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WHOLE NO. 273

## The Sabbath Recorder.

FORBIGN MISSION.

The following very interesting letter from sister Car ons. It was received a short time since per over land mail. Other communications are on hand, which

SHANGHAI, May 9, 1849. appointed lot.

neighbors are to be visited at their own medium of their sensibilities. homes, and received and made welcome at feeble efforts.

The late semi annual festivities, and the furnished same excellent opportunities for making known the truth, and it is with God to accept the offerings, which have been made in weakness, but in reliance upon his sure promise, that his word shall not return unto him void.

teachers, and some of their friends.

extra,)

us to the foot of "Lung-hwo-tah," which we attempted to ascend; but the narrow, winding staircase, was soon so crowded with people, rushing up to catch a glimpse of the foreigners, that we were glad to beat a retreat as speedily as possible, for the press below. We then made our way to the idol temple near, thronged as usual by the curious multitude, with their quota of beggars, to whom we gave alms, sufficient to win from the spectators the plaudit, "Well done!" and after glancing at the smaller temples, went out to the open lawn near by. Here Mr. C. spoke at some length to the people who listened with much attention, and apparent interest, to the word spoken. Seeing it impossible to free ourselves from the crowd, we concluded to come directly home and accordingly made the best of our way to the boat, where we learned that the tide would be against us for the next two hours. and the boatmen wished to wait. The brethren then decided to pass the interval in speaking; and, standing on an eminence near the river side, they each, in turn, addressed the listening throngs. Our teachers then led the way to a little village near, where, entering a temple, and being invited to sit, they both again proclaimed the doctrines of the cross, to perhaps a hundred or more. Many then accompanied us to the bost, whom we left on the shore, thankful in our own souls, that although we had lost the anticipated pleasure of a quiet excursion. it had been more than made up in the privilege of telling to hundreds the truth as it is in Jesus. That day's excursion we shall no soon forget. The constant chiming of the pensive little bells, suspended from every corner of the ascending series of roofs, ever mosning to the slightest breeze; their mammoth counterpart, in the temple below, struck at solemn intervals by the huge stone hammer of a very vulcan among the natives: the varied accompaniments of gongs and voices without—these will live in our memories; but longer still, the kindly responses to the echo of the Living Oracle, roused by the scenes of heathenism which every where met the eye. Those colossal gods, surround ed by their myriads of winged cherubs perched upon carved boughs, or (as was probably designed, and to an eye sufficiently ethereal might appear,) nestling among the clouds, and fluttering to escape from the terest to mention to you, and one that comes and it is to save souls that they are willing ances of his race; the pointed jet moustable for the day was read to him. It stitute a group not easily blotted but. But we beg your most earnest prayers. The

their still more stupid idolatry. which Mr. Wardner formerly gave you, will save you the infliction of particulars at this time. He wishes me, however in this connection, rode, instead of test its actual measurement. (Hkw-bo-kbo,) for the Parode itself, which,

tend, is Lung h workshy lightly to stall the

the pit, whose graves are round about them.

who all of them lie down with the uncircum-

cised in heart, each bearing his own iniqui-

might never hear of the gospel or its bless-On one of the festival days, we took a trip to the Pagoda, accompanied by both the lived near. But by going to their homes, pleasant sail of two or three hours brought never enter a temple dedicated to the one true God. Indeed, their sympathetic natures seem more open to receive the truths thus imparted, than do the sterner hearts of their husbands, brothers, and sons. Often we meet with one, more communicative or more deeply interested than the others, who will repeat, with much vivacity, the words of the speaker, and explain them to the household in a manner that proves even a heathen woman to be sometimes apt to teach.

> A few days since, in passing a temple for Ne-koo, or priestesses, a priest politely invited us in, and with more complaisance than one ever exhibited to us before, took us over the grounds, and showed us the preparations then in progress for the building of a new temple adjoining the old one intimating in a very significant manner his readiness to receive whatever our bounty pleased to bestow for so laudable an object. The numerous gods, from the giant Budh down to the tiniest little image of his maof the building, quietly awaiting a bright reversion in their future lot. Mr. C., pointing to them, began to inquire of the selfcomplacent priest, in the presence of his adherents, where was the profit in idol worship, and beginning with the first commandment, told them, in the most direct and pointed manner, the folly of trusting to gods of their own hands' making. They listened with much politeness, but with ill-concealed annoyance, to his remarks, without once attempting to discuss or dispute a point, only anxious, as it seemed, to evade the subject, and were evidently relieved by our first movement to withdraw. How much we wished for tracts to give them; but our proclaiming Shang-ti as the true God would have been hardly appropriate, as the inscription over their altar was to Shang-ti himself. Wang-tea-neo, Wang-shang-ti," who, with is large family of little Shang-tis, were looking down upon us from every shelf. It was no unknown God, whom thus ignorantly swer to my inquiries, it was "Veh," (Budh,) ti, (Heavenly Ruler:)

still hearer our own hearts, and for which to make these sacrifices. the darker picture of those who go down to family of our late teacher seem to have been made providentially accessible to us, and our desire is, that we may be made a blessing to them. The Chinese custom of groupolies, will long outlive the stupid objects of ing together the different branches of s family, makes this a very large one. The The minute description of the Pagoda, wife and little son, the mother and motherin-law, uncles, sunts, sisters, and cousins. and an agod grand-mother, in all thirty-four constitute one household, arranged of course give them any correct idea of the first printo correct a mistake which he finds in his in separate departments but all accessible ciples of the doctrines of Christ, I think I description of the splendid bridge hear it. by one common entrappe from the main realize in some measure the utter inefficiency in which the prister makes him give two street. It would do you good to drop in of all human wisdom, and long for faith to with us for a friendly call, which we often blind, and an understanding heart to the loose gown is now drawn at the waist The natives also gave him a wrong name, make them. Our knock is responded to by who are led captive by Satan at his will, by a sash with fringed and hanging down be

The wind and tide driving as ashore, we doors fly open, and the general cry is raised, left the boat about half way home, prefer- "Cah-seen-sang and Cah-nyang-nyang," and ring a long walk to a still longer sail. Soon then comes a general gathering from all parts

after landing, we passed a house at which of the house. Kind inquiries are exchanged penter, will be read with eagerness by every lover of they had given me some flowers a few eve- and the conversation turns almost instinctive nings previous, in our walk; and no sooner ly upon the new doctrine. A sister of the shall be published as fast as we can find room for them. did they see us approach than they an out, teacher reads nearly as well as did her with their fresh-gathered offerings, begging lamented brother, and generally brings for-DEAR BRETHREN, -In consequence of a me to go in and rest. Of course I accepted ward at once some of the books we have kind of economical arrangement among our- their kind invitation, and Mr. C. and Mr. W. given her, talks of their contents, asks quesselves, of time, labor, &c., it falls to my lot found a little opportunity for conversation tions, raises objectious, answers inquiries, to write you such little items as have come with the men outside. As usual, there were and compares creeds, with a zeal which under my own observation, or in which it soon a number of visitors, and among the would do honor to a seen-sang himself. has been my happiness to share, in common rest a Ne-koo, or priestess, who kept con- Meanwhile a score of eager listeners are with those whose other duties make it a re- stantly beating her gong for cash. This gathered around the table at which we stand lief to them, as well as a pleasure to myself, being given her, the lengthened visage or sit, whose earnest faces, and inquiring thus to divide our correspondence with you. quickly contracted, and she joined heartily glances, contrast sadly in our minds with the 161 know you will rejoice in our united testi- in the general sociability, as if well satisfied symbols of heathenism which are every mony to the ever-increasing attachment that her own importance should be for the where apparent. The doctrine of the rewhich we feel for our work, and for the time being lost in that of the Nah-ko-koo surrection is often the theme, and they seem poor perishing heathen around us. A door nyang-nyang, (foreign woman.) Tea being anxious to lay hold upon something that of usefulness is fully open before us, and we brought, I begged them to carry some to shall enable them to say, "I know that my earnestly beg your prayers, that we may the seen-sangs without, which suggestion de- brother shall rise again." They often ask each be able to enter in, and occupy our lighted them much, as I told them they were what he used to say and to believe on such weary, and they ran to invite them in, which and such a point, and whether his knowl-In addition to the daily routine of studies, I hoped and expected they would do, as I edge of the doctrine was sufficient to insure and the weekly recurrence of chapel ex- have long since learned that the nearest way his salvation, and whether we believe that ercises, there is very much to be done. Our to the ears of the heathen is through the he will be raised up at the last day. These are precious moments to us, and never have I mention this as a specimen of our way I felt more the need of an arm of faith, to ours. Our own families have demands upon of making friends and acquaintances in our lay hold on the promises, than when I have us each individually, and we are all, I trust, remote walks. However this may appear sat and listened to the conversations thus relying upon God for a blessing upon our to any who know heathenism only by the carried on, and felt that prayer might yet hearing of the ear, to me it seems, under prevail, to bring down a blessing upon these the circumstances, not only proper, but a dear immortals. I often think that Ne-May, aloons being made very large at the middle consequent gatherings of the people, have duty, thus to encourage those who otherwise the literary sister, is doing real missionary as well as below, they dexterously wreath a grades of mandarius. work in the family, by reading to them from ed Author. The inhabitants of these remote our books, explaining to them, and acting hamlets cannot be expected to come to the as our organ of debate on all occasions. place of worship, and the females, particular The mother-in-law is also a reader, but is resembling coarse crash. could not, if they would. Their little much less talkative than Ne May, although feet are utterly inadequate to such a task, she is free to converse, and to refer to what and their extreme timidity would make them | she reads. She showed me her household shrink from so public a place, even if they gods, and I asked her if she did not know the true God forbade idolatry. She imby winning them out, they may hear the mediately repeated the first and a part or glad tidings of salvation, even though they all of the second commandment, and then turned the conversation to other subjects. The youngest sister, twelve years old, asked me if I would come again to see them on a specified day. I told her it would be the Sabbath, and that I supposed she had heard Ne May read the fourth commandment. She immediately repeated it, and went on to explain its proper meaning to several persons garment as possible, and this is no doubt one fail to keep alive in our hearts a most in- of a perfect development of their limbs. tense anxiety as to the final issue. That

> they have no stronger hold upon their hearts. During a recent visit from several members of the family, they expressed much astonishment to Mrs. W. and myself, that we leed." "And do you not wish to return to soles. them?" "No, we wish to live and die in jestic self, were stowed away in the corners | China, and to be buried here." "But no the caps of the respectable portions of the no part of the female's head is shaved. flag country, (America,) is he visible there?" | gentleman. He is near us there, as here, and we know hearts we commune with him." "Where as elsewhere. do you go to worship him." "Some times and worship, and if we wish to worship with gilded balls; and at the right breast torture as each attempt proves useless. alone, we go to our closet, and pray." was suspended a silk purse embroidered How these females ever learn to stand or move is strange, yet, as we before observed, rice and clothes with, and to pay for a house to left side, and as a counterpart, a watch and they may sometimes be in the streets supive in?" "We depend with him for all worked pouch appeared upon the right porting their trembling limbs with a staff. things, but he does not give in person. He A grass-cloth, handkerchief, the finest of Models in clay of the contracted feet. puts it into the hearts of our friends in China's loom, was held in the left hand, which | painted flesh color, and set into shoes of the they worshiped, but as, the priest said in an- America to do it for your sakes. They was in itself beautified by nails of several in- same size as those actually worn, are sold labor that they may be able to send the gos- ches growth; the other waved a gorgeous in Canton as curiosities. or "Tean-ti," terms synonymous with Shang- pel to you." "And why should they love fan. The stockings were snowy white and us, whom they have never seen, so much?" the shoes were black satin.

conversation in which these remarks occur- scending nearly to his feet, an especial object red, as well as the wondering looks, and ex- of envy to his countrymen. pressions of astonishment, which accompaand the earnest appeals to Mrs. Wardner climate, and are worn till quite late in the and myself, (our husbands were both absent,) and their repetition of our remarks to each other, intermixed with their own comments. But this is only a sample of what we often meet in conversation. The idea of an invisible, a spiritual God, bewilders them, and when I see how difficult it is to

A FATHER READING THE BIBLE. Twas early day, and sunlight streamer Soft through a quiet room. That hushed, but not forsaken seemed Still, but with naught of gloom; For there, serene in happy age,

Of Heaven's recorded love. Pure fell the beam, and meekly bright On his gray, holy hair, And touched the page with tenderest light As if its shrine were there!

Whose hope is from above.

A father communed with the page

But oh! that patriarch's aspect suone With something lovelier far, A radiance all the spirit's own, Caught not from sun or star. Some word of life e'en then had met His calm, benignant eye, . Some ancient promise, breathing yet

Some martyr's prayer, wherein the glow Of quenchless faith survives: For every feature said—" I know That my Redeemer lives!' And silent stood his children by,

Hushing their very breath, Before the solemn sanctity Of thoughts o'ersweeping death: Silent-yet did not each young breast With love and reverence melt? Oh! blest be those fair girls, and blest That home where God is felt

# THE CHINESE—THEIR DRESS AND APPEAR-

The following interesting article is from a new work entitled "The Canton Chinese, or an American's Sojourn in the Celestial Empire:"—

The summer dress of the common orders | silk. is simple in the extreme; the eternal jacket is looped almost invariably over the right breast with little gilded balls, and the pantportion around the waist, confining it by folds wearing suspenders.

that clatter on the pavement like the sabots of the French peasantry.

bamboo, are six feet or more in circumference, forming a striking feature in the labor-

The females of the same rank wear them also, and at a short distance in the fields it year compels all persons to adopt as light a dissent.

