iat it is plain that the sed that the sense is it will plainly appear though it plainly renow plain that meaning

ain old lady who had s and not very sweet us accidents of life, was y become very amiable. has come over you?"

formed," to tell you the life striving for a conally made up my mind ithout it."

A gentleman who had ding books, finally prof volumes, and placed er the door of the case: ne to visit my library there at any time, but iy. My books are alpany, but never go a

on, that he could exhibit e woman; a man proud, ince on his brow, and orner of his kind, implang affection—a woman, ess, loving to caress and e_of being transformed

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VOL. III—NO. 2.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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WHOLE NO. 106.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 2, 1846.

The Sabbath Recorder.

DANIEL NOBLE,

Pastor of the Sabbath-keeping Church of Mill Yard, in Good-man's Fields, London, from the death of Robert Corn-thwaite in 1755, until his own death in 1783.*

DANIEL NOBLE, son of Daniel and Sarah Noble, was born in Whitechapel, on the 14th June, 1729. At seven years of age he was initiated in writing and accounts, under a schoolmaster named Strangreage. He afterwards went to another master named Buzzy; and, at about ten years of age, he was placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. Cornthwaite, in Crown Allev. Moorfields, by whom he was instructed in grammar learning till he was sixteen years of age. hours, Daniel Noble would not associate with mankind. other boys at play; but would retire into some Mr. Cornthwaite, on the 24th of Sept., 1743.

When he was about sixteen years of age, he Dr. Patrick, of the Charter House; and this circumstance has been recorded by Mr. Noble ments to the best interests of mankind. himself. Under Dr. Patrick, who was editor of the second edition of Ainsworth's Thesaurus, ity and diligence; preached the word of life and Mr. Noble made great progress in the Greek administered the ordinances of the Gospel with boyhood which attracted the notice of the aclanguage. At this early period, in the year 1745, he wrote "A Letter to the people of Great Britain, on the present crisis of affairs." It related to the rebellion, and he desired a friend to offer the manuscript to a bookseller, ignorant, to rouse the slothful, to correct the who accordingly published it anonymously; this was not known to any but the author and the dejected, and to lead on the virtuous and his friend.

In June, 1746, Mr. Noble was placed under the care of Dr. Rotheram, at Kendall, in Westmoreland. He was well received by that gentleman, and prosecuted his studies advantageously. In September, 1749, he went to the University of Glasgow, where he passed through the several classes, and he spoke highly of the professors. He there became acquainted with Dr. Macknight, author of Harmony of the Gospels, by whom he was repeatedly visited while

In May, 1752, he returned to London, and was much solicited to preach, which, from extreme diffidence, he declined for considerable time; but he at length agreed to preach at Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields, and in June, 1753, he was appointed to officiate statedly at that meeting house in the morning service. He also oc casionally preached to the congregation of Mr Sanderock, and undertook, for some time, the care of Dr. Wilner's school at Peckham.

Mr. Noble was, from his youth, intended for the Christian ministry, and was regularly educated to it. His education was liberal; after having acquired a competent knowledge of the learned languages, he was put to an academy in the north of England under the tuition of the Rev. and learned Dr. Rotheram. After this, he was removed to the University of Glasgow; and being possessed of good natural abilities, and a truly serious mind, he acquired in the course of his education, such knowledge, both as scholar and a minister, as rendered him a truly respectable and good character through life.

He might easily have applied his learnin and abilities to more lucrative purposes than any he could attain as a dissenting minister; and certainly would have done it, had the acquisition of wealth been his first object. But such was his opinion of the duty and office of a Christian minister, of its utility and importance, that he preferred the satisfaction arising from the faithful and conscientious discharge of this duty, to every other consideration which could be proposed to him. and best our comments

* For the last two years of Robert Cornthwaite's life, was in a great measure laid aside from the ministry by repeated strokes of apoplexy, with the third of which he died. During this time, Daniel Noble, a Salbath keeping brother who had been educated for the ministry, commenced officiating in the morning service at the Mill Yard Church. The account here given of him is taken partly from a communica tion written by a gentleman who was long his intimate friend, and partly from an article prepared by Joshua. Toulmin and published in the Protestant Dissenter's Magazine for Dec. 1798

ly as it is in Jesus, and to spread the knowledge and ornaments," from Matt. 28: 19, 20-a serof it in the world. He was very diligent in mon preached on Sunday, July 30, 1780, at the searching after truth; he searched after it as for hid treasure. The result was, he firmly believed the doctrine of general redemption, of adult baptism, and also the doctrine of the perpetuity of the seventh-day Sabbath. These were very unpopular opinions for any one to embrace who had any anxiety to succeed in the During that period he made considerable pro- world; but, unpopular as they were, because gress in Latin, Greek, and French; and from they appeared to him to be true, he readily emhis very entrance into that school, he discovered braced them. Neither was he at any time such an extraordinary degree of diligence, and ashamed or afraid to profess to the world that thirst after learning, as excited the surprise, not they were his. He thought it his duty earnestonly of his master, but also of his school fellows, ly to contend for the faith once delivered to the whose jealousy was not a little excited at his saints, and by the best arguments he could proexcelling and overtaking almost every boy in duce, to endeavor to support it; but as he ever the school. He was so attentive in school to contended for it purely from the love of truth. his lesson, and desirous of saying so much, that he ever contended for it in a spirit of meekness Mr. Cornthwaite has frequently dismissed him and candor. The great principles of religion before he had said so long a lesson as he was and virtue seemed to be ever present with him. desirous of, and was frequently heard to say to He had very enlarged ideas of the rights of him, "Get you gone; have I no other boys to others; and was, upon principle, a thorough hear but you?" In the intervals of school friend to the civil and religious liberties of all

In conversation, Mr. Noble was open and libobscure place in Moorfields or elsewhere, that eral, and at the same time serious and instructhe might employ himself in reading; and it was ive; and so far was he from being ever assumfor a considerable time his practice to do this in | ing or dictatorial, he was very diffident of himnot to give offence.

quitted Mr. Cornthwaite's school; and, as it ed in the literary world; but from those publi- head is abundant, as will be seen by the followwas judged by his friends that he was too young cations of his which have appeared, it is evident ing extracts from an article of Prof. Stowe, in the in time a greater part was lost, yet the sweet to be sent to an academy, or to one of the Scotch | that he had the cause of truth and freedom, of | Bib. Repository:-Universities, he was placed under the care of Christianity and virtue, very much at heart, and had cultivated within himself the warmest attach-

> He discharged his ministerial duty with fidelwarmth and affection; was instant in season and out of season; reproved, rebuked, exhorted, with all long-suffering; and earnestly endeavored to awaken the impenitent, to instruct the erroneous, to comfort the afflicted, to animate well-disposed in the performance of their duty little musical power I possess. ... It drives unto eternal life.

His manner of life was holy, just and unblamable—an ensample to the flock. It was obvious to all who knew him, that he was faithful and conscientious in the discharge of all the other relative and social duties. As a son, as a husband, as a parent, as a master, and as a friend, he was truly exemplary. Such, upon the whole, was the general tenor of his conduct, such the affability of his manners, and such the innate benevolence of his heart, that few, very few, were more respected, and still fewer more beloved than he.

In a word, it may truly be said of him, that he was a good man, a steady friend, a serious Christian, a humble, faithful minister of the Gospel. If he had his infirmities—and who is without them?—they were of such a kind as quickly receded from the view of those who knew him; and those who were acquainted with him, will entertain a deep sense of his real

In the year 1761, Mr. Noble engaged with several of his brethren in the ministry, in a periodical work called "The Library; or Moral and Critical Magazine." In this work there are several very ingenious essays of his; and two in particular, on the word Mystery, which did him great credit. He was, besides, the sole author of the ethical or moral part of that work, and of the "moral sentiments and reflections"

Mr. Noble published several single sermons the merit as well as the occasion of which recommended them to attention. The learned Dr. Benson used to say of him, that "he was the best composer he knew;" referring, it is understood, to the accuracy and correctness of sentiment and method, as well, as to the judgassurance of Hope"—a sermon from Heb. 6: 11, 12, preached April 26, 1755, on the occasion of the death of Rev. Mr. Robert Cornthwaite. 2. A sermon on the death of King George the 2d, and the ascension of his successor, from Daniel 6: 21, October, 1760. 3. "The Hope of Immortality a most powerful motive to fervent Freedom," from John 8: 37—a sermon preach-

Mr. Noble was a Christian, a Protestant, and this life Feb. the 17th, in the 82d year of his where stirs up gloomy cares and disquieting a Dissenter, upon principle; and such was his age. "This sermon," says Dr. Jeffries, "is an integrity, that he scrupled not to avow to the excellent one; it glows at the same time with world whatever appeared to him to be true. the genuine spirit of freedom, and the most racitude was to know the truth—the truth especial- tles, with some strictures on church edifices street, near Bishopsgate street.

Mr. Noble's ministerial services were divided sorrows." between two congregations; to one of which he preached on the seventh day, at Mill Yard Goodman's Fields, where he was ordained October 9, 1755. The introductory discourse delivered on the occasion by Mr. Bulkley, forms a part of the useful tract published by that gentleman in 1758, entitled, "The Christian Minister." The other church to which Mr. Noble was pastor, met for many years in Paul's Alley, and day in reading the Scriptures, and got much Barbican; and afterwards removed to Worship of them by heart. street, where he was succeeded by Rev. John Evans, A. M. Besides his pastoral duties and studies, he was for many years engaged with reputation in the education of youth.

Mr. Noble died December 24, 1783, and was interred in the burial ground at Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields, January 7, 1784, when Rev. Charles Bulkley pronounced the funeral oration. The pall-bearers were Dr. Stennett, Dr. Jeffries, Mr. Bulkley, Mr. Joseph Brown, Mr. John Pal- affection, that he often wept over it. mer, and Mr. Peter Russel.

LUTHER AS A MUSICIAN.

To those who have been accustomed to conhave been both a skilful musician and an able Mr. Noblé was not, indeed, much distinguish- composer of music. But the evidence on this

> Says Alberus,—" Luther was a fine musician and he loved the noble arts of the painter and the organist." His student Mathesius informs us that he was a beautiful singer, and even in his old age sang the alto to the delight of all who heard him. It was his beautiful singing in his excited great admiration. He was enthusiastically fond of music. He said,—"I have always loved music. I would not for any price, lose the his anger, his lust, his pride, and other vices, and generation—a stranger amidst the desolation expels many temptations and evil thoughts. The devil cannot abide good music—he hates it. It is the best soother of a troubled mind, whereby instare leves, ego dicere versus,—that is, 'Do you through its branches. play the flute, and I will sing the words.' Music is a great disciplinarian; she makes people tractable, kindly disposed, modest, and reasonable. Singing is the best art and exercise. He who knoweth this art is well off, and fit for any good and joyous."

To a friend who was in a depressed state of mind, he writes: "If you are melancholy and will conquer, then say to yourself, Up! I must strike up a song on the organ to my Lord Christ: for the Scripture teaches us that he loves to evil thoughts."

alarms, flees before musical sounds, as he does from the word of God. Therefore the prophets used no art so much as music; and they illustrated their theology, not by geography, or His opinions might be popular, or they might tional and animated piety." And lastly, arithmetic, or astronomy, but by music; so that not; this gave him no concern. His first soli- "Christ's final Commission to his Holy Apos- they held music and theology in most intimate connection, teaching the truth in psalms and songs. But how can I praise music on this little bit of paper, and thus attempt to paint, or rather daub, so great a matter? But my affection opening of the new meeting house in Worship overflows and gushes out toward it, so often has it refreshed me, and relieved me from great

> DILIGENCE IN READING THE SCRIPTURES "Read and revere the sacred page; a page Which not the whole creation could produce; Which not the conflagration shall destroy."

