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ITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

VOL. IV.—NO. 11.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1847

under rapid motion. It would have been pre-

WHOLE NO. 167.

The Sabbath Recorder.

NOTES OF A VOYAGE TO CHINA. By Mrs. L. M. Carpenter, of the Seventh-day Baptist Mission [Continued.]

Feb. 12th. S. lat. 35° 25', W. long. 11° 14' "A man overboard, a man overboard!" Such was the dreadful cry that came down to us from on deck, followed by the quick rush of feet, the oars, the words of encouragement from the captain as he cheered the men onward in their errand of mercy, over the bounding billows, far away in the wake of the ship, to the spot where the poor sailor was seen struggling with the intervening swells. And now all was silent as the house of death; the words of encouragement to the receding oarsmen were no longer heard by us, because they could no longer be heard by them. A few moments more elapsed, when it was said the man was saved; and now I ventured on deck-(I could not go before)and never shall I forget that scene. The in wild confusion as they had been thrown down in the agitation of the moment; captain, crew, and passengers, all gazing in silence from the stern of the vessel upon the returning boat, breathless, as far as appeared, except the man at the wheel, whose pale face, (the only one towards me.) and earnest manner, showed that no common feeling agitated his breast. The boat was soon along side, the recovered sailor, pale and excited, sprang up the laniards, and over the side of the ship; yet no word of congratulation was heard, no voice, except the necessary commands to lift the boat, set the sails, and get the ship under motion; no confusion, no outward expression of the deep inward feeling which, while it sought not restraint, needed but the pale face, the quivering lip, and the suppressed voice, to give it eloquence. May I never again behold a repetition of that scene; and oh, may this danger and deliverance be blest to many who have hitherto lived without hope and without God in the world.

14th. The sea, which for the last few days thus was our mournful service performed. has been losing its intense blue color, is this morning of a pale leaden hue. I remember to have read years ago, that sailors knew by this sign when they were near land. The nearest land to us, is the Tristan d'Acunha Islands, which cannot be much less than a hundred miles. I am informed that this change of color is often observed in crossing the Atlantic, between Europe and America, and that it is probably owing to soundings, which have actually been obtained in the midst of the

16th, lat. 39° 40' South, long. 5° East. Are now nearly in our highest latitude. It is found necessary to run so far from the Cape on account of the strong currents which prevail near the shore. Find the weather cold, although the time corresponds to our midsummer. Have returned to our winter clothing, which is after all insufficient to keep us comfortably warm without a fire, and that is out of the question, as we have had no stove since the unceremonious dismissal of ours on the night of the storm. But with our present rapid rate of progress (11 1-4 knots an hour,) three days more will suffice to bring as into the longitude of the Cape, whence we may begin to set our faces towards a warmer clime.

Feb. 16th.—No opportunity to catch fish often occurs in the open ocean; so our "fishermen" set themselves to angle for birds. Six Albatroses were the trophies of their toils. These are beautiful birds, of a variety of colors, and variegated; on some the neck and breast ple of our nature. are pure pearly white; in others, speckled. the tips of the extended wings. Two only leave letters for home. I have been much dis-band, on the contrary, continues to go on in and allowed to remain on deck a while for our see no more animal life. The birds which acobserving their motions more closely on the casionally seen a shoal of porpoises, or a few These words affected

are now making a rapid easterly course. We had the third night out. Yesterday we had the have been spared those severe storms incident highest swells I ever saw; somewhat better to-

sumption to attempt sending out a boat. The cover was cut loose from the helm, and thrown over to him; but he must have been too far away ever to reach it. The ship was put about as soon as possible, but a squall just then striking her, made the task still more difficult. It passed as suddenly away, and left in its place, things! hundreds of them would hardly afford just over the spot where he was last seen, the most splendid rainbow I ever beheld. I could business, one would judge, to think of making rapid but distinct commands of the captain, not but regard it as a "bow of promise" for the lowering of the quarter boat, the splash of the poor sailor; but if so, it extended beyond this world, beyond the Jordan of death. A look-out was kept from mast-head, and we and called "Boatswain Marlin-spike;" both cruised about until dark, but we saw him no more. It is hardly possible he could have struggled long in such a sea, and the more so waters, as he rose from time to time above the as he could not swim. His name was John More, of Charleston, S. C., (where he has a sister,) the same I mentioned as standing at the helm when his fellow-sailor was rescued, and who, by a singular coincidence, was one to keep the wheel in this attempt to save More and they were intimate friends! I have almost fancied there was something prophetic in the pale face and agitated mien of him who now quarter-deck was strewn with cables, which lay "sleeps his last sleep," but it is only fancy. us lone wanderers of the deep, for although strangers we had ever looked with peculiar interest upon that countenance, so full of intelligence, kindness, and energy. He was highly esteemed by the crew; and it was for their the departed, but also the solemn lesson of their own mortality which they had thus learned. By request, it was sung at the funeral service, which was attended on Sunday. Mr. C. preached from the words, " And the sea gave up the dead that were in it." It was a deeply solemn season. With only the timbers of that frail vessel between us and the grave of the departed, the vault of heaven the only roof for our bowed heads, the winds the only accompaniment to our sad songs, and the roar of the billows making sad response in the intervals-

In Memory of John More, Drowned off Cape Good Hope, Feb. 18, 1847. Farewell, brother; we shall miss thee, When the nightly watch is set, When the lonely hours beguiling, We're for social converse met; When the raging winds sweep o'er us, When the threatening billows rave, Hastening to our post we'll miss theo; Brother! thou art in thy grave! In thy grave! yet never o'er thee

Flower shall spring or willow wave; No pale marble guard thy slumbers. No fond tears thy ashes lave! They who loved shall long bewail thee, Long for thee a sister weep, Far away, while watchful angels
Have their charge thy dust to keep. Peace to thee, O gentle brother!

In thy lowly ocean bed,
Nought shall break thy dreamless slumber
Till the sea gives up its dead. Step and voice are hushed forever, Speaking eye and thoughtful brow, But a still small voice within us Asks, "Where dwells the spirit now?"

Gone to God!—to him who loudly Speaketh once, yea twice, to us, By his judgments, by his mercies, By the love that spares us thus. When life's troubled voyage is ended When death's chilling tide we stem, When for judgment we assemble, What shall be our answer then?

of St. Paul's Island. Had a very imperfect upon her guests the most polite attentions. view of its outlines, by moonlight. Yet not the sight of our eyes only rejoiced our hearts; our ears were greeted with "the voice of the company) spoke, when the desert was brought singing of birds," which probably find a home in, and said: "Madam, your politeness amazes on the Island. The sailors call them Mackerel us. Our sudden appearance at your house at Gulls. If their notes cannot boast much sweetsome very dark brown, with very little white ness, they had at least the charm of novelty for except under side of the wings, which I think us, which I am half inclined to think Lord are always so; others are beautifully shaded Kames right in considering the strongest princi- whose conduct you cannot approve."