They still cling to their idolatrous customs, up the ordinary costume. But think not, children or servants in company. but plead only the force of custom for so reader, that by stockings are meant those Their dress conceals the person entirely doing, some of them being free to declare, knit and close-fitting articles of German or the long gown or toga fits close around the English importation, with which we associ- neck, and has loose sleeves enveloping the ate the name of hose; oh no, those of a hands. Chinese gentleman are of woven cotton, gartered with blue ribbon, and set loosely in a of coffure is singular and usually thought be could leave our country and come to a land | series of graceful wrinkles. These are in- coming. of strangers. "And have you a father and troduced not into highly polished boots, but mother living, and brothers and sisters, and | thrust into clumsy shoes of cloth, or satin, or | combed straight back, with the exception of do you love them?" "Yes, very much in- varieagated velvet, with enormous white the small portion hanging over the forehead.

Chinese woman who loved her friends would community are doffed, and their bare heads do so, and how could you?" "Because we | would be unsheltered from the sun, were it | hair is combed up, and a false piece set on wished to tell them of Jesus, and his doc- not for the use of this graceful article, which the back of the head, fastened by clasps and trine, as we feared there were some Chinese is held in the right hand over the head. Often pins of gold, or other less precious material. women, who would never hear of the true it is elegantly embroidered, painted with according to the wealth of the fair one. A God and the Savior, unless we came and figures and landscape, or inscribed with a beautiful ornament is sometimes worn by told them, and that they would live and die | maxim from Confucius, In the warm months | rich women, representing a bird with extend-He is every where, although we see him for dresses, and the light cool material ap-

One of the most elegant of the Chinese

I wish I could give you the whole of the clerks of Canton; and his fine long tail, del stump sharpened to a point

But towards November, when in the square the broad ensign of America waves in the blast of the north-west monsoon, there is universal and simultaneous change in the costumes.

follow his example. The appearance of the low orders is little changed, but in the upper

who will, by a sash with fringed and hanging down be deptive by Satan at his will, by a sash with fringed and hanging down be deptive by Satan at his will, by a sash with fringed and hanging down be deptive out to be deptive out of the deptive of the deptive out of the deptive of the deptiv

taken from its mother before birth, is very cry their eyes out with envy. highly prized. Now it is that the fan-case, watch and purse, are seen to the best advan- caste in some degree for every additional tage, and the blue cap and scarlet button wife he takes, and should he venture on half give that finish to the winter garments, which a dozen his friends would cut him. those of the summer require for beauty; as An old compradore was telling me once none but government officers wear hats dur- about his domestic felicity; he said, I hab ing the hot season, except those laborers got one wife, one old ting, good for noting.

who are exposed to the sun. The summer habits of the mandarins are beautiful. Frequently they wear a long gown of blue gauze drawn at the waist, black before mentioned, which make altogether a very striking show: their hats are then of white braid, conical in shape, surmounted with a ball indicative of rank, and adorned with a falling plume of shining scarlet hair.

During the winter their state robes are stiff with gorgeous embroidery. Those of the highest mandarins are splendid in the extreme, being worked in brilliant hues on four, meaning seven in all, though he does superb silks of the finest texture. Their not consider the girls worth mentioning. shoes are ornamented also, one of the principal figures being the imperial dragon. On the back and breast of some dresses is

the figure of a bird inclosed in a square. and the neck-lace of one hundred and eight the middling and upper classes, are very large court beads of bright agate, quartz, or pleasing to a stranger. The low laborers rare perfumed wood, always accompanies a state costume. The mandarin's winter cap | bred a gentility of manner is strikingly ap is utterly different from that of the sum- parent. mer. It is usually of dark blue velvet, fitting close to the head, with a broad edge folds his hands and shakes them at you, say. turning up all around, and instead of the hair | ing, chin chin, words of the Canton-Chinese

The ball, always worn except in case of mourning, is red, blue, white crystal or gold, according to rank, and these varieties, with some other insignia, distinguish the nine

stockings or shoes, but in rainy weather they fers no rank or honor. The aristocracy of for the cups to stand upon, but you will see

to be seen in a city so remote from the court age. Their enormous summer hats of strips of as Canton, there must be a vast deal of wealth and magnificence at the capital, and the accounts of old travelers as well as of later embassies, speak of state and pomp worthy of so immense an empire.

Never was there a country in which tail is difficult to distinguish them from the men. ors have been as completely subdued as in But the dress of the laborer, however com- | China. Not one of the class ventures to orimon or ugly it may be, resembles little that | ginate a fashion; for the costumes of the of the higher classes of citizens or civil offi- nation are regulated at court by a board of cers. The great heat of six months of the officers from whose decree no one dares to

The common order of females dress much present, whom I had not previously known. of the many causes of the general good like the men, but the visitor who walks from Such little events, often occurring, cannot health of the Chinese, their dresses admitting the foreign factories towards the western part of Canton, passing through retired A blue or brown silk gown, long and flow- streets only occupied by the houses of issue is in the hands of God; He alone can ing, leaving the neck bare; short breeches wealthy Chinese, will often see ladies walkturn the hearts of the heathen to himself. tied at the knees; stockings and shoes, make ing beautifully attired in rich silks, and with

Their heads are uncovered, and their styl

The front hair of unmarried females The other portion of the hair is combed The fan is indispensable, for in summer and braided into the tail like the men's, but

When married, or shortly before, the whole unforgiven, and after death receive everlast- the grass cloth for which the Chinese are ed wings, which, formed of gold or silver ng distress." "And is your God in China?" | justly celebrated, is also used extensively filagree, studded with pearls and supported by light wires trembling with the slightest not." "Does he come down in the Flower- pears to great advantage on the person of a motion, seems to hover over the head of the

What need of the long wide pantaloons that he sees us, although invisible to us." that I ever saw was a tea merchant, and of the Chinese ladies. To conceal their How do you worship him?" "We kneel from the style of his dress, its fineness of tex- feet? They have none for service, and hobdown, close our eyes, and pray to him." ture, and the polished demeanor of the man, ble along more awkwardly than a child first "Do you see him, then?" "We try to it was evident to the most heedless observer learning to walk. Soon as the female child realize ourselves in his presence, and in our that the exquisite existed in China as well is born, its feet are enclosed with shoes, and bound firmly round and found, so that no Over an under garment of figured silk, growth can ensue. Nature, endeavoring to

The large toe fits into the point of the shoe, and the others, instead of being in their na-"Because they believe that the soul, com- His face was remarkably handsome, and tural position, are jammed and driven into But we have still another subject of in- pared with all other things, is very precious, more expressive than the general counten- the side of the foot, appearing, one directly Family prayer succeeding, the portion of ches were the admiration of all the foreign was cut off just below the inkle joint and the

> This custom is exclusively Chinese, and is not followed even by the Mauchou Tarsceptre over one half of the human race. The sexes in China live mostly apart. The

women are uneducated generally. Some of the courtegans of the cities are well taught business, and amuses himself as the pleases. I once was—a slave to ain and Satar will but the write must atay at bome and be con; can heartily join with the book's and he tented to eat separately, and attend to her knowledge. By the grace of Goal, Companies of the children; or, if her, husband, be rich; dress, I, em/.) Liet us praydithm ust

A mantle, made from the skin of a lamb in fine style and make her female neighbors

Polygamy is sanctioned, yet a man loses

Then why don't you marry another? I asked. Oh, said he, no two no good. A great point in Chinese happiness is the number of children the fortunate man may satin boots, and the decorated appendages boast of. The principle they go upon is in the words of Shakespeare, "The world

must be peopled." A man with half a dozen sons is wealthy. but with the same number of daughters, his poverty is a general subject of pity. In speaking of his offspring, one will sometimes sav. that he has three children, and f you ask if any are daughters, he will answer yes

Should his wife prove childless, he eagerly seizes the opportunity of putting her aside and marrying again.

The manners of the Chinese, those of are brutish enough, but among the better

When you meet a Chinese gentleman, he plume, it is furnished with one of scarlet Anglo jargon, signifying welcome, or thank you, or farewell, according to the occasion.

If your visit is one of ceremony, he is careful to keep his cap on while you uncover, and seats you of course on his left hand.

He is so courtier like, that he will not touch the chair a moment before you, and if The peacock's feather is an honor grant- he perceives that he is doing so he instantly instead of following the barbarian custom of ed for signal merit, and it is worthy of note rises a little. Then, perhaps, he treats you that such marks of favor are seldom or never to sweetmeats and tea. The tea is always These dresses are of blue cotton or a stuff bestowed unless well deserved. The prividelicious. It is not contaminated by cream. lege of wearing a state dress may indeed be and sugar; he would not condescend to such invest themselves with high-heeled slippers, talent and not of wealth bears sway in China. that they are on top of the cup, to keep in Judging from a few specimens of splendor | the aroma of the clear amber colored bever-

### A FUNERAL IN HAYTI.

Some of our readers may have seen an account of the death of the Rev. Mr. Cashman, a missionary of the Foreign Evangelical Society in Hayti. Mrs. Judd, of the same mission, thus alludes to it:-

Immediately on learning (by express) of his death, Mr. Judd set off on horseback. accompanied by a guide, in order, if possible, to reach St. Marc before the interment of the body. But in this he failed, as the law does not allow a corpse to remain unburied over twenty-four hours after death. and he was therefore buried before Mr. J. left home. And who, say you, was there to perform the last rites over his senseless clay? His own wife! Yes, his young, (not yet twenty years of age,) delicate, and tenderlynurtured wife, to whom he had been married only about ten months, (who had said but a few months before, that "she never had a disappointment in her life,") was left as it were alone, a stranger in a strange land, to be his physician and nurse, in his last sickness, and then to perform the last sad rites over his lifeless remains. This she did !/ reading a chapter in the Bible, singing alo and accompanying her voice with the lodeon, and then praying, all in French, at then walked to the grave, leaning 34 A. arm of Capt. Williams, (of the Elizabeth-Alice Aviland,") where she agaire-Will prayed in English, when the stallen

that was to "bury her dead out of six to me is peculiarly touching. The nearest bereaved relative is to throw in the first spadeful of earth, and then others of the relatives in succession; and then the friends and neighbors throw in a handful. As Mrs. C. was the only relative, after her the captains of the vessels and their men threw in "earth to earth" upon the coffin of the "white stranger;" and soon all was finished:

handed her; and, according to theinton

of the country, she threw in the firl. M.

Mrs. C. was perfectly calm and collected through the whole of this trying scene. think I never realized the beauty and force of that passage of Scripture-" As thy days, so shall thy strength be. 'as I have in seein here, in this room, we all kneel together, flowed this graceful grass-cloth togat looped have its way, cans only produce exquisite how this bereaved one has been sustained especially under her own feeble health; and then to have this crushing affliction fall upon her so suddenly.

Two or three years before the death of this eminent servant of Christ, when his sight was become so dim that he was no long er able to read, an aged friend and brothers in the ministry called on him to breakfast was taken out of Bogatsky's Golden Treas. ury : " By the grace of God I am what I am." It was the pious man's custom on The dresses which we have given a de tars, who, being the last Apiatic conquerors these occasions; to make a short family exnied them, the eager lifting up of hand, scription of are well adapted for a burning of China, have adopted many of its customs, position of the passage read. After the and whose emperor now wields his despotic reading of this text he paused for some moments, and then uttered the following anoting soliloguy :-

> "I am not what I ought to be! Ah how and skilled in luxurious and fascinating ac- imperfect and deficient! I am not what complishments, among others they sing and wish to be! I abhor what is evil and! would The chief officer of the province puts on a play upon musical instruments. Brothers cleave to what is good. I am not what I winter dress, assumes the skull cap with its and sisters after a certain are hid good bye hope to be! Soon, soon shall I put off more scarlet button, and all the inferior millions to end other, and thoughthey meet, of course, tality: and with mortality, all sin and imin the bosom of the family, they have little perfection. Yet, though I am not what I social intercourse. The Chinese husband ought to be, nor what I with to be not what goes out into the world and attends to his I hope to be all can truly my I am the that

### New York, Setember, 13, 1849.

MISSION TO HAYTI—AGAIN.

We penned a few remarks on this subject last week, very hastily; we wish to say a we were able to send a dozen. We can not French masters from the island-for true liberty they have never yet obtained-without feeling our hearts warmed with sympathy for them. Notwithstanding the energy refining influences of Christianity. As for they are now held, it will never elevate them. are the only Protestants who do not more or similar occasion. less, symbolize with "the man of sin." All Papists know that the world has no other one hour. authority for this observance than that of "holy Mother Church," and feel disposed to laugh at the credulity of those Protestants against her, while they sedulously nurse the elements of it among themselves. Of course they are not much alarmed-or need not be -at the progress of Protestant missions in general, as long as Protestant missionaries will carry with them into Roman Catholic countries the Sunday observance, they must expect to find it an up-hill business in renovating the state of society. They will be baffled on every hand. A few converts may be made; here and there one may be brought to subscribe to the doctrine of justification by faith alone; but, in spite of this, Popery will still exert its blighting influence over society at large. Upon whom, then, does Providence call to labor for Hayti's redemption? There is but one answer. Seventh-day Baptists are summoned to the work. And we honestly believe that when Seventh-day Baptists shall betake themselves to the work, with a true martyr spirit, the day of Hayti's redemption will not be long delayed.

