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EDUCATION CAUSE.

Remarks of Rev. Dr. Dana, of Newburyport, on moving the acceptance of the Report of the Board of the Education Society, presented at the late Conference at Topsfield:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I have listened to this Report, as doubtless has this whole assembly, with lively interest and with some variety of feelings. We rejoice in all which has been done; and we bless God that so much has been done. But we regret that no more has been done; and cannot but wish an increase of zeal and exertion, such as may correspond with the greatness of the cause.

The great practical result to which the Report has led us, as all must see, is this; that the existing condition of the church and the world demands, and imperiously demands, large accessions of well qualified ministers of the gospel. It is with a view to deepen this sentiment in our minds, and to give it permanence, that I offer a few brief remarks.

I shall take it for granted, Sir, and I have a right to do so, that the gospel ministry is the grand and favorite instrument, selected and blessed by heaven, for the conversion and salvation of man. This sentiment meets us every where in the sacred volume, and it is most amply confirmed by the experience and the history of eighteen centuries.

Who does not know, that when the gospel was first promulgated, it effected at once the most astonishing revolutions throughout the known world? The vast fabric of pagan superstition was undermined—its temples subverted—its idols destroyed—and its oracles put to silence. And how were these wonderful effects accomplished? Not by the written word, but by the living preacher—by men, going forth in the name of Jesus, and proclaiming his gospel in the ears of their fellow-men.

Indeed, for confirmation of the truth in view, we need not go beyond our own country, nor our own time. Wherever in our land the preached gospel has not found its way, or has taken its flight, there we find a spiritual desolation—a moral wilderness, where no solitary plant takes root, nor fruits of righteousness are seen. And where is it, Sir, that human nature appears in all its high and ennobling attributes? Where do men and women rise to the proper dignity of rational and immortal creatures? Where are the virtues cherished which promote the general peace and order, which soften the manners, which adorn human society, and sweeten human life? Where is the God of heaven worshipped and feared and obeyed? And where are human beings trained to holiness on earth, and prepared for the holiness of heaven? There, and there only, where the blessed gospel of Christ is preached. In travelling from our commonwealth to the region of the South, we pass through a state whose laws, from the first, have not favored, but positively discouraged the settlement of the gospel ministry. These laws have but too effectually accomplished their object. Few, very few christian ministers are found there. And what is the consequence? The traveller is at no loss to determine at what point he enters, nor at what point he leaves, this ill-fated state. He sees it in a condition of things about equally removed from the savage and the civilized. He sees it (I allude, of course, to a portion only, of the country) in the dwelling-house, the barns, the fields, and above all, in the countenances of the people.

If, then, the gospel ministry is the great instrument of elevating, of blessing, and saving mankind, it follows that the church should give itself no rest, that all the benevolent in the community should give themselves no rest, until this ministry be planted in every spot of our country, and in every region of the globe.

But what is the case at present? Let us see. Our own commonwealth, which, with a single exception, is the most favored in the United States, has many towns, and some considerable districts, where the sound of the gospel is seldom heard. Connecticut, though it has no regions of desolation so extensive as ours, is yet deformed with some dark and barren spots. As to the remaining states of New England, it would be going beyond the truth to state, that, on an average calculation, they are one half supplied with the stated ministrations of the gospel and its ordinances. In the Middle States, the case, probably, is equally unfavorable. In the Southern States it is doubtless much more so. While in the immeasurable regions of the West, there is a world of minds, and a world of souls, of which a vast majority are utterly destitute of the bread of life.

But let us turn our eyes, for a moment, on the wide world. The command given by the Savior, when just about to ascend to heaven—a command immediately addressed to the apostle, but through them, to the whole church—was this: *Go into all the world; preach the gospel to every creature.* Offer my salvation free as air; spread it wide as the ruins of the fall. And now, at the distance of eighteen centuries from the time when this command was given, what do we see? Three-fourths of the immense human family unvisited by the gospel; uninformed of the good news from heaven; strangers, generally, to the very name of that Savior who shed his blood for their redemption. Five hundred millions of the human race are at this moment sunk in all the darkness of paganism; in all its hopelessness and horror; in all its vices and crimes; in all its impurity and blood. Another hundred millions are the wretched dupes of the imposture of the false prophet of Arabia. About one fourth of the human family are nominally christian. But of this small proportion, only one fourth possess christianity with any degree of purity. The remaining three-fourths are overspread with the errors and superstitions of the Roman and Greek churches.

And what are we now doing in obedience to the Savior's solemn, last command? Since my memory, the age of modern missions to the heathen may be said to have commenced. The churches of Chris-

tendom have been, for about forty years, beginning to awake from their strange and protracted slumber. At this day they send forth, for the conversion of the world—how many missionaries? A little more than one, perhaps, for each of the millions to be evangelized. And this number, inconsiderable as it is, comprises, so far as our country is concerned, nearly all who can be obtained. Surely, then, the call is loud and urgent, for large accessions to the number of gospel ministers.

But who and what are the ministers we want? The answer to this question may be given in few words.

We want, in the first place, men of real ability, and solid learning. They are to instruct men in the sacred volume. To be qualified for this, they must be well acquainted with its evidences, its doctrines, its histories, its prophecies, and with whatever in natural and civil history, in ancient manners, customs, and laws, in geography and astronomy, in art and science, generally, is calculated to throw light on the bible. They are to teach men christianity; and they ought to be able to unfold its principles, to illustrate its institutions, to explain its precepts, and to defend its truth against the objection of infidels and cavillers. A weak or ignorant minister is an incumbrance on christianity. It was a scheme of the Emperor Julian to shut out christian youth, as far as possible, from the advantages of learning. This was an artifice well worthy of that subtle and wretched apostate from christianity. He knew that if the church could be filled with an ignorant ministry, religion would be exposed to general contempt.

Beside the general arguments for a learned ministry, there are those which apply peculiarly to the present period. On this topic, I can throw out hints only, for the time will admit no more.

There is an extensive and increasing diffusion of knowledge in the community. And the knowledge of the clergy must keep pace with it. It will be impossible, otherwise, to secure general attention and respect, either to their persons, their office, or the religion they preach.

The other professions are filled with able and efficient men. The community perceive and feel it. Have they not a right to expect a correspondent ability in their religious guides? If the expectation be disappointed, must not the effects be disastrous?

Our Sabbath schools demand a learned and instructive ministry. Thousands of young minds are expanding to receive the knowledge of God; are inquiring, with unwearied eagerness, for the truths of religion. What an invaluable season for pouring out, without loss, the richest treasures of divine knowledge, which care and diligence may have accumulated!

In this day of boasted light, the spirit of infidelity is abroad. Its pretensions, its arguments, are false and hollow—yet frequently bold, artful, and plausible. Ministers must meet it, and put it down. But to do this, they must be armed at all points. They must have skill and address, as well as firmness and courage.

Many suppose that though learning may be important, in our ministers at home, it is less needful in those who go abroad. We may send missionaries, they think, to our aborigines, and even to India and China, of a secondary character; of comparatively feeble powers, and meagre attainments. There cannot, Sir, be a greater mistake. Surely every reflecting mind must perceive, that in proportion to the depth of the darkness to be dispelled, must be the intensity and brilliancy of the light which is to scatter it. The young men whom we send abroad must be well instructed in general science. One of the principal methods by which our missionaries in Ceylon have put to shame the Brahmins, has been to expose the hollowness of their pretensions to the knowledge of astronomy—pretensions by which, for ages, they had led captive their blind and wretched votaries.

But, in a minister, the greatest talents and learning, without piety, are generally useless, and often pernicious. How absurd, how incongruous, the union of an enlightened mind and an unholy, unsanctified heart. A messenger of God and an enemy of God. An ambassador, negotiating a treaty of peace between his sovereign and a portion of his revolted subjects, while himself a rebel. Indeed, in the public, official teacher of religion, the reality of piety is not enough. Eminent piety is requisite. His life should be one continual sermon, repeating, explaining, enforcing his public instructions.

And here, as before, beside the general argument, there are considerations which offer themselves, derived from the state of the times.

The point begins to be settled, that the ministers of our country must generally be contented with a moderate worldly support. Nor do I know that the fact is to be regretted. Large emoluments have never yet improved the character of the clergy. May not an opposite state of things tend to purify the order? The worldly temptation being small, few will ordinarily enlist, but from the love of God, and the love of souls. Thus circumstanced, a minister must find his chief reward in a pure and ardent self-devotion, in the delights of his work, in an approving conscience, and an approving God.

And unless a glowing piety pervade the breasts of those who are seeking the ministry, whether shall we look for missionaries? The charms of a missionary life, arising from novelty, from undefined hopes, and splendid anticipations, begin to retire. Recent events tell us rather of its privations, its toils, its disappointments, its perils. At a prospect like this, ordinary piety shrinks appalled. Obstacles like these, nothing can surmount, but an ardent devotion, a stern unconquerable purpose, and a zeal enkindled by heaven. Ah, where are the armies of heroes, pressing forward to this holy war? It is here, that we are principally in danger of failing. The Church wants not the dispositions, nor the treasures, nor the liberality. At least, all these would be adequately supplied, were the number of our missionaries increased in a twofold, or even in ten-fold proportion. That our missions may not fail, that the heathen may not perish, we want, in our beloved youth, the spirit of piety. We want, in all who seek the ministry, augmented piety—simple-hearted piety—self-denying, courageous piety.

Suffer me, Sir, to remark, in conclusion, that the American Education Society and its auxiliaries are commended to the hearts of the pious by this fact, that they possess the means and facilities, not only for multiplying the number of ministers, but for enriching the ministry itself with the choicest talents, and the most exalted piety. Who can doubt that in the ages that are past, thousands of young men, highly gifted by nature and by grace, have gone through life to their graves, comparatively unknown and useless, for want of the fostering aid which such societies supply? One of the English poets has beautifully said,

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear:
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

It is in the power of these societies to gather these precious gems from their ocean beds, to polish them into brilliancy, and place them where their light may bless the church and world. It is in their power to transplant these modest, blushing flowers from the wilderness, and cause them to diffuse an unwasted and salutary fragrance in the garden of God. We give, then, to these cherished societies, the warmest blessings of our hearts. May their numbers, their patrons, their means, their resources, their zeal, their exertions, their successes, be all vastly increased. May they kindle thousands of lights which shall not only shed a healthful radiance on earth, but shine in other worlds, when the sun and stars are gone out forever.

SELECTED FOR THE LANDMARK.

TRUE PEACE.

John 14:27. Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you.

Here is a beautiful allusion to those empty insignificant forms, which men mechanically repeat at meeting or taking leave of each other.

Our Lord being about to part from his disciples, intimates as much as this: Since I must shortly be torn from you, I now bid you adieu, sincerely wishing you every happiness,—not as the world giveth, give I unto you,—not in the unmeaning, ceremonial manner in which the world repeats this salutation, Peace, &c.; for my wishes of peace and happiness to you are sincere, and my blessing and benediction will prove for your substantial felicity.—Carpenter.

The world may wish peace, yet never intend it; or they may wish it, yet not be able to give it; but Christ's peace is real and effectual, solid and substantial; the world's peace is only freedom from outward trouble, but Christ's peace is a deliverance from inward guilt; and though it does not give us an exemption from outward troubles, yet it gives us a sanctified use and improvement of them, and assures us of a joyful issue and deliverance out of them. Burkill.

REVERENCE.

Exodus 3:5. And he said, draw not nigh hither, put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.

Putting off the shoes is to this day an act of sacred reverence in the East; it is emblematical of putting off the corruptions of the world, and precedes the acts of worship. With us the uncovering of the man's head is practised.—Dr. A. Clarke.

We ought to approach to God with a solemn pause and preparation; and though bodily exercise alone profiteth little, yet we ought to glorify God with our bodies, and to express our inward reverence by a grave and reverent behaviour in the worship of our God, carefully avoiding everything that looks light and rude, and unbecoming the awfulness of the service.—M. Henry.

HOME MISSIONARY OPERATIONS.

The following notice of several churches and congregations in this neighborhood, assisted by the Massachusetts Missionary Society, during the past year, we copy from the Annual Report of that society, just published:—

BEVERLY. The upper parish of this town, contains about 600 souls, parcelled out among several denominations. A secession has taken place from the second church, connected with this parish, and a fourth church organized by the unanimous consent of a large council. This church consists of 20 members—four of them males, leaving but one man in the original church. The meeting-house and church furniture are left in possession of the majority of the parish; and the feeble band that, for conscience' sake, has relinquished its property, and greatly increased its responsibilities, by a separation from those who hold another gospel, calls earnestly for help. Their call will meet a cheerful response from their sister churches, who will throw their skirt over them and bid them "Live." Rev. John Foote, Minister. Appropriation, \$150.

CHELSEA. Destitute of a pastor, since January. No special improvement. In his last report, the late pastor expresses it as his conviction, that "lack of material, will ever prevent the society from being large." He adds—"were all the families, living within a reasonable distance of our place of worship, to unite with us, our congregation would still be small." "The far greater number of these families are now professedly opposed to evangelical truth;" "and there is no immediate prospect, that the population of this part of the town will be materially increased by new families moving in." Still, we hope better things—and are not willing to doubt that the standard of truth planted here, will be maintained, and wave its hallowing influences over generations yet unborn. Rev. Edward J. Fuller, late Pastor. Appropriation, \$150.

GLOUCESTER, (Centre.) This church of 55 members is united, and active. Weekly prayer-meetings are well sustained. Several hopeful conversions have occurred during the year, and a few are now inquiring the way to Zion. Some additions have been made to the society, and further additions are anticipated. The name of the Lord be magnified. Rev. C. S. Porter, Pastor. Appropriation, \$250.