Erasmus, speaking of Jerome, says, "Wh ever learned by heart the whole Scripture, or imbibed, or meditated upon it as he did? Ter tullian, after his conversion, was engaged nigh

The Emperor Theodosius wrote out the whole New Testament with his own hand, and read some part of it every day. Theodosius the Second, dedicated a great part of the night to the study of the Scriptures. George, Prince of Transylvania, read over the Bible twenty-seven times. Alphonsus, king of Arragon, read the Scriptures over, together with a large commentry, fourteen times.

The venerable Bede is said to have been great reader of the Bible, and that with such

Bonaventure wrote out the Scriptures twice, and learned most of them by heart. Zuinglius wrote out St. Paul's epistles and committed them to memory.

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in his journey to the public street, when going to school or return- self, modest in his deportment, of great civility template the great Reformer merely as a stern and from Rome, learned all the New Testament ing to his father's house. He was baptized by of manners, and at all times peculiarly anxious theologian, it may appear strange that he should by heart. Bishop Ridley thus attests his own practice, and the happy fruits of it: "The wall and trees of my orchard, could they speak would bear witness that there I learned by heart almost all the epistles; of which study, although savor thereof I trust I shall carry with me to heaven."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

I saw the temple reared by the hands of men, standing with its high pinacles in the distant plain. The streams beat upon it—the God of nature hurled his thunder bolts against it—and complished lady of Conrad Cotta, at Eisenach, vet it stood as firm as adamant: Revelry was who received the poor half-famished student to in its hall—the gay, the happy, the young and her house and her table. He was a skilful per- the beautiful were there. I returned—and the former on the lute and the German flute; and temple was no more !- its high walls lay scatwhile on his way to the diet at Worms, in 1581, tered in ruins, moss and wild grass grew wildly his occasional performances on these instruments there, and at the midnight hour the owl's cry added to the deep solitude—the young and gay who reveled there had passed away.

I saw a child rejoicing in youth—the idol of his mother and the pride of his father: I returnaway the spirit of melancholy, as we see in the ed, and the child had become old. Trembling case of King Saul. ... By its aid, a man forgets with the weight of years, he stood the last of his around him.

I saw an old oak stand in all its pride on the mountain—the birds were carroling on its the heart is again quickened, refreshed and made | boughs. I returned, the oak was leafless and contented,—as it is said in Virgil,—Tu calamos sapless, the winds were playing at their pastime

"Who is the destroyer?" said I to my guard-

"It is Time"—said he—"when the morning stars sang together in joy, over the new made world, he commenced his course, and when he work. Singers are not melancholy, but cheer- shall have destroyed all that is beautiful of the ful; they drive away care and sorrow by sing- earth-plucked the sun from his sphere-veiled scope, can see farther than the brightest withing. Music is a beauteous, lovely gift of God; the moon in blood, yea, when he shall have rollit awakens and moves me so that I preach with ed heaven and earth away as a scroll, then shall pleasure." Once of a musical festival he said, — an angel from the throne of God come forth and poet of his native land; with the stupendous "Since our Lord God pours out upon us in this with one foot on the sea and one on the land, lift life such noble gifts, what will it be in that eter- up his hand towards heaven, and swear by Heavnal life where every thing is to be most perfect en's Eternal—'Time is, time was, but time shall [Paulding. be no longer."

A NOBLE WOMAN.

The island of Rona is a small and very rocky

spot of land, lying between the Isle of Skye and hear a joyous song with musical accompani- the mainland of Applecross, and is well known arms, to hear the sermon. He had two interments. Then strike on to the keys and sing away to the mariners for the rugged and dangerous preters, one of whom understood English and as David and Elisha did. And if the devil comes nature of its coast. There is a famous place of Wynadott, but no Mohawk; and the other unagain and puts gloomy thoughts and cares into refuge at its northwestern extremity, called the derstood Mohawk and Wynadott, but no English. your head, say, -Out devil! I must now sing "Muckle Harbor," of very difficult access, how- But by preaching in English, and one interpreand play to my Lord Christ; then run to your ever, which, strange to say, is easier entered at ter (Jonathan) converting it into Wynadott, and organ, or call in your good friends and sing a night than during the day. At the extremity of the other interpreter (Between-the-log) giving tune or two, till you learn to defy the devil!" this hyperborean solitude, is the residence of a this in Mohawk, they all made out to preach to In the castle of Coburg, when in great danger, poor woman, named Widow Mackenzie, who the poor Indian woman, as she sat at the foot of he said to his desponding friends: "Come, let is upwards of seventy years of age; her lonely a large oak, with her child fastened on a board us defy the devil, and sing in four parts the 130th cottage is called by sailors, "the light-house," Psalm.—Aus tiefer Noth schrei ich zu dir." from the fact that she uniformly keeps a lamp When he had company at his house, or when he burning in her little window at night. By keepvisited others, sacred music always made up the ing this light, and the entrance of the harbor solicited to enter the army and fight for his greater part of the evening's entertainment. open, a strange vessel may enter with the great-country, said to the officer who was desirous of Riding once through a wood, he alighted from est safety. During the silent watches of the enlisting him, "I would ask you, sir, two questhe carriage and walked among the trees, and night, the widow may be seen, like Norna of tions, which, if you answer to my satisfaction, L began to sing with great animation, and then the Fitful Head, trimming her little lamp with shall have no hesitation to take up arms. The said,—"Our singing distresses the devil, and oil, fearful that some frail bark may perish first is, can you tell me, if I kill a man, that he ment which marked his discourses. The first hurts his feelings amazingly; but our impotence, through her neglect; and for this she receives will go to heaven? or, can you say whether, if I he published was entitled, "The Christian's full and complaining, and groaning, pleases him no manner of remuneration; it is pure and un- am killed myself, I shall go there ?" To these mightily, and makes him laugh in his sleeve. A mingled philanthropy. The poor woman's kind, two questions, so important and solemn, the good joyous hymn is the remedy for gloomy and ness does not rest even here; for she is unhappy officer could not reply. "Well, then," said the until the benumbed and shivering mariner comes Scotchman, "I dare not send a fellow creature In a letter to a friend he uses the following ashore to share her little board, and recruit himself at her glowing cheerful fire; and she can there myself, unsiden." "Doubtless the seeds of many excellent vir- seldom be prevailed upon to accept of any retues are to be found in the minds of those who ward. She has saved more lives than Davy's are fond of music; but as for those who cannot belt, and thousands of pounds to the under-country lately on a visit to a Quaker, was prebe moved by it, I regard them as most like to writers. This poor creature, in her young days, vailed on to accompany him to meeting. It hapcharity, from 1 Peter 1: 22, 25—a sermon stocks and stones. We know that music is saw her husband and three brothers drowned pened to be a silent one. When he left the preached at Barbican, December 6, 1761, on odious and intolerable to the devil. I believe before her face; and she is known frequently to meeting house with his young friend, he asked occasion of the death of the reverend and learned entirely, and am not ashamed to profess that, sit for hours on a rock, gazing on the spot where him, "How didst thou like the meeting?" to Mr. James Borroughs. 4. "Religion perfect next to theology, there is no art or science to be they sank. Her only dependence now is on the which he next to theology, there is no art or science to be they sank. Her only dependence now is on the which he next to theology, there is no art or science to be compared with music; since this alone besides produce of a cow and two or three goats; and see no sense in it to go and sit for whole hours theology, does that which otherwise theology no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. Now together without speaking a word. It is enough no one resides with her but her daughter. 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I would walk A weary journey, to the fartherest verge Of the big world, to kiss that good man's hand Who, in the blaze of wisdom and of art,

Preserves a lowly mind, and to his God Feeling the sense of his own littleness.

Is as a child in meek simplicity. HENRY KIRK WHITE.

RESIDENCE OF VOLTAIRE.—It stands on a rising ground a little out of the village; and commands a tolerable view of the lake. Mount Blanc too is visible, though fifty miles distant.

The house itself is not very large, and in all respects different from what we should expect in the dwelling of a man such as Voltaire, of great wealth and inordinate vanity. From the hall we passed into a saloon hung with old velvet, furnished just as at the time of his death, and then into his chamber, with the same chairs, stove, and curtains, as when he occupied t last. There, too, was his rough pine bedstead, without paint or varnish, and his mattresses and counterpane, all of the plainest. The room was hung with miserable paintings and engravings.

An old gardener of M. Voltaire still lives or. the premises—a pleasant, garrulous old man, who has many stories to tell of his celebrated naster. He makes some money by selling impressions of Voltaire's seal upon printed copies of a singular adventure between him and Giboon, and also of the "last verses of Voltaire, dictated the 29th of May, 1798, the day before is death." He has his master's wig, also, very large, and made of coarse grey hair. I ventured to put it on my head. Durbin's Obs.

THE GREEK SERVICE.—The service was long and tedious. In the first place, the Bible, pre ceded by two lighted tapers, was carried round the church, and all the worshipers bowed as it passed. Then came a priest, bearing the Host in like manner. He carried the chalice in his right hand, and the bread in a gilded urn on his head, supported by his left hand. The urn was surmounted by a cross adorned with precious stones—the ruby, the emerald, and the sapphire. All knelt and crossed themselves. Our aged French companion bowed reverently to the Host, and, indeed, joined very devoutly in the whole worship, although he had received a very repulsive answer from the orthodox Greeks to a meek inquiry which he put before the service as to its catholicity. In a few minutes after the procession of the Host, the officiating priest appeared at the door of the sanctuary, bearing in his hands a large golden chalice, containing the sacred elements in both kinds. None partook of the sacrament. The service closed with a sort of primitive love-feast; a plate of bread was handed round by the priest, and all that were present partook. On retiring, most of the monks kissed a much-worn picture which lay on a small canopied stand.

GREAT READERS.—Most great men have been great readers. Wonders are recounted of their powers of perusal. How Dr. Johnson "would tear out the heart" of a book at a glance! How Burke devoured two volumes octavo in a stage coach; and package after package of those sweet medicines for the mind was thrown into Napoleon on the island, like food to a lion, and with hoc presto, despatched! After all the pity and puling has been exhausted by commentators on the lamentable ignorance of Shakspeare, we ascertain to a surety that he was one of the most profound and extensive readers of his time. The man who in the present age has written most has read most. Reading and writing go together as naturally in literature as they do in the prospectus of a school mistress, who professes to inculcate these branches of learning on the juveniles. The dullest, when aided by a teleout such assistance. Burns, with the help of a dozen or more volumes, makes himself the first aidance of a Bodleian (or even the feebler one of a circulating) library, might he not have ranked himself with Byron or Shakspeare?

CIRCUITOUS PREACHING.—Dr. Elliott. of the Western Christian Advocate, relates that on one occasion, when preaching on a Sunday, his only hearer was a poor Mohawk woman, who had come on foot fourteen miles, with a child in her

True Courage.—A certain Scotchman being unprepared into eternity, neither dare I rush

QUAKER MEETING .- A young man from the

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New York, July 2, 1846.

CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.

tian benevolence. The number of those who shall read the Bible to the scholars, and tell them doubt that some sort of obligation rests upon what it means—teach them to repeat the Lord's them, is very small indeed. Yet there are but prayer, and hymns, the catechism, &c., &c. few who understand and feel the equality of the claims of benevolence upon all who profess to talked-of plan to give oral religious instruction be Christians. There are many persons who to the slaves. We were anxious to read this can point out with great clearness the duties of essay, because many persons have spoken in missionaries,—can see that they ought to do all | high terms of the enterprise upon which it treats in their power for the salvation of the world- But after having read it carefully, we must con that they ought to engage in nothing which fess ourselves but little elated with the prospec would diminish their ability to do good—that of religious improvement among the slaves. I they ought to feel the necessity of strict econo- seems to be conceded, that it is not safe to teach my, and limit themselves to such expenses as are them to read the word of God for themselves, indispensable to their comfort—that they ought or to allow them to receive oral instruction, exnot to be influenced by custom, fashion, or habits | cept from men who have been bred up under of personal gratification, in disposing of what is the influence of a slave-holding Christianity. entrusted to them; and yet these same persons | How it is possible for men entertaining such seem totally unable to apply to themselves the views to do any thing for the real and perma principles by which they judge of the duty of nent improvement of the victims of their sus others. They seem not to understand that they | picion and rapacity, we know not. Indeed, we sustain the same relation to the church of Christ, feel quite well assured, that instead of improvand to the world at large, as do their missionary ing their condition, this movement will make it brethren. If it is the duty of one to make sac- worse. Like all attempts to heal up a sor rifices, so is it of the other. If one ought to be without probing it to the quick, it will put the wholly consecrated to the interests of the Re- day of soundness and health farther off. Such deemer's kingdom, so ought the other. It mat- efforts, therefore, do not abate our hatred of ters but little what may be our particular field slavery one jot, but only deepen our conviction of labor; the same principle ought to govern that it must be abolished before the slaves can every Christian, in whatever field he may be enjoy any thing deserving the name of religious placed. A thorough understanding and heartfelt reception of this truth, is indispensable to the success of Christian efforts for the spread of THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN the Gospel.