March 18.—Two days more will probably They measure from nine to twelve feet between bring us to the Island of Java, where we shall were killed; the others were merely examined, appointed in traversing the Indian Ocean to native element. It seemed at first strange that the ship; not one have I seen for several days. they could not rise to fly from the deck, but Fish have been almost as rare. We have oc- apply myself at least to render his present life water, I discover that they seem to require the flying fish, and once there was pointed out to ancy of the wave, in order to rise from its sur- might after all have mistaken for a steamboat, face. The feet are webbed, and the beak strong had I not been told it was a whale! We have had higher swells, more dead calms, and more Indian Ocean, Feb. 25.—Since my last date rough weather, than before we doubled the

the waves ran mountain high, and the ship was played about for a long time, often rising to the Lord will bless your efforts."

surface of the water to take breath, and throw off the steam and vapor of its nostrils, like the puffing of an engine. Its breathings were distinctly heard, and rare sport indeed did this novelty afford us. The poor flying fish seemed at their wits end, flying about, and in their terror rushing furiously against the ship. Poor a taste to his whale majesty; rather too small a meal of them. This morning we have seen two curious bards—one black, and called by the sailors "Man-of-war hawk;" the other white' remarkably long, and slender in wings and body, resembling in form, (but not in size,) the little insect called by children the "devil's darning-needle." We are again having very warm weather. The sea has assumed the deep, the intense blue, which it wore within the tropics in the Atlantic Ocean; our own northern constellations are returning to us; flannels have become obsolete, and open windows night and day let in the blessed breeze of heaven, the mild clear starlight, the glimmering of the waning moon, or the burning rays of a tropical sun. But they bring us only health and in-Most deeply has this dispensation been felt by creasing vigor. Every day brings us nearer to the shore we long to tread. I trust also that not in vain have passed away these days of our sea faring life. I believe we have all felt that sakes, and in their behalf, that I wrote a few billows to meet his disciples in the ship, and met with lines, as nearly as possible expressive of their that he is still saying to them, "Why are ye own feelings, and hoping it would serve to keep fearful?" These have been good days to us mitted to enjoy with my blessed Saviour. We have not been without our annoyances, but even these, I hope, have worked for our good.

A CHRISTIAN WOMAN.

A worldly man was with some friends in coffee house. Wine had inflamed the heads and loosened the tongues of the guests. Each sketched the character of his wife, and enumerated her defects as well as her good qualities. "As to mine," said our worldling, "all that I could say in her praise would fall far below the truth. My wife unites all the virtues, all disturbs her equanimity; nothing irritates her, nor renders her impatient. I might go with you, gentlemen, at midnight, and ask her to get up and serve us with supper, and she would not show the least discontent. She would do the honors of the table with as much assiduity

as if I brought loved and expected guests." "Well, then! let us put your wife to the proof," said some of the company. A considerable bet was made. The husband

agreed to the proposal, and our wine drinkers, forgetting all propriety, went in the middle of the night, to invade, with their noisy mirth, the peaceful dwelling of the humble Christian. "Where is my wife?" asked the master of

the house of the servant who opened the door. "Sir, she is asleep, long ago." "Go, wake her, and tell her to prepare sup-

per for me and my friends." The wife, obedient to the will of her husband, quickly made her toilet, met the strangers.

will be ready." The table was spread, and the repast served. The pious lady did the honors of the table

This was too much for our drinkers. They equanimity. One of them (the soberest of the so unseasonable an hour, is owing to a wager. We have lost it, and we do not complain. But tell us how it is possible that you, a pious person, should treat with so much kindness persons

"Gentlemen," she replied, "when we were married, my husband and myself, we both lived in dissipation. Since that time it has pleased the Lord to convert me to himself. My husworld to come, if he is not converted, I must he

These words affected strongly the whole company, and made a deep impression on the momentum given them by the impelling buoy- me a certain kind of "steaming," which I husband. "Dear wife," said he, "you are then anxious about the fate that awaits me in beds, each one walking in his uprightness eternity. Thanks, a thousand thanks for the their bodies slumbering in the peaceful grave, warning which you gave me. By the grace of their souls living mightily unto God. The God I will try to change my conduct."

of husbands.

HEAVEN. [RECITED BY PROFESSOR GREENBANK, IN HIS LECTURES

There is a world we have not seen, Which time shall never dare destroy,

Nor ear hath caught its sounds of joy. There is a region lovelier far Than sages tell or poets sing, Brighter than summer beauties are.

Where mortal footstep hath not been,

And softer than the tints of spring. There is a world,—and Oh how blest! Fairer than Prophets ever told, And never did an Angel guest One half its blessedness unfold.

It is all holy and serene. The land of glory and repose; And there, to dim the radiant scene, The tear of sorrow never flows.

It is not fann'd by summer gale, 'Tis not refresh'd by vernal showers, It never needs the moon-beam pale, For there are known no evening hours. No; for that land is ever bright

With a pure radiance all its own, The streams of uncreated light Flow round it from th' Eternal Throne There forms that mortals may not see, Too glorious for the eye to trace,

And clad in peerless majesty, Move with unutterable grace. In vain thy philosophic eye
May eek to view that fair abode,
Or find it curtain'd in the sky,—
It is the dwelling-place of God.

STINGY CHRISTIANS.

the Spirit of God is still "brooding upon the the following very sensible remarks in refer- again; night was coming on, and I heard the waters," that our Saviour still walks upon the ence to a class of Christians very frequently tiger roaring, and I thought he would seize

alive in their hearts, not only the memory of all. To me, days long to be remembered, for their stingy contributions to the support of the got farther into the forest, I thought I heard the sweet communion which I have been per- gospel and the relief of the poor. We have him call, and then I fainted away. But he calls known some who would visit the sick poor, and me now every day. In the morning, and noon. pray with them as long and as loud as any body, and night, I hear him call-Father. oh. father! one of their teeth; it was evident that if they kill me quick, and this wretchedness is over. could sell their prayers for a dollar a piece, they would not have given one away. The minister and his family might have starved, if their brethren, less able to give, had not felt their Christian obligations differently. Such people have always by them that 'neat little pocket edition of selfishness,' as Watson calls t, 'Charity begins at home;' and, verily, this charity leaves off where it begins. They add annually to their gains, and love of gain feeds the amiable qualities, which I can desire. She and grows on the accumulation until it hardens would be perfect if she were not a Methodist. the heart, and sears the conscience against all But her piety gives her no ill-humor; nothing the claims which the gospel has upon them, and all the calls of mercy and benevolence in favor of suffering humanity. But the strangest thing of all is, that such people really persuade themselves they are pious Christians, because they can, now and then, work themselves up to some pious feelings and emotions. Thus they deceive themselves, until at length they hear Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?"

EFFECTS OF PRAYER.

A woman came to Halle one day, and said to Augustus Herman Franke, that it was as posthat she should lay down her hatred to her mother-in-law, who had so abused and outraged her, that she could never be reconciled. Franke replied, "I am not surprised that you are not able to reconcile yourself to your mother inand received them in the most gracious manner. law. You can be able only if you implore God for a forgiving temper." The woman 1840 years' effort." could not refuse. Some days after, she returned, and said: " Now I will go and be reconciled March 5.—In the evening passed within sight with perfect good will, and constantly bestowed to my mother-in-law." She did so. Her own Good Influence of a Tract.—A correspondpastor asked her why she had not done so be- ent of the Genesee Evangelist gives the followfore. She replied: "You admonished me to ing instance of the power of one of these silent, could not help admiring such extraordinary be reconciled, but did not tell me how to get a monitors:forgiving spirit by praying to God."

talents, but perverse and extremely vicious. I had at that time a tenant a Dutch cooper, All means of love and persuasion were without whom I employed to make my barrels, at one success. The father could only pray, which he dollar each; but during the time I bought ten pleased to save his son, at any time and in any After I had done packing I settled with the way. The son fell sick; and while lying on his aforesaid cooper. He, as appears, designedly bed in distress of mind, nearly past the power included the ten barrels I purchased of Burns. of speech or motion, he suddenly started up, I paid his demands, having forgot, in the hurclasped his hands and exclaimed-"My father's ry of business, the ten barrels until my return prayers like mountains surround me!" Soon to Rochester, when, in looking over my books. after, his anxiety ceased—a sweet peace spread I noticed the error. I inquired for the cooper, over his face—his malady came to a crisis, and to have redress; but he was gone west. About ways of worldliness. I tremble for his future the son was saved in body and soul. He be- two years ago he returned. I several times state. If he should die now, he would be to be came another man. Spencer lived to see his thought of mentioning the case to him; but he pitied. As it is not possible for me to save him son a respectable man, in public office, and appeared poor, and I concluded it to be of no entertainment, and then remanded to their companied us round the Cape, have deserted from the punishment which awaits him in the happily married. Such was the change of his use, and so let it go.