GLOUCESTER, (Annisquam.) "This station is literally and morally among the rocks of Cape Ann." The population is about 1,600—a very small part attending public worship any where. The Evangelical society, though very small and weak, is yet gradually gaining in numbers and strength. Most of the members are fishermen—may they be called of Christ, as were Peter and John. \$80 only are paid here toward the support of the ministry, \$50 for the improvement of singing, and \$16 75 for the various objects of benevolence. Members of the church, 17. Sabbath scholars, 50. Bible class, 30. Temperance society, 145. Sabbath school library, 259 vols. Rev. Moses Sawyer, Pastor. Appropriation, \$250.

GLOUCESTER, (West.) Seven or eight hundred souls belong to this parish. A meeting-house has been erected the past year, chiefly by the liberality of other churches, and successful efforts are making to re-establish divine ordinances, where they have been long and fearfully neglected. Two missionaries have been successfully employed—and the first found a church of eight members—had from 40 to 150 hearers on the Sabbath—formed a Bible class of 10 members, and a Sabbath school, of about 50. Several cases of hopeful conversion occurred, and other cases of apparent seriousness—eight were added to the church. The second missionary followed up the labors of the first, preached, and visited families abundantly, beside instructing a Bible class of 15, and superintending a Sabbath school. The only other meeting in the parish is maintained by the Universalists—where not more attend than are found at

the congregational meeting—the fewer the better! Rev. J. P. Tyler, and Rev. Moses Welch, Missionaries. Appropriation, \$100.

LYNNFIELD. Increased attention, somewhat, to the worship of God. The number of irreligious newspapers diminished. Church members, 45. No additions, except one made by letter. Bible class, 25. Sabbath school, 60. Additions to the friends of temperance, 20. Contributions to home missions, \$13—to foreign missions, \$12. Difficulties exist here, as in most of our feeble societies—but they are only such as will yield to fervent prayer, prudent management, and abundant labor. Churches that are not dead, may unhappily sleep—and till they are twice dead, and plucked up by the roots, they ought not to be abandoned to the destroyer. Rev. Josiah Hill, Pastor. Appropriation \$150.

SAUGUS. Now destitute of a stated ministry. Some progress has been made in confirming the faith and resolution of God's chosen few, who yet live to mourn over Zion's desolations. But the church has hardly increased at all in numbers, nor have they yet secured a house, where they may worship God, unmolested by the enemies of the cross. We hope and believe, however, that we have now re-stated such facts for the last time. Better prospects open. If we mistake not, the day-star appears. Measures are resolved on to honor God, and, says he, "Them that honor me, I will honor." The committee of the church, in their application for continued aid, say, and truly, we doubt not, "we regret the necessity of seeking it, but the poor ye have always with you; we earnestly request you to assist in preventing a famine of the word from reaching us." Shall not this ancient but long depressed church continue to live? And shall it not become the source of blessing to future generations? Rev. S. Holman, late Pastor. Appropriation, \$200.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

The Captain of one of the vessels formerly employed as a regular trader between New York and Liverpool, in a recent conversation, after recounting with great feeling the dealings of God with him for a number of years past, furnished us with the peculiar circumstances of his conversion, in which we see much to admire, and call into exercise the highest love and veneration to God. The pious fidelity of the Scottish peasantry is here delightfully illustrated, and furnishes us with a noble example of the efficacy of fervent prayer. The narrator was bound on a voyage from America to England. A few days previous to his reaching his destined haven, he fell in with a severe and destructive storm—and although death and destruction stood before him, yet he felt unmoved, and fearless of the worst, for his heart was hard as the rocks he was fast approaching. The vessel, after sustaining much damage, was driven upon a reef of rocks on the northern coast of Scotland:—himself, and most of his crew reached the shore in a boat—he saved his papers and some clothes. It was in the afternoon of the day; the coast was rocky and desolate, and he had to walk a considerable distance before he came to a dwelling; this was a large farm house; he entered, and related his misfortune and situation. The kind host and his wife made every arrangement for his accommodation, until he could forward a letter, and receive a return from his agent or consignee. Notwithstanding he was much exhausted with fatigue and anxiety, he was induced by the kind attention of these friends, and their intelligent conversation, to sit and converse the evening away. After a plain but welcome repast, preparations were made for all hands to retire to rest—when, on a signal given, the domestics entered the room. The worthy farmer, turning to me, said, "captain, I invariably make it my custom, before retiring to sleep, to call my domestics and family around—read to them a chapter from the Old or New Testament, and bow our knees in prayer to God; you, in the providence of God, being our inmate, will I hope feel no objection to unite with us, particularly now, as you must feel grateful to Him who has preserved your life in the storm." "As a matter of courtesy," said the captain, "I answered that I would wait during the religious duties he engaged in; but I candidly confessed that I never troubled my head about these matters." He looked at me when saying this and sighing; something within me felt that sigh. The good man read from the scriptures, and on closing the book, the whole of the establishment bowed down on their knees. Observing all upon their knees but myself, I had some conflict within me whether I should kneel or keep my seat; however, I followed the example before me, and knelt down. The farmer began, in the most solemn and fervent manner, to return thanks to the God of providence for the blessings of the past day; he then implored the pardon of all their sins, &c.; this I considered very well. After particularizing his family, he, in the most affectionate manner and language, offered up his supplications for the poor mariner who had sought shelter under his roof. Having from previous conversation, discovered I was a poor, dark, and ignorant sinner, he spread my case before the throne of God, and appeared to know the secrets of my heart better than I knew them myself: in short, he prayed most heartily and sincerely for my soul's salvation, and most feelingly thanked God for my preservation from the effects of the storm. When we arose from our knees, I looked at the man with astonishment, wondering what could induce him to pray so fervently for a stranger; or by what means he became acquainted with my sinful habits of life.

I retired to the neat little room they had fitted up for me, to give some vent to the crowd of thoughts which harassed my spirits. I walked fore and aft. The consideration of the farmer praying with so much fervency for me, and thanking God for my rescue from death during the storm, forcibly affected my mind. I began to see that sin was of more consequence, awfully so, than I before was sensible of, particularly the sin of ingratitude. While ruminating upon these matters, I observed a book lying upon the small dressing table; my spirits being greatly agitated, I opened the book, with a view of reading to compose myself for sleep—it was a Bible! On reading, I came to these words from Jeremiah, "It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not." These words were the singular expressions the farmer used in his prayer, which more than any other struck me with my ingratitude. I read on, and forgot the fatigue of my body, until my light expired; I then threw myself on the bed, and for the first time in my life heaved a penitential sigh. The Lord was pleased by his Spirit to show me that I was a great sinner. I sought for mercy, and the Lord heard my supplications. I continued a few days with this affectionate family, and when I left this hospitable and christian host, I could bear testimony to the truth of the promises of God in Christ Jesus, having his spirit, whereby we cry, "Ab-

ba, Father." "For God who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in sin, hath quickened us together with Christ." "By grace we are saved."—Sailor's Mag.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN TURKEY.

The manufacture of silk in Turkey, as in Italy and China, is remarkably simple. In Commodore Porter's Letters from Constantinople, just published, is the following notice of the silk manufacture in Broussa, a celebrated manufacturing city, situated at the foot of Mount Olympus in Turkey:

"We visited the silk manufactories for which Broussa is so celebrated. They are spread all over the city, but there is nothing that can be called a silk factory. The weaving is all done by job-work at so much a *peache* of three quarters of a yard or thereabouts; and these stuffs, so remarkable for their beauty, are woven in miserable little rooms, only large enough to contain the loom and the weaver, or two weavers, as the case may be.

"When the figure is plain or striped, a man or boy alone, is sufficient for the purpose; but when flowered, it requires a man and a boy; one to weave and the other to work with certain bobbins in a manner to me incomprehensible, but which he could manage with his eyes shut as well as open. These beautiful silks (and none can be more beautiful) which are destined to grace the form of beauty, are woven by miserable, half-starved wretches, in these solitary dungeons, at a gain of not more than three and sometimes of only one piaster a day. The piaster is not quite six cents. But in a country where a poor wretch may at least stay, if not gratify the cravings of nature, on a para, which is the fortieth part of a piaster, this you will say, is not so bad.

"Broussa, like most of the places I have passed through, is surrounded by plantations of mulberry for the use of the silk-worm, and asses laden with the limbs of which, may every instant be seen going to the city. These trees are planted in rows, not more than from two to three feet apart, and are cut so low that a man can reach the topmost limbs, which are all cut off every year as the worms require them. This would be the right place to study the culture of the silk-worm. In my short visit and rapid route, I had not time to give sufficient attention to the subject. The worms at this time were half an inch long, very lively, and of a good appetite. They devoured voraciously, the young and tender leaves which were attached to the small branches thrown across the broad and shallow baskets which contained them."

SILK FACTORIES IN NEW ENGLAND.

The manufacture of silk in New England is far in advance of the culture of the raw material, and years will elapse before the silk factories in operation can be supplied with stock of domestic growth. The factory of Mr. Cobb, at Dedham, Mass., which has been sometime in operation, is almost wholly dependent on foreign culturists for its supply, and is, at the same time, compelled to resort to the manufacture of articles and fabrics of which silk is but a component part. The same we believe to be true with respect to the factories at Mansfield and Lisbon.

Then there is already in operation the Connecticut silk factory, in this city, with a capital of upwards of \$40,000, a building 126 feet long by 44 wide and two stories high, besides a basement. The building is furnished with about one hundred silk looms and preparatory machinery, the whole to be operated by a steam engine of eight or ten horse power. The want of stock has also compelled this factory to go into the manufacture of tuscan straw, gimps, fringes, &c., articles in which but little raw silk is incorporated.

There is also a silk factory in progress at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., but of its present condition we are not particularly advised. We are informed, however, that Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, one of the New York Senators in Congress, and Mr. Gamaliel Gay, a practical machinist, are connected with it, and this fact, aside from all others, is satisfactory evidence to us of its entire and complete success.

The next in order is the New England Silk Company. This company has lately been formed in Boston, with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of erecting buildings, procuring machinery, &c., for the manufacture of silk goods. The stock has all been taken up, principally by gentlemen in Boston. We understand, that within a few days past, the company has purchased several tracts of land at Northampton, on which are one or more water privileges, and that the factory will probably be located in that flourishing town.

Another company has recently been formed in Concord, N. H., and a farm purchased for the cultivation of the mulberry. Besides these companies, there is the Valentine silk company at Providence, R. I., of which we spoke in our last number.—*Silk Cultivist.*

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS. Most entirely and unequivocally do we concur in the truth and justness of the following article from the Maine Wesleyan Journal.

It is with sincere regret we notice that an attempt to publish a paper on the Sabbath, is at last, apparently successful. A paper has been issued some weeks in New York, on Sabbath morning. A similar attempt was made a year or two since, in Boston, and it failed. We expressed ourselves at that time upon the subject through these columns. Our mind is not changed in regard to it. We believe the custom to be fraught with wickedness. It is the incontinent step, which may lead, if unchecked by the great power, public opinion, into other practices that will render to the great mass of succeeding generations, the Sabbath day as a mere name—without any form of observance. We say now, as then—Who can calculate the extent of the evil that would come upon this country by the abrogation of the custom of observing the Sabbath day? Who can judge of the fatality of the wound that religion and good morals would receive, were it to come to pass, that the refraining from labor on the Sabbath day, and serving God publicly, should speedily end? Who can tell how long the judgments of heaven, in their most appalling awfulness, would be averted from us, were we as a nation, to neglect that command, beginning "six days shalt thou labor," which was formulated from Mount Sinai for our observance? These are momentous questions,—and this public step to nullify our reverence for the Sabbath day, renders them peculiarly appropriate. We do, a solemn duty by calling the public attention to it, and expressing our own pointed disapprobation of it. The public must correct the evil by frowning it into contempt—or they may find that from this germ may spring the Bohan Upas that will overshadow all the land.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE. The Penobscot Freeman mentions a disgraceful outrage which took place on Saturday night in Bangor. A mob of disorderly persons collected to the number of about fifty, and proceeded to a house occupied by an Irish family, which was quickly demolished, leaving the family nearly naked, and without a shelter. The mob then proceeded to another house also occupied by Irish people, which they forcibly entered, when the City Authorities, with a *passe comitatus*, pounced upon them, and secured five of the rascals, which it is hoped will receive the severe punishment which they so justly merit.—*Boston Merc. Journal.*

RAPID TRAVELLING. A Rail Road is in contemplation, to cross the Peninsula of Florida, and connect the St. John's River with the Gulf of Mexico. This will probably soon be effected, when it is thought that by means of lines of Steamboats from its extremities, the whole distance between New York and New Orleans, may be traversed in seven days. Mercantile Journal.

THE LANDMARK.

SALEM, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1835.

A correspondent in to-day's paper has responded to the sentiments expressed a few weeks since by "Brutus Junior," on the subject of open convents, and all institutions of Romanism, to the inspection of some legal authority. The suggestion of our correspondent has our entire approval. The most serious aspect of Romanism at present is its political bearing. In this view we must sooner or later meet it; and happy will it be for our country if by precautionary measures we shall have forestalled its fatal influence upon our liberties. We are as a people wisely jealous of secret institutions, as incompatible with true republicanism. We want no inquisition, but merely ask that Catholic establishments should be subjected to the same supervision that our laws justly consider necessary and proper with regard to others.