Look again at the different estimation in which Christian benevolence is held by different individuals. To many persons it seems only a duty—never a privilege. Under the influence of some high excitement, or from the promptings of an uneasy conscience, they may be in- whose mission was received in a manner that duced to contribute some portion of their sub- could not have been very gratifying to his feelstance to benevolent objects. But this is often ings. I regret that your correspondent was not done with great reluctance, and with a deter- more minute in his account of this item of the mination to put far off the day for a repetition of the act. To think of doing such acts at reg. of great importance. Some sketch of the arguular and frequent intervals, would be unendurable. How different this from the estimation in ed that the American and Foreign Bible Sociewhich benevolent acts are held by another class ty's operations "are based upon such principles of Christians, who cherish the same hopes, and as tacitly acknowledge the righteousness of the make no louder professions of piety. There are institution of American Slavery, and ministers those who regard it as a privilege to be permit- at least indirectly to its support," would have ted to engage in works of faith and labors of been gratifying to many of your readers, and love. They believe that God loves a cheerful possibly might have served to open their eyes giver, and they find satisfaction in those deeds to the iniquity of lending any support to a Sociwhich he approves. They look upon themselves ety which countenances such an abomination as co-workers with God, and they desire no For one, I feel that I am rather in the dark. higher dignity. They contemplate the self-de- After looking over the Constitution of the Socinials and sufferings of Christ, and thirst for fel- ety with a good deal of care, I am quite unable lowship with him in those very things. To them the command to "lay by them in store" is welcome, and they take pleasure in complying with it "according as God has prospered them." In short, it is their meat and their drink to engage in works of Christian benevolence. To deprive them of opportunities for doing so, would be to rob them of a privilege they highly prize. It would take from the duties of every day life half their zest, by separating them entirely from the enjoyments of a higher life.

There is plenty of room yet for instruction upon the subject of Christian benevolence. The privilege as well as the duty of it needs to be more clearly stated and illustrated. Let these be fully brought out and comprehended by Christians generally, and there would be less occasion than there now is for the old complaint of "inequality."

ORAL BELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

the Religious Oral Instruction of the Colored object of simply circulating the Scriptures with-Race, prepared and published, at the request of out note or comment, to discuss and comment the Georgia Baptist Convention, by Rev. Josiah upon the principles taught in those Scriptures, S. Law, for several years a successful missionary it requires no very long head to see that the among the blacks. The essay represents the main object will soon be lost sight of altogether condition of the colored race as degraded be- Let the Society as such confine itself strictly to yond what we were prepared to learn. The the object for which it is formed, and if its memwriter says that "lying, stealing, and drunken- bers feel pressed in spirit to speak against the ness, gross immorality and profanation of the Sab- sins of the land, there are other ways in which bath, are common sins among them, and what is they can do so. truly lamentable in their case, the practice of any or all of these sins does not effect reputation | ican and Foreign Bible Society as in reality disamong themselves as it should, and consequently countenancing Slavery, and by every Bible it a very strong incentive to forsake them is lost." Partly in view of this awful moral condition of it from the earth. Do not our brethren of the the slaves, and partly in view of several specific | Central Association regard the Bible itself as considerations, Mr. Law urges the masters to preaching against Slavery? Do they not think furnish their servants with the means of salva- that its principles tend to the overthrow of the tion. The first consideration which he presents is, system? Do they not believe that every one that they are our fellow beings; the second, who is fully governed by the spirit of the Bible that they are our servants, and under our control; will wash his hands of the foul sin, and have no the third, that they have no access to the written more to do with it? If they do, then why not word of God. Each of these considerations he help the Society to circulate the Bible? If they elucidates at considerable length, showing his do not, what business have they to condemn the positions to be well sustained by facts. Then system of Slavery themselves? comes his opinion as to the best plan of furnishing servants with the means of salvation. He recommends, in the first place, that missionaries slaveholders. Those who stand aloof on this be sent among them—(who "should be, and must ground, would do well to forego the use of simplicity adapted to their limited capacities, ingredient, and to receive no gold that has been take the lead of their prayer meetings, and give coined form North Carolina and Georgia mines. instruction to inquirers. The only objection to But I will not prolong my remarks, but simply this course which he suggests is, that it will add, that I hope some brother of that Associaany whites that there will be danger of disturb- In the mean time permit me to say, that I am ife directors, as well as myself."

ances among themselves; but this objection, he gratified to find, on looking over the report of attendance of some white people who might Bible Society, an acknowledgment of donations easily be present. Mr. Law's second recom- from some of our Seventh-day Baptist churches; It is surprising what vague notions good men established among them—not schools in which act of the Central Association is not a denomisometimes entertain upon the subject of Chris- the Bible shall be studied, but in which teachers

> -Such is a pretty faithful outline of the muchinstruction.

AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY..

Mr. EDITOR,—According to your correspond ent's report of the proceedings of the Central Association, published in last week's Recorder, it appears that that body was visited by an agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, Association's business, as it touches a subject ments, by which it was endeavored to be proveto discover any thing which acknowledges the righteousness of American Slavery. Neither have I discovered any thing in the operations of the Society from year to year, which endorses that abomination. On the other hand, I acknowledge that I have discovered nothing which specifically condemns it. But I conclude that the Society regarded itself as a voluntary compact formed for a distinctly specified object, viz., "to aid in the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures in all lands,"—and that in all its operations it could not constitutionally step aside from this object to expound or discuss the principles taught in those Scriptures. Its object is to circulate them, not to expound them.

I know not why it is, but it seems to be thought by many, that every organization composed of religious people, no matter for what purpose formed, ought to regard itself as bound to preach in regard to every sin that troubles the land. I beg leave to dissent from this view We find in the Christian Index an Essay on If a Bible Society must step aside from its main

But, sir, I regard the operations of the Amer circulates doing so much towards exterminating

But perhaps the Society is repudiated on the ground that its treasury receives the money of be, Southern men, men of prudence, intelligence, sugar, coffee, molasses, rice, tobacco, to wear change paper, presents an example worthy of and piety")—to preach to the negroes in a style of no clothing of which American cotton forms an imitation: bring together so many colored people without tion will give a little more light on this subject. for the purpose of constituting my three sons heathen every one who offered and was fitted ing Sabbath. Much good seems accomplished

thinks, would be removed, in most cases, by the the Treasurer of the American and Foreign Southern Baptists held their Convention the mendation is, that Sabbath Schools should be from which I hope it will be understood, that the national thing.

For obvious reasons, I choose to submit these remarks over my own proper name, rather than over any fictitious signature.

THOS. B. BROWN.

WHO IS TO BLAME? To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

You have altogether mistaken the intention of your correspondent, when you seem to charge him with seeking to apologize for himself and others, whereas he simply asks a question, and gives a statement of existing facts, by an examination of which we can arrive at a just and true answer. I am well aware, that the matters examined are considered so small, and of such common occurrence, that they are scarcely worth noticing, and that it is not very popular closely to scrutinize these things on common occasions. However, the old maxim, "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of them-Professed Christians are more to blame than others for "measuring thenselves by themselves," or, if you please, measuring themselves by their teacher instead of the Word; and the teacher is most to blame for suffering his flock so to do, without by word and deed sounding the trumpet of alarm loud and long upon the walls; for he is the watchman, and the watchman should never slumber or hold his peace when the enemy near, though he may consider that enemy

It is now a general time of coldness; and if evival springs up, it seems to be short-lived nd the converts soon relapse, and the wicked wax worse; our country is plunged in a war of aggression, with all the horrors incident thereto, and this is urged on simultaneously by the children of this world, by professors of religion, and even by ministers of the peaceful Gospel of Jesus Christ. All this seems to say that there is wrong some where, wrong that calls loudly to be righted. May not every professor of religion take some blame to himself? Would it not be well to look about us at this crisis, and seek to rectify our line of march "through this vale o tears," which, we are told upon good authority, and daily experience goes to prove, is not our home or abiding place?

Examine the past history of the Christian hurch, and we shall find that just in proportion is its members separated themselves from the world were they blessed, their numbers increased, and their true brightness and power made mani fest. But as they approximated to the worldas they became popular and fashionable—did their strength decrease, their power to do good diminish, and their prospects darken, until a moral night gathered around them, the thick

the untold horrors of the inquisition. this strife that thickens around us to make reliand their praise elicited; this ornamenting the house of God with towering spires and costly trappings, and the bodies of his professed saints with gaudy equipage, whilst the heathen are dying in their ignorance and sins, and our boasted land of light and liberty is on the verge of ruir from the foul oppressions embosomed in the church—while vital piety languishes, and the difference is so small between saint and sinner that they can hardly be distinguished when out of the house of worship-I say, is it not well to institute the inquiry, Who is to blame-who is most to blame? Brookfield, 10th June, 1846.

A FATHER'S LEGACY TO HIS SONS.—The fol lowing paragraph, which we copy from an ex-

can Bible Society, held in New York, a letter, received from Hon. Abbot Lawrence was read,

CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.—The present year at Richmond, Va. As the question of withdrawing from all the northern benevolent societies was expected to come up there were several clergymen from the North in attendance for the purpose of exerting their in fluence against such entire separation. In the Home and Foreign Mission Departments, there are now distinct Northern and Southern Boards. The South does not form a separate Bible Society, however, but disposes of its funds for that object through the Foreign Missionary Board and of course the Bibles will be furnished by the American and Foreign Bible Society, located in New York. There will be no separate organization for publication purposes. The Convention agreed to sustain several missionaries in China and Africa; it also recommended the establishment of others in Mexico and Pal estine. In the Home Department, attention is to be directed chiefly to the south-western valley and Texas. Persons are also to be appointed to give oral religious instruction to the colored people of the Southern States.

SAILING OF BAPTIST MISSIONARIES.—The ship selves," I think will admit of as wide an appli- Cohota, which sailed from New-York for Canton cation in morals as in worldly gains. Hence on second-day of last week, took out the Rev. if we take care how we commit lesser faults, Messrs. Clopton and Piercy, with their wives, we shall not be very likely to get into grievous | missionaries to China from the Southern Baptist errors. The individual who has light and a Board; Mr. Jencks and wife, sent out by the call" sufficient for teaching, and takes upon Baptists of Maine; Mr. Dean, who has spent himself the responsibility, must be more to twelve years in that country, and the native blame when he neglects the high vocation he preacher Ko-a-bak, who came to this country has assumed, or renders it void by his acts not in company with Mr. Dean. A large number corresponding with his precepts, than he who of friends accompanied the Missionaries to the has not that light and calling; and this being the Narrows, and while on the way they engaged in highest earthly calling, a neglect of it conse- interesting religious exercises. Hon. A. H. quently must make him most to blame. But this | EVERETT, American Commissioner to China, is does not in the least remove the burden of blame a passenger in the Cohota, and took part in from those who do not teach. It is just as true | the exercises, by making an address, in which of them, that their responsibility is increased he paid a high compliment to the spirit of devoafter making a profession of religion, as it is of tion and self-sacrifice evinced by the young the teacher after assuming his office; and just in | Missionaries-(six of them are young and reproportion to the light they respectively have, cently married)—in leaving home and friends does the blame attach itself to them, or just in and native land to give to the heathen the blessproportion as they suffer that "light to be dark- ings of the Christian Religion. He promised to be their friend in China.