REST OF THE FAITHFUL DEPARTED.

Taken away, as Isaiah says, from the evil to come, they enter into peace, and rest in their faithful departed are at rest. They rest as the He was true to his promise. He opened his toiled laborer rests, when his work is done, and we have doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape, but no storms, at least not like what we heart to the gospel, and became from that day the shades of night invite him to repose. They pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unanother man,—a sincere Christian, and the best rest as the way-worn traveler rests, when his worthy mind. Of all trees, I observe that God journey is ended, and he sits down to recruit hath chosen the vine-a low plant that creeps "Christian wives who have the misfortune to his strength. They rest as the wearied warrior upon the helpful wall; of all beasts, the soft to this latitude, although the last two days have day. be united to infidel husbands," adds the narratests, when the fight is over, and he awaits the and patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and been rather rough, as was also Thursday, the 22d.—Not at Anjier yet. Dead calms have tor, "read and read again this anecdote. See hour of triumph, and the rewarding wreath. guileless dove. When God appeared to Moses. 18th, the day before doubling the Cape. Sad, kept us almost stationary for the last two or how minds are gained to the gospel. Comthe morable day! About half past four P. M., three days. Yesterday we saw a whale a plaints and representation of this state of the konstable of the konstable of this state of the konstable of this state of the konstable of the k we were sgain startled by that most terrific cry, yeritable monster of the deep, not less than the contrary; they irritate and increase the evil sorrow, from contradiction and the strife of elections, check the concerted arrogance of "A man overboard of The wind was strong; sixty feet in length, perhaps much more. It Be then full of meekness, patience, charity, and tongues above all they rest from the tempta- man. Nothing produceth love like humility; tions of wicked men and evil spirits, and from nothing hate like pride.

the painful struggles of inbred sin. They "sleep in Jesus;" not unconsciously, but as on earth tired nature is wont to repose in her sweet restorer. They are dead to the world, but alive unto God. When the hand of death loosed the silver cord that bound them to this mortal life, it released them also from its own power. They are set free from the conditions of mortality; death hath no more dominion over them. [Rev. Henry Hopewood, M. A.

A HEATHEN'S CONSCIENCE.

The province of Bengal, in India, is bordered on the south-west by a large tract of hilly country, which is inhabited by a people called the Coles. They differ in many respects from the natives of the adjoining districts. They do not worship images; they have no priests like the Brahmans, to oppress or delude them; they have no cast to make their escape from the degraded condition in which they are born, almost hopeless. The Coles therefore are regarded by many in India as presenting fewer obstacles to missionary effort than most of the inhabitants of that benighted country. That they have a conscience which is not wholly perverted the following confession made by one of them. when he voluntarily surrendered himself to the public authorities, abundantly testifies.

Quest. Did you kill your son, Kapore?

Ans. Yes, I killed him. Quest. For what fault did you kill him ?

Ans. He never committed any fault; we were both starving: I had nothing to give him to eat; he cried, and looked in my face; he was weak, and lay down on the ground. He The Christian Advocate and Journal makes lay down in the jungle and could not rise you, my poor boy, if I left you, and so I killed "We confess, however, that we have often you! I then buried him in a ravine, lest the questioned the Christian character of some loud wild beasts should devour him. I went away professors whom we have known, on account of slowly, for I was weak and ill. And when I but you could no more get a dollar from them So, I cannot eat—I cannot work—I cannot for the relief of the sufferers, than you could laugh, I can live no more! So hang me, sir,

THE HEATHEN WORLD.

According to the most accurate recent calculations, the entire population of the earth is about one thousand millions of inhabitants. The following is as accurate a distribution of their religious classes as can well be made, and inswers every purpose, in order to have a practical view of the condition of the world:

70,000,000 Protestants; Roman Catholics, 130,000,000 Greek Church, 56,000,000 Armenians and others, 8,000,000 6.000.000 Mchammedans, 100,000,000 Pagans. 630,000,000

1,000,000,000 Total,

The Christian Journal remarks: "It is now about forty years since the commencement of the modern missionary effort. There are now among the heathen about 2,000 missionaries. and these occupy nearly as many stations. In connection with these are 7,000 or 8,000 native and other salaried teachers, catechists, helpers and assistants, of various kinds, engaged in the sible that the steeples should fall prostrate, as offices of education and religious instruction. There are about 200,000 converts in Christian communion, and about 250,000 children and adults belonging to missionary schools. Some 300 or 400 churches, and 2,000 or 3,000 schools have been organized. The Bible is printed in most of the principal dialects of the children "Fortunately," said she, "I have some provis- God's grace to do it. And now, from my heart of men. These are the brief results of what ions in my house, and in a few minutes supper I ask you to promise me that you will pray to has been done for the heathen in the period of

In the winter of 1841-2, I put up over 500 Philip James Spencer had a son of eminent barrels of pork and lard for the English market. continued to do, that the Lord might yet be barrels of John Burns, an English butcher.

About three weeks ago, however, early one rainly morning, the man came to me, and calling me one side, said he had cheated me out of ten dollars; and that, from reading the day before a Dutch tract which he held in his hand, he could have no rest nor sleep all night, until he had paid me the money, which he did very cheerfully, and went home rejoicing.

PRIDE AND HUMILITY.—I never yet found

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 2, 1847.

THE WORK OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The news which reaches us from our mis sionaries in China, is calculated to deepen ou interest in the missionary work, and give definite ness to our views of it. We have long contem plated it at a distance, and professed a desire to be engaged in it. But now we have put our hands to it, and sent four of our number into the midst of heathenish darkness to hold up the light of the gospel. Enthusiastic persons may see a great deal of romance in contemplating a foreign mission. But those who engage in the enterprise, and those who look at it intelli gently, will see in it appalling difficulties, which can only be met and overcome by the exercise of a most vigorous faith. The remoteness of the scene of operations, is alone sufficient to discourage the timid from engaging in the work. The immensity of the population upon which it is proposed to act—a population steeped in error and vice, full of prejudice against strangers, and superstitiously attached to their own customs—is a more frightful consideration still And when to this is added the difficulty of mastering an unknown language, translating the Bible into it, and creating a religious literature in accordance with the spirit of Christianity, it is not surprising that the magnitude of the work appalls even good men. It requires an intreped and dauntless faith in the promises of God to meet such obstacles-a faith which can calmly face adversity, and wait patiently to see the salvation of God, and the fruit of labor bestowed.

But many as are the trials and discouragements of the missionary work, it has its encouragements. Wherever it has been undertaken in the right spirit, and from right motives, God has given it successes—partial, it may be, but still sufficient to exert a reflex influence upon faith, and assure the Christian of the final triumph of the Gospel. Such successes are in fulfillment of the divine promises; they throw cheering rays upon the otherwise dark future; they give glimpses of the splendor of God's kingdom, and earnests that it shall yet become universal. Of course they may justly be referred to as evidences that the missionary work is approved of Heaven; and when viewed in this light, they cannot fail to "lift up the hands which hang down," and "strengthen the feeble knees." Nevertheless, it is possible to make too much of successes, and the absence of them may be allowed to exert too depressing an influence. With a real Christian, the command of the Saviour to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," should be the grand incentive to duty. And when to this is added the promise, that the heathen shall be given to Christ for his inheritance, with the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, the Christian should be ready to go forward in the path of duty, and leave the result with God.