We again invite the attention of our readers to the articles of our correspondent "P." on the subject of the marriage covenant. We think he is doing the public an important favor, as well as exciting interest by the presentation of a theme rarely spread out before us. His reasonings and expositions are so cool and logical, and his track so luminous, that one can but read him with pleasure and profit, even though the subject have no practical bearing upon his own destiny.

By our foreign news, which is one day later from France than before, it will be seen that the long-anticipated American indemnity bill has passed the French House of Peers, though not unconditionally, as was rumored. The amendment made in the Chamber of Deputies requiring an explanation of the threatening aspect of the President's message is still retained. How far this will be an impediment to the amicable adjustment of the affair, and the restoration of reciprocal good feelings between the two nations, remains to be seen.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

The rumor of the appointment of Roger B. Taney to be Chief Justice of the United States, announced in our last, on the authority of a Norfolk paper, seems to have been premature, although it is still suggested that he will in all probability be selected for that high and important station. We hope however that no such appointment will be made. On party grounds we have no objection to Mr. Taney; neither are we prepared to question his competency to discharge the duties of the office. We are opposed to his elevation to this high trust simply because he is a Roman Catholic. Lafayette prophesied that if ever the liberties of this country were destroyed it would be by Romanism. The rapid strides which Popery is making in our land have indeed long threatened our liberties; but the appointment to the head of our Judiciary of an adherent to his Holiness of Rome will be a louder note of alarm than has yet been sounded. We would not make a religious creed the test of qualification for office, but should we not discard from the councils of our government and from the seat of justice the devotees of a religion the very essence of which is *allegiance to a foreign prince*? Suppose all the great departments of our national government were administered by Roman Catholics—who would pretend that we were safe? Is it safe then, to make any inroads, to commit any of the great interests of our free and independent republic—and especially the administration of our laws—to one whose religion requires him to acknowledge the supremacy of a despot?

A WORD IN SEASON.

This is the title of the ninth number of Temperance Tales, from the prolific pen of Lucius M. Sargent, Esq. It purports, as do all its predecessors, to be a picture of real life, and is designed to illustrate the fact that a single suggestion at a fortunate moment, a "word in season," even from the lips of a child, has often been instrumental in saving from the destruction of strong drink, and recalling the wanderer from his career of ruin, while eloquence, and reason, and even religion itself, systematically applied, have been found ineffectual to turn the sinner from his ways.

Some have expressed fears that these little Tales are multiplying too fast—that the novelty of their peculiar form and style is already worn away, and that the public mind is in danger of becoming surfeited with this species of temperance food. We do not think so. Difficult as it is to keep alive the interest which the first appearance of these Tales excited, Mr. Sargent has been wonderfully successful; they still continue to be sought after with eagerness, and we are not aware that there has been any abatement of the original demand. We hope he has many more in reserve.

We do not think the present number possesses the spirit and thrilling interest which have characterized most of its predecessors. It is, however, in this respect, superior to the last, and on the whole, sustains the high reputation of the author and we cannot doubt will prove a "word in season" to many into whose hands it may fall.

The scene is laid in the higher walks of life, although the incidents which give a name to the story occurred in a humbler sphere. Mr. Selden, a gentleman of wealth and respectability, but who preferred the liberty of drinking the drunkard's drink to the slavery of a temperance pledge, was one Sabbath morning, with his decanter before him, giving directions for his horse to be brought, that he might indulge himself with a ride, while his wife and family were preparing for church. The feelings of his little son had been tenderly excited by the simple and affecting narrative of the woes of a poor sailor's widow, whose only son, with all the hopes of his fond mother, had been buried in the drunkard's grave. While the liquor was yet untasted, the little boy, in the simplicity of childhood, and with a heart beating with the sensations which had been excited by the story of *Jemmy Morrison*, uttered the "word in season" by exclaiming to his father: "I was thinking, dear father, how we should all cry if you were to die like poor *Jemmy*."

The anger which this cutting though innocent rebuke kindled in the breast of Mr. Selden, was soon subdued—the brandy remained untouched—that day for the first time for many years Mr. Selden accompanied his family to church—and in the evening the sailor's widow was sent for to repeat the story of her lost son. The sequel of that story is as follows:

"Five years and two months had passed away, and I thought I should never see *Jemmy* again. But the neighbors kept up my spirits, and made me hope that he might yet return, and be a comfort to me for the rest of my days. One day, as I sat knitting alone, the door opened, and who should come in but *Jemmy* himself! At the first glance, I did not know him; but the moment he spoke, I knew him by his voice. He had lost his hair and whiskers grew very long; but I should have known him for all that. 'Dear *Jemmy*,' said I, as I threw my arms about his neck, 'what has been the matter with you?' He could scarcely reply;—even then, though it was early in the day, he was under the influence of liquor. His breath was reeked of brandy. I looked upon the face of my poor lad, and saw how it was. He was then only twenty-and-two, and seemed forty years, at least. I was greatly shocked, as you may suppose, to find, in one, who, as I thought, would have

proved the staff of my old age, such a broken reed. It would have soothed my spirits, to have thought that his intoxication was accidental, or that it had been produced by a little excess, upon his first arrival; but every thing about this poor misguided boy told too plainly the story of his evil habit. There was never a clearer skin, when he went away; it was my delight to look upon his ruddy cheek. His color was all gone, and there was a sickly paleness in its stead. He had the stare of an old man; and the bright eye of my poor boy, that used to look upon me so fondly, was dreadfully bloodshot and sunken. It was an awful change. Bad as it was, I still felt that the poor lad was my own child. He was too much under the influence of liquor, to give any clear answers to my inquiries. I helped him on the bed. 'My dear boy,' said I, 'I will make you a dish of tea, and may be you'll feel better.' 'No, mother,' he replied, in a broken voice, 'give me a little rum.' 'Oh my God,' I exclaimed, 'have I been waiting five weary years, and only for this?' This impatient exclamation, which I uttered aloud, seemed to rouse him from his lethargy. He raised himself half way upon his bed. 'Mother,' he exclaimed, in the same hallow and feeble tone, 'don't fret about it now. It can't be helped. I'm a poor dog. I've just come home to die; and you may speak for the coffin as soon as you're a mind to.' I sat down, and buried my face in my hand, and wept, for half an hour, in perfect silence. When I raised my eyes he was sound asleep. The next day he was seized with a raging fever. The doctor said he had caught a violent cold, but that intemperance had ruined his constitution; and that he had evident marks of consumption. He was delicious during the fever, and raved a great deal about drunken landlords, that had cheated him, and broken his poor mother's heart. After he ever left him, he fell into a consumption, which rapidly wasted him away. On the fifth-ninth day after his return, I closed the eyes of poor *Jemmy*; and the next day I laid him and all my broken hopes for this world in the silent grave. I cut away a single lock of his long dark hair, and of all that I loved so dearly, this alone is left to me now."

The conclusion of the little book will tell what effect was produced by the simple "word in season" and the story of the sailor's widow:—

"The Seldens signed the pledge that day; and thereby took away, most effectually, from their anti-temperance neighbors, that very common and most miserable argument, the example of opulence and fashion."

"This family is now one of the most pious and happy in the country. We cannot omit to mention, that, on that very morning, old Robert came into the parlor with a pleasant smile, bringing in a new family Bible. 'Mr. Selden told me you said he, 'to remove the liquor stand from the sideboard, and put the good book in its place.'"

"Not a sparrow falls to the ground, without the notice of that God, whose all-observing eye is over all his works. If praise hath been perfected out of the mouths of babes, let us not marvel, that from the same source may proceed a temporal and eternal joy."

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

Meetings in behalf of the Colonization society have lately been held at New Haven and Hartford. At both places they are said to have been attended with unusual interest. At New Haven, as we learn from the New York Observer, an exposition of the principles of the Colonization society was made by Rev. Mr. Gurley, the agent, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Bacon, and Professors Silliman and Goodrich, of Yale College. Professor Goodrich in advocating a resolution declaring the Colonization society to be worthy of support, remarked that—

After a deliberate consideration of all that had been brought forward in opposition to the scheme of Colonization, as well as of the sentiments which had been urged in its favor, he was willing most seriously to say that his confidence in the plan of Colonization remained unshaken; inasmuch that the greater part of the good which he desired in behalf of the colored population of this country, he expected to see conferred upon them through its agency. And this, continued Professor G., I say, standing on the ground of New England sentiments of opposition to Slavery, and as an Abolitionist, in the only sense in which I have ever heard a man in intimate conversation profess the doctrine of immediate emancipation, and that is in the sense the slavery ought to cease at the first moment when it can be made to cease consistently with the interests of those who are the subjects of emancipation. But if I held to instant emancipation as a duty, then with double earnestness should I give to the Colonization scheme all the support which, as a humble individual, I can.

Rev. Mr. Bacon, in reference to the duty of carrying the Colonization scheme forward, beyond opposition, illustrated the present relative positions of the Colonization and Anti-Slavery societies by the following pleasant simile:—

Anti-Colonization, he remarked, was lately personified by a certain anti-locomotive bull, who, incensed at seeing an engine rolling leisurely along a rail way, moved at once, for its utter abolition, and with the peculiar combativeness of that kind mustered his forces with so true an aim as at first to hit; but with a great recoil going back for a new purchase, and rushing headlong forward, the engineer put on the steam, when ahead went the engine and away went the bull down the sandy steep. Colonization has moving power enough, and all we have to do is to put on the steam, then ahead goes Colonization, and away goes the tribe of opposers heels and horns together.

Professor Silliman said—

He was grieved at the idea of any decline of interest in the great cause of Colonization. He had looked deeply into the subject, he had read what had been written against it, without being able to find the secret of this great opposition which has been raised. I have read, said he, the book of my worthy and esteemed friend, Mr. Jay; but I cannot see a good reason for the opposition, I cannot understand it.

At Hartford also, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Gurley and Bacon, and a resolution was adopted approving of the effort of the Colonization society to raise one hundred thousand dollars in aid of its objects during the current year.

NEW YORK CANAL—TEMPERANCE.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of the Grand Canal, gives rather a discouraging view of the morals of the people in its vicinity, illustrating the truth that the busy scenes of life, and the bustle of worldly pursuits, where the principles of temperance do not prevail, are but the highway to temporal ruin and eternal death. He says:—

"The state of morals along the line of the Canal, so far seen and noticed by the traveller, is most deplorable. Even the children who resort to its banks for the purpose of selling their fruit and their cakes, seem entirely lost to that artless and innocent simplicity which should be the companion of their early years, and have become adepts in iniquity. Their mouths are constantly filled with cursing and profaneness. But of all the evils which afflict this section of the country, the numberless repositories for the distribution of liquid poison are of the greatest magnitude. These are constantly to be seen standing out in bold relief, having the insignia of death on their fronts, and their interior stored with all the treasures of woe. To these depots of crime may be traced the tears and moans of the insulted and abused wife, and the nameless privations and sufferings of her neglected offspring. O for the benign influence of religious philanthropy, to purify the atmosphere, and sweep from this extended line of business the worst of all scourges. Surely the man who through the mighty aid of christian benevolence should effect an object so full of blessings to his fellow immortals, would deserve to have his name enrolled on the records of imperishable fame."

WARNING TO SABBATH BREAKERS.

The following paragraph is from the Eastport Democrat of the 15th inst. It ought not, to pass the rounds of the newspapers merely as a "melancholy accident," but should be held up to Sabbath breakers as an admonition that he who has commanded us to keep his Sabbaths and reverence his sanctuary, is a just God, and will avenge his own honor. We have no right to say that the fate of these young persons is a righteous visitation of the judgment of heaven; but we have a right, and it is our duty, to ask ourselves if God is not thus, in his providence, saying: "If ye profane my Sabbaths, and obey not my com-

mandments, I will pour out my indignation upon you—I will consume you with my wrath—your own ways will I recompense upon your heads."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. On Sunday last a party of young men and women, seven in number, started from Campobello for Casco Bay Island, on a pleasure excursion. When within a few rods of the last named Island the boat was upset and four of the party drowned. The other three saved themselves by holding on to the boat until other boats came from Campobello to their relief, a distance of about two miles. The young woman that was saved, was, at first, clear from the boat, and with much skill and judgment, supported herself and sister for a considerable length of time, with the aid of an oar. She was unable, however, to keep her sister in such a position on the oar as to prevent her drowning, and when she found that the vital spark was extinguished, she let go of her and endeavored to save herself by getting upon the bottom of the boat, which, with the assistance of the two young men, she succeeded in doing. The names of those drowned were, Master George Wilson, Thankful Wilson, Hannah Parker, and Campin. The names of those saved are George Newman, Benj. Parker and Maria Wilson.

REVIVAL.

The Charleston Observer of the 4th inst. contains an account of an interesting revival in the town of Cheraw, S. C. in the church of Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, and also in the Baptist and Methodist churches. The work appears to have been a great one, embracing one fifth of the adult population of the place who were not already professors of religion. Cheraw is a place of considerable business, and has been distinguished for its moral character, and particularly as a temperance community, no ardent spirit being sold there, even at the taverns. Mr. Bailey, in giving an account of the gracious visitation of God to his church, as the result of which 30 or 40 have been led to make a public profession, remarks, that no extraordinary means or measures were employed, beyond the great object of keeping the truth before the minds of the sinners by daily preaching and personal conversation; and that in all cases "conviction was produced by the influence of truth on the mind. No efforts had been made except to present the truth clearly and in a certain consecutive order. There was no effort to excite the passions. An unusual stillness and solemnity prevailed in the congregation. It was a distinct view of truth which awakened the sinner under the law, and a distinct view of truth also which gave him peace in believing in Christ as a Savior from the curse of the law."

