

fers treated the English with "The Soldier's Wife," "The Lass of Richmond Hill," and half a dozen of old English tunes.

EXTRACTS FROM 'THE RECORDER.'

Massachusetts Bible Society.

The following is an Extract from the recent Report of this Society.

"The institution of Bible Societies forms an era in the history of the church. It is the chief glory of our age; and it sheds a purer and more enduring splendor on the nation in which it originated, than all her victories. We rejoice in being able to report to you the continued and increasing efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which the honor belongs of leading the way in this career of godlike philanthropy. It is not the least of the merits of that institution, that, by awakening inquiry, it has discovered the great and almost incredible want of Bibles in the Christian world. Who among us had imagined, that, in extensive districts of Europe, scarcely a copy of the Scriptures could be found, and that to some who bore the name of Christians, the meaning of the word Bible was unknown? The dishonor which these facts have thrown on Christians, has been, in some measure, effaced by the zeal which has every where been kindled to scatter this darkness, and to supply the destitute of all nations with the word of God. This spirit is not confined to the country in which it first broke forth. The flame has spread over Europe. Never before was so generous an impulse communicated to so many hearts. Never since the first promulgation of Christianity has so sublime a spectacle been exhibited as that which we now witness, of Christians, in both hemispheres, separated by language, climate, manners, and oceans, forgetting their distinctions and conspiring as brethren in the work of illuminating the world. Perhaps human history affords no example of such extensive co-operation for the good of mankind.

"From such institutions, founded by the most illustrious men, patronized by sovereigns, endowed by opulence and inspired and sanctified by ardent love of God and mankind, are we not authorized to hope a melioration of the moral and religious condition of society? May we not anticipate a more extensive and glorious manifestation of the power of Christianity on the hearts of men? May we not especially hope, that Christian nations, being thus united under the peaceable standard of the cross, and laboring and triumphing together in the cause of their common Lord, will drink more largely into his spirit, will exchange their animosities for love, and will shrink with horror from the thought of devoting each other to slaughter and desolation.

"In contributing to the great object which is interesting so many hearts, it is hoped that we of this Society shall not be unfaithful. Belonging as we do to a growing and prosperous community, it will be no light reproach if we withhold our support from a work, which will associate us with the best men who have lived before us, and with the purest and most illustrious characters of the present age."

EDUCATION.

At the late anniversary of the British National Education Society, our minister Mr. Adams was present, and made a short speech exhibiting the advantages of educating the poor. "Education," he said, "is knowledge, and it leads to virtue. This truth he knew would come home to every British bosom. In America there was a zeal for the education of the poor; and he regarded it as one of the most glorious of the blessings derived from their British ancestors."—The proposing of thanks to the R. Chairman having been put by Mr. Adams, and received with acclamation, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent said, "I feel gratified that this motion came from the Minister of the United States. I have long lived in the neighborhood of the United States, and it was ever a grief to me that the two countries should be at variance. Their language and their interests are the same, and their friendship should be inviolable."

BIBLES.

The number of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-Books, printed at Cambridge, England, during the last seven years, was 1,009,000; at Oxford, including also Catechisms, and Psalters, 1,446,000. The value of the whole was 945,350 dollars.

HOTTENTOTS' REGARD FOR THE SABBATH.

By the following letter, recently received in England, from Mr. Bakker, a Missionary at Stellenbosch, near the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, it appears the Hottentots are well convinced that they gain nothing by working on the Sabbath. It is much to be wished that Sabbath-breakers in civilized countries would improve by their example:

"On the 23d of August last, I happened to say, that I had observed that many slaves did not attend so well on the Lord's Days as I could wish; the reason of which was, that many worked on those days, in order to earn something for themselves. I told them that the Lord would not bless such labor, because he had solemnly prohibited it. I therefore advised them not to continue this practice; adding, that every one, knowing how rich he was at the end of the last year, should have his losses made up by me at the end of the next year, if

he would come faithfully on the Lord's Days to our place of worship. Whatever they lost by not working on the Sundays, should be paid by me. This seemed to make great impression upon some of them, and the principal excuse for not attending was now removed. On last New-Year's Day, when I should have made up my accounts with them, I was, through a severe indisposition, confined to my bed: but on the 22d of January, I was so far recovered, as to be able to speak to them in the place of worship. I then told them that I now expected every one would come forward to mention his losses, and that I wished to make them up. All seemed quite astonished, and were silent. At last, a few got up and said, 'Sir, you do not owe us any thing at all; the Lord has taken care of us; we have no want whatever; and are richer than we were last year.' I told them that I was very happy to hear it from themselves, though I knew it very well before. I asked the same question to several others, who answered in the same manner, adding, 'No, Sir; you do not owe us any thing; but we all owe you a great deal.'