We have just been looking over the minutes of the last session of the Central Assozeal to undertake a mission to Hayti, which is impatient of delay. One of the resolutions unanimously adopted, "after an animated and deeply interesting discussion," sets forth "that circumstances with relation to Hayti render it very probable that we shall soon be called to establish a mission in that Is- At their conclusion the Standing Committees land; and therefore, that it is our duty, so far as our pecuniary ability may enable us, to be prepared for it." The Business Committee also brought in a report on the same subject, as follows: "Relative to a mission are h. Hayti, your Committee are of opinion, swords, po a person qualified for a mission to ments to ople can be obtained, funds to sustain ly by Trame will not be wanting." This is a the Unit beginning. The people of the Central beiation are no doubt in earnest. But at is the voice of the Western? We are connot able now to lay our hands upon the minutes of that body; but, if we are not mistaken, similar action was taken there. At all events, we have it from good authority, embodying in a series of resolutions the subthat the churches within the bounds of the jects which they regarded as having a claim Western Association are ripe and ready to upon the consideration of the Conference. pour out their offerings, so soon as the Mis- Their report was taken up by items, and the sionary Society is prepared to undertake the discussion of it occupied the principal part work. As for the Eastern, though no par- of Fifthday, and a portion of Sixthday. ticular action was taken on the subject at the is impossible for us here to give anything last meeting, we know the state of feeling like an adequate sketch of the discussions. in all the churches composing it well enough Suffice it to say, that nearly all of the deleto say, that there is a readiness, yea, an eager- gates took part therein, and that their reness to cooperate in the undertaking. We marks were such as evidently to interest the can not doubt that we shall hear the call responded to from Wisconsin and the South-

The next question is, Who will go? The Executive Board of the Missionary Society will not delay one moment to give the appointment, whenever a family shall be found of suitable qualifications. We repeat the question, WHO WILL GO?

THE COUNTRY CHURCH AT WEST POINT. We do not know when we have read so touching and interesting a legend as is contained in the following relation of the circumetances, which induced the painter of the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, to found the beautiful structure referred to in the extract below :-

"Within a stone's throw from the portico of the hotel, upon a knoll half hidden with trees; stands one of the most beautiful the churches, with the statistics of the Assostructures, of its kind, in this country—a ciations and their several reports, do not stone church, of English rural architecture, present as favorable appearances in respect story of its construction is a touching poem, sired. Yet, when we take a more enlarged of Pennsylvania. We have also been in-When Mr. Weir received ten thousand dol- view of the operations of the denomination, formed, through a letter of Eld. Wm, Henry ed, for the benefit of his three children, religious effort, we are happy to say that On the death of these children—all three— there is an encouraging degree of interest soon after, the money reverted to him, but manifested, in the increase of contributions, England.

he had a feeling which forbade him to use and in the extension of our field of mission-Struck with the favorableness of this ary operations. knoll under the mountains, as a site for a the subject before our people, until they ful structure as a memorial of hallowed day. shall send at least one missionary family to utility. Its bell for evening service sounded the aid of Bro. Jones; and we would that a few minutes ago-the tone selected, apparently, with the taste which governed al and making sweet music among the moun contemplate the Haytiens, struggling for tains that look down upon it. Mr. Weir liberty, from the time they first drove their named it 'The Church of the Holy Inno-

### THE GENERAL CONFRRENCE.

The 43d session of the Seventh-day Bapwhich achieved their independence, and the tist General Conference was held with the noble traits of character which have appear- first church in Hopkinton, R. I., on the 5th, ed in some of them, they'are still a degraded 6th, and 7th days of September, 1849. The people. Nor is it possible that they should delegation in attendance from various sections rise to respectability among the nations of the of the denomination was quite large, emearth, without the civilizing, humanizing, and bracing nearly all those who attended the anniversaries of the Missionary and Tract Popery, the religious influence under which Societies, and some who arrived after the anniversaries were closed. The number of Whatever is done for them, must be done by persons residing in the vicinity who attend-Protestantism, refined from all the elements ed the meeting throughout, was larger than tion uniformity of practice on this subject. of human corruption. Seventh-day Baptists we have ever before seen collected on a

The opening discourse was preached by others tenaciously uphold that chief pillar Nathan V. Hull. At the conclusion of it, of Popery, the observance of the first day of the Moderater of the last Conference took the week, thus making void the fourth com- the chair, and a committee was appointed to mandment, as effectually as Papists, by their nominate officers for the present session; image worship, make void the second. after which the Conference adjourned for

On assembling in the afternoon, the Nominating Committee made their report, and the following officers were chosen :- GEO. who think to destroy Popery by battling B. Utter, Moderator; Wm. C. Kenyon, Recording Secretary; CHARLES POTTER, Jr., Assistant Recording Secretary.

Communications from Associations, churches, and individuals, were then called for and read. Among them was a letter from the North-Western Association, asking to be received as a member of the Conference. There was also a letter from the Church in Petersburgh, N. Y., requesting the examination of Bro. James Summerbell, with a view to his connection with such Societies. ordination to the gospel ministry; also a letter from a member of the church at Wood bridgetown, Pa., soliciting aid to support the institutions of religion at that place. A letter was also read from the German Seventh-day Baptists at Ephrata, Pa., expressing their desire to coöperate with us in Christian efforts, and requesting the Conference to receive Dr. Wm. M. Fahnestock as their delegate. Dr. Fahnestock being present, addressed the Conference, expressing his own feelings and those of his German brethren towards the English Seventh-day

ciation; and we gather that among the hand of fellowship was extended to him. An Baptists. In compliance with a vote, the interesting letter was then read from the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Mill Yard, London, dated Aug. 8, 1849, and giving the particulars of their present condition and prospects. The reading of these letters occupied a great part of the afternoon, and rendered that session one of deep interest. were appointed, the letters containing re-

> ference adjourned to Fifthday morning. On the re-assembling of Conference, Fifthday morning, the Committee on Petitions made their report, advising the reference of the request from the Petersburg Church to the Presbytery, and the request from Wood bridgetown to the Missionary Association.

> The Committee on the State of Religion aladopted with some modifications, will be

The Business Committee made a report, large audience in attendance. The resolutions on the manner of keeping the Sabbath, on Secret Societies, and on Ministerial Education, in particular, elicited somewhat lengthy and very earnest remarks. For the benefit of those who wish to see at a glance the resolutions passed by the Conference, we will place the more important together. All but two or three were presented by the Business Committee.

Near evening on Sixthday, the Conference adjourned to meet at Plainfield, N. J. on the fifth day of the week before the sec ond Sabbath in September, 1852, at which time James H. Cochran is appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse-James Bailey alternate.

Report on the State of Religion. The Committee on the State of Religion respectfully report-That the letters from Missions, —In this important department of

The Sabbath-Although we have great place of worship, much needed by the vil- occasion to regret the prevalence of Sabbath lage near by, he applied for it to Mr. Coz- desecration, even among our own churches, zens, on whose property it stood, who at still we see favorable indications of a spirit once made a free gift of it for the purpose. of reform in the denomination on this sub- days of the week, the time of commencing lection." But suppose a person had im-The painter's taste and heart were set to ject, which leads us to hope that God is pre- the Sabbath, the manner of keeping the Sab- mediately said, "Go thou, and do likewise. few things more. Indeed, we wish to keep children, he erected this simple and beauti- semination of the truth in respect to his holy

Finally, with a feeling of humiliation before God for our want of conformity to his devout thanksgiving to the Father of mer- lege and Theological Seminary, and the cies for his benign favor which has been so graciously shown to us in the past, and beseech him still to attend all our labors with his blessing, that, as a poeple, we may be ence is appointed to be held at Plainfield pure and holy, and do much for the promotion of righteousness and truth in the earth.

### Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

1. Resolved, That this Conference recom conform to the Scriptural mode of designating the days of the week numerically.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Conference, that the Sabbath begins with the setting of the sun on Sixthday, and closes with the setting of the sun on the Seventhday; and we earnestly and affectionately recommend to the members of the denomina-

3. Resolved, That this Conference would urge upon all Sabbath-keepers the importance of a strict observance of the Sabbath by abstaining from all unnecessary domestic labors and social visiting, and by devoting the hours of the Sabbath to the consideration of moral and religious subjects; and especially that they keep aloof from all connections or copartnerships which are likely to interfere with the faithful discharge of the duties of the Sabbath, or to weaken the influence of their testimony in its favor.

4. Resolved, That the sin of slavery is high-handed outrage against the Majesty of Heaven and the Rights of Man, and that we have no fellowship with those who hold their fellow-men as slaves, or with those who aid or abet them.

5. Resolved, That this Conference is conscientiously of the opinion, that Secret Societies are necessarily-in their organization fundamentally, and in their influence practically-adverse to Christianity; and therefore most earnestly and solemnly entreats the churches and members of this denomination, by all the motives which Christianity in-

6. Resolved, That this Conference is gratition, and would recommend said Society to the confidence and patronage of the church es and members of this denomination.

7. Whereas, in the opinion of this Conference, the practice of attending circus exnature, is in its effects wholly and unquali- Jay's entire volume. fiedly opposed to the spirituality and moral purity of our holy religion, and is also a sinful waste of time and money, therefore-

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend o the churches in our communion to pass resolutions advising their members to withhold their presence from such exhibitions, in the community.

8. Whereas the main object of church oranization is the concentration of effort for he advancement of religion, therefore-

Resolved, That it is the duty of church members to connect themselves with the churches in the vicinity where they reside, or where they attend meeting; and this Conquests were properly referred, and the Conference would earnestly recommed the churches to advise their members to such

9. Resolved, That in the opinion of this oody it is exceedingly desirable that we, as denomination, should have a College and Theological Seminary, where our youth, and especially those young men expecting to devote themselves to the gospel ministry, may be properly educated.

10. Resolved, That the different Associa tions of this denomination be each requested so reported, and their report, which was to appoint a Committee of five, at their next anniversaries, to act in concert in making inquiries relative to the most feasible location for a College and Theological Seminary, and report the result of their inquiries to the next session of this Conference—the Conference reserving to itself the right of then ad vising concerning the final location.

11. Resolved, That this Conference ar point an Educational Committee, whose business it shall be to labor to secure funds for educational purposes, hold annual sessions, and take such other measures for the establishment of a College and Theological Seminary as they may deem proper, with the exception of locating the institution.

12. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference our young men proposing to enter the gospel minisiry ought, whenever it is at all practicable, to go through with a regular collegiate course of instruction, or its equivalent, previous to ordination.

13. Resolved, That our churches ought to encourage our indigent young men pursuing their studies in view of the ministry, by aiding them with funds to pursue their studies.

## Corresponding Letter.

The Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, convened at Hop-kinton, R. I., Sept. 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1849, to the churches and brethren of like faith, sendeth Christian salutation: address you again in the capacity of a Gene- carried directly into the stomach; or if, as ral Conference. Our present session has most frequently happens, it is discharged, been characterized by a good degree of harmony and brotherly fove. Although com munications were received from only a small for company, not always of the most refined part of the churches, yet we have obtained and improving sort? from delegates a tolerably full account of the condition of the churches generally, as will be seen by reference to our statistics, tutions, but upon the condition that he did and the report on the State of Religion. It not and would not smoke. has been our privilege, at this meeting, to welcome among us Dr. Wm. M.Fahnestock, a built by the painter, Robert Weir. The to our increase of numbers as could be de- delegate from the German Sabbath-keepers

Black, elder and pastor of the Seventh-day plained of the smallness and inadequateness the attention of Governments to the second Baptist church at Mill Yard, London, of the state of the Sabbath-keeping churches in

refer you to the minutes herewith printed. Conference upon various subjects of general interest, such as the mode of naming the bath, the evil of slavery, the tendency of Secret Societies, the claims of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, the evil of en- -SMOKIFG-" and at our next anniversary couraging circus exhibitions, the duty of how many will praise and bless you!" A divine will, we would lift up our hearts in church members, the desirableness of a Colmode of obtaining it.

The next session of the General Confer N. J., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, 1852. It is sincerely hoped, that all of the churches either in their individual capacity, or through mends the members of this denomination to the Associations with which they are connected, will report to that meeting their con dition, with the changes that may have taken place since the previous session, and any other matters that they may deem of general

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all, and encourage you diligently to a keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus."