The result must be left with God! Would that this thought might sink deep into every heart. Let those who care for the mission remember it. Without His blessing-without the all-powerful aid of his Holy Spirit—the best directed efforts will be of no avail; they cannot move the hearts of the benighted heathen, but will only operate to discourage the persons who put them forth. Let this thought be remembered, then, and let it lead to fervent and importunate prayer for His blessing in whom resides all power to renew the natures of men. Let the family altar, the social prayer circle, and the Monthly Concert, give proof that our faith rests upon the arm of God. So may all be helpers in the work, and exert an influence to ensure its success.

TRACT LABORS AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

The American Messenger says that the Rev E. W. Lyle, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, "accompanied Dr. Lockhart (medical missionary from the London Society) in one of the frequent excursions which he and Dr. Medhurst are accustomed to make for distributing tracts and books through the surrounding country. They proceeded by boat about twen ty-five miles, when a walk of five miles brought them to Chingpoo. Here, Mr. Lyle says, "we distributed great numbers of Tracts; finding it difficult to pass through the streets with sufficient rapidity to prevent our being borne down by the crowd that followed us. Our books were received with great civility, nay, with an appearance of courtesy which afforded a striking illustration of the general attention paid to the cultivation of good manners."

"In connection with the subject of tract distribution," he adds, "I may here mention what are our plans for this purpose. On the 4th of May, Mr. Graham and myself met the Bishop (Boone) in his study, and after uniting in prayer, proceeded to draw up some general scheme for future operations. In view of the fact, that this one city presented a field far too large for profitable cultivation by so small a number as ours, it was determined that each of us should devote himself to a certain district, and endeavor to follow up, by personal visits, the distribution from house to house of carefully selected Tracts. The next step would be to form catechetical classes, and hold small meetings, and finally build a church holy city shall have been trodden down the and hold regular public services. The Bishop's district lies within the city; Mr. Graham's st the Eastern auburb; my own more to the

"A SABBATH-BREAKING BAILROAD."

Such is the heading of an article by a cor respondent of the New York Recorder, in which he sets forth that the Harlem Railroad carries more passengers on Sunday than perhaps on any other two or three days of the week, and also that it is "willing to extend its freighting business on that day, against the prohibition of Heaven, the rights of those employed on the road, and the highest welfare of the community." We do not doubt the writer's sincerity in all he says about disregarding the "prohibition of Heaven," nor do we doubt that the Company in question is sufficiently reckless of all such prohibitions. But we ques tion whether, with all his sincerity and earnestness, the Recorder's correspondent can point out the prohibition of Heaven against labor on the first day of the week; and we are quite certain, that until he can do this his denunciations will have but little effect. If he would move railroad companies by appeals to divine authority, it will be necessary for him to conform to the requirements of God himself When he does so, his exhortations to desist from Sabbath labor may be listened to and allowed to have some effect. Until then, he will be sure to hear the reply, "Physician, heal thyself."

The following article comes to us from a gentleman who has recently embraced the Sabbath, and seems to be an earnest inquirer after truth. We publish it without expressing any opinion as to the correctness of his views of prophecy. THE TWO PERIODS SPOKEN OF IN REVELATION.

In the book of Revelation, there are two periods of time distinctly specified. The firs period embraces 1260 days, while the two wit nesses prophesy; also three and a half days more, while the witnesses lie slain. The second period is 1000 years, during which time Satar is bound. The first period is a time of hatred strife, war, and persecution; a time of deception, corruption, oppression, blasphemy, and al sorts of evil. During the second period, every thing is changed; righteousness prevails, and all is peace and love.

There are four notable things which mark the first period. The holy city is trodden under foot 42 months, (1260 days, allowing 30 days to a month.) The witnesses prophesy 1260 days, after which they lie slain three and a half days more. The woman is in the wilderness 1260 days, after which she flies into some other part for refuge, for a time, times, and half a time, which corresponds to the three and a half days while the witnesses lie slain, also to the time. times, and dividing of times, spoken of in the 7th chapter of Daniel. The beast with seven neads and ten horns has power to continue 42 months. (1260 days.) after which the beast with two horns comes into power for a short space; (doubtless three and a half days, while the witnesses lie slain, and the woman is so severely persecuted, and the saints are delivered up to be worn out.) These four are of equal duration, and all terminate at the same time. When the spirit of life from God enters into He seems to think it necessary, however, the witnesses, then the first period winds up, to apologize for the fact of Dr. Fuller's the seventh angel sounds, and a new period of being invited to Hamilton under existing cir-1000 years is ushered in. Again-when the remnant are slain with the sword of Him who invitation came from the Board of the Society sat on the horse, then the first period expires, the seventh angel sounds, and the millennium commences. Again-when Daniel's fourth beast is slain, (little horn and all,) then the first period runs out, the seventh angel sounds, and the times are changed! Now the Ancient of Days sits, and He whose right it is to reign holds the universal scepter, while all people, nations and languages, become subservient to his will. Now the stone cut out without hands, having become a great mountain, fills the whole earth. Now the thrones are cast down, and the time is come when the saints possess the kingdom, as Daniel the prophet saw. Now all those who "loved not their lives unto death, become priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years, Now Babylon falls, and commerce -wicked commerce, (as now carried on,)-ceases forever; no more speculation; no more traffic in "slaves and souls of men." Now the words of all the prophets are fulfilled. And now (if not before) is fulfilled that remarkable prophecy in Zachariah, chapter 12th, beginning at verse 10th and reaching to the end of the chapter.

A few observations may be useful:-

1st. The same events which terminate the first period, mark the beginning of the second Such are the rising of the witnesses, the great battle, the fall of Babylon, the binding of Satan, and the sounding of the seventh trumpet. This trumpet, it must be remembered, is a woe trumpet; for while the righteous are avenged, and martyrs rewarded, the wicked are consumed, and those that destroyed the earth are destroyed. 2d. While the last beast is in power, persecution the most bloody is the order of the day; and nothing strange. for then "the Devil is come down, having great wrath, because he knoweth that he hath but a short time." Now it is, that the witnesses are slain and men receive that most decentive mark, which seals them over beyond the possibility of repentance—and yet the dragon's host will glory in it—the noble mark of his majesty the Beast! O the infatuation of man at that time! 3d. It is evident, that when the full time appointed, it will be restored again,

sisting of many subordinate governments. 4th. Concerning the first resurrection, the revelator ties of this venerable institution took place is very particular to designate the martyrs; nor week before last, and were of an unusually inis there ground for belief that any others are teresting character. The graduating class, from included. That all the righteous do not rise in the collegiate department, numbered 124, conthe first resurrection is confirmed by "the book siderably larger than any previous class, and of life," which is opened at the general resurrection, to find whose names are written there. When Paul says the dead in Christ shall rise first, he evidently alludes to the general resurrection, at the last day. (Perhaps they were the prophets, or eminent saints, who rose after Christ's resurrection.) 5th. The 10th chapter of Revelation is a sort of introduction to what follows in the next three chapters. "Thou must prophesy again," is very expressive; as much as to say, a different order of things is about to take place, but the gospel must be preached, therefore thou must continue to prophesy 1260 days longer. When the angel swears that time shall be no longer, he refers to the future, when the seventh angel shall begin to sound, at which time Babylon falls, and Satan's kingdom terminates. 6th. And now, with such a flood of evidence, how can any reasonable mind doubt the reign of Christ here on earth? As well turn infidel at once, and disbelieve the whole Bible, as disbelieve this. What Daniel says concerning the four beasts has come to pass exactly; and when the fourth beast is destroyed, root and branch, shall we doubt what the prophet says concerning what follows? S. W GRAFTON, N. H., August 4, 1847.