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE. Number 10, for July, has come to hand, though not with that promptness which is desirable in all periodicals. Its contents are:—Infidel Opinions, continued—Review of "A Winter in the West"—Poetry—The Catholic Priesthood of Ireland—Little Miss Why—Adversity—Systematic Charity—Dreams—The spirit of the Lord's Prayer—To Miss A. W.—Catholic Discipline—"The Northern Fanatics"—The Summary.

NATIONAL PREACHER. The last number of this valuable periodical contains six sermons, by Rev. Edward Beecher, President of Illinois College, on the "Nature, importance, and means of eminent holiness throughout the church." This is a double number in order to give this series of sermons complete; and the publishers state that it has been stereotyped, and extra copies will be furnished at the low price of three dollars a hundred. A favorable opportunity is thus afforded to those who have the means of aiding in an effort to elevate the standard of holiness in the church.

ECLESIASTICAL.

INSTALLATION. REV. DAVID PEABODY, late of Lynn, was installed on Wednesday last, the 15th inst., over the Calvinist church in Worcester. The exercises were as follows:—Invocation by Rev. Mr. Herrick, of Millbury; Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Perry, of Hollis, N. H.; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Andover Theological Seminary; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Leicester; Charge by Rev. Mr. Hoadly, (formerly pastor of the church); Fellowship of the churches by Rev. Mr. Paine, of Holden; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Wilde, of Grafton; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Paine, of West Boylston.

ORDINATION. Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Jr., of Medford, was on Thursday last ordained colleague with the Rev. Dr. Harris over the First Congregational Parish in Dorchester. Sermon by the Brother of the candidate, Rev. E. B. Hall, of Providence.—*Bost. Daily Ad.*

ITEMS.

The Boston Winslow Blues have passed through this town on a tour of camp duty to Newburyport. They were accompanied by the Brass Band, which in fact was the principal object of attraction to our citizens, who, as far as we could judge from appearances, were little inclined to sympathize with the military zeal which prompts to the worse than useless waste of time and money, and the exposure to the injury of health and morals, which such expeditions occasion. They encamped upon our common on Monday night, and marched towards Newburyport yesterday morning.

From present appearances the Worcester Railroad is likely to pay a good interest. The Boston Daily Advertiser states that the receipts last week amounted to \$3373.39. It is a fact worthy of the notice of all who have such projects in view, that no railroad has as yet been constructed in this country which has proved an unprofitable investment.

The inhabitants of Brattleboro' have had a spirited meeting, and taken incipient measures towards a railroad from that place to Springfield, along the banks of the Connecticut river.

The stock of the proposed rail road from Portsmouth to the Massachusetts line has all been taken up in Portsmouth, and a sufficient amount has been subscribed in this town and Newburyport to secure the continuance of the road to Boston—so that as far as taking-stock goes, a rail road from Boston to Portsmouth is a settled matter.

The New York Transcript states that on the Sabbath before the last more than seven thousand persons visited Niblo's garden in that city. The authorities of New York have done one grand thing in prohibiting the opening of tipping shops on the Sabbath, and it is stated that the effects of the measure are manifest in the greater order and quietness which pervade the city on that day. Let them persevere in the good work, and close such places as Niblo's garden.

A woman, said to be the oldest woman in the world, is advertised for exhibition in Philadelphia. "The Chinese lady" is now endeavoring to humbug the Bostonians.

Among the receipts of the city of Providence during the last year is the following item: "Tax on billiard tables, \$654.45." What can be the state of public morals in a city which will thus license gambling?

The storm of last week is said to have occasioned considerable damage to the corn in this neighborhood.

The Haverhill Gazette states that the extension of the rail road from Andover to that town will certainly be carried into effect.

A good looking young person in a sailor's dress, who turned out to be a female, was convicted in New York last week of stealing a horse. She was a *Scotchman*, and had been a sailor for three years.

The yellow fever is now prevalent at Havana, particularly among the shipping.

PROGRESS IN THE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON. In 1813, Doctor Shurtleff bought a farm at Chelsea, containing about 220 acres of upland and marsh, for \$10,000. A few years since he sold about five acres of it to the United States for \$2500. In 1831 he gave the refusal of his farm to a Company, at \$25,000, but the bargain was not then completed. Within two months past the same Company have bought the same farm at \$50,000. The purchasers, having divided the estate into lots, have recently sold at public auction about 35 acres out of the 215. This part of it alone produced upwards of \$75,000.

This extraordinary rise is mainly owing to the operation of steam upon the ancient ferry of Winnisimmet; and so long as Boston continues to grow as it has of late years, the adjacent lands must continue to rise in value; and the whole territory of Winnisimmet must, in the lapse of not many years, become as thickly peopled as the city itself.—*Daily Advertiser.*

FOR THE LANDMARK.

ROMANISM.

A PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. EDITOR.—The communication on this subject, made in your paper some few weeks since by "Brutus Junior," proposing to throw open the *manerxes, convents, and monasteries*, like other schools and social institutions of the land, presents a topic of vast moment, upon which conversation has been had in several circles within my knowledge, and uniformly with approbation of the measure there proposed. No objection can be made to it. To place Catholic institutions upon the same footing with our own is perfectly fair and equitable; and plainly is a thing which *ought to be done*. If we have *now* no legislation which meets this precise point, upon the authority of which proper men, on proper occasions, may enter, and examine these papal dens, and ascertain who are there, what are their real names, whether they are at liberty to see their friends, and move abroad unattended as free and unfettered men and women—then it is high time that such laws were forthwith enacted.

I have conversed with two or three gentlemen, somewhat versed in legal lore, from whom I learn that, though existing laws might constructively be used for such a purpose, there seem to be none which naturally and obviously cover that ground, which the selectmen of the town, where a nunnery might be, would feel warranted in taking as their guaranty for such a search. If it be so, surely it ought not *long* to be so. There ought to be a law, not merely permitting, but requiring, the use of such means as shall bring out from these olden seats of iniquity evidence that they are here, what they never were in Europe, retreats of virtue and good morals.

Before the assembling of the next legislature I hope such petitions will be started and well sustained. For I can see at least no *objection* to them; and, if the passage of such a law in Massachusetts, and the other New England States, where we *dare* do it, as well as *talk* about it, shall be the means of rousing up the South and the West to the same measure, where they *dare* not now either discuss or do it, immense good will be done.

FOR THE LANDMARK.

INCESTUOUS MARRIAGES.

MR. EDITOR.—All Christian and most heathen nations have united with one voice, in holding the marriage connection entered into between certain near relations in detestation and abhorrence. There are ancient writers, who assert that nature and common sense have instilled the horror of such connections, not only into men, but even into some of the lower orders of animals. Aristotle records instances of the latter kind. Pliny, Oppianus, Varro, and Seneca speak of the same. Whether their stories are fabulous or not, we are not greatly concerned at the present time to inquire; because, whether true or false, the bare fact that they have been recorded by such men proves that they had reasonable grounds for expecting credit to be given them, and if the men of their time would believe such connections odious and disgusting even to the brutes, with how much horror must they have regarded it among their own species! And it is sufficient that this connection is repugnant to *human nature*, whether it be so to *nature generally* or not.

In regard to the reasons why such marriages are held unlawful, and are condemned, men assert a variety of opinions. One class of men have considered them unlawful, because they are impolitic. They maintain, that the individuals of our species should range abroad, contract alliances with *other families*, and thus acquire new friends and knit together more closely the bonds of society. This was the reason assigned by Plutarch, St. Augustine, and Chrysostom. Grotius says it savors but little of piety.

Some men hold these connections unlawful because they are inconsistent with our moral duties in domestic life. The respect and reverence due from one member of the same family to another are by them confounded with the familiarity acquired through the matrimonial rights. Indeed they tend to endless confusion; they pollute the sanctity of private life, and destroy the proper freedom of intercourse, which is essential to the happiness of families. Others consider it to be sufficient reason for the prohibition of such marriages, that they are offensive to the laws and manners, and pernicious to the morals of society. Among these is Mr. Hume, and on this subject he holds the following language:

"The natural reason why marriage in certain degrees is prohibited by the civil laws, and condemned by the moral sentiments of all nations, is derived from men's care to preserve purity of manners; while they reflect, that if a commerce of love were authorized between the nearest relations, the frequent opportunities of intimate conversation, especially during early youth, would introduce an universal dissoluteness and corruption. But as the customs of countries vary considerably, and open an intercourse more or less restrained, between different families, or between the several members of the same family, so we find that the moral precept, varying with its cause, is susceptible, without any inconvenience, of very different latitude in the several ages and nations of the world. The extreme delicacy of the Greeks permitted no converse between persons of the two sexes, except where they lived under the same roof; and even the apartments of a step-mother and her daughters, were almost as much shut up against visits from the husband's sons, as against those from any strangers or more remote relations. Hence, in that nation, it was lawful for a man to marry, not only his niece, but his half-sister; a liberty unknown to the Romans, and other nations, where a more open intercourse was authorized between the sexes."

There are still other men, who maintain that such connections are contrary to our corporeal natures and mental qualities, occasioning degeneracy in the physical constitution, and deterioration in the intellectual. On this subject Mr. Combe has made some very striking remarks, which I shall take the liberty to transcribe. Speaking of the miseries occasioned to our race by breaches of the laws of nature, he touches upon marriages betwixt blood relations as decidedly tending to that result.

"In Spain, kings marry their nieces, and in this country, first and second cousins marry without scruple; although every philosophical physiologist will declare, that this is in direct opposition to the institutions of nature. This law holds also in the vegetable kingdom. 'A provision of a very simple kind, is, in some cases, made to prevent the male and female blossoms of the same plant from breeding together; this being found to hurt the breed of vegetables, just as breeding in and in does the breed of animals. It is contrived, that the dust shall be shed by the male blossom before the female is ready to be affected by it, so that the impregnation must be performed by the dust of some other plant, and in this way the breed is crossed."

On the same principle, it is found highly advantageous in agriculture not to sow grain of the same stock in constant succession, and in the same soil. In individual instances, if the soil and plants are both possessed of great vigor and the highest qualities, the same kind of grain may be reaped in succession twice or thrice, with less perceptible deterioration than where these elements of reproduction are feeble and imperfect; and the same thing appears in the animal kingdom. If the first individuals connected in near relationship, who unite in marriage, are uncommonly robust, and possess very favorably developed brains, their offspring may not be so much deteriorated below the common standard of the country as to attract particular attention, and the law of nature is, in this instance, supposed not to hold; but it does hold, for, to a law of nature there never is an exception. The offspring are uniformly inferior to what they would have been, if the parents had united with strangers in blood of equal vigor and cerebral development. Whenever there are any remarkable deficiencies in parents who are related in blood, these appear in the most marked and aggravated forms in the offspring. This fact is so well known and so easily ascertained, that I forbear to enlarge upon it."

Any one of these reasons would probably be sufficient to persuade most men of the impropriety and wickedness of incestuous connections. And as none of these reasons are inconsistent with the others, those individuals who are not prejudiced in favor of the sufficiency of any one of them, will perceive that they all operate together to make out a case against marriages between near kindred too strong and convincing to be resisted by the most profligate state of society. So that those who do not hear, or who hearing do not obey, the direct commands of the Almighty, are constrained to yield to his will operating through the laws of nature.

These reasons show us clearly the unspeakable wisdom of the divine law upon this subject. These too, in connexion with the divine law, are the reasons on which are founded the various regulations of different states prohibitory of incestuous marriages. It is, however, very difficult to discover at what precise point the laws of nature and Christianity cease to prohibit marriages between kindred; and nations are by no means agreed in their regulations upon any common limit. States in their positive codes in reference to prohibited degrees have not confined themselves to the laws of nature, which are perhaps not strongly defined, but they have ranged beyond and provided against connexions, which would be of evil example and prejudicial to social order, safe intercourse, and sound morals in society. Of these provisions and the operation of them I shall speak hereafter.

FOR THE LANDMARK.

NEW SABBATH SCHOOL BOOK.

The Lollards, containing an account of Wickliffe, Jerome of Prague, Huss, and other eminent persons; with sketches of Church History during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries; being the Eleventh volume of the Sabbath School Church History. Boston: Massachusetts Sabbath School Society Depository, No. 25, Cornhill—Salem: John W. Archer, 1835. pp. 201.

Mr. Newcomb has done much for our Sabbath Schools. He has given to our libraries quite a number of excellent works, and in a style attractive to the youthful mind. This book, the title of which is given above, we have read with much interest. It cannot but do good. The characters therein presented—the facts dwelt upon—must fasten the attention of the reader, be he young or old, and this having been secured, the consequences will be beneficial.

In reading the volume, we were forcibly reminded of the truth so often stated or implied in the Bible, that *the Church is safe*—that God has ever had, and will ever continue to have, a zeal to serve him; and likewise that other truth, which all ecclesiastical history has passed into the axiom, that *the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church*.

We were struck as we again contemplated the deep and pervading piety of the Lollards amid all the darkness which surrounded them, and the temptations to which they were exposed. How unlike the piety of the fashionable christian! How many we fear in these days of superior light would deny the Lord that brought them, if subjected to trials like these.

Among the many interesting scenes which the book describes, we select a passage relating to the devoted Jerome of Prague. After giving a brief history of his life to his condemnation by the council of Constance, the author proceeds to give his dying scene. His previous recantation, his courageous defence before this Roman Catholic tribunal, we shall pass over, and give only his final attestation to the gospel.