> Cassius M. Clay.—This gentleman has published in the True American a statement of his reasons for volunteering to fight the Mexicans. He says he has denounced unsparingly the an nexation of Texas as a boldly flagitious scheme, and a war with Mexico as kindred with that disgraceful act—degrading alike to the government that consummated, and the people that submitted to it. He thinks, also, that the war with Mexico might easily have been avoidedthat the commonest regard for justice, and moderate share of prudence, on the part of the government, would have prevented it. Never theless, the fact cannot be denied, that a state of war exists; and the only alternative left i that the war, so unjustly and wickedly begun should be pressed with vigor to a conclusion. He cannot urge others to go where he is not will ing himself to lead. Hence he does not hesitate to peril all to sustain the government.

THE BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.—It is announce ed in the English papers, that the Rev. Samuel Gobat, Vice Principal of St. Julian's College at Malta, has been nominated to the Anglican Bishopric of Jerusalem, and has accepted the nomination. Mr. G. is a Prussian subject, a deacon of the Church of England, and also connected by ordination with the Lutheran Church of Germany and Switzerland. He was, we believe, at one time the missionary of the English Church in Abyssinia, but left there on ac count of some difficulties growing out of his connection with the English Embassy to that

THE CHOCTAWS.—An intersting revival has darkness of which was made to undulate with been in progress for several months past among the Choctaw Indians. As a fruit of it, we are Is there not blame? Is there not danger in told that one hundred and fifty persons have been added to the church, making the whole ion popular? This measuring ourselves by number of that people connected with eight ourselves; this hewing off the corners and ad- churches, 665. The Choctaws have contributusting ourselves to the feelings and views of the ed during the past year \$1,332 for benevolent world; fitting our places of worship to their purposes, in addition to \$26,000 appropriated taste; employing such teachers, and requiring by their government for educational purposes them to hold such doctrines, and offer such making a sum equal to \$1 25 for every man, truths, and such only, as we think will ensure woman and child, in the nation—a sum greater, the respect of the affluent and the great, that in proportion to the people, than is given for the their attendance on our worship may be secured, cause of education by any nation on the globe. ing before.

> meeting in behalf of the American Board for sion is nine, and the whole number of pupils is Foreign Missions was held at Boston during the religious anniversaries. The Rev. Dr. Anderson was first to address the meeting, and spoke as follows:-

It was vital, he said, whether we had the presence of God in our operations, and this would be the point of contemplation this evening. He then gave a brief statement of the work of God in the conversion of souls at the different missionary stations under the care of the Board, embracing the revival among the Nestorians: the condition of the Armenian converts, and their firmness under persecution; the six revivals in upon the Sandwich Island missions, to the churches of which there have been received, upon an average, two thousand a year; and also the revival among the Indians, nearly one At a late meeting of the Board of the Ameri- hundred having been added to the Choctaw churches during the last year. In view of these facts, Dr. A. said it was the purpose of the in which he says: "I will thank you to draw on Board to call on the young men of our semme for the sum of six hundred dollars, at sight, inaries to come to the work, and to send to the

Publications Received.

A TREATISE ON BAPTISM, is the title of a sixteen-page pamphlet, written by Rev. James Bailey, and published by order of the Seventhday Baptist Central Association. It treats of the Subjects of Baptism-Household Baptism-Pedobaptist Arguments-Mode of Baptism-Greek Words. From a hasty examination, we judge that it is well adapted to general circula-

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT of the American and Foreign Bible Society is received, containing, in addition to the Report, the addresses at the Annual Meeting, extracts from Correspondence, a list of Life Members, Life Directors, &c.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE for July contains, besides its usual variety of reading matter, a plate of the Three-colored Violet, and a representation of the head quarters of General Washington at Tappan, showing the house in which Major Andre was tried.

THE YOUTH'S CABINET for July is rich in instruction and amusement for the little folks. The original poetry and music on the last page is worth the price of the number. D. A. Woodworth, 135 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE Union Theological Seminary in the City of New-York, held its ninth anniversary on fourth-day of last week. There were twentythree graduates. Several orations were delivered by members of the graduating class. An address to the class, pointing out the new responsibilities and duties which awaited them, was read by Rev. Mr. Fisher, one of the Alumni. At the close of the exercises, Dr. White took leave of the class in a few impressive words, and with such evidences of emotion as strongly excited the feelings of the audience.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES.—The ship Tioga, which reached New-York last week from Calcutta, brought several missionaries from India, among whom were Rev. J. M. Jamieson and four children, Mrs. J. Craig and four children, Rev. C. P. Heyer, Miss J. Vandeveer, Miss A. Bond, and Miss Mary Briand. A child of Mr. Jamieson died on the passage in the Bay of

"On!"-Under this expressive heading, the Cleveland American says that "Judge O'Neal, of South Carolina, the man who pronounced sentence of death on a white man for helping a white slave woman, with whom he was in love, to escape from slavery, lately presided at a Convention to promote the better observance of the Sabbath!"

THE PROTECTRESS.—The following language is used in one of the papers sent forth by the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops recently assembled at Baltimore. We have read somewhere, "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man." What shall be said of those who boast that their dependence is upon an arm of flesh? Here is the extract:—

"We take this occasion, brethren, to communicate to you the determination unanimously adopted by us, to place ourselves and all entrusted to our charge throughout these United States, under the special patronage and protection of the holy Mother of God, whose immaculate conception is venerated by the piety of the faithful throughout the Catholic church. By the aid of her prayers, we entertain the confident hope that we shall be strengthened to perform the arduous duties of our ministry, and that you shall be enabled to practice the sublime virtues of which her life presents a most perfect example. The Holy Ghost, by her own lips, has foretold that all generations shall call her blessed; and we cannot doubt that a blessing is attached to those who take care to fulfill this prediction. To her, then, we commend you, in the confidence that through the one mediator of God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a redemption for all, she will obtain for us grace and salvation."

MISSIONABY INTELLIGENCE.

We glean the following interesting items from the Missionary Herald for July:

WEST AFRICA, Dec, 15.—The schools have all been opened, except one, and they are quite as well attended as they were before the troubles. A Missionary says: "We are now printing some very plain sermons in the native language, to be read by our young men in their religious meetings."

Syria, April 7.—The deliberate opinion of the brethren and all the native helpers is that the field never looked so encouraging and invit-

Bombay.—The Annual Report says the num-God's Presence with Missionaries.—A ber of Free Schools under the care of this Mis-348. There are two female boarding-schools, with about 40 pupils. The average cogregation at one place is 200.

> Madras, March 12.—Some disturbance has taken place here, but the work goes on.

MADURA.—The Annual Report shows that the number of Christian villages is 40—the Church Members number 120.

CEYLON, March 10.—The cholera has abated, but the small-pox creates some apprehension. The schools were nearly all suspended and the Ceylon; the outpourings of the Spirit of God | printing-office was hardly kept open. Few attend the meetings held on the Sabbath. Two members of the Batticotta Mission have died-Silas Hubbell and Charles Walker.

> SIAM.—The quarterly letter states that the Missionary has more encouragement in his la-

SANDWICH ISLANDS, Dec. 12.—Forty persons were expected to join the Church on the followat Honolulu.

There was but in Congress last great deal of tim private individua loss in the Florida way. They also the time of adjou the 20th of July, or the 10th; but was some talk al printing of the P course of which cording to his inf a single documen In the House nothing done on

quence of the

Hon. Richard P.

N. Y. The rem

chiefly in consid

Generi

present Tariff. GREAT FIRE AT Foundland, has be tive fire, by which thirds of the city destroyed to the of dollars. Two a number of de and twelve thouse According to the it seems that the eight on Tuesday o'clock in the eve burnt, together? Commercial Ro the Bank of Brit printing office in lost-two artiller to check the pro man, who had sa from the flames, l as he was convey

TROUBLE AMO trouble yet amon a large portion o property, have so and left Nauvoo; to leave until the rest of the prope the support of th the Anti-mormon Mormons are no property, and th leave at once by sufficient to put t river—thus entar the burden of hi roof to shelter tl This course is op Nauvoo, about 60 to defend the pla Sheriff. At the la had mustered an were threatening

and immediately

The following army was given t Carrington, one isiana Legislatur ed by that body t The army was

was waiting the i

move on to Cama shallow in places over four feet of reaching the poin The main body right bank of the mand and the W ments of Louisia bank. Gov. Her 1,000 Texan troo Rio Grande on the liors of the Tonk

panied the Texar Another accoun There was a lil teers, diarrhœa, a and condition of get inured. Tex ico. A gentlemar at Matamoros and the latter named of the defeat of wonderful alarm announced! It is

resolutely refuse Americans. The Mobile R The steamboat having landed tro She brings a repo surrendered with Camargo cápitula in good health.

General Taylor his operations are means for transp pickets covering t moros to Montere thorities have iss traitors all who h ican forces. In sp Taylor avows his take Monterey as tion are received are given by the C

The Committee Laylor with the vi the Legislature of the officers of the given on the lith mansion occupied his defeat.

the title of a sixby Rev. James er of the Seventhtion. It treats of asehold Baptism tode of Baptism+ cy examination, weo general circula-

General Intelligence.

Doings in Congress last Week.

a single document amounted to \$90,000.

present Tariff.

In the House of Representatives, there was

nothing done on Monday and Tuesday in conse-

quence of the death of one of the members,

Hon. Richard P. Herrick, of Rensselaer County,

N. Y. The remainder of the week was spent

chiefly in considering the bill to reduce the

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHNS .- St. Johns, New

Foundland, has been the scene of a very destruc-

tive fire, by which, at the least calculation, two-

thirds of the city was consumed, and property

, destroyed to the amount of about five millions

of dollars. Two streets, each a mile long, and

a number of detached buildings, were burnt,

and twelve thousand persons rendered houseless.

According to the St. Johns News, of June 26,

it seems that the fire commenced at half past

eight on Tuesday morning, and raged until seven

o'clock in the evening. Several churches were

burnt, together with the Court House, Jail,

Commercial Rooms, Marine Insurance Office,

the Bank of British North America, and every

printing office in the city. Three lives were

lost-two artillery men, in blowing up a house

to check the progress of the fire, and one old

man, who had saved his bed and other articles

from the flames, but who sunk under their weight

as he was conveying them to a place of safety,

a large portion of them, especially the men of

property, have sold their estates to new settlers

and left Nauvoo; while the remainder are unable

the support of the poor on their journey. But

sufficient to put them all on the Iowa side of the

river-thus entailing upon other communities

the burden of hundreds of paupers without a

roof to shelter them or food to subsist upon.

This course is opposed by the new settlers at

Nauvoo, about 600 of whom have volunteered

Sheriff. At the last accounts, the Anti-Mormons

had mustered an armed force 400 strong, and

The War with Mexico.

army was given to the Mobile Tribune, by Mr

was waiting the necessary transports in order to

move on to Camargo. The river is rapid and

shallow in places, so that vessels which draw

Rio Grande on the 10th ult. Seventeen war-

niors of the Tonkaway tribe of Indians accom-

There was a little sickness among our volun-

and condition of life; they will soon, however.

get inured. Texas has sent 2,400 men to Mex-

ico. A gentleman largely concerned in business

at Matamoros and San Louis Potosi, direct from

the latter named place, represents that the news

of the defeat of the Mexicans has spread a

wonderful alarm in the interior wherever it is

announced. It is also said that the Mexicans

resolutely refused to take arms against the

The steamboat Fashion returned from Brazos,

General Taylor's latest Dispatches say that

his operations are impeded by a want of suitable

means for transporting his forces. Arista has

pickets covering the roads leading from Meta-

moros to Monterey, and the departmental au-

thorities have issued a decree denouncing as

traitors all who hold intercourse with the Amer-

ican forces. In spite of all these obstacles, Gen.

Taylor avows his determination to proceed to

take Monterey as soon as means of transporta-

tion are received, unless counter instructions

are given by the Government.