Hottentot Missionary Society.

Mr. Bakker writes from Stellenbosch that the Hottentots under his care, have formed a Missionary Society, which already consists of 73 members, and their subscriptions amount to 59 dols. 33 cts.

NEWSPAPERS.

From the number of Stamps issued for Newspapers in Great-Britain and Ireland, during parts of the years 1814 and 1815, it is estimated that about 25 millions of papers are published per annum, among about 200 several publications in the week, or 1250 each on the average. But as the Morning Chronicle, Morning Advertiser, Times and Courier, together, print 90,000 per week, and all the other London papers print as many more, the 100 country papers divid but 70,000 among them, or average but 700 copies. The Revenue raised by the stamp-duty on Newspapers amounts to nearly Two Million Dollars per annum.

The number of Newspaper establishments in the U. S. in 1775, was 34; in 1800, 150; and in 1811, 360. The number of papers issued in 1811 was estimated at 22 millions.—It now probably exceeds that of Great Britain and Ireland.

From the 'Acadian Recorder.'

AGRICULTURAL. FOUNDER IN CATTLE.

The diseases in horses and cattle called the founder, is always a serious evil; and frequently fatal. It is believed that its cause and cure are but little understood, and that the public frequently sustain much loss and inconvenience from that cause.

There are two species of founder in cattle, that is, in horses, cows and sheep, which though the same disease, pass under different names; that is, THE HOVE when resulting from too freely feeding on green clover; and when arising from eating too much grain, potatoes, bran, or the like, THE FOUNDER, commonly so called. Cattle have been known to die, from all these causes; but the disease is the same, and requires the same process of cure; which if seasonably administered is effectual and sure.

The founder shows itself by the swelling of the body, by symptoms of violent pain, by gripings, voiding blood, stiffness of the limbs, by trembling, groans, debility; and after a time by a shedding of the hoofs, and hair, from the effect of a burning fever. The cause of this violent derangement of the animal system, is repletion of nutriment on the stomach. The powers of digestion are over-done; and acidity arises on the stomach, which corrodes the coats, causes inflammation and fever, with violent pain. The food instead of being converted into nutriment, and assimilated, is decomposed, and the carbonic acide is generated, either in gas, or in union with water. In the former case, the gas, or wind, is sometimes let out with a knife, and the life of the beast by this means ingeniously saved, but it is a dangerous resort, and happily a less violent and more efficacious remedy is at hand, by the chymical agency of which the effect of the carbonic acid is obviated and a complete cure effected by neutralizing the acid, and thus destroying its corrosive quality. By the combination of an alkali with the carbonic acid, a neutral salt called the carbonate of that alkali is produced, which is perfectly innoxious, and passes off without detriment. When symptoms of founder therefore, are observed, let the public be informed, that from experience, and well authenticated information, I can confidently recommend to them the following CURE FOR FOUNDER.

Take of potash a lump of the size of an egg or apple, for a cow, more for a horse, and in proportion for a sheep;—dissolve it in water, and from a bottle pour it down the beast's throat. If necessary, repeat the dose in smaller quantities. An immediate effect will be seen, in the abatement of the symptoms of pain, and in a few hours commonly, the beast will feed. For a beast of size, a pound of Glauber's salts, administered in the same way, to work the whole off; might be proper; though the cure is principally to be attributed to the agency of the alkali. When potash is not at hand, a lie made of ashes, on the occasion, will answer the purpose. Pour water on ashes, and take the liquor, in larger quantities, in proportion as it is of less strength. It is believed, that by following the above directions, the loss of many valuable animals, might be prevented, which are otherwise likely to perish, to the private loss of

their owners, and to the general detriment of the community.

Sugar from the Beet-Root.