MADISON UNIVERSITY AND THEOLOGICAL SEMI-NARY.—The New York Recorder publishes a long account of the doings and sayings at Hamilton during Commencement Week of Secretary of War has called out five more collegiate and theological education among the Tennesse, two from Kentucky, and one from Baptists of this State, if not of the whole Union. The affairs of the School seem to be in a prosperous condition. There were seventeen graduates from the collegiate department vhose orations on commencement day are spoken of as "of a most gratifying character, remarkably free from sickly sentimentalism, seldom extravagant, and distinguished to an unusual degree by a healthful moral and religious tone." There were nine graduates from the theological department, whose addresses indicated thorough mental cultivation, and just views of the work of the minister of Jesus Christ. The exercises throughout were such

DR. FULLER AT HAMILTON.—The Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, (recently of South Carolina,) preached the Annual Sermon before the Society of Inquiry of Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y. The fact that he is a slaveholder, and has written a labored apology for slaveholding, created not a little feeling on the sustain the work of missions among the heathen. occasion. A correspondent of the Baptist Register gives an account of the discourse, which he represents as eloquent and powerful. cumstances. This he does by saying that the of Inquiry, who are accustomed to act in such matters without the knowledge of the Faculty. We think it will be difficult to prevent an impression that the Hamiltonians are quite willing to confer honors upon a slaveholder.

said, that Mr. Stuyvesant leaves real estate worth some two millions of dollars, of which one half is bequeathed to twelve nephews and nieces, while three other nephews inherit the other half. His personal property is said to be also left the following legacies to benevolent institutions:---

American Bible Society American Tract Society Institution for the Blind Protestant Half Orphan Asylum .

HARD QUESTION.—A letter from the Baptist missionary Dean is published in the "Macedonian." Under date of Hong Kong, Jan. 17,

Long Island, was distributing books and speak- objects they have in view. They endeavor to ing of the doctrine of Christ, he met a Chinese provide suitable, employment for the poorer teacher, who said to him, 'You might as well Jews, and to promote mutual good will and think of extinguishing the flames of a house on respect; seeking to obtain the removal of all fire, with a single cup of water, as to Christian- those civil and social distinctions which have ize all the Chinese with so few teachers. If hitherto tended to prevent that intercourse Jesus' disciples wish to convert the Chinese, which they wish to maintain. As might be exwhy don't they set to work as if they intended | pected, the adherents of Rabbinism, do not

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for Aurust, republished by Leonard Scott & Co., was laid upon our table last week. The follow ing is a list of its articles: "Grote's History of Greece," "Ben Nevis and Ben Muich Duai," Superstitions," "History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena," "Juancho the Bull-Fighter," "The Emerald Studs," "Cæsar," Ried and the Philosophy of Common Sense.' Office of republication, 79 Fulton-st., corner of

INFANT BAPTISM AND CHURCH-AND-STATE Union.—The Montreal Register says that in various parts of Europe the lawfulness of Infant Baptism begins to be doubted by those who Southward, and in the immediate neighbor the whole world, when all kingdoms shall be and State Union. It is well; the two abuses ing employment for them after their baptism.

Southward, and in the immediate neighbor whole world, when all kingdoms shall be and State Union. It is well; the two abuses ing employment for them after their baptism.

Southward, and in the immediate neighbor will fall together.

YALE COLLEGE. + The Commencement festiviwhat is a little remarkable, not a death has occurred in the class since they entered college. From the theological department, the graduating class numbered 24. Degrees were conferred upon twenty-one graduates from the medical department, and fourteen from the law department. A number of class meetings were held, where friends long parted met, and recounted the scenes of College life and the events in their subsequent experience. Among these the class of 1797 held their first meeting after the lapse of half a century. Twelve out of twentyfour surviving members were present; and only thirteen of thirty-seven, the original number of the class, have died. Among those who were present of this class, were Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., Rev. James Murdock, D. D. and Hon. Thomas Day, LL. D.

WAR NEWS.—Nothing important or decisive has been received within a week past. There is a report of an attack on a train, near the National Bridge, in which several Americans were killed and wounded. Maj. Gaines and Midshipman Rogers have escaped from the city of Mexico, and arrived safely at Gen. Scott's head quarters. Gen. Paredes, Ex-President of Mexico, passed through Vera Cruz in disguise, on the morning of Aug. 14. He came from Havana by the royal mail steamer Teviot, under an assumed name. The Madison University, the leading institution for regiments to serve in Mexico, viz. two from

> Rongeism.—It is stated in one of our exchange papers, that a Dr. Kock has arrived at Washington, D. C. He is a German, and a disciple of Ronge. He has come here under the advice and counsel of Ronge. His object is to establish a sort of Catholic Church at Washington, independent of the See of Rome; and it is the purpose of Ronge to send out a tea and table, each handsomely engraved with minister or two into foreign nations generally preaching the Catholic faith entirely independent of the head of the church at Rome.

STILL ERECT.—We learn from the Christian as greatly to encourage the friends of the in- Observer, that the Waldenses of the Valleys of Piedmont, who have so long maintained the ancient faith, though suffering the common calamity of the poor in Europe—scarcity of bread-contributed ten thousand francs to the funds of the French Society of Evangelical Missions, during the financial year which ended in May. The object of this Society is to

> ELD. CHARLES M. LEWIS requests his corespondents hereafter to address him at New-

Hon. Silas Wright died at his residence in Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on Friday morning last, by a stroke of apoplexy.

France.—Some idea of the number and importance of the Jewish population in France may be formed from the circumstance, that the French Government pay towards the support of the synagogues and ministers of religion among the Jews, the sum of 170,000 francs an-PETER G. STUXVESANT'S WILL.—It is now nually; including a salary of 6,000 francs for the chief rabbi of the central consistory, 3,000 francs for the chief rabbi in each province, various salaries for the rabbis who preside over different congregations, and 10,000 francs for the rabbinical central school; 8,000 for the consistories, and 15,000 for the expenses in about three hundred thousand dollars. He has building synagogues, &c., No less than four different periodicals are regularly published in France, for the discussion of questions relating exclusively to the religion and interests of the

Hamburg.—The Jews in Hamburg have taken an active part in the religious movement which has so much occupied the attention of their nation in so many parts of Germany. A society has recently been formed for improving the social condition of the Jews. About 1,000 persons, merchants and literary men of various classes, have joined the society. Both Jews ary compensation. In the capacity of farmer and Christians are members. They meet for teacher, preacher, and occasionally magistrate "While one of the assistants, last week, at the discussion of questions connected with the approve of this Society.

Church on Mount Zion has steadily proceeded, ed to add to his stock of knowledge. His fame notwithstanding manifold hindrances. The walls have now nearly reached their full heights brick house on it, and at 44 he entered the proand are ready for the ceiling. A new ship has paratory department as a regular student been chartered for the purpose of taking out classmate of his own son, a fourth child! Letters on the Truths contained in Popular these latter and other similar parts of the work, such as the seats, pulpit, communion-railing, &c., and is about to leave the London Docks.

> into Palestine during the past year; even from America great numbers have come. They have not been aged people only, but for a great part young, and many females among them.

SMYRNA.—A considerable number of Israelites have expressed their conviction of the truth of Christianity, and their desire to make a public profession of their faith, but they are kept as the chosen city of God, and great capital of have been led to see the iniquity of the Church- back from doing so by the difficulty of provid-

THE AMERICAN BOARD.—The Boston Traveler learns that the American Board of Commission. ers for Foreign Missions is entering upon a new financial year with a considerable debt, On the first of this month the balance against the treasury was more than \$30,000, and this notwithstanding the economy with which its affairs are managed. It is to be hoped that the Christian public will not suffer the Board to become embarrassed for want of the requisite amount of funds. It is doing a good work, and should be sustained.

PERSEVERANCE AND SUCCESS.

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The following, from the Springfield Repub. lican, is a remarkable instance of what perseverance and industry, rightly directed, are able to accomplish. Who that is bent upon it. after reading such an example, can despair of obtaining an education?