The Mobile Register of June 16, says:-

Another account is as follows:—

were threatening an attack.

ed by that body to Gen. Taylor:-

reaching the point of destination.

panied the Texans.

in good health.

and immediately expired.

Sof the American neceived, containthe addresses at from Correspond-Life Directors, &c. MAGAZINE for July variety of reading ee-colored Violet, ethead quarters of pan, showing the was tried.

Fully is rich in inr the little folks. sic on the last page nber. D. A. Wood-

SEMINARY in the ninth anniversary There were twentyrations were delivduating class. An ig out the new rehich awaited them, one of the Alumni. es, Dr. White took apressive words, and tion as strongly ex-

The ship Tioga last week from Calnonaries from India, J.M. Jamieson and and four children. Vandeveer, Miss A. id. A child of Mr. age in the Bay of

seive heading, the ist 'Judge O'Neal. who pronounced man for helping a om he was in love. presided at a Conobservance of the

föllowing language rent forth by the ps and bishops rere. We have read e man that trusteth said of those who is upon an arm of

ibrethren, to comnation unanimously selves and all enhout these United ronage and protecod, whose immacuby the piety of the holic church. By ertain the confident thened to perform nistry, and that you he sublime virtues nost perfect examown lips, has forekall her blessed; plessing is attached ifill this prediction. u, in the confidence or of God and men, rave himself a re btain for us grace

interesting items. for July:

The schools have and they are quite were before the s: "We are now. ions in the native Young men in their ding acous Nigari Ferm

berate opinion of ye helpers is that oursging and invit-

or save the numre of this Misther of pupils is boarding-schools,

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goes on. ort shows that the 40-the Church Manian eic 2011

olera has abated, me apprehension. open To Few at Sabbath, Two sion have died-

lker Print of reinsin

The Committee appointed to wait on Gen.

SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—Amidst the many wonderful inventions of modern days, wherein the faculties of man have evercome difficulties apparently insurmountable, and made There was but little of general interest done the very elements themselves subservient to his in Congress last week. The Senate spent a great deal of time upon bills for the relief of than that now about to be carried out by the private individuals, some of whom had suffered establishment of sub-marine telegraphs, by loss in the Florida war, and others in some similar which an instantaneous communication will be effected between the coasts of England and way. They also had considerable to say about France. The British Government, by the Lords the time of adjournment, whether it should be Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the French the 20th of July, or the 27th, the 3d of August, Government, by the Ministers of the Interior, or the 10th; but no action was taken. There have granted permission to two gentlemen, the projectors of the sub-marine telegraph, to lay it was some talk about the great expense of the down from coast to coast. The site selected is printing of the Patent Office Documents, in the from Cape Grisnez, or from Cape Blancnez, on course of which Mr. Calhoun declared, that acthe French side, to the South Foreland, on the cording to his information the profits of printing English coast. The soundings between these

> is to be carried on from the latter place to Liverpool and London. Upon the completion of the sub-marine telegraph across the English Channel, it is stated that a similar one on a most gigantic scale, will be attempted to be formed, under the immediate sanction and patronage of the French administration; this is no less than that of connecting the shores of Africa with those of Europe by the same instrumentality, thus opening a direct and lightning-like communication between Marseilles and Algeria.

> headlands are gradual, varying from seven

fathoms near the shore on either side to a max-

imum of 37 fathoms in mid-channel. The Lords

of the Admiralty have also granted permission

to the same gentlemen to lay down a sub-marine

telegraph between Dublin and Holyhead, which

QUEEN VICTORIA.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, says: "I saw her Majesty very see our Sovereign travel.

The sound of horses' feet is the first notice of her approach, and the next moment a troop of soldiers fly past as swiftly as a March wind, and raising just as much dust: then comes an open and seated therein is a lady with fine eyes, and Empire on which the sun never sets. With her 2d of November next. are Prince Albert and the Princess Royal; the second carriage contains the other children and their nurses, and the third is occupied by the TROUBLE AMONG THE MORMONS.—There is | Equerries in Waiting, &c. Our Queen is a pattrouble yet among the Mormons. It seems that tern to her sex. She rises at seven o'clock; enters the nursery at eight, to indulge in a romp with her children, like any other mother; at nine the household assemble for prayers; and after ten o'clock she prohibits breakfast being served to leave until the Trustees can dispose of the to any one in the Palace, however high their rest of the property, and thus secure funds for rank!

STRAWBERRIES.—Cincinnati seems the favorite. the Anti-mormons of the neighborhood say the or rather the Queen City of this delicious fruit. Mormons are not trying to dispose of their The following description of the market, from property, and that they will compel them to leave at once by sending among them a force Hovey's Seeding selling quick at the latter freshet. to defend the place under the direction of the price, and one must rise betimes to get these at any price. It is a fact well illustrating the importance of raising good fruit only, while you are about it, that Hovey's Seeding Strawberry is in greater demand here at twenty cents, than common kinds at five. One gentleman from Chilicothe paid \$6,20 yesterday for a bushel of the The following account of the condition of the latter, and took them home, via the River, to show his friends what can be done in the Straw-Carrington, one of the delegates from the Louberry line. There was hardly an imperfect isiana Legislature to convey the sword presentberry in the lot; the size varying from four to five inches in circumference.' The army was in fine health. Gen. Taylor

THE WEST.—A correspondent of the Albany

Argus, writing from Milwaukie, says: "The Marshals of the different Counties are taking the census of the Territory, and from over four feet of water would find difficulty in present appearances our population will vary but little from 150,000, being an increase of over The main body of the regular army is on the one hundred thousand within five years. The right bank of the river. Capt. Desha's compopulation of this city will not vary 50 from mand and the Washington and Jackson Regi-9,500—an increase of 5,000 in two years. The ments of Louisiana volunteers occupy the left population of the County of Milwaukie, embank. Gov. Henderson, at the head of about bracing the city and seven townships, will be 1,000 Texan troops, reached the banks of the about 17,000. The county of Wakesha, which was set off from this county last winter, will not vary much from 20,000, making 87,000 inhabitants in a district of country 33 miles in length, by 30 in width, which ten years ago was an unbroken wilderness. And yet the emigrateers, diarrhea, arising from the change of food tion to Wisconsin is larger the present than it ever has been any previous season.

THE MORSOGRAPH.—This is the title given to an improved instrument for the Magnetic Telegraph, invented by James D. Weld, the talented operator attached to the Philadelphia office. The instrument is intended for the western line, death from eating loco-foco matches. Upon but was put in operation by way of experiment. | being taken into the stomach they produced vicloser and more legible than can be obtained from the other instruments in the Philadelphia office. It has also the advantage, that the mohaving landed troops who were well received. ment the operator commences a message from She brings a report that the town of Reynoso the other terminus, the clock work is put in mosurrendered without resistance. Also, that tion, and the paper being drawn off, the message Camargo capitulated in advance. The army is is recorded without the necessity of any person being present to attend to the instrument, which exists with those now in use. [Phila. Ledger.

A distressing instance of death by lightning occurred on Middle River, Virginia, on the 17th instant. Mrs. Ann Karikoffe, wife of Mr. Jacob Karikoffe, just after the shower which fell on book is worn in the skirt or breast facings, and Hanny Langue that evening, went to a wagon in front of the house to get some wood, and as she was standng upon the wheel the lightning stuck her. Her husband on hearing the report ran to the door and found her lying on the ground apparently lifeless. He picked her up immediately and carried her into the house, but after laying may it continue. All wars are follies, very ex-Taylor with the vote of thanks and sword from her upon the bed she made one gasp, thus showthe Legislature of Louisiana, were invited by ing that life was not wholly extinct. It is greatthe officers of the army to a splendid banquet ly to be regretted that the experiment of pouring the their differences by arbitration. Were they S. Maine, Portville Orenzo Coop. " given on the 11th inst. at Matamoros, in the water copiously upon her was not made, (as to do it even by the cast of a die, it would be mansion occupied by Gen. Arista previous to ought to be done in all such cases) for it might better than by fighting and destroying each have been the means of sying her.

SUMMARY.

The trial of Wyatt at Auburn, charged with nurder, has resulted in his conviction.

The receipts at the office of the Croton Aqueduct this year from the 1st of May to the 8th of power and use, there are none more wonderful June, were \$108,758 53, against \$88,363 74 for the same period in 1845.

> Among the many incidents of patriotism ex hibited in the 'war excitement,' the conduct o a large number of German emigrants in Texas deserves particular notice. Upon the arrival at Galveston of the news that Gen. Taylor wished for reinforcements, one hundred and fifty German emigrants, who had been in the country but three weeks, organized themselves into two companies, and started for Gen. Taylor's head quar-

The bark Neptune, Capt. Haesloop, says the Galveston Civilian, arrived at that port on Thursday, June 4th, with one hundred and fifty emigrants from Bremen. These emigrants seem to be in very easy circumstances, highly respectable in appearance, and are entirely dis connected with colonization companies.

It is stated in the Worcester Spy, that Benjamin Flagg of that town was fatally injured, last Saturday evening, by coming in contact with the steamboat train up, while crossing the Pine Meadow. One leg was broken, and he received internal injury such as to cause his death during the night. The usual warnings by the bell and whistle were given, but they were unheard A bottle of rum was found in his pocket. He was 45 years of age, and has left a wife and four

A company of true Washingtonian truckmen at the corner of Water-st. and Liberty-square, lately; she looked pale and ill, and wore an ex- keep a pail of clear ice water, and another of pression of satiety and discontent. Prince Al- | iced ginger, molasses and water, with which to bert was with her, and bowed gracefully as he regale themselves, customers, and the thirsty passed. You, accustomed to a land of liberty traveler, and all this "free gratis." How much and equality, would doubtless smile could you better this, than the old beverage of truckmen rum, brandy and gin-sling!

The City of Boston has been held to damages in the sum of \$10,000, at the suit of Isaiah selling here at from 10 to 50 cents each. Bacon, for injuries received by him in falling | into a hole in the sidewalk, in Lancaster-st. on carriage with four horses and military outriders, the 16th of January last. The writ directs the officers to seize upon the goods of the inhabitusually wearing a shawl and drawn bonnet of ants of the City of Boston; the said inhabitants pink, blue or straw color; the Monarch of an to appear at the Supreme Judicial Court, on the

> Stealing names from coffins is an offence which has actually been perpetrated. A gentleman of this city, owner of a vault in Trinity Churchyard, which has been closed for many years, had occasion to have it opened yesterday. plates had been wrenched from eight of the coffins. The marks where the plates had been crat. fastened were yet visible, and the plate nails still in some instances remained, showing that the last, during a thunder shower, a sudden wind

Halifax, N. C. June 16.—We have now one of the highest freshets in the Roanoke that we | This is the third accident which has befallen the Cincinnati Gazette of the 27th ult., is almost have had for some years. Thousands of acres sufficient to make the mouth of a hungry editor of land planted in corn have been inundated, water for an indulgence, which it is his fate but and the season is too far advanced for many very rarely to enjoy. The Gazette says: "Our | farmers to make any thing more than a support | Thursday, (to-day.) market is well supplied with this delicious fruit. from their farms. Equal or greater injury has Probably one hundred bushels were on Fifth- been sustained by the corn and whet grounds on street yesterday. One man had thirty bushels, the Tar, Neuse and Cape Fear rivers. I fear and several others ten and twelve each. The that the farmers on the upper Roanoke have price ranges from five to twenty cents per quart; had much of their wheat swept away by this

> The "Cincinuati Commercial" states that there arrived in that city from New Orleans, forty-six others, on their way to Washington, D. C.

> Donald McAdams, a Tennessee Volunteer, belonging to the Shelbyville Guards, suddenly died on Saturday night, at the camp below the city. His death was caused, it is supposed, by drinking cold water, when in a high state of

The Post Office Department has strictly enforced-upon Postmasters the duty of ferreting 5 00. Lard 6 a7. Cheese is improving, 6 a 8. Butter i out cases of writing on newspapers. The postage on a newspaper, with writing on it, is about forty cents—the fine five dollars.