He was then sentenced to death; but the execution was delayed two days, hoping he might change his mind. But Jerome was prepared to seal the truth of the doctrines he professed, with his blood. He was therefore treated with scorn and insult, as they had before treated Huss. Jerome placed the mitre on his head himself, saying, 'I am glad to wear it, for the sake of Him who was crowned with thorns.' He went to the place of execution, singing hymns of praise. He embraced the stake with great cheerfulness. He then knelt and uttered a loud shout, and the words, 'I believe in God, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and in the Lord Jesus Christ, who died for me, and rose again, and will come again to judge the living and the dead.' He then raised his arms, and with a loud voice, he cried, 'I believe in God, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and in the Lord Jesus Christ, who died for me, and rose again, and will come again to judge the living and the dead.'

After being bound, he sang a hymn, commencing with 'Hail happy day, and ever be adored, When hell was conquered by great Heaven's Lord.' The executioner then went behind him to set fire to the faggots; but Jerome cried out, 'Bring thy torch hither. Perform thy office before my face. Had I feared death I might have avoided it. But the word of God is true, and I believe in it. The last words he was heard to say were, 'This soul in flames I offer, Christ, to thee.' After some time, the wind parted the flames, and showed the great blisters on his body; but still his lips moved, as if communing with God. Thus perished this great man, by order of the Council of Constance, which had been convened for the purpose of reforming the church."

The publications of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, without any invidious comparison, we regard as among the best selection of books of the kind ever published. Their reputation seems to be established, and if the same vigilance shall be continued by the publishing committee, as has heretofore been exercised, their present reputation will continue.

There is one thing, however, that we have been sorry to notice of late, in a few instances. We allude to the style of printing and binding which some of the publications exhibit. The book just noticed is not published in a style worthy of its contents. Our schools had better pay a few cents more in a book well printed and bound than to purchase one at a cheaper price that will do but half service. The publications of the society will influence in no slight degree the style of printing and binding of many other books. Let it be distinctly understood that the Mass. Sabbath School Society aims chiefly at *cheapness* in its publications, and serious evils will result to our juvenile reading. Other publishers will cheapen also, until many valuable manuscripts may be given to the public in a style altogether unmerited. We believe that it is better economy to pay a little more for a book printed on good paper, with black ink, and neatly and strongly bound, than to get one of the opposite description for half-price.

We trust that those specially concerned in this matter will receive kindly our suggestions.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

From the first of January to the first of July, the number of emigrants landed at this port alone, is *fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-four*, and up to the present time may be computed at upwards of *fifteen thousand*; and as the winter months are generally unfavorable to emigration, we are safe in estimating the number which will arrive here in the year 1835, at *thirty thousand*. Of the late arrivals, we are informed by undoubted authority, that a greater portion of the emigrants were destitute, and required assistance almost upon landing. Of the number arriving in various other parts of the Union, we have no means of ascertaining.

If, however, we take the round number of *thirty thousand* emigrants, annually landing in our city, and with the self-augmenting population, arising from that capital, how long will it be that American citizens can retain the destinies of their country in their own hands? The emigration annually *doubles* the number of our births, and when added to the foreign power already here, which never can throw off attachments to their home and government, it presents a fearful increase of political power; for, unless our naturalization laws are altered, and foreigners placed on a footing with our own sons, this city and state, and probably the whole Union, will be under the control of foreign governments in a few years. Politicians by profession—men sustaining the present administration, are not aware how quickly they are preparing a yoke for their own necks. The Irish vote in this city, amounting to 10,000, they now have;—but, should political tranquility and union be deemed necessary, this foreign vote, gradually accumulating like a snow ball, will be rolled upon us in all its destructive force. By the present system, so secretly and adroitly carried on in manufacturing cities, in five years the emigrant vote, which will be controlled from abroad, will not fall very short of 25,000. Let Americans look at these things in time, and *keep the staff in their own hands*.—*N. Y. Star.*

TAX SPRINGS. The number of strangers in this village is between 1000 and 1200, and from the large numbers daily arriving, there is little doubt that the principal houses will all be filled during the week. The approach to the watering places by railroad being easy and elegant, the dust in the streets in this village, heretofore so annoying, in a measure subdued, the accommodations greatly increased, and the air delightfully balmy and refreshing, we have never known Saratoga and Ballston to present on any former occasion so many attractions.—*Saratoga Sentinel.*

THE LANDMARK.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Humboldt, which arrived at Boston on Monday, London papers to June 15th, containing Paris dates to the 13th, have been received.

The bill for carrying into effect the American Treaty, passed the Chamber of Peers on the 12th, by a vote of 125 to 22. It passed the same shape in which it came from the Chamber of Deputies, no attempt having been made to strike out the conditional clause.

The British Government has adopted an important measure in aid of the cause of the Queen of Spain. A royal proclamation appeared in the Gazette of the 9th, granting permission, for the period of two years, to all persons desirous of entering the military or naval service of her Majesty, Isabella the second, Queen of Spain, to enter such service, either as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or as a private soldier, sailor, or marine, and to accept any commission, warrant, or other appointment from or under her, to enlist in such service, and to accept any money, pay, or reward for the same. In consequence of the appearance of this proclamation, Col. Evans, member of Parliament for Westminster, had given notice of his intention of entering the Spanish Queen's service, and a great number of officers of all ranks, had made applications for permission to serve under him. The London Courier says, that it is proposed to raise fourteen battalions of infantry, three of artillery, and one of riflemen. The principal recruits were to be raised in Devonshire, Lancashire and Ireland, and it was expected that a portion of the force would be despatched in a fortnight. Col. Evans in reply to an inquiry whether he should resign his seat in Parliament, said that it would be unnecessary, as he should not leave the country for some time, and he should return before the next session.

It appears also that the French government had given leave to officers of the French army to enter the Queen's service, and that a corps of 12 or 1500 men had already been enrolled in the Pyrenees.—*Daily Advertiser*.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION. The following account of the eruption on Mount Cosiquina, on the morning of the 23d of January, was furnished by the Spaniards at Nicaragua to the officers of His Majesty's ship Gannett. The inhabitants of the village of Masaya distinctly heard the explosion towards the north west and saw the volcanic matter ascending in a perpendicular direction, after which, it descended to the northward. Some of the sand fell at a distance of upwards of 300 miles, and slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Legovia. At Grenada and Nicaragua, about seventy-five miles from the place of eruption, the sky was completely obscured and every object around involved in total darkness—men, women and children took shelter in the churches, and wild beasts of the forests, and birds of all kinds, were seen running and flying in every direction, seeking to hide themselves from the impending danger. Such was the awfulness of the scene until 3 o'clock, p. m. of that day, when the darkness terminated; and most happy are we in stating, without any accident to, or loss of life among the inhabitants. Several cattle properties in the vicinity of the eruption, were however destroyed. It is reported that the ashes emitted from the volcano, had fertilized the surrounding pasture grounds, and that after a little rain, the plants, &c. were sprouting most luxuriantly.

LONDON, June 10th. THE SLAVE TRADE. The Hon. Mr. Byng, the comptroller of the household, appeared at the bar, and stated that an address having been presented by the House to his Majesty, on the 19th of the last month, praying that his Majesty would take measures to put an end to the continuance of the slave trade. His Majesty had been graciously pleased to return an answer, stating that he had received their dutiful address, containing the expression of their wishes that he would enter into negotiations with his allies for the purpose of putting a total end to the slave trade; that he regretted deeply that this nefarious trade should be carried on to a considerable extent under foreign flags; that he had already entered into negotiations with foreign States, and that he hoped soon to be able to lay the papers connected with the subject on the table of the House; and that, in the mean time, the House might rely upon his continued efforts to conclude with his allies arrangements to carry the wishes of the House into effect.

DUBLIN, June 3. A dreadful occurrence took place at 5 o'clock on yesterday evening, at Ballinacraig, within about nine miles to the west of the city. The Rev. Mr. Dawson, brother-in-law of Mountford Westrobb, Esq. of Melon, has been for some time previous endeavoring to get up possession of their holdings from several of his tenants in that neighborhood, and found them, as it appears, unwilling to surrender their farms without a promise of renewal, which the reverend gentleman was not disposed to give, his object being, it is said, to get the land into his own hands, and to reside upon it. The tenantry were doubly obstinate in insisting on such promise from Mr. Dawson, as the land is the property of Lord Charlovilla, who generally gives a renewal to the tenant in possession, provided all arrears are paid up, as was, we understand, in a great measure the case in this instance. For some weeks past affairs had been in this condition, Mr. Dawson threatening to eject, and the tenantry resolved on keeping possession. Yesterday, as the Reverend Gentleman, accompanied by one of the tenants of the name of Lynch, was walking across a field near Mr. James Enright's house, he was suddenly attacked by three men, partly disguised in women's clothes. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Lynch both heard two shots fired; and Mr. L. getting up, ran off to Mr. Westrobb's house to tell what he had seen. In the mean time the body of Mr. Dawson was found quite dead, within about forty yards of the place where he had first been attacked.

TEXAS.

This country is fast rising into importance. Its vicinity to the United States, the crowding of our citizens thither in the capacity of emigrants, and the uncertainty which hangs over its destiny in respect to its political affairs, are some of the circumstances which give it interest. It is an opinion frequently expressed that Texas will not long remain under the Mexican government, but will in some way belong to the United States or become independent. The latest accounts report that Mexico is now passing from the condition of a federative republic into the state of a consolidated government, of which Santa Anna is to be the supreme ruler, in other words, into a limited monarchy. Accounts also state that Santa Anna, displeased with the republican spirit and proceedings of the provincial government of Texas, has sent a force to require submission to the new order of things. We may therefore look before long for some crisis of affairs there.

The present population of Texas is about 30,000 Anglo-Americans, emigrants from the United States, located principally in the districts of Austin's colony and the Galveston Bay Company's colony; also 5000 native Mexicans and Spaniards, settled mostly in the towns of Bexar, Nacogdoches, and La Bahia. Of the emigrants from the United States a large number are Northerners. Rev. D. S. Southmayd, formerly

of Castleton, Vi. is located there as a minister of the gospel. In every view, the importance of gospel influence in that country at this time is very great. If half is true which is told of Texas in respect to salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and variety of important commodities, it will not fail rapidly to attract adventurers. If we are rightly informed, every colonist on his arrival there receives, by a free title from the Mexican government, 4428 acres of land, if married, and 1107 acres if unmarried, with the privilege of extending it to 4428 acres when he gets married. The opening of the Red River for steamboat navigation by the removal of the great raft now just about completed, will give this country additional importance.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

RIOTS.

We published yesterday, from the Albany Evening Journal, a brief notice of a riot near Caughnawaga, in the course of which, a respectable citizen by the name of Frederick L. Dockstader, was so severely beaten, at his own house, by a mob of Irish laborers, that his life was considered in danger. To day we have to record two more riots by the same class of persons, the Irish—one at Detroit, and the other at Boston. That at Detroit appears to have been of a most outrageous and dangerous character. Deadly weapons were used, and stained with the blood of American citizens.

So frequent have these outrages become, that we pass them over as a thing of little moment. They are recorded in the newspapers—possibly a few of the rioters are arrested, to be discharged next day for want of evidence—the dead are buried—and we think no more of the matter until the scene is repeated. If our own heads are on our shoulders, and our own throats un-cut, we lull ourselves into security, and dream on, as quietly as before. In the mean time, the contagion of the example is spreading to the viler portions of the native population, and in other ways, as the impulse of the moment may dictate. Let it be remembered that riots are a new thing in this country. They are an exotic, which has been imported along with the dregs and the scum of the *Old World* that we so much covet. Until within the last three years, they have been almost unknown among us. Formerly, in case of wrong, an appeal was made to the laws; but under the wise regimen of foreigners, we are beginning to learn, as they learned long before they landed on the shores, that it is a great concession to invoke redress from the civil arm; and that if we have the spirit of men within us, we must redress our own wrongs, meeting out the measure of vengeance according to our own ideas of justice and the phrensy of infuriated passion. And why should there not be riots? To the depraved and malicious ruffian no fun is so cheap, and none so delicious. Of the hundreds, not to say thousands, who have been engaged in riots in different parts of the country within the last three years, how many have been arrested? Of those that have been arrested, how many have been convicted? and of those that have been convicted, how many have been sentenced to a punishment greater than would be inflicted for stealing a six-pence? If the offence is so light in the eye of the law, and the temptation so strong to commit it, arising from malignant passions, personal malice, the love of excitement, and the promptings of wicked men, surely the wonder is not that there are riots, (considering the materials of which the population of our large towns is composed,) but that there are no more of them.—*Journal of Commerce*.

FROM CALLAO. Extract of a letter from Callao, dated March 21, 1835.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.
"News has just been received here, that the Captain (Parker) commanding the schooner which carried away General Nieto from this port, by the orders of Salaverry, on the night of the revolution, (Feb. 22) killed the two officers who were sent in charge of Nieto, and carrying General N. into Payta, has made a revolution in his favor, and he is expected here immediately with vessels of war and troops to blockade Callao. All vessels are forbidden to leave here for ten days at least, perhaps more, and we are obliged to get to sea by a special permit, with our cargo unstowed and laying in confusion in the hold."