"Among the Graduating Class at the Commencement last week, at Williams College, was one by the name of Cordit, from Jersey. This gentleman is a shoemaker, is married, and has a family of four children. Six years ago, be. coming sensible of the blessings of an education, he commenced learning the simple branch. es, such as are taught in our primary schools. One by one, as he sat on his shoemaker's bench. he mastered Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, &c., with some occasional assistance from his ellow-workmen. At this time he determined to obtain a collegiate education. Without means, and with a large family depending on him for support, he commenced, and learned Latin and Greek in the evenings, after his day's labor was over, under the direction of a friend and after the lapse of a year and a half, prepared himself, and entered the sophomore class of Williams College.

"He brought his bench and tools as well as his books with him. The students supplied him with work; the faculty assisted him; and together with the fund for indigent students. and some occasional assistance from other sources, he was enabled to go through the college course, and at the same time support his family. He graduated last week, on his birth-day, aged thirty-two. He stood high in his class, and received a part at the Commence. ment, but declined. At the farewell meeting of the class, in consideration of his perseverance. talents, and Christian character, they presented his wife with an elegant set of silver spoons, an appropriate inscription.

"Mr. Cordit will now enter the Theological Seminary at New York, and will, no doubt, make a faithful and popular minister."

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The following account of a Baptist minister out west, who graduated from college at the age of fifty years, after having brought up a large family, was abridged from the N. Y. Ob. server by the editor of the N. Y. Baptist Regis. ter. It shows what energy and perseverence can accomplish under the most unfavorable circumstances:-

He was a poor young man, anxious for an education, but discouraged on account of his poverty. His parents being pious, he was taught to read the scriptures and the shorter catechism; Nine months schooling was all he enjoyed during his minority. The death of his mother cast him on the wide world at 16 or 17, without money or clothes except of the coarsest kind. After the labors of the day his evenings were spent in the prosecution of study. I this way he progressed in arithmetic and grammar, and grasped other branches of nowledge, but no idea of college entered his

At about the age of 20, he married an industrious woman, but without property, and settled in the woods of Indiana. With his previous savings he entered a tract of eighty acres. The first payment took all his money and left nothing to purchase food or erect shelter. But not discouraged, he commenced clearing and erected a cabin. Soon a smal piece was ready for cultivation, and by exchange of labor he cultivated his land in summer, and in addition by his day labors earned bread and meat for his family, while his industrious wife manufactured their clothes. In the winter he was employed to teach the children of hi neighbors. Remembering his early paternal instruction, he forgot not to acknowledge that God had preserved him in all his straits and trials, and not long after his marriage and settle ment in the west he united with the Baptis

Preachers at this time being scarce, and he possessing more intelligence than his neighbors was licensed to preach, but received no pecun he spent several years of his life, until his farm was well improved. He was, however, still bent on knowledge, and was constantly urging young men to obtain a good education, and de vising means to aid them. At length exchang ing his farm for one in the vicinity of Western Reserve College, he began to think he migh have some further education himself, though 4 years of age. His family, now large, were be provided for and educated, and he continued to labor and preach the gospel without com JERUSALEM.—The building of the Protestant pensation. All his scraps of time were employ was now under fine cultivation, with & go

He still continued to attend to his farm, and preach the gospel, and in his fiftieth year finished his college course, and graduated with honor! He still labors on his farm and preache There has been a remarkable influx of Jews the gospel, and possesses a property of some four or five thousand dollars. His children well educated, and several settled in lifepromising to become useful and prosperous Now what was the great secret of his success Energy and perseverance, combined with rigid, integrity and rigid economy-an illustration of God's faithfulness to his promise. While honor ing Him, and laboring as he was able for the promotion of His cause, and the salvation men, he was graciously remembered in hi deepest necessities, and raised to a state competency and comfort, and A

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Gneeral Intelligence.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Guadelquiver arrived at New-York on Sunday last, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 14th of August.

The market for breadstuffs was fluctuating, was quiet. There is a sort of monetary panic in England, and many heavy failures have occured.

The Liverpool European Times of the 14th inst. states that by the last British Mail Steamship to Boston, upward of £12,000 of protested bills for non-acceptance were returned. It appears that the bills were drawn at New-York for corn speculation for a London principal, but as the agent had exceeded his instructions they were dishonored.

Mr. Bremner's ingenious contrivance for raising the steamship Great Britain has been fully successful. Her keel, is now completely out of the sand, and the workmen, at low water, when she is 'high and dry,' can, in a short time, effect the repairs which her bottom requires, immediately on the completion of which one or two powerful Government steamers will be in readiness to tow her across the channel to the Mersey.

Combe, and well known as a popular medical author, died in the neighborhood of Edinburgh on Monday. For several years the continuance lous. His complaint was in the lungs, the consumption of which induced such extreme delicacy of frame, that nothing but the most unremitting scientific treatment kept him alive.

Farther accounts from Rome confirm the report of the existence of one of the most atrocious conspiracies recorded in modern history, which was to have converted the rejoicings of regenerated Rome into a frightful scene of tumult and massacre, and to have let loose a horde of assassins on an unarmed people, met to celebrate the anniversary of the dawn of their recovered liberty, and to testify their enthusiastic veneration for their enlightened Pon-

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF FORTY-TWO LIVES .-The New York Tribune says that on Sunday evening, August 15, in about lat. 48° N. long. 67° W. the ship Mamlouk, while lying to in a of freight, and that the annual value of the violent hurricane, under the main-spencer and commerce of this great valley is over \$432, fore-topmast staysail, at ten minutes before 12, 000,000, or more than twice as much as that of the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He day of September next. It will contain above one thousand use. They are shaved down to an almost transham the present his remaining of the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He day of September next. It will contain above one thousand use. They are shaved down to an almost transham the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He has been a great sufferer. At present his remaining the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He has been a great sufferer. At present his remaining the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He has been a great sufferer. At present his remaining the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He has been a great sufferer. At present his remaining the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He has been a great sufferer. At present his remaining the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He has been a great sufferer. At present his remaining the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He has been a great sufferer and the published and ready for distribution on the 10th disease has become a confirmed jaundice. He has been a great sufferer and the published and ready for distribution of the published was struck by a tremendous squall, which the whole foreign commerce of the country. careened her so far over that the cargo shifted and brought her in an instant on her beam-ends, so far over that the weather-rail on the quarterdeck was within a few feet of the water. The main and mizen masts were immediately cut away, and the ship righted, but the cargo had burst away the hatches, and was floating about, and the vessel was full of water, the starboard rail being submerged, At daylight on Monday singing, and evening to Chorus singing. The

Throughout that day and Tuesday the storm | the Convention. still raged and the sea broke violently over the wreck. Saw a vessel on Tuesday, but the weather was too rough for her to approach. By York. Thirty-five steerage passengers and seven of her crew were washed overboard.

Douglass and Garrison Mobbed.-Wm. Loyedl Garrison, and Frederick Douglass, now on an anti-slavery tour to the West, were severely handled at one of their meetings in Harrisburg, Pa. Donglass furnishes an account of the fracas for the New York Anti-Slavery Standard. Several volleys of 'unmerchantable eggs' he says, were poured through the windows, filling the room with the most disgusting and stifling stench, which he calls 'Slavery's choice of the whole number of children in Maine reincense; and one struck friend Garrison on the back, sprinkling its escense all 'over his also exploded, causing much excitement and dred and forty-two did not attend any school shouted by the mob outside, and stones and brick-bats were hurled, when he left the house, protected by some of his colored friends. during the past winter. Douglass himself escaped without injury.