There are 45 thriving villages in Wisconsin, where there were none four years ago, and 69 the sites of which have been occupied within six

A boy named Coan, aged 14 years, met with New York.—Benedict W. Rogers, J. W. Barker, M. B. his death in Batavia. He had been for some time amusing himself by swinging upon a rope, both ends of which were fastened to a beam in the barn, near the house. Soon after he was Plainfield, N. J.—Grace Ann Dunn, \$2. thus seen, he was found hanging by the neck, Hopkinton, R. I.—Henry Clarke, \$2. dead. The rope had probably slipped from his Milton, W. T.—John Clawson, \$2. hands and caught him by the neck.

The Peace Address from Worcester, Mass. to Worcester, England, which was taken out by | Thomas A. Maxson, Norway | Sheldon Marsh, Guilford Mr. Burritt, was signed by 816 of the citizens.— The length of the roll containing the autographs was about 20 feet.

A promising little daughter of Mr. A. S. Buell of Greece, aged about two years, came to her Betsy Its operations were perfect; the writing being olent vomitings and spasms—which finally Samuel Rider, Independence E. Kibbe, Harrison Valley, Pa. caused her death.

> According to the Milwaukie Sentinel, that city contains a fraction less than 10,000 inhabit- E. J. Maxson, West Genesee Azel Davis, Vienna, O. ants. In 1842 it was 2,800 all told.

Colton's patent pocket-book and watch safes D. A. Fairbank, are new articles which have just made their ap- David Potter, Berlin pearance, and are intended to curtail somewhat the profits of that quite numerous class yelept Abel G. Lewis, Scott the light-fingered gentry. They consist of Ger- Jesse Burdick, man silver locks, of different sizes, with catches attached to a pocket made of the common material, which is lined with wires to prevent cutting from the outside. The safe for the pocket- Daniel Coon, that for the watch in the usual places where the watch is carried.

Dr. Franklin writing to Mrs. Mewson from Europe in 1783, said: "At length we are in peace. God be praised! and long, very long M. Stillman Jr., pensive, and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to set- J. Neph. other."

Mr. Edwin Thayer, of Chatham, Columbia County, has ivented a Self-Adjusting Break, by means of which it is believed that collisions upon Railroads may be almost entirely obviated This invention places the whole train under the immediate control of the Engineer, who, by touching a lever, breaks the speed of each Car. Many accidents occur suddenly, before the Breakmen can get to their stations. Mr. Thayer's plan by arresting the whole train simultaneously, prevents the crushing of cars by running

The number of Emigrants who arrived at this port during the past week was 4316. A person in the habit of buying the foreign coin which the Emigrants bring with them informs us that he presumes they bring on an average \$100 apiece. This would amount to upward of \$430,000 received in specie for a single week.

It has been decided that Judge McLean of the Supreme Court at Springfield, Illinois, that law in relation to Wills, is that to bar dower there must be a devise of lands, or some estate therein and that to bar her portion of personality, there must be a bequest of personal property.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from Valparaiso under the date of April 2d, says the elections are over, and President Bulnes is again elected. We had some excitement solicit their attendance, counsel, and prayers.

here the last night of the election days—some

WM. F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec. sixty wounded and nine killed. This I have from one of the medicos. There were several stores robbed, and quite an attempt to raise a

The Pittsburgh Chronicle says: In a single warehouse in this city there are now lying, awaiting transportation East, 2 000 hhds. of tobacco, 1,900 of which was raised in Ohio. If Kentucky does not look to her laurels, Ohio will soon rival her in the production of this article

About 3,000,000 eggs have been packed at and sent from Gincinnati this spring.

The New Orleans Delta says peaches are now

The run of the Steamer Thomas Powel to Newburgh in two hours and forty minutes is the quickest passage on record.

A new floating chapel, erected by the Church Missionary Society for seamen, for the port of New York, will be completed in a few weeks. It will be permanently moored on the North River, in connection with one of the slips on

It is stated, that on lake Ontario, the white fish at this season pass along close to the shore To his surprise he discovered that the silver in shoals. On Tuesday night, a man took over 8000 at one haul, so says the Rochester Demo-

The Harrisburg Union, states that on Friday silver plates had been hastily and roughly torn squall blew down the whole of the fourth span of the new Railroad Bridge, in process of erection, and started the second and third spans. this bridge during the present season.

> The Debate on the Tariff Question in the House of Representatives, is to terminate on

> Two of our Foreign Ministers are about to return home-Mr. McLane, from London, in September, and Mr. King, from Paris, in August. Wm. Huffington was killed on the 10th ult.,

> near Indianapolis, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brothers.

A son of Col. Benton was also killed a few Indians, chiefs and warriors, from seventeen | days, since, at Brownston, Ia., by the discharge different tribes, in care of Col. M. J. Lewis and of a gun in the hands of a companion, with whom he was hunting.

> Review of New York Market---Monday, June 29. FLOUR AND MEAL.-Michigan Flour, 4 00. Genesee 12. Rye Flour, 2 50 a 2 62. Corn Meal is lower, Jersey

GRAIN.—Genesee, 97c. Illinois, 85. Corn, 16 to 56. Rye, 65. Northern Oats, 35.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork, 10 12 a 10 25. Prime Beef,

LETTERS.

George R. Wheeler, Wm. B. Maxson, Emery Townsend Wm. F. Randolph, H. P. Burdick, J. S. Utter, Henry Clarke, James Stelle, R. Lewis, Ethan Lanphaer, Joshua Clarke, Joseph Goodrich, Wm. E. Hornblower

RECEIPTS. Berlin.—Amos Greene, \$2; Mrs. Amelia Green, \$1. Stephentown.—Mrs. Lucy Carpenter, \$2.

New Subscribers for the Third Volume. Nelson Reynolds, North Pe-Luther Palmer, Syracuse Dea. J. Crandall, L. Gene-see M. Grove, Richburgh Sohn Scott,

G. Sisson, South N. Berlin George Hood, P. Knight, Little York Mercy Payne, So. Richland Benj. S. Burdick, De Ruyter P. L. Evans, Cartright, Phillip's N. & D. Maxson. J. Chamberlin, Montrose Pa. W. Creen, Olean Michael Snider, Tigets, Pa. R. Wetherlee, South Branch Geo. R. Wheeler, Salem, N. J

Gilbert Winslow, New York M. Matterson, Condersport, Pa Daniel Pierce, Lewiston, Ill. Caleb Harvey, Joseph Ingraham, Noank, Ct Thomas Harris, C. N. Crandall, Samuel Davis, Janelew, Va. Squire Dunn, Milton, W. T. Frank Champlin, Mystic, Ct. B. B. Barber, M. Champlin, Hopkinton, R. I V. Maxson, Ceres, Pa. C. B. Cottrell, Lippitt, R. I. J. B. Gardner, Wm. Langworthy, Westerly,

E. W. Whitford, Adam's Cen-Shepherd Brown, James Lewis, Ulysses, Pa. Daniel Maine, Mahala Coon, West Edmes ston N. Palmer, G. T. Scott, S. A. Slade, Henry Langworthy, Alonzo Potter, Alfred G. W. Stillman, Ezra Crandall. Isaac Brack, Gales & Wells, Wm. S. Burdick, H. Lynch, Norman Stevens,

John White, Milport, Pa. Wm. Hunt, Oswegatchie Cortes Ellis, Nahum Humes. Jer. Smith, Turien Settlemen Daniel Coon, Jr. Venis Coon, Hezekiah Coon, Daniel Coon. James Hewitt,

Elijah Mosher, Pitcairn Remainder of the list next week.

Orenzo Coon,

MARRIED. In Westerly, R. I., on the 21st ult., by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. WM. H. SHERMAN, of South Kingstown, R. I., and Miss

DIED,

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on the 1st of June, Mrs. PEMPERANCE BURDICK, widow of Daniel Burdick, in the 91st year of her age. Sister Burdick had long been waiting for her change to come, exhibiting that resignation to the divine will which is characteristic of a heart thoroughly regenerated by and under the influence of the grace of God. Her friends have no doubt that for her to die was gain. She embraced Christ in early life, and became a member of the 1st Seventhday Baptist Church in Hopkinton, R. I., She has since been successively a worthy member of the churches of Petersburgh, DeRuyter, and Lincklaen. Of the last, she was a member until death closed her pilgrimage. She is now, without doubt, a member of the church triumphant. J. c.

NOTICE.

Brethren visiting the city and remaining over the Sabbath. are informed that meetings are held every seventh day, at 11 o'clock in the morning, at the meeting-house recently purchased of the Eleventh-street Baptist Church, in 11th street, a little east of Grace Church, between Bowery and Third Avenue. The public are also respectfully invited to the true construction of the 39th section of our attend. Evening lectures by the pastor, Eld. Thos. B. Brown, will be appointed as soon as circumstances will permit.

> SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist South-West-ern Association will be held with the North Hampton Church,

Clark Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth-day before the second Sabbath in October, 1846. A full delegation from all the churches is desired. And we would say to the brethren of our sister Associations, that we greatly need and earnestly

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages and Moral and Intellectual Science. GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural

Science, and Director of the Primary Department. J. R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology; Illustrations with a MANIKIN, in the Fall or

Mrs. LUCY M. CARPENTER, Preceptress, and Teacher of Modern Languages and the Fine Arts.

The Academic Year will be divided into three Terms of 4 weeks each. The First commencing April 29, ending Aug. 5. The Second, Sept. 16, ending Dec. 23. The Third, Jan. 6, ending April 14.

TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those designing to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the all Term, and continue seven weeks, with daily Lectures,

Tuition to be arranged at the commencement of each Term. Primary Department, \$2 00. Academic, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Music on the Piano \$5 00 per term of twelve weeks. No Extra Charges for Drawing, Painting, Lectures, or Incidentals. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices. Board in the Hall, or in Private Families,

Rev. LUCIUS CRANDALL, Agents. DeRuyter, March 6, 1846.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. Board of Instruction.

IRA SAYLES,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers-four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms.

&c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical, Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, un

der the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular-

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough ties of active life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should

think of entering the Institution. Regulations.

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to parent or guardian. 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

cises, will be required. allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language

5th. Passing from room to room by students during regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted.

6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals. Apparatus.

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

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hundred and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a number much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms. The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and

ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th. 1846 and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the he Institution should then be present; and as the plan of nstruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

a term, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already is can be admitted at any time in the term.

Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, 1 50 \$3 50 to 5 00 Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term,

EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, 7 00 Oil Painting,

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

The expenses for board and mution must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trustees.

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

WANTED-At Alfred Academy, a Teacher on the Piano Forte. One who is accomplished will meet with ample encouragement. No other need apply. Address, ple encouragement. No other need apply. Address, W. C. KENYON, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y. June 24, 1846.

Miscellaneous.

From the Christian Register. "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

"Our Country-right or wrong!"-

That were a traitor's song; Let no true patriot's pen such words indite! Who loves his native land, Let him, with heart, voice, hand, Say: "Country or no country-speed the right!"

"Our Country—right or wrong!"— O Christian men! how long Shall he who died on Calvary plead in vain? How long unheeded call, Where War's gash'd victims fall While widows, orphans, sisters mourn the slain?

"Our Country—right or wrong!"—O man of God, be strong! Take God's whole armor for the holy fray; Gird thee with Truth:—make Right Thy breastplate:—in the might
Of God stand steadfast in the evil day!

"Our Country-right or wrong!"-Each image of the throng Of ghastly woes that rise upon thy sight, O let it move thy heart, Man! man! where'er thou art, To say: "God guide our struggling country right!

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF HUMAN BODIES.