## WHAT ONE GOOD MAN SAYS ABOUT TOBACCO.

One of the best and most venerable Con gregational pastors in England, says a correspondent of the Independent, is the Rev. William Jay of Bath. He has been long and favorably known in this country, not only by the reputation of his excellence as Christian, and his eloquence as a preacher but by the published works in which his mind has expressed itself to the delight and edification of thousands. His "Memoirs of Cornelius Winter," is perhaps the most fascinating and instructive volume of religious biography that can be found in the English language. In the "Memoirs of Cornelius Winter," when first published, My. Jay introduced the following sentence :-

the behavior and manners of his young men. business, having made no public demons t was an object with him to teach them how to appear in the parlor as well as in the pulBut during his present sojourn he has had he gave to his wife and children, to be diguard them against superfluous wants and pulpits, there alluding to his estrangement fied to recognize the Society recently organ- unseemly customs—against the sottish and from his native place not being the result of cut. offensive habit of smoking-against giving choice, but of necessity, a necessity brought Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, as trouble where they happened to lodge— about by the force of conscience, there inagainst the use of spirituous liquors-and against fondness for delicacies!"

In his new edition, Mr. Jay has appended note, which is of so much wider application in this country than even in Britain, that hibitions, and other exhibitions of a similar we copy it as a high recommendation of Mr.

Here the author has been not a little censured by some of his brethern. One nearly approached to blasphemy-expressing withal his wonder that Milton, in speakand in all suitable ways to discourage them ing of the productions of Eden, had never mentioned the noblest of them all, the tobacco plant! There have been some to whom perhaps few things would be deemed so

paradisaical as that stupid luxury. The author, however, does not renounce of soften his expressions. His opinion has been confirmed and strengthened by the obation, and no motive derived from useful ness or decorum, can induce many preachers. to avoid or break off this exceptional habit.

He called it a "sottish practice." Is it not so in its appearance? fume? smell? and accused of having prepared an account of pedition. It is said that except for some server? Does it not hint almost inevitably the pot-house, and the low and sailorly fe lowship there? Let a person enter a room in the morning where there has been smok ing over night, will the devout savor remind | that he was of Revolutionary blood, and was him of a sanctuary, or lead him to think of never an abolitionist, but scorned and detestan assembly of divines?

He called it an "offensive practice." Is not so to many of his own profession, and to many of his own sex? But how trying is it case give one an idea of the character of phy of Religion; Dean Swift and his Biografrom the kindness and obligingness of their freemen enjoy in the slaveholding States. nature and manners, they frequently submit to a usage which annoys their persons, and defiles and injures the apartment, and furniture whose neatness they so much value.

We say nothing of the silliness of the practice, especially in a "bishop," but to see a man of education, and filling an office that would dignify an angel, passing so much of his time with a tube in his mouth, and emitting therefrom the smoke of a burning earth. Among the delegates from the Unitherb, as if his head was on fire, were it not for its commonness. must always excite an inquiry or a laugh. Nor do we speak of its vulgarity. But is not every silly coxcomb, and every pert fop, now seen with a pipe in Institute, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Allen, Massachu his mouth, or a cigar? Can every preach- setts; Prof. A. Walker, Vice-President of er afford such a dear indulgence consistent the American Peace Society; Rev. J. F. education of his children, and some charity to the poor and needy?

BACCO IS A VERY POWERFUL NARCOTIC POISON. Crummell; Mr. W. Brown, Kentucky; Mr. If the saliva, the secretion of which it produ- Hurlburt, South-Carolina; Rev. Philip Berry DEAR BRETHREN,-It gives us pleasure to be swallowed, the deleterious influence is then the blandest fluid is lost. But is not an enmaring habit, with regard to the waste of

I would never consent to the admission of a account of the discussion when it comes to

I would exact the same condition from every student, if I filled the responsible and honorable office of tutor.

If I were a man of affluence, I would not on any application afford any pecuniary as- trators whom they may choose: sistance to a preacher who, while he comof his means, reduced it by indulging that ty of entering, by a general and equilibrian needless and wasteful expense.

For a full account of our proceedings, we minister arose and said that he had to present a donation. "These two guineas," You will learn from them the opinion of the said he, " are from a servant who was allowed by her mistress so much for tea; but during the two last years she has denied her-Spare for the same all-important cause the eight or ten pounds which you spend in wanton, in reedless and noxious gratification minister should be an example. But behold! "There are first that shall be last, and there are last shall be first."

## FARTHER ENCROACHMENTS OF SLAVERY.

When placing together, a few weeks ago, several incidents illustrative of the tendency of lavery to encroach upon the rights of northern freemen, we had no idea that the most flagrant illustration was yet to be given. But such is the case. The Charleston Mer- sacred mission is to encourage feelings of cury, of August 29th, contains the official good will among men; as to the various proceedings of two meetings of the citizens of St. Peter's Parish, South Carolina, held ation. at Lawtonville—the first on the 8th of February, 1848, and the second on the 10th of August, 1849. The object of the first meeting is stated to have been "to take into consideration the fact that Rev. Wm. H. Brisbane, M. D., is in this section of country, and to devise some plan by which to rid dence with each other. ourselves of the presence of so unprincipled a personage." At this meeting, which was presided over by Hon. J. D. Johnson, a committee of five, including Hon H. Smart, was appointed to draft resolutions among which was one declaring that forbearance on account of Dr. Brisbane's " numerous and high ly respectable connections, must have a mit. The farther proceedings are thus re corded by the Mercury :-

"About four years since he visited this section of country, and after his return North gave a garbled and false statement of his sojourn here, endeavoring to make capital for himself by recounting the great personal risks he encountered in appearing among us; when unfortunately for ourselves he was permitted to remain and depart unmolested, "Mr. Winter was peculiarly attentive to after having settled his personal and private Bridgeport, and an annuity of \$100 to be tion of himself or his abolition principles. Rev. Dr. Hewitt. The residue of his estate sulting us with the prayer that universal liberty might soon prevail.

In consideration of these facts, and regarding him as we do to be an enemy to his country, a traitor to the South, and particularly dangerous to this section there he has the sympathy of the slaves, having liberated part of his own here, we think he should not be permitted to rest among us.

Therefore be it resolved, That a Committee of three wait on Rev. Wm. H. Brisbane, M Di, instanter, and very renowned smoker said his language abide the consequences from a hitherto patient but now Resolved, That if the Committee find Mr. Brisbane

unwilling to depart, that they wait upon the Chairman and Secretary, who are charged with dimeninating the information so as to call the people together at an early

meeting was called on the 10th ult., which been taken possession of by Government, the former meeting, and sent it for publica- difficulty and delay about getting funds, the tion to the North. The Doctor defended expedition would have been off before Govhimself, by asserting that more had been ernment was ready to act in the case. printed at the North than he had written-

## THE PRACE CONGRESS.

The Peace Congress commenced its ses sion in Paris on the 22d of August - M. Victor Hugo in the chair. The attendance was very large, and included delegates from the most influential and enlightened nations of the ed States were Hon. C. Durkie, member of the United States Congress, Wisconsin Rev. A. Mahan, President of the Oberlin ly with the claims of household comfort, and Clarke; Mr. H. Clapp, Jr., editor of the Lynn Pioneer; Mr. Albert Brown; Rev Should its injuriousness be forgotten ? To- J. W. Pennington, New York & Rev. A Maryland; Rev. W. Frothingham, Massachu setts; Elihu Burritt, and Hamilton Hill.

At an early stage of proceedings, a programme of resolutions prepared by the Standing Committee was submitted the dis cussion of which occupied the Congress up to the latest dates. We give the programme Were I upon a committee of examination, below, and shall endeavor to give some

1. As peace alone can insure the moral State Fair in Syracuse. and material interests of pations, a is the duty of all Governments to submit to arbitration all differences that arise between them, and to respect the decisions of arbi-

2. It is of the highest importance to cal

a permanent cause of disquietude and irritation from among the nations.

3. The Congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion in their respective countries for a formation of a Congress of Nations, whose sole object it should be to frame a code of international laws, on just principles, and to constitute a Supreme Court, to which should be submitted all questions relating to the reciprocal rights and duties of nations.

4. The Congress condemns all loans and taxes intended for the prosecution of wars of imbition and conquest.

5. The Congress recommends its members to endeavor to eradicate from the minds of all, in their respective countries, both by means of a better education of youth, and by other practical methods, those political prejudices and hereditary hatreds which have so often been the cause of disastrous

6. The Congress addresses the same invitation to all ministers of religion, whose organs of the press, which exercise so powerful an influence over the progress of civiliz-

\*7. The Congress earnestly hopes for the improvement of the means of internal communication; for the extension of postal reform; for the universal adoption of the same standard of weights, measures and coinage; and for the multiplication of Peace Societies, which shall keep up a correspon-

8. The Congress decides that the Committee be instructed to draw up an Address to all nations, embodying the resolutions of the Congress; and that this Address shall be presented to the various Governments. and that special means be taken to bring it under the attention of the President of the French Republic.

LARGE BEQUESTS .- Alfred Bishop, recenty deceased, in New Haven, Conn., disposed by will of an estate valued at one million of dollars. He gave liberally to his near relations, as well as to others who had been unfortunate in business. These donations ranged from \$15,000 down to a few hundreds. \$8,000 to the American Bible Society; \$5,vided according to the statutes of Connecti-

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT WAYLAND .-We learn from the Providence Journal, that at the annual meeting of the Corporation of Brown University, Dr. WAYLAND announced his resignation of the Presidency of that Institution, to take effect as soon as his succes sor could be selected. A Committee was appointed to confer with him, and to endeavor to persuade him to retain the office which he has filled for more than twenty warn him to leave the State in forty eight hours, or years with so much honor and credit to that University. The result of the interview is

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—This Expedition, against which the President recently Of course Dr. Brisbane, hearing of the issued his Proclamation, has been pretty efabove proceedings, fled from his native fectually frustrated. About one thousand State, to save his life. One of his relatives, persons connected with it, assembled on Dr. T. D. Mathews, ventured at the time to Round Island, mid-way between Mobile and servation of many years; and he cannot but say a few words in behalf of Mr. Brisbane, New Orleans, where they were blockaded and subsequently wrote to him, giving some by Government vessels. Two propellers account of the meeting. Hence a second and one steamer, lying at New York, have Dr. Mathews attended, and at which he was on suspicion of being connected with the ex-

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for August -a capital number-appears on our table ed them. Through this means he escaped with its usual promptness. The following lynching without flight. The facts in this is a list of its articles :- Morrill's Philosoto women, almost without exception! though slavery, and of that liberty which northern phers; Vincent Gioberti; German Socialism; The ten years' Conflict, being a History of the Disruption of the Church of Scotland; The Slave-Trade Policy; Noteworthy Novels; The River Jordan and the Dead Sea; The Slavonians and Eastern Europe; The Railway System of Great Britain; The Fall of the Sikh Empire. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New

> THE CHOLERA has become so scarce in New York, that the Board of Health consider it no longer an Epidemic, and deem a daily report upon the subject unnecessary. The report of the City Inspector shows that there were only 94 deaths from that disease last week, and these were mostly of persons residing in filthy neighborhoods. The whole number of deaths by Cholera, in New York, p to the present time, is about five thousand. In some of the New England States, the Cholera is now, quite prevalent. At Boston, there were 51 deaths by Cholera lust week. At Bangor, Me. slee, the discase prevails.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has been compelled to return to Washington, on account of pressing business, and feeble health, thus disappointing the expectations of those who anticipated seeing him at the

Hon, Henry CLAY spout last Firstday at Utica, and is to attend the Agricultural Fair at Syracuse this week,

The priests of the Greak shures, in ous measure upon a system of disagramment. Russian army assure them that if they are ionary meeting. Before the close of it, a penditure, and of ramoving at the same time day at Moscow.

# General Intelligence.

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FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Niagara arrived at New York on Seventhday last, bringing news from Paris to Aug. 23d, London 24th, and Liverpool 25th.

The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points. and the cause which they so courageously upheld against fearful odds has fallen past redemption. The precise details of the circumstances which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result are not certainly known. But of the main facts, that the Hungarians have been forced & lay down their arms and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces, there is no reason whatever to doubt. Several severe battles were fought near the close of operations, in which the number of killed and wounded was unusually large.

From Rome we have intelligence that the three cardinals who form the Pontifical comany contract passed under the Provisional ton Pilot :and Republican Governments. They have also declared all engagements contracted within that period invalid. All proceedings on such engagements are stopped, and the tribunals are forbidden to enforce them. Even a will made in the absence of the Pope is considered as non evenu. The judgments given by the tribunals under the Republic are also considered null.

Greece is filled with political fugitives, especially from Italy. The Minister of the Interior has ordered that hospitality and all possible assistance be extended to them. The these unfortunates.

point an early day of fasting, prayer and hu- to be remanded to Newgate Prison (a vile, miliation, that Providence, in his infinite loathsome gaol, where two Americans were mercy, may be pleased to stay the devastat- confined last summer,) or, give bonds to and Rochester Railroad. When about a was wrong, he inquired of a fellow-passenger,

# ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE PORTUGUESE

We are gratified to learn, says the N. Y Observer, that there is now a fair prospect that a law will soon be passed in Portugal. to the abolition of Slavery in all the colonies of that country. A bill for that purpose Bayou des Glaises excepted. Red River was read in the Chamber of Peers at Lisbon for three weeks has been steadily rising, with on the the 25th o. May last, and the Commit- a rapidity hitherto unknown, until the accumtee on Colonial Affairs, to whom it was then ulated waters have burst every barrier opreferred, made their report on the 25th of June, approving the bill, and recommending its adoption by the Chamber. The bill

1. That the children of slaves born the date of the law shall be free from t.. " moment of their birth.

. II. That all slaves who enter any territory or ship of Portugal, after the date of the law, from whatever motive, shall be considered free from the moment that they enter such territory or ship.