NEWSPAPER AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The Rev. Reuben Tinker, one of the American missionaries who sailed from this place about five years since in the ship New England, has established a newspaper at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu. He has not yet issued his paper. The editor of the *Hampshire Gazette* has a regular file. Oahu is the third island of the group in size and population, containing 520 square miles, and 20,000 inhabitants. Honolulu is the chief town, and is the residence of the king, of foreign functionaries, and twelve or fourteen merchants, with about 7000 inhabitants. The missionaries have three printing presses in constant operation at this place, under the superintendence of Mr. Bingham. The missionaries found the islanders destitute of a native language, and they invented for them an alphabet of twelve letters (five vowels and seven consonants) and there is at the present moment, out of a population of 180,000 on all the islands, 50,000 in schools.—*New Bedford Mercury*.

MORE RIOTING. The *Detroit Journal* states that there was a riot in that place on the evening of the 4th inst. It broke out near a grocery store. Thirty or forty Irishmen had collected together for the purpose of assaulting a few sailors and citizens. Not a few bloody noses, and broken heads, were among the trophies of Irish valor; and a scene was exhibited of the most degrading and outrageous character. Considerable injury was sustained not only by the parties concerned, but also by worthy citizens, who attempted to quell the riot, some of whom were beaten in the most brutal manner. The Irish had evidently meditated an assault, and had prepared themselves with clubs, knives, and stones, which they used with great freedom, to the serious injury of some, and imminent danger of all who came within their reach. When admonished to be quiet, and to disperse, they belittled forth defiance to "the damn'd Yankees," and assaulted all who attempted to oppose them.—*Boston Courier*.

FRUITS OF SLAVERY. On Sunday morning July 5, two runaway female negro slaves, from Kentucky, accompanied by two Indian men, arrived in this village by stage. With the above, simultaneously, on horseback, came the sheriff of Franklin county, Ohio, and another gentleman from Columbus, in pursuit. Next day arrived the lawyer of Col. R. M. Johnson, the latter of whom was the reputed owner of the slaves. The negroes were arrested, with the charge of larceny preferred against them. After a trial before S. Humphreys, Esq. in which the exertions of Messrs. Olcott, Floyd and Tiffany, gentlemen of the bar, were volunteered in the cause of suffering humanity, the females were surrendered to their pursuers—while the Indians departed otherwise. One of the females appeared to be not more than one fourth African blood; and from various concurring information, is a daughter of Col. R. M. Johnson, a candidate, at present, for the Vice Presidency of the United States. Besides the motive of fleeing from slavery, a love intrigue appears to have been on foot between Miss Johnson and one of the Indians, who appeared willing to become son-in-law to the reputed seller of his celebrated countryman, Tecumseh.—*Medina, N. Y. Free Press*.

GAMA GRASS. We have been informed by Jas. B. Marsh, Esq. that he has lately brought into a state of cultivation, this valuable grass, and in the month of May cut from less than two feet square, two pounds nine ounces green grass. In less than 14 days after cutting, it grew 12 inches in height; and it may be cut every 25 days until the 1st of November or severe frost. He says his horses, cattle and sheep prefer it to the best of blade fodder; and having tried red top, timothy and clover, he is certain one acre of Gama will produce more forage than ten in those grasses.—*North Carolina Whig*.

BEAUTIES OF RUM. William H. Boulton, of Augusta, has been committed to jail to take his trial for stabbing William Brett, his brother-in-law, while under the influence of strong drink. They were both drunkards. Brett was severely stabbed in the abdomen, but will probably recover. Israel Douglas, of Hallowell, another drunkard, has also been committed for an attempt to murder his wife and children, while in a drunken phrenzy. What a comfort is rum!—*Penobscot Freeman*.

Judge Story is to deliver a Eulogy on the late Chief Justice, in compliance with the resolutions adopted at the late meeting of the bar of Suffolk.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT DANVERS. The friends of temperance will bear in mind that the annual meeting of the Essex County Temperance Society takes place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Rev. Mr. Cowles's meeting house in Danvers. The address at the opening of the meeting will be by LUCIUS M. SARGENT, Esq.

EXHIBITION OF STATUARY. We are happy to announce the arrival in Salem of the beautiful Statues of Mr. Thom, designed to illustrate Burns' inimitable poem of Tam O'Shanter. The fame of these celebrated figures has preceded their visit, and we doubt not our citizens will eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity which is now presented of examining them with their own eyes. We understand the proprietor of these statues intends, should he not dispose of them previous to the autumn, to return with them to England. As will be seen by the advertisement they will be for exhibition at the Franklin Building tomorrow.

FOREIGN MISSIONS. The bark Rosabella sailed on Monday for Batavia, with the following missionaries on board: Rev. James T. Dickinson, for China; Rev. William Arms and lady, for the Indian Archipelago; Mr. Alfred North, (printer) and lady, for Singapore.—*Boston Merc. Jour.*

NOTICES.

THE quarterly meeting of the SALEM MORAL SOCIETY stands adjourned to THIS EVENING, at the Tabernacle Vestry. July 22.

POSTPONEMENT. The annual meeting of the ESSEX COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, which was appointed to be held in Marblehead, on the 16th inst., will be held at South Danvers, in the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. Cowles, on WEDNESDAY, (this day) at 2 o'clock, P. M. An address will be delivered at the opening of the meeting, after which the business of the society will be transacted. In the evening a discussion will be had upon the subject of temperance.

Local societies are requested to send delegates, and all friends of the cause are particularly invited to attend. The executive committee will meet at the house of Rev. Mr. Cowles, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

Per order, N. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Publishers in the county will confer a favor on the cause of temperance by inserting the above notice. July 22.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ANDOVER. The Anniversary of this Seminary will be on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in September. The exercises of the Rhetorical Society will be attended on the preceding day.

LEONARD WOODS.

N. B. Editors of other newspapers are requested to publish the above. Andover, July 8th, 1835.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, by Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Frederic Moulton to Miss Mary Ann Moore, daughter of Mr. Daniel Moore.

On Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Wayland, Mr. David Murphy to Miss Sally Puri, both of this town.

In Gloucester, (Annisquam) by Rev. Mr. Wing, Mr. Joseph R. Stevens to Miss Arzelia Morgan. In West Parish, by Rev. Mr. Welch, Mr. Samuel Groten, Jr. of Essex, to Miss Susan Clark, of Gloucester.

DEATHS.

In Gloucester, Howard Malcolm, son of Mr. Langdon Coffin, of Boston, aged 14 months.

In New York, Elizabeth Adams, between 50 and 60 years of age. She was drowned on Wednesday night, in a cellar, when she had closed her entire stock, amounting to 75,000 lbs. of wool, which she had filled the cellar with water before the unfortunate woman could get out of it.

In Watertown, Amasa Jackson. Being in a wagon loaded with hay, his team suddenly started, he lost his balance, and fell to the ground, and was so much injured by the fall that he died the day following.

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 17. *Flour.* Howard street, sales from stores this week rather limited. Sales have been made at \$6.57 1-2 a 6.94. Wagon price ranges from 6.62 1-2 to 6.75. Receipts light.

Gunpowder. Sales of Boston manufacture at \$3 per keg.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17. *Flour and Meal.* Market continues very dull, and the sales for exportation have been quite limited at \$6.75 per bbl., at which superline is firmly held. The retail demand is also limited and the stock light.

Wool. Sales of 500 bbls at \$4 75 per bbl. *Rye.* A heavy business has been done this week at a slight improvement on last week's prices. Among the transactions, one dealer has closed his entire stock, amounting to 75,000 lbs. at a fair advance on Western prices. The sales have been principally for Eastern manufacturers and a neighboring market.—*Com. List*.

NEW YORK, July 19. *Flour* was very dull on Saturday, and limited sales of Western Canal at \$7.18.

Grain. 2200 bushels Northern Corn sold at 109 cts. This is the largest sale this season.

Sugar. 50 boxes brown Trinidad sold at 9 cts.; 75 do 9 1-4; 40 do 9 1-2; 40 boxes whites at 11 3-4.—*Daily Ad.*

GREENFIELD, June 14. *Wool.* The prices obtained in this vicinity have been very satisfactory. One lot in this town was sold for 75 cents. The prices have ranged from 50 to 75. We saw a fine lot of about 400 pounds in Hinsdale (Berkshire county) last week, which had just been sold to a Hinsdale manufacturer at 67 1-2; the owner had been offered 70 immediately afterwards. Some lots in Dalton brought 75, from Worcester county agent. A lot of 2300 pounds in Ashfield brought 50 cents; the sheep had been troubled with the scab so badly as to affect materially the value of the wool. In the hill towns of Hampshire county, the best lots, it is said, still remain on hand.—*Mercury*.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF SALEM.

SAURDAY, July 18. *Arrived,* steamboat Sandusky, Porter, from Portland.

Brig Empress, Ward, from Eastport, for New York—put in for a harbor.

Sch. Emerald, from Augusta.

Sch. Don Quixotte, Caldwell, from Gardiner.

SUNDAY, July 19. *Arrived,* schrs. Ospray, Weymouth, and Montezuma, from Gardiner.

Sch. Alexander, Dow, from Calais.

Sch. Rowland & John, Cummings, from Machias.

Sch. Ann Maria, Kinsman, from Gardiner.

Sch. Diamond, Reed, from Hallowell.

Sch. Betsey, of Belfast.

Sloop Clipper, Kilby, from Boston.

Sailed, sch. Meridian, Crowell, for New York.

MONDAY, July 20. *Arrived,* sch. Franklin, Dickinson, from Philadelphia.

Sch. Conductor, Orr, from Bangor.

TUESDAY, July 21. *Arrived,* sch. Richmond Packet, Burr, from New York.

Sch. John S. Bryan, Bassett, from New York.

Sch. Eliza Ann, Avery, from Machias, bound to New York.

Sailed, barque Atlas, for South Atlantic and Indian Oceans, whaling.

Boston, July 17. *Arrived,* brig Tilton, Tampico.

Cleared, barques Danube, Thatcher, Valparaiso; Niagara, Paine, Gibraltar; brig Wizard, Baker, Leghorn; Black Hawk, Baker, Malaga.

Sailed, ship Florence, Russell, of Marblehead, Calcutta.

14th—Arr. barque Talent, Pratt, Palermo, 5th May.

Barque Richard, Ingersoll, of Salem, Rio Janeiro, 27th May.

Cleared, barques Dianthe, Davis, Batavia; Rosabella, (new 255 tons) Cape of Good Hope and East Indies.

16th—Arr. sch. Teazer, Ramsdell, of Marblehead, Aux Cayes 25th ult.

Sch. Peachontas, of Beverly, from Philadelphia.

Sch. Colma, from Philadelphia via Salem.

20th—Arr. ship Humboldt, Bliss, from Liverpool, 16th June.

Barque Mary & Martha, Leach, from Gottemburg, 21st May.

Brig Carib, Rice, from Omoo, 16th ult. Truxillo, 1st inst.

Brig Elizabeth, Crocker, from New Orleans 29th ult.

Sch. Nun, Libbey, from Newburyport.

New York, July 17. *Arrived,* ship Charlemagne, Richardson, of Salem, Havre.

Ship Exio, from Rio Janeiro 4th June.

Ship Fanny, from Canton, 105 days.

Ship President, Moore, London. Passenger, J. H. Silsbee, of Salem.

Cleared, ship Tiger, Upton, of Salem, New Orleans.

18th—Arr. ship Ann, Williams, and Duncan, Randall, Canton, 122 days.

Brig Emerald (Be) Cook, Turks Island, 14 days.

Brig Harwood, (Be) Wrightson, St. John's N.F.

Brig America, Robinson, Swearth, Africa, 46 days.

Ship Birmingham, Patterson, Liverpool, 11th June.

Brig York, Hall, Charleston.

19th—Arr. ship Gov. Troup, Smith, Liverpool, 12th ult.

Philadelphia, July 17. *Cleared,* ship Octarra, Fairfowl, Madras and Calcutta.

MEMORANDA.

The Brookline, Peirce, of Salem, 102 days from Cowes, was at Anjer April 15.

The Saxon, Orme, of Salem, arr. at Batavia 9th April.

The Edwin, Millet, for Isle of Bourbon, soon, was at Padang middle of Feb.

At Manilla, 11th March, ship Naples, Johnson, of Salem; barque La Grange, of Boston; brig Consul, Chapman, for Fajoe Islands in a few days.

At Elsinore, May 26, brig Rolla, Henderson, from Boston.

At Rio Janeiro, 4th June, brig Smyrna, Thompson, loading.

At St. John's, P.R. 7th July, ship Pamela, Smith, for Salem in 10 days.

At Callao, March 21, U. S. ship Brandwine, and schrs. Boxer, and Dolphin; ship Crawford, Mott, for New York in 10 days.

Sailed sch. ships Hellebrand, Valparaiso for Sandwich Islands; 21st Wm. Byrnes, M'Curdock, Mazatlan.

At St. Ubes, 13th ult. brig New Hampshire, Portsmouth, 2.

At Turks Island, 5th inst. ship Marion, Davis, for Boston, loading.

At Mayaguez, 5th inst. sch. Volant, for Baltimore, in 5 or 6 days.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

June 16, lat. 39 21, lon. 23 10, brig Carrier, of Boston, 43 days from St. Jago, Cuba, for Marseilles.

June 26, lat. 44, lon. 34 30, ship St. Andrew, fm New York for Liverpool.

June 24, lat. 42 33, lon. 28 43, brig Gov. Endicott, of Salem, from Rio Janeiro, for Cowes, out 35 days.

July 4, lat. 27, lon. 62, a brig (understood Bostilla) of Boston, for Trinidad, Cuba.

July 11, lat. 42, lon. 65 20, Exchange, from Marblehead for the Banks.