There is an arched vault, or burying ground, under the church of Kilsyth, in Scotland, which was the burying place of the family of Kilsyth, until the estate was forfeited, and the title became extinct, in the year 1715; since which it has never been used for that purpose, except once. The last earl fled with his family to Flanders, and, according to tradition, was smothered to death, about the year 1717, along with his lady and infant child, and a number of unfortunate Scottish exiles, by the falling in of the roof of the house in which they were assembled. What became of the body of the earlis not known; but the bodies of Lady Kilsyth and her infant were emboweled and embalmed, and soon afterwards sent over to Scotland. They were landed, and lay at Leith for some time in a cellar, whence they were afterwards carried to Kilsyth, and buried in great pomp in the vault above

In the spring of 1796, some rude, regardless young men, having paid a visit to this ancient cemetery, tore open the coffin of Lady Kilsyth and her infant. With astonishment and consternation they saw the bodies as perfect as at the hour when they were entombed. For some weeks this circumstance was kept secret; but at scription of the Temple erected by the Mormons last it began to be whispered in several companies, and soon excited great and general curiosity. For several weeks they underwent no visible change, and had they not been sullied with dust and drops of grease from the candles held spire, that it is distinctly visible from a distance eighteen years; and Josephus Quercetanus and over them, they might have remained as entire of twenty or thirty miles in various directions. Gregorias Horytius have also made mention of as ever. Many months after, the bodies were Viewed from the bank of the river, its whole the same person. Another instance is that of a as firm as at first; and though pressed with the finger, they did not yield to the touch, but seemed to retain the elasticity of the human body. Even the shroud, though torn by the hands of to a perfect surface. Its dimensions, as far as charge of his own physician and another person, the regardless multitude, is still strong and free from rot. Every feature and every limb was as full, nay, the very shroud was as clear and as fresh, and the colors of the ribbons as bright, as they were when lodged in the tomb. What the steeple serve as an observatory, from which this, not for three years. Johannes Langius rendered the scene more striking and truly in- a magnificent view of the surrounding country also mentions the case. Guil. Fabricius Hildateresting was, that the body of her son and only child, the natural heir of the title and estates of Kilsyth, lay at her knee; his features were as composed as if he had only been asleep. His color was as fresh, and his flesh as plump and full, as in the perfect glow of health; the smile of infancy and innocence sat on his lips; his shroud was not only entire, but perfectly clean, without a particle of dust upon it. He seems to have been only a few months old.

Both bodies seemed to have been preserved in some liquid, nearly of the color and appearance of brandy. The whole coffin seemed to have been full of it, and all its contents saturacertain the nature of this liquid, though perfectly transparent; it had lost all its pungent qualities, its taste being quite vapid. The head was reclined on a pillow; and as the covering decayed, it was found to contain a collection of strongdistinguished, and it was the opinion of many that the body was filled with the same.

of bodies might be mentioned, still more remarkable, though perhaps less interesting, than the preceding. The tomb of Edward the First, who died on the 7th of July, 1307, was opened on the 2d of January, 1770, and after the lapse of 463 years the body was found not decayed; the flesh on the face was a little wasted, but not putrid. The body of Canute the Dane, who got possession of England in 1017, was found very fresh in the year 1766, by the workmen repairing Win chester Cathedral. In the year 1522, the body of William the Conqueror was found as when first buried, in the Abbey Church of Stephen, at Caen: and the body of Matilda, his wife, was that must have been expended in the erection of clogs put on my feet. In this array I was led than the people of Christendom to the instrucfound entire in 1502, in the Abbey Church of the work. the Holy Trinity, in the same city.

Many instances of the artificial preservation

No device of art, however, for the preservation of the remains of the dead, appears equal to the simple process of plunging them over head and ears in peat moss.

In a manuscript by one Abraham Grey, who lived about the middle of the sixteenth century, at the East and West ends give to the whole an at will. I lay down upon the polished marble an Iman, or other religious person, taught to Scott-Luke P. Babcock. now in the possession of his representative, Mr. appearance of oriental magnificence. The attic floor beside one of these fountains, and in a few read the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the Koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the koran, which are watern with the control of the prayers from the koran, which are watern with the control of the c Goodbehere Grey, of Old Mills, near Aber- (as it may be called) is lighted from the roof, minutes an attendant came in, with no other put before them in Arabic characters inscribed deen, it is stated that, in 1569, three Roman and was designed for a large school-room. dress than a piece of linen girt about him, and on boards, and also to commit those prayers soldiers, in the dress of their country, fully Leaving the body of the building, you ascend to commenced rubbing me with a stiff hair-cloth. to memory. equipped with warlike instruments, were dug the bell room of the steeple, thence to the clock I stood the operation as philosophically as posout of a moss of great extent, called Kazey room, and last to the observatory. Moss. When found, after a lapse of probably fifteen hundred years, they "were quite fresh and plump!" Boston Medical Journal.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD.-It has for ages been a great mystery in the minds of men. that such vast quantities of water as are constantly flowing into the Dead Sea, from the river Jordon and many smaller streams, should not fill up this lake and cause it to overflow:

be 1400 feet below the level of the Mediterranean! The plains surrounding this lake are thus proved to be the lowest lands on the face of the earth. We have hopes that as civilization is progressing in that country, this subject will be further investigated, and that even the bottom of this lake will be in some measure explored by means of the most perfect diving bells, and other submarine apparatus.

AN ABAB'S FIBST ATTEMPT AT MATRIMONY.

As I found nothing to interest me the first day from the foot of Mount Hor. I drew Said into a conversation about his own private affairs. Ask- To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:ing him if he had a wife, he replied, "No, but I came near having one." His story was as fol lows: "I said to my sister, I am going to get married to-night. So I put fifty dollars in my pocket, and went and made a great dinnercoffee and every thing-and gave twenty-seven dollars to the woman's friends for her. But according to Arab custom, I had not seen the woman. Late at night all the men left, and said to the old man, Where is my wife? He went out, and presently a woman entered, and I said, Who is that? She said, Your wife. looked at her—a little, old, ugly thing: so I say, No, you not my wife; and in quarter of an hour was on my way home. I was ashamed next day to see any body. My sister asked me if was married. I said, No. She asked me where my money was. I told her I lent it. Long time after, one friend ask me if I did not want wife. I said, What I want with wife? Maybe not like her when I see her. So, when I want to get married again, I go buy me a slave—a pretty woman from Abyssinia—for \$135; then, if I do not like her, she is not my wife, but my slave." He said he had one child, and his slave was about fifteen years old; that she often rode out on a donkey, attended by his mother; that he had beaten her but once, and that for looking through a latticed window into the street I told him that a Christian can have but one wife, and may not change her. He said, "Suppose she is not good, and you do not love her?" wife, it is not good to marry." [Dr. Durbin.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.

The Hancock Eagle gives the following de-

tion, on the bluff, which overlooks the lower | Lentalus has published a little treatise respecttown and river, and such is the elevation of its | ing one Apollonia Schriecra, who abstained for appearance is grand and imposing. The mate- girl at Spire, Margaritia Sagfretia by name, rial of which it is chiefly built; is white lime- whom Ferdinand, King of the Romans, in 1542, stone, which has been worked and faced down consigned for the purpose of starvation to the we can recollect, are as follows:

Length 128 feet; width 88 feet; hight to Bucoldianus, physician to the King, and a witcomb of roof 77 feet; from the ground to the ness difficult to deceive, declares that this girl top of spire 170 feet. The upper windows of took no food from 1530 to 1540, and again, after may be had. The Mississippi is seen winding | nus gives an account of a girl at Menos, named its serpentine form along the wooded valley to the | Eva Flegen who abstained for sixteen years; North and South—the hills of Iowa rise in bold | Johannes Walfins, of a girl living near the town relief to the Westward, and lose themselves in of Commercy, in the district of Toul, with whom the blue distance; while the prairies, fields, this was the case for ten months; and Petrus gardens, and private buildings, lie spread out like Gregorius relates that the asitia of this patient a map below. The walls of the temple are of lasted for twelve years. Franciscus Citesius remassive stone, and at least two feet thick. On lates the case of a girl at Confolent who reeither side, and at the end, are rows of graceful mained without food for fourteen years. See pilasters, crowned with elaborately carved caps, also the account of Brother Nicholas, a hermit upon the external surface of which are exhibited, who did the like for nineteen years and six in bas relief, the face of the 'man in the moon,' months; of a boy in Brunswick who lived in and two hands grasping trumpets. Each pilaster | this way for four years; of a girl at Hallenstadt rests upon inverted crescents, and is at least who lived for ten years without food, though not ted with it. The body had assumed somewhat fifty feet long. They are thirty in number, and without drink; of a Norwegian girl who abthe same tinge, but this only served to give a the united cost of them is estimated at about stained for nearly a whole year, only eating and fresher look. It had none of the ghastly, livid \$100,000. The structure is lighted by four rows drinking when compelled to do so; of a Swedish hue of death, but rather a copper complexion. of windows, two of which are quadrilateral, and maid who abstained from food for ten years and It would have been difficult for a chemist to as- two circular. These, with the other novel archi- drink for eight, and whose case was carefully tectural embellishments, give the whole pile an watched by many, and is treated of by Dr. original and not unpleasant aspect. All the en- Dochelius, Professor of Medicine in the Unitrances are from the West, and the immense versity of Lund, and by Jesper Swedberg, Docdoorways are gained by a flight of stone steps. tor of Theology and Bishop of Sacra, my be-The interior contains a basement, (in the center | loved father." scented herbs. Balm, sage and mint were easily of which stands the celebrated baptismal font,) two great halls which extend nearly the entire remarkable cases are carefully given in notes at length and breadth of the building, and a third the bottom of the page of the book. hall underneath the roof, with small apartments on either side.

The baptismal font is a most extraordinary work, and will stand a monument of Mormon extravagance and grotesqueness of taste. It is an immense stone reservoir, resting upon the backs of twelve oxen, also cut out of stone, and as "large as life." The effect of a first view of high divans with mats. On these some dozen these rigid animals, standing in such a singular Turks, who had just come out of the bath, were position, and wearing such mysterious counte- reclining very comfortably, smoking their pipes being thus received, there was not any breach nances, is somewhat startling; but a feeling of and sipping coffee, with towels thrown around superstition soon gives way to curiosity, and the them. Obeying the manager, I mounted on a beholder is lost in wonder at the magnitude of divan, was undressed, and had a large towel

architecture, and will rank in grandeur with the Both of us were pretty well tired of the opera-

between 700 and 800 thousand dollars.

A Cool Excuse.—A gentleman was looking hot water from the fountain; after which he left attentively at some amusing caricatures, in the me to take my ease by the fountain side, and window of a print shop, when on a sudden he throw as much water over myself as I pleased. and the only manner in which the phenomenon felt some one at his pocket. As there was only After a while came another attendant, who could consistently be accounted for, was by sup- one person standing near him, he instantly turn- wrapped me up in towels, gave me a pair of posing that the Dead Sea had some subterrane- ed round upon him, and looking him full in the clogs, and led me back again to the antechaman outlet, through which its waters escaped to face, said, "Your hand, sir, was in my pocket!" ber, where I lay down, covered with towels, the ocean. But even this supposition has now "Was it, sir?" the other very calmly replied; on a pallet, rejected the proffered pipe, but asked a little boy; of a gentlemen he met in the become wholly invalidated by the result of re"I really beg your pardon, if it was; but the drank a cup of delicious coffee, and fell asteep: street. "Certainly," was the reply. "Very cent observations taken by a committee of Enweather is so very cold, one is glad to put one's I awoke wonderfully refreshed, dressed, and well then, do unto others as you would others directed, post paid, to glish gentlemen, by which this lake is proved to hands anywhere?" returned home.

LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.

Most Extraordinary Case.—Capt. Mulholen, an old and respectable planter of Rapides, vhose death has been announced two or three times, was still alive some few days ago, having been forty-seven days without a particle of food or nourishment of any kind. A little water, put into his mouth by means of a spoon, is the only thing that has passed his lips in all this time The case is said to baffle the skill or comprehension of all the medical men in the neighbor-[N. O. Delta.