Lake, in the northern part of that county, or cumstances: Her father had imprudently kept Hamilton county, there resides an Indian a loaded pistol in an open drawer; the child family which recently numbered three male having got hold of the weapon, took it to the in those regions as "Old Sabile," "Lige," and the piece went off and shot her through the Little Jo." Lige and Little Jo recently spent heart. a day in pursuit of a panther, without overtaking him. They returned to their cabin, and on the next morning Little Jo arose early and went to a spring, a few rods from the cabin, for water, when a panther (supposed to be the same one they had been in pursuit of) sprang upon him and literally tore him to pieces before assistance could reach him from the cabin.

playing off an ornithological swindle upon the called at a house, as was supposed, for the purduring the visit of three young men the day besimple folks of Troy, in selling birds with a pose of ascertaining the time of day, when plumage of various rich hues; several of the placed her hands on the window sill, raised Mr. Fletcher Webster is to deliver the answapped off favorite canaries for these more herself from the ground, and put her head mingled emotions of chagrin, very much mad, at the clock, when the window fell upon her and a little inclination to laugh, that the pur- neck, causing death before she could be discovchasers found the fine colors were paint only, ered and asssistance rendered. like so much rainbow thrown on a sparrow. a perfect bite, but the merchant too was transient as the rainbow, a vanished wonder.

A curious fact appears to be established by the publication of bills of mortality in England, viz. that the soldier, fighting in the trenches of a besieged city or on the field of battle, before the bravest of his enemies, is exposed to a smaller chance of death, than the inhabitants of certain manufacturing cities of England, such as Manchester, Liverpool, &c. The chances a press in Washington, which shall represent of death at the siege of Antwerp were as one Southern views on the subject of slavery. The to 68; at the siege of Badajoz as 1 to 54; at the battle of Waterloo 1 to 80. For the labor-

SUMMARY.

In the Municipal Court of Boston, Patrick Tracy, who was indicted as a common seller of three counts of the indictment, as follows;—As a common seller he was fined \$100, if not paid and not much was doing, The Cotton market in ten days, then eighty days in the House of Correction; for a violation of the Lord's day \$10 fine, if not paid in ten days, ten days in the House of Correction; for keeping a disorderly house, \$100 fine, if not paid in ten days, then ninety days in the House of Correction-making one hundred and eighty days in all.

> We are pained to hear that Mr. Jos. Goodfell from the wall of a building which he was erecting, and so injured himself that his life is despaired of. A rumor of his death reached town this morning, which we trust may turn out to be incorrect, as Mr. Goodrich is one of our most exemplary and enterprising citizens. Mr. G. is extensively known as the inventor of gravel cement for building houses.

and the greatest communitist of the age, is aged ninety-two years. He was a native of Dr. Andrew Combe, brother of George Germany, and emigrated to this country half a century ago with a band of followers, with his own peculiar religious, political, and social views. His niece is his heiress, but, as celibaof Dr. Combe's life has been almost miracu- cy is a peculiarity of their creed, the stock will of course soon run out.

> aged 19. By the above union, the bridegroom ued at one thousand dollars each. has married his sister's' grand-daughter, which makes the bride a wife to her great uncle, sister to her grand-father and grand-mother, and aunt to her father and mother, and great aunt to her brothers and sisters. She is a step-mother to great-grand-child.

It is stated in the St. Louis Era that there are 1190 steamboats engaged on the waters of the Mississippi valley, costing upwards of \$16,- last session of the British Parliament, power an annual expense of \$32,700,000. It is also water companies for the supply of water by stated in the same paper that these boats are pipes along the railways, to the towns on and capable of carrying, annually, 10,000,000 tons at their terminus.

the Boston Academy of Music, has been in session for several days at Tremont Temple. The class is very large, numbering about 700. The forenoon is devoted to lectures, by the Professors, on Harmony, the Elements of Music, and Cultivation of the Voice; the afternoon to Glee morning, but 22 out of 64 souls were found alive. present is the fourteenth annual session of

We see, by an article in the Yarmouth Register, that the monster bubble of the "Chase property in England" is nowhere. A Boston daylight next morning she was seen bearing gentleman, who employed the Barings, of Lonbrig Belize, Capt. James H. Dawes, from Bos- proof that a fortune is in reserve for the Chase ful three-cornered hat for General Taylor. It is ton, bound to Port-au-Prince. The seamen family in America, received a letter from them were immediately taken on board by Capt. by the last steamer, in which they state that no snow. Dawes, their wants most generously provided evidence of the fact has been discovered, and for and the vessel's course changed for New send a bill of about fifty dollars expenses in the

> The Church of the Pilgrims in Boston, under the pastoral care of Rev. M. Hale Smith, have resolved to dispense with choir singing, when they enter their new place of worship, and restore the puritanical mode of congregational singing. At the invitation of the pastor, Lowell Mason, Esq., gave a lecture on Sunday, July 18th, in Tremont Temple, on the practicability and utility of congregational singing.

We learn from the Portland Advertiser, that turned to the Board of Education, between the ages of four and twenty-one, the Secretary of honored head.' A pack of fire-crackers was the Board finds that sixty thousand nine hunalarm. Cries of throw out the nigger' were during the last summer; and that there were forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fortyseven who were not in attendance at any school

A little girl, between five and six years old, the daughter of Mr. Stein, met with her death The Glens Falls Clarion says that near Indian at Quebec last week under the following cir-

> The Mercer (Pennsylvania) Luminary, gives an account of a person who came to their office holes to each church; and thirty-eight rumselan account of a person who came to their office holes to each church; and thirty-eight runisel-worth, I. B. Kenyon, Asa Bee, Daniel Coon, Wm. B. Maxson, some weeks since, worked three days, went lers to each preacher of the gospel. A fine C. P. Rood, J. Maxson, Jr., Libbeus Cottrell, Simeon Babhome, constructed a press, procured a font of prospect for the morals of the rising generation, cock, Norman Palmer (all right.) second hand type, and returned last week with while it furnishes a beautiful commentary upon a proof sheet of the first form of a pamphlet. the present. What will become of the trade?

A little daughter of Mr. Otis Lawrence, of Some ingenious, wicked, Yankee has been Lyndon, Vt., recently, in returning from school, cigar, very carelessly thrown down in the tower pets. In about a day's time, it was with through the open window, that she might look

> A handsome business is doing in Vancluse mine, Orange county, Virginia, the most extensive gold mine in operation in the United States; the capital is to be raised \$500,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$50 each. Large subscriptions have been made in Washington, and among them extensive ones for English

> It is proposed by a number of gentlemen of South Carolina and other States, to establish press is to be "free from party influence," and from all temptations of profit and place."

or the sail the control of the control of

विकार एडएउट ए प्रतिसंहर । विकार के किया किया किया है किया है के किया है किया है अपने के अपने किया के अपने के अ

Seth Sprague, who recently died at Plymouth, Mass., was born on the 14th of July, A. tion remarked that, according to the most ap-D. 1760, and had entered his eighty-eighth proved formula for the preservation of bodily year. He was a descendant in the paternal line health, the Great Father of Rivers kept his day, September 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Auxiliary Soof William Sprague, and in the maternal line of head cool in the frigid regions of the north and cieties, agents, and tract distributors, are requested to comspirituous liquor, violation of the Lord's day, Francis Sprague, who were among the earliest his feet warm in the sunny air of the tropics. keeping a disorderly house, a house of ill fame, settlers in the colony of Plymouth and Massa- It was now only necessary to remove the ob- as are calculated to show the usefulness of that field of labor.