This clause is thus qualified: In those countries where Slavery is sanctioned by law, if slaves go on board a Portuguese ship, while in any port of such country, that they are of course amenable to the laws of that country while the ship is in port; but if they be carried out of the port, they shall be free from the moment the vessel is clear of the port. The persons who decoy them or take them away, however, are to be responsible for their value. Slaves accompanying the embassies which African potentates send to the Governors of Portuguese colonies, may be held as slaves while the embassy is in the country, but will be set free if they remain after the embassy has left the Portuguese

III. The transportation of slaves from one Portuguese port to another, or from a Portuguese port to a foreign country, is strictly

IV. All Slaves now belonging to the State are declared to be immediately free, on publication of the law; and all who may hereafter become its property are, at the moment they become so, declared free.

guese empire, is to be considered a freeman aggravate him more. About seventeen per-

VI. In each Portuguese ultra-marine colony, there shall be kept books for the regis. streets to Chambers. As he neared the try of the slaves : and it shall be the duty North River, the Ringold Association were of every slaveholder, to see that the names of his slaves are entered, with the descrip- from the steamboat Columbus, from their tions necessary for their identification. No excursion to Keyport. Among them the person who is not registered can be held as animal dashed, making a considerable scat-

VII. If a slaveholder shall cause to be registered as a slave the name of a person lecally entitled to liberty, he shall forfeit all his slaves, who are to be immediately depenalty usually imposed on the kidnapper. Slaveholders are also required to report every half year any alterations which may have occurred in relation to their registered slaves; and if they omit to make this report

are all to be forfeited and declared free. VIII. The slave, or any of his friends. may demand his emancipation at any time by paying his master the price fixed by arbitrators, chosen one-half by the master and (Iowa) Democrat, while looking for beaver one-half by the civil authorities.

in each of the ultra-marine colonies. whose were in the vicinity of a strong band of Induty it shall be to superintend the execution dians. They selected a suitable spot, and of the law, and to do all in their power to built of lengs and poles a small but, to which protect the slave and promote emancipation, they gave the name of a fort. Before it was

proposed law, it will be seen that the friends have their scalps. Vale and his companions of emancipation in Portugal are disposed to prepared 1 or a desperate resistance. At the New London, Ct., in his letter from Califordo their work thoroughly. If the bill passes, through the head. Vale and Case returned to go from Pittsburgh to Cincinnatti, burst the fire of the fire and Case returned to go from Pittsburgh to Cincinnatti, burst through the head. Vale and Case returned to go from Pittsburgh to Cincinnatti, burst through the head. Vale and Case returned to go from Pittsburgh to Cincinnatti, burst through the head. Vale and Case returned to go from Pittsburgh to Cincinnatti, burst through the head. Vale and Case returned to go from Pittsburgh to Cincinnatti, burst through the head. Slavery will cease at no distant day in every the fire and three lindians fell, at which part of the Portuguese empire. The mum they raised the war-whoop. The unequal along he found marks of civilization, such persons were scalded, though none sup-

ration of Brazil, is computed at from 50,000 the guns while Vale with, unerring aim, of Africa.

Arrest of an American Citizen in Ireland. livering lectures on American Oratory in Dublin, Belfast, and other places. In Dub. Hosts is all that is left for us!" the noted walls of the Rotunda. In consequence of even to their clothing, for rent due him, and this, Mr. Whitney was arrested as he was they were turned out among strangers pennimission of Government have decided that leaving Belfast, for the Giant's Causeway, less. With a resolution and fortitude bethey will not recognize any notarial act or We find his story told as follows in the Bos. | yound their years, they determined to go to states that thirty years ago a bill was passed

Clarendon in another room, and in about an should find their parent. [Balt. Clip., 5th inst. In England it is in contemplation to ap- hour returned. I then had my choice, either

> following from the Martinsville (La.) Villager, of the 21st August, that the Bayou Rouge, Bayou Clair, and Bayou Bouf, in Louisiana, are overflowed:

We record the melancholy fact that the alluvial lands of our parish are inundated. posed to them, and now foam in sea-like firandeur over the ripening fields of cotton. cane and corn. The amount of property provides, destroyed is incalculable. The great fire at St. Louis did scarcely a tithe of the injury produced by this overflow. Not only the crops have been entirely submerged, from

's western limits of Arkansas to the mouth river, but houses, fences, horses, cattle, hogs, she ep, &c., have been destroyed to an extent beyond computation. Bayou Rouge is under water, from its head to near the limits of our part. h. A traveler lately passlimits of our paris found the planters on ing along its channe. deep in the water; its banks wading wais. horses and catpigs were huddled on float. horses and cattle on plantations, turkeys and chickens on scaffolds, and corn, cotton and can submerged. Bayou Choupique is said to be overflowed. Huffpower is under and so are Bayous Clair and Bouf. We know not when our troubles will cease, the Red River is still rising at the rate of half an inch in 24 hours. The great rains during the Summer have ruined the crops of corn and cotton on the prairie, and the floods have done the same to those on the Bayous; consequently, our chances for bread are none of the best.

A Bull Fight.—One day last week, a large and vicious bull broke out of a slaughter house in Houston-street, New York, closely foilowed by many pursuers, and took his course down town, knocking down and running over every person he could, though fortunately goring none. In Grand-street he attacked four boys, and after running over them proceeded furiously upon his way, notwithstanding he was several times struck V. Every person throughout the Portu- with sticks and stones, the blows seeming to unless he can be legally proved to be a sons were injured by the bull in his mad care er, and finally he made his way down toward the Park, and through the cross preparing to march, having just disembarked ter, though one of the soldiers stabbed him with a bay onet, but with no effect. He then knocked a man down who was standing upon the side-walk, and trod upon his head, injuring him dangerously. The unfortunate clared free; and he himself is to suffer the individual was picked up covered with blood, and conveyed away to receive Luedical attendarice. In the meantime the bull was secured with a rope, and the young wan who ment of the flight, and had several times atfor three successive half-years, their slaves tacked him with great intrepidity, procured a cleaver, and killed him with one or two blows.

DESI'REATE BRAVERY, -Three trappers, Vale, Case, and Young, says the Jackson Co. in the vi cinity of Marcon River, disco vered IX. Curators of slaves shall be appointed a large trail, rightly supposing that they finished the Indians made their appearance. thousand pounds sterling. [Phil. Ledger. From this outline of the provisions of the They shot yed that they were determined to

lin his lectures produced much enthusiasm, and 11 years, by the name of Anderson, and on introducing the speech of Patrick passed through Baltimore on Monday, on Henry much excitement prevailed among his having traveled thus far alone and without their way from New York to Wheeling, Va., hearers. When he came to the words, "We money. They stated that their father was France, galled by the restraints and supermust fight! I repeat it, Sir, we must fight! employed on a steamboat running from vision to which they are subjected, have form-An appeal to the arms and to the God of Wheeling on the Ohio River; that their mo- ed the project of emigrating in abody to the days since, while they were at school, their be called Polish Fraternity. 232 families Juror of Duffy's trial, Mr. Burke, stood up mother died of cholera. They came home have entered into the plan, and appointed a and exclaimed, "I am of that man's opinion," to find her a corpse, and she was buried at which had the effect of raising the entire as- the city's expense. The landlord of the sembly en masse, whose cheering shook the house in which they lived immediately seiz-"I was accompanied by Mrs. Whitney, and straight-forward story enlisted friends, who A new bill included \$500 a year to the just as we were entering a stage-coach, "a procured them a passage to Philadelphia on Methodists, and at this the high Church well dressed traveler rode up and said to me, the Camden and Amboy Railroad. At Philiparty have kicked, and thrown out the bill little more than half that number perished by Sir. I want to speak a word in private to adelphia they again obtained means to come in a pet. Colonial government trusts far you.' I answered, 'Certainly, sir,' We pass- to Baltimore, but unfortunately got into the more to paid persons than to the people, and ed into an an upper room of the Inn, where wrong cars at Philadelphia and were carridid so in Virginia 80 years ago. he drew out of his coat-pocket a warrant and ed to Lancaster. From thence they walked said, 'You must return with me to Dublin." to York and nearly all the way to this city, I rejoined, 'Why, Sir, I do not owe any one having rode a short distance. Here they Titusville, near Trenton, bequeathed \$500 State, has been pardoned by Gov. Crittenden, The Pope has conferred on Gen. Oudinot anything in Dublin.' He said it was some- agaia met with those who, impressed with to each of the two Boards of Presbyterian and is now on his way to Little Genesee, N. the title of Duke of Pinerazio, and granted thing worse than that—'it was sedition /' the truth of their melancholy story, set to Missions, \$500 to the Board of Education, Y, where his mother and friends reside. him a pension of 6,000 crowns for his valu- 'Sedition,' I answered. 'Yes,' he said, 'and work to procure them a passage to Wheel- \$1,000 and a house for a parochial school at His conduct while in prison had won the reyou must go to Dublin.' Not to make this ing, and they were also provided with Titusville, and \$1,000 to the church—for gard of all who saw him. case of singular outrage and oppression too clothing, having started with nothing but which he originally gave the lot, and onelong, I will inform you that I was compelled what they had on their backs, and parted tenth of its cost, besides paying an eighth of to go to Dublin Castle, (Mrs. Whitney at the with a portion of that on the road. On Mon- its annual expenses up to his death. time was trembling, fainting, and anon intears, day evening they left for their destination, inhabitants of Calamatta and Patras have and this, too, when she is enciente.) All my their passage through having been secured also done everything to meliorate the lot of private letters and papers were minutely ex- and a small sum of money being also placed amined. The Secretary consulted with Lord in their possession to subsist on until they

> train until they were close together. The ledge of rocks, and was instantly killed. Engineer on the freight train reversed his engine and leaped to the ground. The Engineer on the other train, not so quickly discovering his danger, had not time to reverse his engine, but jumped quickly off, and the two locomotives came together with terrible force—almost entirely destroying them. A number of the cars were badly broken—and John Sholtus was killed. He was standing on the foot platform of the forward passenger car. Both of his legs were broken below the knees, his right arm was broken near the shoulder, and his chest was badly crushed. He was dead before he could be extricated. He was Superintendent of the depot at Rochester, and left a wife and two children. Many of the passengers were slightly injured, having their faces bruised and cut somewhat, but none were dangerousjumping off the car.

SLAVES FREEING THEMSELVES .- There is great commotion among the slave-owners of Maryland, in consequence of the large number of slaves who have seen proper to take "French leave" of their masters, and emigrate into the free States. Every paper published in the counties comes teeming full of advertisements offering rewards for runavays, and editorial notices of the absconding of whole gangs and families of slaves, who that the owners of slaves are proposing to construct a line of telegraph through the the peace. center of the counties, for the purpose of giving early information to police agents of the flight of their property, and thus aiding in their detection. Several instances have occurred lately of gangs of slaves having run away in one night, and successfully got off, whose value would be from \$5,000 to \$8,000.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—The superiority of felt over paper, to be applied to the bottoms of ships beneath copper, is well illustrated by the following singular fact. The ship Dorothea, sent on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic regions, was crushed between two fields of ice; the shock was so tremendous, that several of the beams which support the deck were broken, and all on board expected she would founder; but, to their it was thought that the beams were the only tion" against a suit commenced by the Atdock and stripped, for the purpose of examining into her state, it was discoverd that ninety-six of her timbers under the water were broken, the plank of the bottom de-

HEAVY DAMAGES AND IMPORTANT VERDICT -Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of James Robinson, for having, while discours- favor of W. P. Van Rensselaer. ing on the subject of slavery, uttered sentiments obnoxious to that gentleman. Some of his friends instituted a suit against Mr. R. This suit has recent ly terminated, and the result is a decree of the Lords of Council and Session in favor of Mr. Campbell for two

Siens of Civilizatio. V. - Mr. Scofield, of Der of staves in that empire since the seps. contest las ted several hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing as pieces of playing-cards and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing and brandy bottles | posed dangerously live between hours, Cass londing |

Poisoned-A Warning.-Mr. Henry H. to 60,000, nearly 30,000 of whom are in the thinned their ranks. Cass imprudently ex- Whitcomb, his wife, two children, brother settlements along the eastern coast of Africa; posed his face and received a ball in the eye. and sister, says the Jefferson (N. Y.) Demo-Vale was now left alone to contend against crat, were all poisoned the other day by eat that city, reports that in the district bounded 6 cents in two days, common State and Western 5.35; about 6,000 in the Cape de Verde Islands; Vale was now left alone to contenu against ing plum sauce, in which a german silver the Indians. He made the best of it, loaded ing plum sauce, in which a german silver and the remainder, chiefly in the settlements and fired in such rapid succession, that the spoon had been used for stirring while cookand on the islands along the western coast Indians were on the point of retiring, when ing. They ate of the sauce about five o'clock, he fell mortally wounded. The Indians la- and about ten the same evening the nurse ment his death; they buried him without ing child commenced vomiting and cramp scalping him, and honor him with the name ing, having imbibed the poison from its mo Mr. Charles Whitney, of the United States, of Eagle Brave. 28 Indians were killed in ther, and soon after the rest of the family has been traveling through Great Britain, de- the action. Vale's relatives reside in Mil- were taken in the same way. They were through the place one of them, called Wal Young Travelers.—Two boys, aged 9 they have all recovered and are now nearly party were taken before a magistrate. After or quite well.