July 17, off Southampton, sch. Stairia, from Bath, for Philadelphia—shifted deck load, sprung aleak, and lost sails—bound for first port.

No date, lat. 36, lon. 41, ship Providence, Martin, from Providence.

The Bangor, Whig states that the sloop Lapwing, Cornwallis, a Thomaston and Bangor packet, took fire at the wharf from line on board, about 10 o'clock on the night of the 13th inst. when to prevent her destruction, it was found necessary to scuttle her. She had on board, 75 casks of lime, 130 or 40 coils of cordage, part of which was taken out—the rest sunk with the lime, and has probably received damage.

Sch. Comet, Gibbs, of Providence, went ashore on Nomat's Land, during the heavy gale on the morning of 16th. She was at anchor, loading with paving stones. Rigging and furniture saved; vessel bilged, and will not be got off.

The Monarch, Jackson, from Liverpool for New York, with passengers, was lost 28th May, and 225 persons perished. The Captain, 3 seamen, and 11 passengers were picked up and landed at Dublin.

Sch. Ann, Swain, of Nantucket, was abandoned in lat. 14 N, lon. 1 43 E. She sprung aleak Jan. 30, and the crew left her that day, and were in the boat eleven days, until picked up by the Amelia Matilda, from Africa for this port, and landed at Cork by a pilot boat.—*Liverpool Albion*, June 15.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK. A passenger, who was one of the five saved from the wreck of the Monarch, of Liverpool, Capt. Jackson, states that there were 240 souls on board, and that they were six days on their way to New York, when she struck about midnight, on Thursday, the 28th ult., being then in charge of the mate who was intoxicated. Two hundred and twenty-five souls perished; the captain, 3 sailors, and 11 passengers, were picked up by the Francis Mary, Flynn, master, and brought into Dublin. The passengers were mostly from the county of Limerick. There were only a few of them from Tipperary, amongst whom were persons of the name of Kenahan and Maher, neighborhood of Cashel.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

THE CELEBRATED STATUES BY JAMES THOM, ILLUSTRATIVE OF BURNS' TALE OF TAM O'SHANTER.

Will be exhibited TOMORROW, July 23d, in the Store No. 9, Franklin Building.

In consequence of arrangements making to discontinue the exhibition of these figures in America, the proprietor will be compelled to remove them from this town at the expiration of a week.

Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.—from 2 till 6, and from 7 to 9 P. M. Illuminated in the evening.

Single Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets 50 cents. Life of the Artist, Poem, &c. 6 cents.

N. & G.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The Schooner JOPPA will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to MICHAEL SHEPARD.

—FOR SALE—

THE LANDMARK.

FOR THE LANDMARK.

THE SUNSET SCENE.

From an eminence about two miles south of Salem, commonly called Leggs Hill, where the writer, when a boy, often resorted and spent most of his holidays, besides much other time, so that it may with propriety be called the home of his childhood.

It looked like Nature in the world's first spring.—Shakespeare. Acquaint thyself with God if thou wouldst taste his works.—Copper.

When past the hours which schoolboys call the task,
As was his custom oft, with his mates wandering,
To look for berries, or enjoy the scene,
And listen to the singing of the birds,
Which warble through the vale—
He seeks the summit of the neighboring hill,
His childhood's home, to view the prospect round.
Far off, the "image of eternity," he sees
The mighty ocean as a sheet of blue,
Stretched to the horizon. Then, below,
Listening he hears the murmuring of the stream
Which from the pond near by overflows,
And mingles with the song of bird that chirps
Now strike the ear, and of deep feeling tell
In the breast of birds.
All things are full of God and wake the soul
To meditation. As mid Eden's bowers
In former days, so through the stillness of
The voice of God is heard, and all around
His footsteps may be seen.

Now to the west,
Turning, he spies at hand thick clustering trees,
Whose summits tower 'round the mountain top,
Bend low obedient to the sweeping wind,
And wave their lofty plumage to the breeze.
In the neighboring field he views the grazing herds,
The sprightly horse, and bleating lamb, and spies
The rustic shepherd with his dog and flute,
And book—perchance the Bible—aye, and like
The youth of old, of Jesse's favored line,
On Bethlehem's plain, he oft with joy exclaims,
"More to be prized are they than gold, yea more
Than much fine gold; sweeter also
Than honey and the honey-comb. Thy law
Is daily my delight."

"Nor shall thy word be sold"
For heaps of silver well refined,
Nor loads of choicest gold.
Thus, with sweet intimation of flute and song,
He whiles away the hours from morn to noon,
From noon to eve, and sweetly sinks to rest.
And now by stretching ken, though close at hand,
He just discerns, by shady bow'r enclosed
The shepherd's cottage home, a beauteous scene.

Then far away, wide spread he straight surveys
The town whence he in silent musings strayed.
Its lofty spires first catch his roving eyes,
Changing what else had been confusion dire
To order sweet, and making known exact,
His fathers house.

Next in the east, on ocean's bosom borne,
The stately bark and gliding skiff appear,
With sails outspread, yet useless, for the wind
Is hushed to rest; but by the current borne
They near the haven where they find repose.—
In gorgeous pomp,

With a bright train in his own splendors drest,
The sun has hid his beams. "Tis twilight now,
"Expressive silence" reigns, from depths profound
Lessons of wisdom teaching.
The boundless ocean, heaven's vast expanse,
With day's departing glories, all proclaim
The immortality of man, and speak
His future destiny.

"Offspring of God!
How art thou fallen?
How depraved? Forgetfulness of God,
That nurse of sin, on its own issue feeding,
Hath nourished thee with selfishness—
Blunted all thy powers, changed this fair temple—
Thy spirit—residence of God most High—
To the voluntary home of murderous thieves,
The clamorous cage of birds unclean—
List now to nature's universal voice,
The same that once broke from Calvary's height,
Whose ceaseless echo rings the universe—
God is Love—yield ye to this sweet influence—
Earthly things for heaven resign—
God, that best portion, shall be thine."

SHOEMAKING IN LYNN

Shoemaking is identified with the earliest history of Lynn. In olden times, ladies' shoes were made here of common woollen cloth, or coarse curried leather, afterwards of stuffs, such as cassimere, everlasting, shalloon, and russet; some of satin and damask, others of satin lasting and florentine.

They were generally cut with straps, for large buckles, which were worn in those days by women as well as men. Ladies shoes, 60 or 70 years ago, were made mostly with white or russet rands, and stitched very fine on the rand with white waxen thread. Some were made turn pumps and channel pumps, all having wooden heels, called cross cut, common and court heels. Then the cork, plug, and wedge or spring heels came into use. The sole leather was all worked with the flesh side out. About 65 years since, John Adam Dager came to Lynn from London. He was a finished workman and of essential service to the craft. He took great pleasure in instructing young men in the art of shoemaking. From that time there was much improvement in the workmanship, and there has been a progressive improvement ever since.

Previous to the war of the revolution, the market for Lynn shoes was principally confined to New England—some few, however, previous to that period, were exported to Philadelphia. At the period above named, the business was transacted in a different manner from what it is at the present day—many individuals with small capital carried on the business on a small scale—confining it to their own family. Fathers, sons, apprentices, and one or two journeymen, all in one small shop twelve or fourteen feet square, with a chimney in one corner; this formed the whole establishment. After the revolution the business assumed a different aspect. Shoes were manufactured upon a more extensive scale. Enterprising individuals embarked in the business in good earnest—hired a great number of journeymen, built large shops, took apprentices, and drove the business. Master workmen shipped their shoes to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Virginia—so that Lynn shoes took the place of English and other imported shoes. Morocco and kid leather, suitable for shoes, began to be imported from England, which soon took the place of stuffs. Roan shoes were now little called for, and the improvement of working the sole leather grain side out, was now generally adopted, making what is called duff bottoms. About the year 1794 or 1795, wooden heels began to go out of use, by the introduction of the leather spring heels. This improvement progressed gradually, until the heel-making, which was once a good business, was totally ruined. Within a few years stuffs of various kinds have been introduced into the manufacture of shoes for summer wear. It may be said; that the shoe-business has been advancing, with occasional intermission, from the close of the revolutionary war to this time.

In 1810 it was estimated that one million pair of shoes were made in Lynn, the value of which was

about \$800,000. About \$50,000 was paid for the labor of females. In 1832, the manufacture had increased to one million seven hundred thousand pair, and gave employment to three thousand six hundred persons, male and female, and amounted in value to about one million of dollars. Of late years millions of the low fancy shoes have been manufactured for the South American States.

It is estimated that about one eighth part of the shoes are made from goat skin morocco, three-eighths from various stuffs. To manufacture the cloth shoes would require from 90 to 100,000 yds. of cloth, which is principally manufactured in and about Leeds in England, and costs the manufacturer from 80 to 90 cents per yard. For morocco shoes it would require about fifty thousand goat skins, and ninety to a hundred thousand sheep skins. The sole leather for the whole would probably amount to about 700,000 pounds, and from 18 to 28 cents per pound. It would require about 1,200,000 yards of galloon to bind them, and 3,400,000 yards of ribbon to trim them. The linings would require 80,000 yards of cotton cloth and 70,000 yards Russia sheeting. The quantity of sewing thread used in the manufacture would be 1000 pounds of silk and 5500 pounds of flax and cotton. Of thread seven eighths is imported. All the imported articles have heretofore been subject to a heavy duty, which enters largely into the price of the shoes.—Newburyport Herald.

FOR SALE,

THE Building, with the Land under and adjoining, on a vineyard establishment. For further information apply to NATHAN APPLETON, or at this Office.

NEW INFIRMARY.

THE subscriber gives notice that he has opened an Infirmary on the Thompsonian plan, for the reception of the sick and infirm, on the following terms. For examination and one course of medicine, three dollars. Second course, two dollars fifty cents. Third course, one dollar fifty cents. Each course embracing 24 hours board. Three courses and one week's board exclusive of washing, eight dollars thirty-four cents. Three courses, embracing only three days board, seven dollars. Said Infirmary is located in Paradise, North Salem, Mass., street, in the house recently occupied by Capt. Churchill; is pleasantly situated in the most healthy part of the town, supplied with good water, and salubrious air. Seasonable applications for the removal of disease in its various forms, will be attended to, it is believed, with general success. C. W. MARTIN.

REMOVAL.

STOCKING FACTORY AND YARN STORE. ESSEX STREET—A FEW DOORS WEST OF COURT-STREET. FOR SALE, a good assortment of STOCKINGS, of all kinds; also, an excellent lot of Knit Drawers and Vests. Sea Stockings and Frocks, Woollen Mittens and Gloves. Also, Kid, Horsekin and Linen Gloves, Linen Collars and Bosoms, Stocks, Stock Frames, Braces, etc. A constant supply of white and mixed EASTERN YARN. A superior lot of fine white, slate, blue, mix, green, and scarlet worsted, random yarn, warp yarn, and knitting Cotton, Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, etc. N. B. KNIT DRAWERS and VESTS made to order. Aug. 20. FRANCIS SCOTT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Salem, in and for said county, on the first Tuesday in July, A. D. 1835, JOSIAH FOSTER, the second administrator, having presented for allowance his account of administration of the estate of LUCY THISSEL, late of Beverly, in said county, widow, deceased, intestate:— Ordered, That the third Tuesday in August next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said account, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Salem, in said county; and that said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Landmark, printed in Salem, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said time, that they may be present, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed.

D. A. WHITE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy of record. Attest, NATH. LORD, Jr., Register.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscribers at their manufacturing, No. 402 and 393, Washington street, BOSTON, continue to manufacture PIANO FORTES of every description, which they warrant as good as can be had in any part of the world. All orders from the country will be executed with the same care and attention as if the purchaser was present, and the purchaser's money refunded if the instrument sent is not entirely satisfactory. N. B. Orders for TUNING Piano Fortes or Organs executed by faithful and experienced workmen. Mar. 28. T. GILBERT & Co.

DRAWING BOOK.

YOUTH'S New London Self-Instructing Drawing Book—a series of progressive lessons—complete in twenty-six parts—each part containing four plates. Just received and for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

REPORT.

REPORT of the third meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Cambridge, in 1833, just received and for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

CHARTS AND PILOTS.

AN extensive variety of CHARTS and NAUTICAL WORKS generally, may be found at the store of the subscriber, embracing very full and complete sets, for the navigation of every coast and sea usually frequented by the merchantmen of the United States. JOHN W. ARCHER.

No. XV.

OF the 'Republication of the Foreign Reviews,' just received and for sale by the agents, W. & S. B. IVES.

No. XV.

OF the 'Republication of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign and Westminster Quarterly Reviews,' being the 'London Quarterly,' No. cvi, for April, 1835. Just received by the Agent, HENRY WHIPPLE.

RAZOR STRAP.

E. M. POMEROY'S Patent METAL HONE, and ELASTIC RAZOR STRAP. One of the best Straps now in use, at a reduced price. For sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

PASTOR'S TESTIMONY.

SECOND EDITION of this most invaluable work is just published. The first edition was sold in about four months. For sale by W. & S. B. IVES.

NEW BOOKS.

LETTERS from Constantinople and its Environs, by an American. The Extent of the Atonement, in its relation to God and the Universe. By Thomas W. Jenkin—with an Introduction, by R. L. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.—from the London edition. The Influence of Mothers, illustrated in a series of Anecdotes. By Charles A. Goodrich. Lectures on the Last Hours of Christ. By C. A. Goodrich. Just published and for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SIX MONTHS IN A HOUSE OF CORRECTION; or, the Narrative of Dorah Mahony, who was under the influence of the Protestants about a year, and an inmate of the House of Correction, in Boston, Massachusetts. Just from the press, and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES.