The results of the experiments on the manufacture of Sugar from beet-root in France are as under:—Beets are generally sold at ten francs the 1000, (8s. 4d.) which leaves the growers a reasonable profit. A French acre contains, as a medium crop, 20,000 beets. The produce is composed—1. Of sugar.—2. The residue, or mass of the Beet.—3. The Molasses.—Beet, in general, yields 3 to 4 per cent, of brown sugar; 3 per cent, gives 300 lb. per diem, costing 300 francs, or 13 sous, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. There is, besides the tops and parings, and the mass after the sugar is extracted. The paring, &c. amount to one-tenth of the weight of the beet. One half of the parings, &c. is excellent food for pigs, who are very fond of it. The mass is a much more important object for feeding cattle, and is better than any forage: it contains nearly all the nutriment of the beet. The quantity of 10,000 beets will feed seven or eight hundred head of cattle per diem. Oxen, cows, poultry, &c. are very fond of it, it is an excellent fattener, the best of any thing known. Sheep and milch cows fed with it, give a larger quantity of milk, and of a better quality. In an establishment of the extent mentioned, 50 or 60 oxen, or 400 or 500 sheep, may be fed throughout the year with the refuse alone. One thousand beets furnish about 200 lbs. of Molasses, 100 quarts of which yield about 33 quarts of spirits of wine of the strength of 22 degrees. The advantages of cultivating beets are various they are an immediate crop, make the land better and cleaner; and 200 establishments of 10,000 per day would fatten with the residue, 10 or 12,000 cattle, 80 or 100,000 sheep, and 2000 or 3000 pigs; and would occupy, during the four dead months of winter, 500 or 600 persons who otherwise would have no employment.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 5.

Joseph Bonaparte.—This man, it is known, has fixed his residence on a moderate property at Bordentown, N. J. worth 16 or 18,000 dollars. He seems determined to conform to the manners of our country. I saw old Mr. Sayre, of whom he purchased the Farm:—he said, when Mr. Bonaparte came to take possession of that place, he was called out from dinner, and found him busily engaged with his own hands unloading the furniture he had brought.—Something was said about sending for other hands; but he said no, *Every ody worked in this country.*

We just learn that a number of young men have recently been seduced away from this place, New-York and Baltimore, to join the revolutionary army in Mexico. A vessel it is said, sailed from Baltimore last week with a large number on board. They are tempted with the offer of commissions, but their hopes of preferment must prove illusory. They go, we conceive, to almost certain death.

Aug. 9, the British ship Gen. Scott, 56 days from St. Helena for England, was spoken. One of the passengers said he saw and conversed with Bonaparte, who was in good health, but sulky. His palace, furniture, &c. had just arrived from England.

The Capt. of an English East Indiaman that touched at St. Helena, says Bonaparte had taken it into his head to secret himself in some obscure nook of the Island, and nobody could tell what had become of him; when, after searching for him five days, they found him in a recess of the rocks!

ALLIED ARMY IN FRANCE.

"VALENCIENNES, AUGUST 11.

"The most perfect tranquility continues to reign without interruption in all the positions of the Allied Troops composing the right wing of the Army of Occupation. The Danes are still cantoned in the environs of Douay, the Saxons in the plains of Lille, the An-overians the bands of the Scheldt, near Conde; the greatest part of the English cavalry is at Cassel and in French Maritime Flanders—the infantry, at Cambresis and French Hainault. The Russians are at Maubeuge, and stretch to Landrecies; their regular Cossacks have cantonments in various villages at a short distance from our city. These troops are a model of military discipline, and the inhabitants of the country are highly pleased with them.

"The head quarters being established at Cambray, and the numerous English garrison which occupies that city, diffuse a good deal of money. The Duke of Wellington is expected daily at Cambray, but his stay will be very short: his Grace will spend a few days at Paris, and afterwards proceed to the Prussian head-quarters at Sedan, and from thence he will visit the Austrian head-quarters at Colmar. After inspecting the centre and left wing of the Army of Occupation, the Duke will proceed to Brussels.

"The Allied Army, which extends from the Upper Rhine to the North Sea, is actuated by the kindest sentiments towards the inhabitants of the territory which it occupies, and observes the most exact discipline: the Generals who command it are distinguished on all occasions by their spirit of justice and conciliation. The quarrels between the soldiers and inhabitants become daily more rare, and the Officers spare no pains to prevent them from arising. It is in short, singular to see no