> EMIGRANTS COMING.—We are informed by he was committed. the Paris Temps that the Polish refugees in ther resided in New York, and that a few United States, and establishing a colony to Monday of October next, for the purpose of sparrows. committee of arrangements. It is stated that most of the German political refugees entertain a similar project.

their father at Wheeling, and according- for paying the Church-of-England clergy by

Benevolence.—The late Joseph Titus, of since, for aiding a slave to escape from that

### SUMMARY.

chester to Concord, N. H., made a mistake lance. RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On Sixthday last and got into the Boston train of cars instead ing malady with which the country is so afflictingly visited. No day has yet been honds and am now here in Manchester."

and Kocnester Kamoad. when about a was wrong, no inquirous atoms passenger train who informed him that he was going in an the hotel, since which he has not been heard of and the patrons of the concert had to bound to see the following principles observed, and started to call the performers at mendation.

The Trustees of this Academy consider themselved to see the following principles observed, and started to call the performers at mendation.

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The Trustees of this Academy consider themselved to see the following principles observed, and see the following principles observed. rate of twenty-nye miles an hour. There tended destination. Upon hearing this, al-An Inundation.—We perceieve by the was a high bank and a piece of wood on the though the train was going at full speed, the inner side of the curve, which prevented Irishman stepped to the platform, sprang either engineer from discovering the other from the car, landed head foremost upon a London, says, "fire-proof ceilings of wire-

> In one building in New York, 7 Little Water street, there have been found 200 colored people as regular occupants. In colored and white females in a rear base, than the small pox in 1839. ment; and in the rear of 10 and 12 Mulberry street, there are 809 persons crowded upon two lots, six persons living in almost every room. The chances of these residents for sleanliness, health, or decency, are ob-

A resolve has passed the Legislature of Maine, directing the clerk of the Judicial Court in each County in that State to purchase, bind and preserve, for the use, and at the expense of the County, a copy of the Belvidere Railroad, N. J. It is expected ly hurt. The engineer on board the freight newspapers published therein, not exceeding lit will be ready for use next summer. train had his forehead tut severely, and three in number, commencing with the year Michael Buchan was contrally hurt by 1849, and giving preference to those most three in number, commencing with the year abounding in historical and other information valuable to the public.

> Recent accounts from Yucatan tell of some hard fighting there. A battle has been fought between the Yucatecos and the Indians, in It is said there are 60,000 persons in which the former were badly whipped, and South-Carolina who cannot read. lost 860 men. The battle lasted a whole day (the 16th.) and was ended by the whites retreating into Bacalar, and taking refuge in the citadel.

are sellom ever eaught, and only heard of chants from Galveston, Texas, named Stewart L. D. Titsworth, A. C. Potter (right.) when safe far north of Mason and Dixon's Newell and Alexander Crawford, became line. So great has been the loss to planters involved in a business dispute, at the Meron the Eastern shore counties of the State, chants' Exchange, which resulted in a fight. They were arrested and held to bail to keep

The Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. have appointed a committee to T. M. Clarke, make the necessary arrangements for facilitat- Edmund Darrow, ing and cheapening the freighting business Lester T. Rogers, over the company's works. So the noise and opposition of the Anti-Monopolists, it J. D. Langworthy would seem, have not been without some J. W. Brown,

Lieut. Bayfield, an Edglish officer, has been for 30 years engaged in surveying the St. S. A. Champ Lawrence River, from the gulf to the head of Daniel Lewis. Lake Superior, and is still at the same work. G. A. Babcock, He says there are 22,000 islands in the river Nancy Clark, and the eastern waters of Lake Huron.

Herman Livingston, one of the proprietors The Lewis of the Manor of Livingston, in Columbia surprise, no leak was discovered; and hence County, has plead the "statutes of limitaparts damaged. She arrived in England torney General in behalf of the People of without leaking; but when taken into the this State, in order to eject them as squatters Thomas Avery,

> Counterfeit \$10 bills on the St. Albans Bank, Vt., are in active circulation, well calculated to deceive; \$2 counterfeits on the L.M. Cottrell Essex County Bank, Keesville, badly exe- B. W. Millard, cuted, are also afloat.

Deputy Sheriff William Hegeman was as-Bethamy (Va.) College, has recovered \$10. saulted by some eight or ten men in disguise, The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist. Publishing 000 of Rev. James Robinson of Scotland. on the 28th, at Sandlake, and his papers Mr. Campbell, on a tour through Scotland, forcibly taken from him while in the act of in 1847, was arrested and imprisoned in Ed- making a public sale of the personal property Wm S. Burdick, inburgh, through the agency of the Rev. of John Snoeck for rent on an execution in

> The steamboat Haide, on her passage from Clark Saunders. St. Louis to Council Bluffs, burst her con- A. B. Spaulding, nection pipe a few days since, when 30 miles above Reston, killing the Captain George Wishbank, and scalding, supposed mortally, George Martin, the pilot, and Robt. Lindsey, the clerk, two ladies by the name of Powell of Brownsville, and Mrs. Tompkins of this city, were also several scalded.

Dr. Sayre, who was appointed by the New York Board of Health to investigate the causes of cholera in the Twelfth Ward of by Nineteenth and Fortieth streets, the Sixth Avenue and the North River, about twenty Butter is in good demand at 8 a 10c for Ohio, 12 a 16c thousand hogs are kept. The cholera has for State. Cheese 4 a 64c. been remarkably fatal in this Ward.

A party of Philadelphia rowdies recent y visited Trenton, N. J. As they were passing all very sick for several hours, and it was ker, fired a pistol at an industrious, inoffendoubtful what would be the termination, but sive colored man, named James. The whole a hearing of the facts, Walker was ordered daughter of the late Jairus Maxson, in the 31st year of to give security in \$1000, for want of which her age. Mrs. Denison made a public profession of re-

> The citizens of St. Louis have, by committee, issued an address to the United States. inviting them to send delegates to a National taking measures to establish a railroad communication with the Pacific.

construction in New Orleans, which will be aged 22 years, 11 months, and 12 days. Mrs. Stilling sent forward as soon as completed. It is to though called to mourn the loss of her two only children

A statement has been going the rounds that realms of bliss eight thousand of the citizens of St. Louis had died by cholera. The Daily Organ of that city denies the statement, and says that 5 months, and 15 days. that fell disease.

Mr. Calvin Fairbanks. who was sentenced to fifteen years confinement in the Penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky. about five years

The colored men of Connecticut propose to have a Convention on the 12th inst. to consider their "political condition," &c. The call is a well written and spirited appeal. They wish, if possible, to obtain the right of suffrage, and regard their exemption An Irishman wishing to go from Man from taxation as a privilege of little import- cally examined and instructed in those branches which

> A fellow advertised a musical performance whistle both for their fun and their money.

An article in the Builder published a work have been successfully applied with stucco and plaster, at the Chester Lunatic

Late advices from the Plains represent the locality known as Cow Bay, there are the cholera as raging fearfully among the 400 persons in five houses. At the corner Indians at the North-west. It is thought of Orange and Cross streets, there are 95 that the disease will prove a greater scourge

> Adam White, a youth of 14, was accidentally shot at St. Louis, as they were snapping in sport a pistol they supposed not to

Mr. Burk, at Chester, Pa. had his foot crushed last Saturday by the falling of a per week. Rooms can be obtained at a moderate ex arge wall in a quay. He died before am-

Operations have been commenced on the

The fare on the New York and Philadel phia Railroad has been reduced from four to three dollars.

The Mackerel fisheries of Cape Cod are not productive this year.

## Job Tyler, Maxson Green, S. 8 Griswold, L. A

Randolph, Daniel Coon, E. Babcock, G. Evans, B. G. In Philadelphia, the other day, two mer- Stillman, H. P. Burdick, N. Saunders, C. A. Stillman,

## RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:— Thos. P. Lanphear. \$2 00 Rowse Stillman,

Nathan Babcock, 2 00 Albert Smith, 2 00 Thomas Lewis. 2 00 Jesse Teft 2 00 R. A. Thomas, 2 00 D. M. Burdick 2 00 Amos Crandall 2 00 A Davis Jr., 1 60 Azor Estee, 00 Barton Hall 00 Caleb Green 2 00 J. C. Burdick Eliz Langworthy 2 00 Benj. Edwards 2 00 Asa Langhear. 2 00 Martin Wilcox. 2 00 Ch. Langworthy, 00 Elias Frink. 2 00 Judith Clark 2 00 D. Brundridge 2 00 Dewitt C. Coon 2 00 John Marson, 2 00 Nathan Burch. 2 00 Benj. Burdick, 2 00 John S. Coon, 2 00 S. B. Crandall. 2 00 Andrew Babcock 1 00 Ethan Stillman, 2 00 Hial Williams, 2.00 Wm. Whitford 2 00 C. T. Rogers, 2 00 Albert Babcock 2 00 Collins Miller,

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Fund of said Society:

2 00 Nancy Burdick

\$5 00 Noyes Stillman, 5 00 Geo. B. Clarke. 5 00 Ethan C. Rogers, 5 00 Albert Clark, Martin Wilcox, Ethan Clark, 5 00 Hiel Williams. 5 00 Collins Miller, 5 00 Augustus Saunders, David Whitford, 5 00

Josiah Sherman,

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer: B. Utter, General Agent of the Society Money subscribed towards the Publishing Fund may be sent either to Geo. B. Utter, or directly to the Treasurer.

Ged B. Utter acknowledges the receipt of the follow-ing sums on old accounts of the Sabhath Recorder, or accounts previous to the close of vol. 5:-

2 00 Nancy Burdick, 3 00 Leonard Babcock

New York Markets—Seconday, Sept. 10. Ashes, \$6 44 a 6 50 for pearls, and \$6 prime Genesce \$5 44 a 5 62. Genesce Wheat \$1 21. Corn from 60 to 63c. Rye 59c. Oats, from 35 to 41c.

### MARRIED. In Westerly, R. I., Sept. 3d. Mr. FRANKLIN

In Berlin, Rensseiger Co., N. Y., on the 27th nit Mrs. ABIGAIL DENISON, wife of ligion some few years since, and connected herself with church triumphant above. Her disease, which was consumption, was borne with patience; and although she leaves a family of small children, yet she gave them up Convention to be held in that city on the 3d to Him who regards them as of more value than many

In DeRuyter, N. Y., August 23d, of dysenter CHARLES HENRY, son of Ira and Jane Stillman, aged that most of the German political refugees in Switzerland, who are still more numerous, be erected in San Francisco is now under of the days. On the 28th of August, entertain a similar project.

The frame-work of a magnificent hotel to be erected in San Francisco is now under of dysentery, Mrs. Jane Stillman, wife of Ira Stillman, wife of Ira Stillman,

In DeRuyter, N. Y. Sept. 1, CHARLES HERBERT, only

A flower too fair to bloom on earth, Where storms and passions have their birth, Removed to brighter worlds on high, Blooms with fragrance that ne'er shall die.

Union Academy. THE second or Fall Term of the Union Academy will commence on the 13th of August, 1849, under

Rev. G.M. LANGWORTHY, Lecturer on Moral Science Wm. S. GREEN, Assistant. Miss S. E. CRANDALL, Preceptress Miss AMANDA M. CRANDALL, Teacher of Piano During the Fall Term of each year, a TEACHERS

thoroughly preparing Common School teachers for their of Lectures will be delivered before the Class upon the various modes of teaching and governing Common Schools; and during the Term, the Class will be criti they are expected to teach. Every effort will be made to ascertain the qualifications of those proposing to teach; and no individual can receive a recom

strictly carried out, in the conduct of the School:-First-Nothing sectarian shall be taught or counted nanced in this School.

Second-Equal advantages shall be afforded to every student, whatever may be his religious denomination. Fourth-No efforts shall be wanting to make the advantages of the Institution equal to those of the most approved Academies in the Eastern and Middle States. This Institution is pleasantly located at Shiloh, Cum berland County, New Jersey, three and a half miles West of Bridgeton, the county-seat, and twelve miles South-east of Salem; amidst an industrious, enterprising, and moral community, and removed from the vices ever attendant on large villages and cities.

Tuition from \$3 50 to \$5 00 per Term. Piano music \$10 00 extra. Incidental expenses 25 cents per Term. Settled invariably in advance, either by payment or

Board can be had in families at from \$1 00 to \$1 50

New-York, Elizabethtown, Somerville, Easton. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY-SUM-MER ARRANGEMENTS-COMMENCING APRIL

THE extension of the Railroad from Somerville to road, foot of Cortland-st., at 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. Pass-ENGER TRAINS Down-Leave White House at 54 o'clock A. M. and 1 40m. P. M.; North Branch at 5 40m. and 2 5m. P. M.; Bound Brook at 6 5m. A. M. and 21 P. M.; Plainfield at 6 25m. A. M. and 2 40m. P. M. Westfield at 63 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Elizabethtown at M. Somerville 41 A. M., Plainfield 51 A. M., Elizabethtown, by steamboat, at 71 A. M. RETURNING—Will leave New York, by steamboat, Pier No. 1 North River, at 1 P. M. Passengers for Easton, Wilkesbarre, Allen town. Mauch Chunk, Pa., and for Flemington, Clinton, Jacksonville, &c., N. J., will take the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 14, 1849.—To the Sheriff of the City 2 00 that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Free born G. Jewett: A Secretary of State, in the place of Christopher Mor.