PASTOR'S TESTIMONY.

SECOND EDITION of this most invaluable work is just published. The first edition was sold in about 4 months. For sale at the Book and Stationary Store of W. & S. B. IVES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BENJAMIN CHAPMAN would inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store No. 8 Franklin Place, for the purpose of carrying on the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. The smallest favor in that line will be promptly attended to and gratefully acknowledged. B. CHAPMAN will also attend to the instruction of young men in the Art of NAVIGATION, LUNAR OBSERVATIONS, etc. etc. For terms, apply at the above Store. June 13.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT THE SALEM COACH AND CHAISE MANUFACTORY, ESSEX STREET, SALEM.

THE subscriber, intending to make new arrangements in his business, offers his present stock to his customers and the public, at a lower rate than can be purchased elsewhere, viz., 1 first rate new nine passenger COACH. 2 " " CHAISES. 3 " " CARRIAGES. A good assortment of Harnesses, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Gigs and Riding Whips, etc. 2 second hand CHAISES, with harnesses. 3 " " WAGONS. Several second hand HARNESSES. COACHES, CHAISES, CARRIAGES and HARNESSES, &c., built to order, at short notice, and of the newest pattern. Particular attention paid to all repairs. EBENEZER N. PRICE. E. N. P. feels grateful for the patronage he has received, and solicits a continuance of it. May 2.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his Store, Essex St. nearly opposite the Post Office, an assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES. The manufacture of Boots and Shoes is continued at the above establishment, in all its branches. For sale, as above—Henderson's LIQUID BLACKING. S. HENDERSON, Jr., Agent. June 3.

A GREAT VARIETY

OF CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS—by the gross, dozen, or single—Constantly on hand and for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, &c. 100 ROLLS SHEET LEAD, 2 1/2 lbs. to 12 lbs. LEAD PIPE, in any quantity, 1/2 to 2 in. calibre. Missouri and English PIG LEAD. Copper and Patent Iron PUMPS. Patent Oven, Ash, and Boiler, DOORS. Cast Steel AXES of Navor's, Hunt's, Chollar's, Hitchcock's, and other makers; with an extensive assortment of HARD WARE and CUTLERY, for sale by PROCTOR, PALMER, & FELT, Boston, Feb. 25. No. 19, Merchants Row.

RETAILING MOLASSES, &c. 12 HOGSHEADS Cayenne MOLASSES. 10 hogsheads Prime Martinico Molasses. 50 bushels of CORN. 25 do. POTATOES. For sale by JOHN BROOKS.

STAVES. Heavy W. O. PIPE STAVES, 4000 do hhd. do, 1000 do hhd. do, 2000 do hhd. heading, S. QUARLES, Union Wharf.

PORK, SALT, &c. 30 BBLs. Clear and Mess PORK, 10 half bbls. do put up for family use, 10 bags fine SALT, 12 hhd. Molasses, Boxes and half boxes Bunch Raisins, Dried Sultana do, Dried prime Figs, Flour, Honey, Leather, &c. For sale by JOHN BROOKS.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS. 700 ROLLS more Paper Hangings, just received—some handsome patterns—on sale by ISAAC P. FOSTER.

SMITHS COAL. 2400 BUSHELS Marden Head Coal, a superior article for Smiths use—landing from sch. Cull, for sale by E. SECCOMB, Forrester's Wharf.

ABBOT FEMALE ACADEMY. THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, July 16th, and continue eleven weeks. Tuition in English, including the higher branches of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., \$5. Greek, Latin and French, \$1 each additional. Sacred music is taught without extra charge. Instruction on the piano \$10. Use of piano \$2. A deduction of one dollar from the tuition in the English branches, will be made for scholars under ten. SAMUEL G. BROWN, Principal. Andover, June 27, 1835.

TISSUE PAPER. ENGLISH and AMERICAN of all colors, a very excellent and fashionable article for covering Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, etc. at the Book store of W. & S. B. IVES.

NEW BOOKS. ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE, by F. Wayland. Olmstead's Compendium of Natural Philosophy. Christian Ethics, or Moral Philosophy on the Principles of Divine Revelation, by Ralph Wardlaw. D. D. third edition with an Introductory Essay by Rev. L. Woods. Extent of the Atonement, in its relation to God and the Universe, by Thomas W. Jenkin, with an Introduction by Rev. D. L. Carroll, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Influence of Mothers on the Character, Welfare, and Destiny of Individuals, Families, and Communities, illustrated in a series of Anecdotes. With a Preliminary Essay on the same subject; by Rev. C. A. Goodrich. Young Christian's Assistant to Prayer; a new supply. Jay's Inquiry into the character and tendency of the Colonization and Anti-Slavery Societies (a new supply); also D. M. Reese's Reply to the same. Exercises on the Shorter Catechism, with the answers minutely dissected. For sale by CHARLES WHIPPLE.

MEADOWS' NUGENT. A NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, on the basis of Nugent's, with many new words in general use—in two parts—1st, French and English—2d, English and French, exhibiting the pronunciation of the French in pure English sounds, &c. By F. C. Meadows, A. M. of the University of Paris. First American edition, corrected and improved, with a selection of idiomatic phrases. By George Folsom, A. M. Just published and for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

POCKET MAPS. OF nearly all the States in the Union, for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

THE ALEXANDRIAN, No. 22, is just received by the Agents, W. & S. B. IVES.

No. 22 finishes the Philosophy of Sleep, and commences the Anatomy of Drunkenness by the same author. The Alexandrian is printed on fine paper with new type, and for its cheapness it stands unrivalled, as will be seen by examining the works already published. The Philosophy of Sleep can be procured for 12 1/2 cents, which costs 57 1/2 cents in any other form. Any number sold separately. July 8.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, AND Christian Examiner, for July, just received for subscribers at the Bookstore of the Agent, HENRY WHIPPLE.

COCOA NUT WASH BALLS. PREPARED from Cocoa Nut Oil Soap, purified and highly perfumed, good for eruptions or roughness of the skin, for cleansing and softening the flesh, and an excellent remedy for corns and chilblains, etc. Just received and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM ABBOT has removed to No. 4, Chase's Building, Washington Street, where he will keep for sale, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c., Cheap for Cash.

On hand, 10,000 pounds WHITE LEAD, ground and dry. Also, 2500 feet FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, various sizes. The Painting, Glazing, and Papering business continued as usual. July 11.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership existing between the subscribers will expire by limitation on the 20th inst. DANIEL MILLET, THOMAS S. LEFAVOUR. The stock on hand, consisting of a good assortment, will be sold at cost for cash, until the 20th. All persons indebted to the firm, are earnestly requested to call and settle—those having demands to present them. July 8.

NOTICE.

STICKNEY & HALE, being about to make a new arrangement in their business, request all persons with whom they have accounts, to present them for adjustment; and all persons whose Notes they hold are called upon to pay immediately. Salem July 15.

FILES.

STICKNEY & HALE have received (per ship Hamilton, from Liverpool,) 1 cask containing Saw, Watch Makers', Cabinet Makers', and Blacksmiths' FILES; Farrier's Tang'd Horse Rasps, Shoe Rasps, and Float Files, etc. of superior quality. Wholesale and Retail. No. 10, Derby Square. July 15.

NEW BOOKS.

DR. BEECHER'S Plea for the West. Lectures on Scepticism, by Lyman Beecher. Tales of the American Revolution. Praise and Blame, by Charles Williams. Stories for Youth, translated from the French, with engravings. Just received and for sale, at Stearns' Building, by July 18. W. & S. B. IVES.

DR. BEECHER'S PLEA.

A PLEA FOR THE WEST, by LYMAN BEECHER, D. D. Second Edition. Letters on Sabbath Schools—by a Superintendent. Just published, and for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

KNICKERBOCKER.

THE KNICKERBOCKER; or, New York Monthly Magazine, for July, is just received by the Agents, W. & S. B. IVES.

ENGLISH COMMON LAW.

ENGLISH Common Law Reports, Vol. 25. Just published and for sale, and ready for subscribers, at HENRY WHIPPLE'S. Any former volumes can be supplied to new subscribers by the Agent. July 15.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

FOR JULY, 1835—received by HENRY WHIPPLE.

THE BOY'S FRIEND.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT, vol. 2d—being "THE BOY'S FRIEND," by Carlton Bruce, revised by Uncle Arthur. Just published and for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

THE TENTH REPORT

OF the American Unitarian Association, being tract No. 95, just received by W. & S. B. IVES.

JUST IMPORTED

AN invoice of Joseph Rodgers' superior PENKNIVES, of various patterns and prices, at W. & S. B. IVES' Book Store.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

HISTORY of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain, with a notice of its early History in the East, and in all quarters of the Globe, with a description of the Mechanical Inventions in Britain, etc. etc. by Edward Baines, jr., Esq., embellished with portraits of inventors, drawings of machinery, etc. Just received and for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

WRITING PAPER.

A LARGE assortment of the various sizes of WRITING PAPERS, Medium, Demi, Foolscap, Letter, Pot, etc. by the ream, at the Book and Stationary store of W. & S. B. IVES.

CHRISTIAN LIBRARY.

NOS. 48 and 49, of the Christian Library, (Quarto Series) being a continuance of Dickinson's Philosophy of Religion. Nos. 5 and 9, of the Octavo Series, concluding the Life of Thomas Spencer, and commencing the Life of Philip Melancthon. Any number sold separately. Just received by HENRY WHIPPLE.

PROSPECTUS.

WILD FLOWERS and SEA SHELLS, being a selection from the Writings, Poetical and Prosaic, of natives of Lynn: embracing the whole period of its history. EDITED BY ALONZO LEWIS AND J. R. NEWHALL.

During the period embracing the history of this town, there have, from time to time appeared among us, our fellow citizens are all aware, those, of either sex, who were justly looked upon as endowed with mental qualities far above the ordinary standard—those who have shone forth as stars of the first magnitude in our little community, and who, happily, under more auspicious circumstances, would have been hailed as brighter lights to a more extended sphere;—but who have yet passed from among us, leaving a few gems only scattered in a crowd far from the tomb, as memorials of their peculiar talents and their God—leaving here a few flowers gathered from the dark glen or the sunny height, and there a little glittering cabinet of sea shells gleaned from the romantic shores of their own loved home. It is the object of the editors to gather up these fragments, and select from among them such as they esteem most worthy of preservation; adding a series of articles, original and select, from the writers of the present day. It is not their aim to gain anything in a pecuniary point of view; they ask only remuneration for their actual expenses, deferring the pleasure of presenting the little volume to their fellow citizens sufficient reward for all their toil. It is believed that the work will also be interesting beyond the immediate sphere of its publication, as the interests and sympathies of this town and those around her have ever been most strongly united together, and have they arrived upon the sunny lands of prosperity. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expenses—and it is hoped that our fellow citizens will come forward with their accustomed liberality. Many names will be required to meet the expenses, as the work will be executed in a style worthy of its object. It is designed that the volume shall be an 18mo. of about 250 pages—delivered to subscribers at \$1 per copy. Subscriptions received by either of the editors at Lynn, or at the Bookstore of W. & S. B. IVES, Salem. July 18.

BIBLES, &c.

A VERY fine assortment of Bibles, of all sizes and prices, purchased at the late Trade Sales, from 50 cents to \$15. Also, an excellent assortment of the Book of Prayer, in a variety of Bindings, at the Bookstore of W. & S. B. IVES.

PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION.

COMMENCING with the Infant. By Madame Necker De Saussure, translated from the French, with notes and an appendix, by Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Phelps. Just published and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES.

COLERIDGE'S

POETICAL WORKS, in 3 volumes, beautiful edition. Mathias and his Impostures, by William L. Stone. A word in Season. Just published and for sale by HENRY WHIPPLE.

MATTHIAS, THE IMPOSTOR.

MATTHIAS and HIS IMPOSTURES; or, the Progress of Fanaticism, illustrated in the extraordinary case of Robert Matthias, by William L. Stone, Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser. Just received and for sale by W. & S. B. IVES.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

CHRISTIAN YEAR: Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holydays throughout the year. Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, new and neat edition. Boy's Friend, by Carlton Bruce, revised by Uncle Arthur. Howe's Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings at Law in Massachusetts, edited by Messrs. Fay and Chapman. For sale by CHARLES WHIPPLE. Newburyport, July 18.

ELIJAH PORTER

HAS removed his business to the store directly opposite Barton Square, where he will be happy to answer the calls of his friends, who will find him supplied with his usual assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and DYE STUFFS. April 29.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

S. D. EDSON, Commission Merchant, for the sale of Shoes, Hats, and American Manufacturers, No. 16, North Front Street, Philadelphia. Refer to Mr. J. P. Thorndike, Salem. Messrs. A. Walker & Co., Boston. Mitchell & Bryant, }

S. D. E. feels confident that his facilities will enable him to give every satisfaction. He will make liberal advances on desirable articles, either in cash or leather, and will exert himself to effect quick sales and make prompt returns. May 2.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS.

ON hand, and will be furnished at short notice, GREEN HOUSE GLASS, of any size and quantity, at JOSEPH HALE'S.

FRESH TEAS.

A FEW chests of fine quality Young Hyson and Hyson, a private adventure, per ship Sackum. Also, Gunpowder Tea, very good, and very fine Black Tea. For sale by ISAAC P. FOSTER.

WINDOW GLASS.

N. E. CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of second quality, is reduced in price. For sale by JOSEPH HALE.

CHEAP LETTER PAPER.

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