The "medical men" mentioned in the forego ing would find their "skill and comprehension" enlightened to their entire satisfaction, if they would be enterprising enough to examine the 2d vol. page 426, of that monument of physiological wisdom, The Animal Kingdom, of Swedenborg; wherein he declares that the body is nourished in part from invisible or ethereal aliments sucked in by the innumerable little mouths of the skin, as "is convincingly demonstrated by those who have continued for months, years, and still longer periods, without visible and terrestrial food, and whose life has been renewed from day to day without blood; to say nothing of various species of living creatures that live for whole winters, and even for ages, upon no other than invisible support, as is perfectly well known to be the case with vipers and other serpents, with crocodiles, swallows, the chameleon, the ostrich, the balm cricket; nay even with those most voracious creatures, bears which, entering their winter dens with their cubs, lie through the bruneal months without a chance of food, sucking their paws with a constant murmuring sound, and yet meanwhile are not emaciated, but, if anything, fattened, as shown by those that have been roused up and driven from their lurking-places," &c. Again: "Respecting the subjects of adispia,

seemed surprised, and his reply embodied the relates the case of a Silesian girl who took no In whatever § of the country he may roam, sentiment of the Jews, as expressed to our food for nine months; Benedictus, of a person whether called upon to face the —ing waves Saviour: "If the case of a man be so with his at Venice who took no food for forty-six days. of adverse fortune, or stand before the # and ## from other authors: for example, of a native of the of death shall be laid upon him, and the. Almeria who neither ate nor drank for four of his existence shall draw to a close, he may months; of one Margaret Rhodia, who took no produce a clean proof and a clear title to an sustenance for more than sixteen months; of a honorable \(\) in the page of history, as well as an young female, a native of Germany, with whom eternal inheritance beyond the ******." this was the case for two years. Johannes Weir gives an account of Henricus, at Hapalt, who The Temple stands in a most prominent posi- abstained on two occasions for forty days. Paulus both extremely trustworthy men; and Gerardus

The authorities and references for all these of a rich man sued the church, for the recovery that it was all lost: "Why," says he, "'tis but

Your obedient servant, WM. TURNER, M. D.

A TURKISH BATH.

In the antechamber there was a marble fountain of cold water, and around the walls were sible, and let the fellow turn me over and over The immense structure is a chef d'œuvre of at pleasure, and rub away to his heart's content. largest and most costly edifices of modern tion before he left me to make way for another, who came burdened with a vessel of perfumed The entire cost of its erection is estimated at soap and water. He also turned me about as seemed good to him, washed me down well, and then drenched me from head to foot with pure

STEVENS' GRAIN CLEANER.—This is a new invention, the novelties of which are, that the operations of chaffing and screening are entirely independent of each other, the chaffing being done by a strong blast of wind, without the aid of riddles or screen; the fan or blower is situated in the lower part of the machine, and by a turn in the aperture through which the wind passes, it is made to act upon the grain twice, thereby instantly effecting a thorough separation. The grain then passes through a revolving screen which completes the operation. The hopper is formed by the necessary arrangement of the case and machinery, and in the bottom, is situated a roller armed with spikes, which draws in the grain with rapidity and regularity. Upon one of the gudgeons of this roller, out-side of the case, is fastened a wheel with a handle, which drives the fan and screen; the screen is made by winding the wire upon a strong frame and straining it perfectly tight, which keeps the spaces equal, as there are no cross wires to obstruct the grain, the operation is more effectual. The claims of superiority in this, are that it is more compact and durable than others, will clean much faster and better, and is not liable to get out of repair. The cost, says the Inventor, will be about the same as those in common use.

Printer's Greek.—A brother "typo" out in the west, recently "got married," and in sending a notice of the happy event to the Wayne Co Standard, accompanied it with a generous allowance of wedding cake, the receipt of which the editor acknowledges in the following classic terms. It takes a "P. T." (Professor of Typography,) to understand it; but we assure our readers that it is all as "straight as shooting," and well and beautifully expressed:

"With the above message, from the hands of the fair bride, were the accompanying documents, in the shape of various large slices of most delightful wedding cake. We make our most respectful bow to the happy twain; and m—the opportunity to return our thanks for or those who have abstained from food for long this almost un ed act of liberality. May the matperiods of time, see Martin Schurig and other rimonial chase which locks the form of our brother replied, "No matter, you must keep her." He writers, [he enumerates nine.] C. M. Adolphus typo, justify all his preconceived impressions. J. M. Hesspus mentions several similar cases of his enemies, may his life be such that when

RATHER 'CUTE.—A few days since, the city the "full particulars" of the killing of Van Amburgh the lion-tamer, by one of his pet tigers. at Woonsocket, R. I., and naturally created a great deal of feeling for the unfortunate man. The story, however, was effectually discovered in the course of an hour to be a complete hoax, and the sale of the extras was suddenly stopped. The funniest part of this dreadful tragedy, however, consisted in the appearance, at about 1 o'clock, of an impromptu lithograph, purporting to be an accurate representation of poor Van Amburgh under the most stringent claws of tiger-law! The prints sold pretty well, we believe, and the feat of the engraver who got them out throws the enterprise of the Illustrated News entirely into the shade.

WAR WITHOUT POWDER. Messers. Reynolds & Brothers, of Kinderhook, have invented an highway. instrument which promises to be a most effective weapon of attack or defense. It is called a Projecting Engine, and throws balls with astonishing force and frequency. An experimental model, fitted to throw 1 1-2 ounce lead bul lets, with the force of two men at the crank, drove these balls through a two inch plank at the distance of 150 yards. The projectile force is obtained by the centrifugal tendency of the ball to fly off from a horizontal wheel, while revolving at a very high velocity, and the engine seems to be perfectly manageable, delivering its fatal messengers at any point of the compass desired, and at the rate of twenty-six balls per

was lately instituted in Spain, in which the heirs | South Sea. When he was told at Garroways of moneys paid under the will of the deceased, going up five thousand pair of stairs more." This to purchase, at the fair market price, twelve answer deserves a statue. thousand masses for his soul. The priests, though they took the money, objected to the labor, and the pope, at their request, abridged it, pronouncing that twelve masses should be as beneficial as twelve thousand. The council for the church, in answer to this allegation for nonpreformance of contract, produced the pope's certificate, that the soul had been delivered by the efficacy of those masses, and, that value

THE ARABS.—It is said by travelers that the the design, and extraordinary amount of labor wound around me, and a pair of heavy wooden wandering Arabs are often more attentive through several rooms, vaulted, and lighted by tion of their children in the knowledge of reli-The hall on the first floor was intended as the small crocks, closed with glass, built into the gion and letters. An empty tent is appropriregular meeting-place of the congregation, and ceiling, to a small inner chamber, the temper- ated in each for the purposes of religious worwhen freed from the rubbish and surplus timber ature of which was so high as to make the per- ship, for the entertainment of strangers, and that now encumber it, will have a beautiful and imposing effect. The architectural decorations are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the two grand pulpits by hot fountains, throwing the water over them are chaste and rich; and the children assemble every morning before day break, and are by like the children assemble and the children assembl

Woman's Voice. How consoling to the mind Hopkinton Joseph Spicer, oppressed by heavy sorrow, is the voice of an amiable woman. Like sacred music, it imparts to the soul a feeling of celestial screnity, and as a gentle zephyr, refreshes the wearied senses with its soft and melifluous tones. Riches may avail much in the hour of affliction; the friend- NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. ships of man may alleviate for a time the bitterness of woe; but the angel voice of woman is capable of producing a lasting effect on the \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. heart, and communicates a sensation of delicious composure which the mind never before experienced, even in the moments of its highest

Dr. Durbinico should do unto you!! said the boy. do noted avoid

SONG OF THE LABORERS

Air-"Sparkling and Bright." Holy and pure is the labor sure. In the rugged path we're treading, 'Twill lead us on, till the race is won, For 'tis ever upward leading! Then never shrink, for 'tis bliss to think The our cause is true and holy: et upersevere in our calling here, Be our station e'er so lowly.

Labor is love, and our deeds shall prove
That we're moved by kindly feeling,
And Labor's light when the heart's aright,
For 'tis only health revealing.
By toiling hands the record stands, Shall come both wealth and pleasure, And the time will come when we find our home, And may claim a fadeless treasure.

Love for the Dead.—The love that survives the tomb, says Irving, is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is called into the gentle tear or recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsive agony over the present ruins of all we most loved are softened away into pensive meditations, of all that was in the days of its loveliness. Who would root such a sorrow from the heart, though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hours of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom; yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No. there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than songs; there is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn even from the charm of the

Wonders of Philosophy.—The body of every spider-contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread, with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread, consists of more than four thousand united. Lewenhock, by means of microscopes. observed spiders, no bigger than a grain of sand, which spun thread so fine, that it took four thousand of them to equal in magnitude a single

Golden India.—Such has been the accumulation of the precious metals and stones in India, where the mines are indigenous, that it is generally estimated that Nadir Shah, in 1740, carried away not less than £400,000,000 sterling! In Jahanqueir's autobiography he relates that a golden platform around his throne weighed 400 of New York was thrown into quite an agitation lbs.; and that his throne and diadem were worth by the circulation of an Extra Sun containing £4,000,000. When he married his minister's daughter, he presented her with as many laces as amounted to £7,000,000, and with a necklace This horrible event was said to have occurred of forty beads, each bead costing him £2,000. The province of Bearn on one occasion furnished about £4,000,000 of gold, and the same sovereign spent besides, nearly £2,000,000 on the tomb of his father Akbar, which formed one of the wonders of Golden India.

> GAMBLING.—An individual, some time ago, published a statement in a German paper, the result of his own observation for two yearsthat of six hundred individuals who were in the habit of visiting gambling houses, he states that nearly one half not only lost considerable sums, but were finally stripped of all means of subsistence, and ended their days by self-murder. Of the rest, not less than one hundred finish their career by becoming swindlers or robbers on the

MILITARY DUTY.—A Yankee being warned to do military duty, demanded to be excused on the plea that he was once drafted to go into the army; but that he procured a substitute, and of course was entitled to the same privileges as if he had gone himself; and as his substitute was killed, it was plain that if he had gone himself, he would have been killed, and thus forever would have been exempt from further duty. The plea was accepted by acclamation.

'Tis vain to regret a misfortune when it is past retrieving: but few have philosophy enough to practice it. A famous physician ventured One, as good as a Thousand.—"A lawsuit five thousands guineas upon a project in the

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The S

REASONS We have been structed by read Directors of the ty, presented at Society. A por of extracts from tributors. Thes different persons week, and exhi which prevails a can read the Re is something wi has to be susta ments, we canno will serve as spe

January 11th. day, nearly ever "Why. do you I as a Sabbath !" not know, unle up to keep it?'s
ed to be honest
commenced the cause he did not day; consequen Jan. 12th.—F. pleased on rece anxiety to exam Baptist sister sa day ought to be and then the Sa

enth day.

Jan. 13th.—0 ed a tract said throughout the should be obser venient now for ed to attend the Sunday. One inc and of considera any tracts to pro Sabbath, he sho did not wish to to prove that the for he never bel that he was ed was taught to be bath was abolish the question in t upon the subject the benefits of how much our n a day of rest, t God had never was so well ca race. His wife, Presbyterian Ch teach a first-day educated in the did not believe

and did not wisl Jan. 17th.—A I called, said, th tory that the ear day as a Sabbat that effect, thou peared to be all servance of the some travelers minister, said th bath, and should it was; but that lost, so that no ally the seventh enth part of tim condemn us for day, seeing we Another, an ageo was no Sabbathation all days/v he read the 3 Another, not a he had always b the Sabbath, by

it, and so he had

Bible. A Bap

some tracts said was right in kee

Feb. 10th-12 townships. Fo thankfully recei ed to believe th Sabbath, but die not convenient. three years since amination, of the quainted with day, and could f ject but the Bib conversed with satisfy himselfs but instead of the c was not and t seventh day. was, however, To do this he m noyance of his authorized to do that it would be neighbors did, that the seventh they ought to ke

trying to do; and are convinced, b it. I föundskip tures' upon ten

he became salid the Sabbath he cuit preacher. (b told him that h

World Is all