> A Controller, in the place of Washington Hunt; A State Treasurer, in the place of Alvah Hunt; An Attorney General, in the place of Ambrose L

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Chas. A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Nelson J An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Isaac N.

All whose terms of service will expire on the last day Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Samuel Jones, whose

term of service will expire on the last day of Decem-Also, a Senator for the Third Senate District, in the place of William Hall: Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, in the

place of John L. Lawrence;
Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, in the place of Samuel Frost; and Also, a Senator of the Sixth Senate District, in the

place of William Samuel Johnson; All whose terms of service expire on the last day of 2 00 December next. The following officers are also to be elected for said

A Judge of the Court of of Michael Ulshoeffer:

A Judge of the Superio Vanderpool; Sixteen Members of Assembly: A Sheriff, in the place of John J. V. Westervelt:

City and County Clerk, in the place of James Gen

ner: and A Coroner, in the place of William A. Walters All whose terms of service will expire on the last de of December next. [The Electors throughout the State are also to

for or against the adoption of an act entitled !! An act Establishing Free Schools throughout the State,!! passed March 26, 1849.] Yours respectfully CHRISTOPHER MORGAN Sector of State SHERIFF's OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 21, 1849.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the secretary in such case made and provided.

JOHN J. V WESTERVELT, See

All the public newspapers in the Course of pullish the above once in each week until the Election and then hand in their bills for advertising the same that they may be laid before the Board of Super was and passed for payment. See Revised Stantes. Vol. (Thep. 16, Titles, Article 3, Part II, Page 140). Ang a

A SHORT FIRE-SIDE STORY ABOUT HONESTY One evening a poor man and his son, a little boy, sat by the way-side, near the gate of an old town in Germany. The father took a loaf of bread which he had bought in his boy. "Not so, father," said the boy; "I ation beside the windows. shall not eat until after you. You have been support me; and you must be very hungry, I of your dear mother who has left us, and and, indeed, my boy, you have been a great strength and comfort to me; but now that I have eaten the first morsel to please you, it is your turn to eat." "Thank you, father; but break this piece in two, and take you a little more; for you see the loaf is not large, and you require much more than I do." shall divide the loaf for you, my boy; but cles should be called in instead of being deeat it I shall not; I have abundance; and let ferred as long as possible. [Dr. Warren. ing us food, and in giving us what is better still, cheerful and contented hearts. He who gave us the living bread from heaven, to support our mortal bodies!" The father and son thanked God, and then began to cut the loaf, there fell out several large pieces of perous condition :gold, of great value. The little boy gave a shout of joy, and was springing forward to grasp the unexpected treasure, when he was pulled back by his father. "My son, my son!" he cried, "do not touch that money; it is not ours?" "But whose is it, father, if it is not ours?" "I know not, as yet, to whom it belongs; but probably it was put there by the baker through some mistake. We must inquire." "But, father," interrupted the boy, "you are poor and needy, and you have bought the loaf, and then the baker may tell a lie, and"-"I will not listen to you, my boy; I bought the loaf; but I did not buy the gold in it. If the baker sold it to me in ignorance, I shall not be so dishonest as to take advantage of him; remember Him who told us to do to others as we would have others do to us. The baker may possibly cheat us; but that is no reason why we should try and cheat him. I am poor, inshare also, his goodness and his trust in God. We may never be rich, but we may always be honest. We may die of starvation, but God's will be done, should we die in doing it! Yes, my boy, trust God, and walk in his ways, and you shall never be put to shame. Now, run to the baker, and bring him here; and I shall watch the gold until he comes." So the boy ran for the baker. "Brother workman,,' said the old man, "you have made some mistake, and almost lost your money; and he showed the baker the gold, and told him how it had been found. "Is it thine?" asked the father; "if it is, take it away." "My father, baker, is very poor, and "-" Silence, my child; put me not to shame by thy complaints. I am glad we have saved this man from losing his mo-The baker had been gazing alternately upon the honest father and his eager boy, and upon the gold which lay glittering upon the green turf. "Thou art, indeed, an honest fellow," said the baker, "and my neighbor, David, the flax dresser, spoke but the truth when he said, thou wert the honestest man in our town. Now, I shall tell thee about the gold :- A stranger came to my shop three days ago, and gave me that loaf, and told me to sell cheaply, or give it away to the honestest poor man whom I knew in the city. I told David to send thee to me, as a customer, this morning; and as thou wouldst not take the loaf for nothing, I sold it to thee, as thou knowest, for the last pence in thy purse; and the loaf, with all its treasure—and certain, it is not small!—is thine; and God grant thee a blessing with it!" The poor father bent his head to the ground, while the tears fell from his eyes. His boy ran and put his hands about his

# LAWS OF HEALTH.

neck, and said, "I shall always, like you, my

father, trust God, and do what is right; for

[Edinburgh Christian Magazine.

I am sure it will never put us to shame."

Children should be taught to use the left hand as well and as much as the right.

and should not wear night caps.

From the time of the first to that of the second dentition, children should be denied animal food.

to hold their heads up and shoulders back, to the landlord for rent, he pays the Society while standing, sitting or walking. The best \$126, a difference of \$6 more, and the house for children are of hair, or in winter in ten years becomes his own, showing that

At proper times and in proper places, children should be indulged in the free use of that Society, Mr. Jessurum says, the man useful appendage to a house.

After the second dentition is passed, young people may eat all kinds of wholesome food. Young children should drink only water. One pint of liquid to a person a day is sufficient for health; and that should neither

three cases of insanity, terminating in death, kind which began in this practice.

Every person, great and small, should vash all over in cold water every morning. Reading aloud is conducive to health.

being equal, the less food we need. the town, and broke it, and gaze half of it to a fire place, or some other mode of ventil-

The proper temperature of sleeping rooms working hard all day, for small wages, to is from fifty-five to sixty degrees Fahrenheit. shall wait to you are done." "You speak an open fire place, is sufficiently high for The temperature of a room warmed by kindly, my son," replied the pleased father; health and comfort at seventy degrees of "your love to me does me more good than Fahrenheit, but a room warmed by an airmy food; and those eyes of yours remind me tight stove needs to be at seventy-five degrees. who told you to love me as she used to do; less the room is plentifully supplied with cracks and crevices.

Young people and others cannot read and study much by lamp light with impunity. The best remedy for eyes weakened by night use, is a fine stream of cold water frequently applied to them.

### EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD.

to nourish our immortal souls, how shall He object it is to secure to every man a resinot give us all other food which is necessary dence, under the conditions stated in the following article from the New York Organ.

The object is to enable subscribers to purchase their own residences, or rather freehold or leasehold property, to buy land for building purposes, to assist them to complete unfinished houses, or to erect others, with little or no outlay of their own capital, and to afford those members who do not wish to purchase property, a secure and profitable investment for their savings, which is done upon a principle of mutual assistance. The Society consists of shareholders, who subscribe \$2 50 per month for each share, until, with principal and profits, they amount to \$600 per share, which will be when the shareholder has paid in \$280, or from that to \$300. The practical working is as follows:-The association is to continue in existence until every unadvanced share becomes of the value of \$600; to bring the share to this value, each sharedeed; but that is no sin. If we share the share he may hold, and this payment, with solvenia avenue holder pays in \$2 50 per month for each the profits made by the association, will cause the shares to be worth \$600 in ten years, perhaps in less; but, say ten years and every shareholder who does not previ ously borrow money on his share, would then be entitled to receive \$600.

The subscriptions, as they accumulate, say once in one, two, or three months, are ad vanced in large or small sums to those shareholders who may be desirous of purchasing freehold or leasehold property, upon condi tion of their submitting to a suitable discount from the ultimate value of their shares, \$600, and paying a redemption fee of \$1 per month on each share so advanced; and the property so purchased, or some other of year ending June 30, 1848, amounted to sufficient value, is to be mortgaged to the \$775; nor the compensation of the doorkeep-Society as security for the payment of the ers on the Potomac Bridge, which amounted subscriptions, &c., until the termination of in the same year to \$4,290. These, added the Society; which, from calculation and to the above, will make a total of \$119,500, this nether world. experience of similar societies, is found to without counting what is expended on the be in about ten years.

numerous in England, and prove very advantageous to the laboring classes. They are generally identified with the temperance movement, and it is proposed in the Society above alluded to, that no one shall be eligible for office unless he be a pledged teetotaller. Mr. Jessurum, who has been connected with a similar association in England, has kindly furnished us with the following in-

teresting anecdote:-"A journeyman shoemaker in London was for many years in the habit of treating which is fourpence sterling, every morning, were as follows:and an extra half gill on Sunday. They For streets, attended a temperance meeting, and were For wells and pumps induced to sign the pledge. The next For salaries, including Ward commorning, on going to the cupboard, the good wife saw the favorite black bottle, and For poor, sick, and lunatic should do with it. His first impulse was to For schools, about throw it out of the window, but on second consideration he determined to keep it for a better purpose. It had been his bane, and

the house—and that time should be broken the Society to secure the payment of \$2 50 gress had not stepped forward to its relief. per month per share for ten years. He And though Congress has assumed a great therefore had to pay to the Society his sub- part of this debt, nearly one half of the city scription on three shares, \$7.50 per month; revenue has to be devoted to paying the inredemption fee of \$1 per share, \$3. Total terest on and reimbursing the remainder. Children and young people must be made \$126. So, instead of paying \$120 per annum

he purchased for \$600 what cost \$1050." In his capacity as Assistant Treasurer of their limbs and lungs. A play room is a used to bring him his black bottle every month, containing the amount of subscriptide ebbs and flows, known by the name of tions, and any attempt to break it for the Shamin. It is exclusively occupied by more speedy withdrawal of the deposites, would be earnestly opposed.

BRICKS AND MORTAR versus BRANDY AND WATER.

ficient for health; and that should neither be not nor very cold, and should be taken at some interval after eating.

From one to one pound and a half of solid food is sufficient for a person in the ordinary vocation of business. Persons in sedentary employments is sufficient for one third of their food, and they we rescape dyspepsia.

Young persons should walk at least two sources day in the open air.

Young ladies should be prevented from being ladies should be prevented from the contract of property in the cocupant of a cell in the central cocupant of a central cocupant of a cell in the central cocupant of a central cocupant

## WASHINGTON CITY-TAXATION.

Unlike all the other towns in the country,

Not only so, but a great part of the muni-The more clothing we wear, other things cipal expenses, which in other cities are paid by the inhabitants thereof, are in Washing-Sleeping rooms should be furnisued with ton defrayed by the General Government. Congress built the jail and the penitentiary. Dead Sea, amidst the streets of Sodom istration of General Jackson and Martin Van and the prisons. The judges are paid by Congress. The jurors are paid by Congress. The expenses of the coroner and of the marshall (who does here what is done by the sheriff in other places) are paid by Congress. The greater part of the cost of the engine houses and fire apparatus has been defrayed by Congress. Congress pays the city gaurd, which acts as a watch by night and a police by day. And Congress makes an annual appropriation for the relief of the sick, the poor, and the lunatic. Congress puts the city government to no

expense. The cost of grading and repairing the streets and making footpaths in front of the public grounds is paid out of the United States Treasury. Congress pays the expense of watching and lighting those grounds, and keeps the public promenades in good condition. And yet Congress aids Congress has lately appropriated thirty thousand dollars to put the whole in order. The the loaf in pieces, to begin together their This Society has already been in existence nue, are built on ground granted by Confrugal meal. But as they cut one portion of for about one year, and it is in a very pros- gress. The bridge over the Potomac, and the Sabbath-school of which he attended for the two bridges over the Eastern Branch, many years, and of the choir of which he have been purchased and made free of toll was a member at the time of his going to by Congress. These bridges are kept in re- sea. He was an amiable and upright young that the decomposition of grape skins after pair by Congress; and Congress pays men man, strongly attached to friends and home, night and day to tend the draw in the Long and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Bridge over the Potomac.

ing the Washington City Canal. Congress perils of the deep, and find a grave in its farelieved the Corporation of the greatest part, thomless bosom. In vain did his parents if not of the whole, of the debt it had in- kindly remonstrate, and his employers, curred by its subscription to the stock of the Messrs. Smith & Robinson of this city, seek Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

done more than it ought to have done for creased compensation. Nothing would sat Washington; but we believe but few of the isfy him but making at least one voyage, inhabitants know how large a portion of mu- with the intimation that he might then renicipal burdens is borne by the General turn and devote himself contentedly to the Government. To wake them up on this snbject, we will give a list of appropriations But "man knoweth not his time: as the fishmade for local objects at the last session :-For completing the City Hall, \$30,000 20,000

sylvania avenue. For sewer under Fifteenth street. For survey of the Potomac river, For insane poor, For sick poor,

Por the penitentiary, For inspectors of the penitentiary, For salaries of the judges, For the Auxiliary Guard.

