the top portion of the body, throne amid the acclamations of the people; if a regular top was formed, which produces this

though amiable, are too much like other Bour- is used in Leicester jail, for the employment of bons, and will share the same fate, if they do rogues and vagabonds committed to hard labor; omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it not choose to live as simple citizens under and it is said to be much dreaded by them, as it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at whatsoever changes take place. France once accurately registers the amount of labor permore a republic, other countries will follow her formed, and is susceptible of exact adaptation York, will be promptly attended to the more as fire example—Germans, Prussians, Poles, Italians, to the bodily strength of the person who works aw ches mode independent i beeds his

The New Orleans Commercial Times says that Dr. Dickey of that city has an only child of three years old, whose constant habits is to NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK make rhymes. The little fellow rattles them The Fejeans are an intelligent race, industri- rick Morris, of St. Johns, N. F., it is stated that off so rapidly at times, as to prevent their being ous, hospitable to strangers, but with a fondness the French have 25,000 men engaged in the taken down. His ear for music is in keeping \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. with his wonderful powers of rythm.

> Since the 1st of March, it is stated that silver plate to the value of fifty millions, has been coined into five-franc pieces in Paris.

devise or bequest shall be valid in any will islanders is composed of tapa, a cloth made of ships from 100 to 180 tons, and 10,082 open 1846, three millions more letters than the whole directed, post paid, to the inner bark of a tree in the same manner as houts. United States.

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 terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Second Dec. 15, Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00

Extras—for Drawing Piano Music Use of Instrument 2 00 Room-rent, including necessary furniture, 1 75 Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them-

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

Every member of the school will be exercised in compo-

sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and therechurch. Rome, (where it was kept under three by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

The friends of the Institution have met with a success sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laud able effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish-Basilica, and it was found some days afterwards ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be ad

> 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 ta Intelligencer publishes some remarkable facts been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment in relation to pauperism and intemperance. its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air. method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

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

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals. and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without Wonderful Sagacity.—When the crowd of an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to her ivory card case, which fell unobserved in visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's

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. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the

regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms,

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

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to

illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the dif ferent departments of Natural Science.

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

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th. 1846.

and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the

term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of with the smoking biscuit, white as milk, and der to produce an echo with the voice, is about instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term 62 1-2 feet If there are a number of perpen- for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students dicular objects, at the suitable distance, the should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, such a course, said to her guest, I really hope, sound will be repeated many times. Near Mi- no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

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

Drawing. The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, ooms are furnished at a moderate expense The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad-

Oil Painting,

vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trus ALPRED, June 23, 846. VALUABLE REPUBLICATION:

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New

The Sabbath Recorder.

on the mer PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HE PERSON I

Pagelonia a TERMS. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. Scotland, with only a population of about the copt at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittantes, should

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