\$89,525

6,400

2,000

8,550

This sum does not include the expenses of the Courts, amounting to, perhaps, \$25,000 more. Neither does it include the cost of lighting Pennsylvania avenue, which, in the public promenades and the streets adjoining These societies, we are informed, are very the public grounds, and what Congress pays annually for interest on and reimbursement of so much of the city debt as it has assumed. All these are expenses which in other places would have to be borne by the inhabitants

thereof. Here they are borne by Congress. Compare these with the expenditures of the Corporation for the last year, as laid before the public in the late able report of the Mayor.

The Corporation paid, during the year ending June 30, 1849, the sum of 58,608 06, for interest on and reimbursement of the city himself and wife to a gill of gin, the cost of debt. In addition thereto, its expenditures

\$19.589 68 4,826 46

14,685 63 handing it to her husband inquired what she Other expenditures, (general fund) 9,782 11

Thus the expenditures of the Councils for feature of their character they retain through he resolved it should be his antidote. He the benefit of the city were but little more life. The father commences instructing his resided in a house for which he paid, with than half as much as the appropriations made son, as soon as he is of sufficient age, in the arises an unpleasant order, may be freed of morning, and sixpence every Sunday, in his interest;" and cities are, in this respect, like another, nor to eat much, nor never to ties infected by cholera, the past season. black bottle, instead of its value in gin, he men. Many years ago at ebt of about \$200, spit in any assembly. Coarse bread is better for children than was enabled to pay his monthly dues of 000 was incurred in attempting to build a \$2 50. He then applied to the Society for City Hall by means of lotteries, and more Children should sleep in separate beds, an advance; the directors being satisfied debt in making a canal alongside of a naviwith the property, agreed to advance three gable river. In this way and in other ways Children under seven years of age should shares, equal to \$1050. The purchase was a total of debt was incurred which would not be confined over six or seven hours in completed, and the property mortgaged to have made the city utterly bankrupt if Con-Nat. Intelligencer.

## A LOATHSOME PICTURE.

Canton, thus writes :-There is a large district of this city, west

of the foreign factories, built entirely on high piles, or on boats, beneath which the females of infamous character, and their velings, banquetings, and abominable idola-some. tries; wherein they think it strange that we run not with them to the same excess of riot, and the dead."

### GEORGE PEARSON.

ing to Portland, Maine, who was one of the below the surface of the ground, and filling their presence. crew of the Charles Bartlett, and perished the hole with, say, a large spoonful of salt, the city in other ways. The City Hall itself when that unfortunate vessel was run down There is in New York a Society whose is built on United States ground, and though at sea by the steamer Europa. The Zion's but part of it is occupied by federal offices, Advocate gives the following sketch of the lost youth :-"His afflicted parents are worthy mem-

> But notwithstanding all this, a strange infa-Congress supplied the moans of complet- tuation drove him forth to encounter the to retain him in their store by assurances of We are far from saying that Congress has their confidence and a liberal offer of invocation for which he had been designed suddenly upon them."

> > 1,500 fearful contingencies. It should operate also to make parents, pastors, and Sabbathschool teachers faithful in their efforts for the conversion of those who may be unexpectedly removed from under their influence, and without a moment's warning be called into eternity. To all it adresses the exhortation, 'What thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.'

> > > JUST LIKE THE WORLD .- The following nstance of the instability of human affairs is extracted from the French papers. It ought to make men forbearing while doing duty in A Prefect of one of the French depart-

> > > ments mentioned to a friend some days since, following dispatch:-Monsieur Le Prefect,-Arrest by all possi-

ble means the citizen Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, should he present himself in your de-(Signed) LEDRU ROLLIN!

A year later the same Prefect received mother dispatch in the following terms:-'Arrest by all possible means the citizen

Ledru Rollin, if he present himself in your department. DUFAURE, Minister of Louis Napoleon!

MOHAMMEDAN YOUTH.—The children of

The New York Sun has a letter from Wor- soft, ductile putty, made of common white cester, Mass., in which the writer claims lead and linseed oil, is also valuable for the to have invented and put in use an apparatus same purpose. For China ware, powdered which separates the oxygen and hydrogen glass and whites of eggs anake a tenacious of which water is composed, and produces and durable cement. Iron rust and clay, gases for lights. This it does at no other ground in common oil, make a cement that expense than that of the use of the ma hardens under water, chinery, as no material but water is used. The water is decomposed by a current of During a recent thunder storm, the light-Mr Spear, of the Presbyterian Mission in all that is required to produce 250 cubic feet

RECLAIMING CLAY LAND.—An English ag. ing for their liberty, vis a Jewish Officer of females of infamous character, and their ricultural writer says that the tillage system high merit, M. Daneberg, who has served owners and attendants, for many of the poor practiced by scientific men in England is under the Americans in the Mexican war, creatures are slaves purchased in infancy doubtless an immense improvement on the but no sooner did he hear of the struggle from their parents or the foundling hospital. system in vogue some years ago—"but of all last night it was necessary for me to pass the discoveries of the present day, the control of the scene, of the s the dark waters which are often stained by mould, through the means of thorough drain. war: had been stained by the blood of infanticide; and we saw on each ing, double trenching, or subsoiling, is by A writer in Europe, in some remarks on side tenements built in the most costly style, far the greatest. And if we consider fully the importance of tree planting address the numberless thin green columns, carved in as the great importance of it, the enormous following fact : A gentlemen on the birth many fashions, amidst which were lighted benefit it has conferred on lended propriet of every daughter, planted 1000 trees, which

with cards, dominos, or dice; about which NANKIN CLOTH. - Most, if not all, the Nanwere crowds of females with rouged theeks kin now sold in our markets, is of American Washington is exempt from taxation for the garb of the better classes of society; all cotton, grown in Georgia, and is spun and carousing, gambling, quarreling, or fanning woven at the Lonsdale Mills, in Rhode Isthemselves, and listening to ballad-singers, land. The culture of Nankin cotton was or the shrill noise of various kinds, of pipes introduced to this country by the late John and lutes. A scene of fearful but splendid Forsyth, formerly minister of Spain, afterraised to its surface, and the crowd of those Buren. It is now grown in large quantities who vexed righteous Lot reanimated. How by many of the planters of Georgia, and comdoes the anger of God smoke against this mands a ready sale at high prices. Mr. Forplace. He will "destroy them all." It is syth procured the seed from the American here, amidst these poor heathen and godless Consvl at Canton, and at the outset the propeople, that we can perceive fully what is ject of growing it in this country was deem-"the will of the gentiles, wherein they walk ed wild and chimerical. It is of a darker in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, re- hue than the China article, and not as hand- to enter the advanced classes in College.

> DESTROYING THE CANADA THISTLE.—The speaking evil of us: who shall give ac- editor of the Boston Cultivator gives the folcount to Him that is ready to judge the quick lowing method of destroying this pest. He

" We once had two acres of meadow fully stocked with the Canada thistle, which we destroyed root and branch, by a single dress-dents will be instructed in the constitution of soils and This is the name of a young man belong- ing of salt, cutting them with a knife, a little taking care that the operation was performed before they came into flower, and while to Agriculture, the Soil, the Plant, and the Animal, and their juices were in full flow—a tedious pro- Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. For furcess, bet very effectual the grass, we pre- ther information see Catalogue. sume, deriving as much benefit from the application as would pay the expenses attend.

> Livenais and Berhards, have ascertained the last pressing and the lees of wine, disenperior quality. A pound of dried grape-skins, placed in a white-hot netort, furnished in less than seven minutes, 350 quarts of exceltion of a competent teacher. lent carbonited gas. The gas burns with a brilliant white flame, is without odor, and emits little smoke, and rosin. An experiment with the dried dregs of wine was equally satisfactory.

### VARIETY.

Sir Richard Arkwright was the inventor of machinery, by which our cotton manufaces are taken in an evil net, and as the tures have been increased to an almost in- Piano, and Vocal Music. birds are caught in the snare, so are the sons credible extent. His first employment was of men snared in an evil time when it falleth that of a barber, and he had to encounter inummerable obstacles, dwing to his poverty Parents from abroad should furnish their children with "The sudden death of this youth, under and want of mechanical skill to reduce his very little pocket money, as many temptations may circumstances so painful, should remind inventions to practice. Still he persevered thus be avoided. Those who wish may deposit money others, especially young sailors, of the im- till he succeeded, and not only realized a with either of the teachers, to be disbursed according portance of seeking the Lord, and preparing large property for himself, but has been the themselves by a life of faith for the same means of rendering the most important ser- \$3 00 to \$5 00. Extras—For Drawing, \$1 00; Monovices to his country and to the world.

Hayden the noted musician, was the son of a poor wheelwright, who, having a taste for music, played the harp amongst his chil- \$12.00. dren on Sunday evenings, his mother accompanying with her voice. When, but eight Chittenango for this place at 4 o'clock P. M. years old he became a Christian, and at ten composed several pieces. To us, he is best known by a noble oratogio, called the "Creation," which he is said to have composed after a season of solemn prayer for Divine

Mr. Hector Giljam proposes to introduce madder into the States of Virginia and North Carolina, the maratime counties of which he conceives to be admirably adapted for its ble if the capital is impaired by returning any portion that about twelve months ago he received the production. The root of the madder plant, merce for which the United States are entirely dependent on foreign countries.

Moses R. Moriarty, of West Hoboken, an enterprising farmer of N. J., has entered his American Institute. The potatoes, are from

Moslems are early taught to reverence their the essential characteristics of lightness and tender affection for the mother, and this of from 60 to 100 tons.

Infants should be sponged with cold water to \$120 per annum. His landlord was will- Under these circumstances, it might excite Kalimah or profession of faith and prayers. kernels of coffee on a hot shovel, and allowthe assistance of sub-tenants, a sum equal this year by Congress for the same object. religion of the Prophet, teaching him the the obnoxious effluvia, by placing a few every day. Infants should be carried into ing to sell it for \$1,050, but the shoemaker surprise that taxation in Washington should He instructs him how to take his food, in ing the aroma, or smoke, to be freely disthe air every day of the season. Infants had not the means to purchase. He therebe so high as to be a subject of complaint. what manner he is to dress, and how he is to seminated. It will dispel, effectually, the should be nursed at regular intervals, once fore joined the Temperance Building So-But as the author of "Lacon" says: "The demean himself in the presence of others. most powerful odor arising from putrid aniin about three hours. From the time they ciety, which was then just organized, and by follies of our youth are drafts on our riper He is taught never to speak ill of any one, mal or vegetable matter. It has been much dentition children should be fed on breed putting a silver fourpenny piece every years, payable thirty years after date, with nor to say much, never to turn his back upon used, and with excellent success, in locali-

Whites of eggs and lime, (unslacked, well beaten together, constitute a valuable BURNING WATER INSTEAD OF LAMP OIL and durable cement for earthen ware.

The water is decomposed by a current of electricity, evolved by the apparatus. The labor of five minutes once in two hours during the day, in winding up the machine, is all that is required to produce 250 cubic feet of gas. The expense of the machine is \$300, and it can be carried by a man under this arm. Such is the description of it. Time will determine whether it is even so.

During a recent thunder storm, the light ning was conducted by the wires into the legraph office at Glasgow Ky, and melted recent Ebridge Eddy. Freston—David P. Curdis. Richard Geo. P. Burdich. It is arm. Such is the description of it. The same stroke killed a negro man and a horse, a few yards from the office.

In the ranks of the Hungarian army fight.

New London—P. L. Berry.

In the ranks of the Hungarian army, fight

many tashlons, amidst which were lighted chandeliers and lumps of cut or scarlet-colors, the great change it has effected on the digital propried of every daughter, planted 1600 trees, which at the age of twenty one years were sold for windows, painted mottos from popular books, baskets, and festoons of flowers. We saw baskets, and festoons of flowers. We saw tables covered with wine and inxures, or smith of Deniston, the author of it."

Smith of Deniston, the author of it.

Smith of Deniston author of it.

Smith of Deniston author of the public the author of the a

### DeRuyter Institute

The Academic Year of this Institution for 1849-50, tinue forty-three consecutive weeks, ending the last Wednesday of June, including a recess of ten days for Christmas and New Year holidays. The Year will be

ivided into three Terms: The First, commencing August 29, of 14 weeks. March 20. of 14

Encouraged by the success of the School under its present Instructors, the friends of the Institute have mode liberal additions to its library, cabinet; and ap paratus, thus furnishing ample facilities for illustrating The Literary Department is as heretofore under the

supervision of Rev. JAMES R. IRISH. A. M., Pre sident, assisted by other able instructors. In this De ish Branches. Students are also fitted in the Classics The Department of Natural Science is conducted by Professor GURDON EVANS. In this, Natural Philos phy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chem try, are taught in a manuer of unsurpassed interest With it is connected the Department of Agricultural

The Farmer's Course is thoroughly scientific; em oracing the study of the best authors, with daily recitashes of plants, with a minute examination of their constituent elements, and the various modes of testing

A course of lectures is given during the Term on Besides Globes, Maps, &c., for the illustration of

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