&c., was sentenced by Judge Merrick, upon chusetts. The farm on which he died was oc- structions from his bowels to make it the most Annual Members of the Society, Auxiliary Societies, or cupied by himself and his ancestors for more healthful alimentary canal in the known world. Churches, owing or having contributions designed to be inthan two centuries. Eight children and one hundred and seventy-five grandchildren survive

corn trade is particularly active at Constantinople. The exportation continued on a large was exorbitant. In the space of three or four ry to heal the wound with common salve. The Rock Co. (Wisconsin) Democrat says: days 500 vessels had crossed the Dardanelles, most of which were proceeding to load grain following extract from Rome: "The Pope nate. rich, of Milton, in this county, on Wednesday, in the Black Sea harbors. Of these 400 had been freighted for the purpose. It is impos- and as there was a great want of rain, the become auxiliary by contributing to its funds and shall be

Peru has accepted the proposal of Mr. William Wheelright to construct a railway (the first in that country;) between Lima and Cal-George Rapp, the founder of Economy, (Pa.) running from Lima to the water's edge, it will the war, or one in sixteen of the whole number. dead. He departed this life on the 9th instant, almost the entire commercial traffic of the re- every one graduated at West Point.

Turkey has derived from that trade.

The Pittsburg Gazette estimates that the exports of coal from that city up to the present time this year, will amount to five millions of bushels, and that fourteen millions of bushels will be exported during the entire year. It is worth from four to four and a half cents per In Kingston, N. H., Col. William Webster, bushel at Pittsburg. There are nine hundred aged 67, was married to Miss Martha Winslow, and sixty eight boats engaged in this trade, val-

There was a fire on Monday evening of last week, in the extensive foundry of Stillman, Allen, & Co., known as the Novelty Works, foot of 12th street, and used for the manufacfive children, fourteen grand-children, and one ture of steam engines, castings, iron ships, boats, &c., The loss is estimated at \$8,000covered by insurance.

In some of the railway bills passed at the 000,000, employing 40,000 men, and running at was given to enable the companies to act as

being nibbed, mended, &c., with all the facility and his friends? The Teacher's Convention connected with of an ordinary quill. They are of French manufacture.

> market, lately, which, on being opened, was found to contain in its stomach, a silver thimble. a gold ring, and a counterfeit dime, tied up in

By a decree of the Austrian Government any employee of a railway causing an accident by negligence, is liable, if serious, to 10 or 20 vears imprisonment, and if death be caused, death is the punishment.

W. C. Warning & Co., Phænix Factory, down toward the wreck. She proved to be the don, to cause an investigation of records for Yonkers, have recently manufactured a beautimade entirely of wool, white as the driven

> It is expected that the great Erie Railroad will be finished about the autumn of 1848. There are now 3000 men engaged on it.

> The Swedish bark Gotheburg cleared at the custom house in Boston, for Falmouth, Eng., with a cargo of bones, valued at \$5000.

> One of the best toasts said to have been drunk

The small pox has lately been unusually prevalent in London, and the authorities of several parishes have consequently issued circulars. calling attention to the provisions of the act respecting vaccination.

The teeth of some antediluvian animals, and several of those weighing eighty pounds each, have been found at Lamarsh, England.

A memorial to the Queen of England, signed by 100,000 women, has lately been presented, praying that the bill for punishing seduction may become a law.

Mr. Charles Wallace, of Alleghany city, Pa met with an accident on Saturday, which, it is thought, has ere this proved fatal. He was on his way to Brownsville, in a one horse buggy, members, well known to hunters and fishermen door as a plaything; and while amusing herself when, from some cause, the horse took fright, ran away, and threw Mr. W. out, fracturing his son of M. B. and G. A. Danelson, aged three years and one month. scull and injuring him internally.

New York city has nineteen licensed rum

St. Paul's Church in Rochester, it is now believed, took fire from the stump of a lighted

niversary discourse before the New York American Institute in October. The Fair will open at Castle Garden, October 2d. Our producers are invited to send in specimens for exhibition.

The Governor General of Canada has been invited by the committee to attend the agricultural fair which is to be held at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 14, 15, 16. He says he will attend if his public duties will admit of it.

The consumption of caoutchou (India Rubber) has prodigiously increased, as shown by the fact that in 1828, the quantity of that article exported from Brazil did not exceed 20,000 lbs., whilst that of 1845—6 amounted to 800,000 lbs., besides 416,000 pairs of shoes.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "We are none are to be engaged in the undertaking but informed by good authority, that a block of ing classes at Liverpool the chance of death is "men in every way independent," and "whose three story buildings is to be erected in this 1 to 17. For the cutler of Sheffield as 1 to means and position are such as to free them city, the entire front to be of cast iron! The plates for the same are already being cast."

A medical gentleman at the Chicago conven-

A Mr. Johnson says he has effectually cured himself of an obstinate cancer, by the free use of potash made from the ashes of red oak, boiled to the consistence of molasses, used as According to Semaphore de Marseilles, the a poultice, covering the whole with a coat of tar. Two or three applications will remove scale. Prices were moderate, but the freight all protuberances, after which it is only necessa-

has wrought a miracle. He went to Subiaco, sible to form an idea of the immense profit people asked him to pray for it. He accordingly went to the shrine of St. Benedict, and prayed there an hour, and immediately the rain came, and lasted six hours."

Eight hundred Graduates of West Point lao. It will be about six miles in length, have been one year in service in Mexico, and cheaply constructed, with one set of rails; and, of the number fifty have been killed or died in receive, as regards both passengers and goods, Of the artillety officers serving in Mexico ed the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two

The Cleveland Herald publishes a letter from Major Smith of the army, dated Vera Cruz, July 13th, in which it is stated, that in a population of 7,000, including the troops, there are thirty deaths per day. In the military carpenters' shop 550 coffins were made in the month

The Salem Gazette learns from Capt. Sims, of the brig Oregon, that Capt, McLean, Governor of Sierra Leone, and well known as the husband of the deceased poetess. Miss Landon, died at Cape Coast about the 20th of April last.

A message was received at New York on Saturday, over the telegraphic wires, from Montreal, which was delivered, answered, and receipt acknowledged in the short space of thirty minuts. It came by way of Toronto and Buffalo.

A city paper says that at a public house near the railroad station at Farmingdale, Long Island, where a camp meeting has been held during the week, \$1,400 for "refreshments" were taken in one day.

parent thinness, and perfecly susceptible of covery is deemed doubtful, both by himself

shire have appointed Thursday, November 25, the price, in common leather binding, has been fixed at 75 A catfish was purchased in the Cincinnati as the day of annual thanksgiving in that State.

> Review of New York Market. MONDAY, AUG. 30.

ASHES-Pots \$5 25 a 5 37. Pearls 8 00 a 8 06. FLOUR AND MEAL-Genesee Flour 5 75; Oswego 69; western mixed brands 5 50. Meal 2 62 a 2 87. Rve

GRAIN-New Genesee Wheat 1 40. Mixed Ohio 1 20. Corn 73 a 77c. Rye 89 a 95c. Barley 54c. Oats 42 a 44 on the order accordingly. The books will be ready for defor new, 47 a 50 for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork and Beef are in better demand at previous prices. Lard 10c. Ohio Butter sold at 11 a 13c. Cheese 7 a 8c.

DIED,

In Westerly, R. I., Wednesday morning, Aug. 25th, Miss all cases be accompanied with explicit information as to the Elizabeth H. Maxson, daughter of Jonathan Maxson, in the 25th year of her age. Her health had been declining for some weeks, but she was able to be about until attacked the 1st day of September. Address, "Utter & Champling the 1st day of September. Address, "Utter & Champling the 1st day of September. by a fever less than a fortnight before her death. Her sickness was attended with extreme nervous irritability and excessive action of the brain, which after the first few days rendered her unconscious of her situation. As nature gave way to the influence of disease, she gradually sank until she calmly fell asleep in Jesus. Great would have been the con-solation to her friends, if she had possessed her reason in the One of the best toasts said to have been drunk at the printer's festival at Rochester, was the following: "To the health of the man who pays in advance for his newspaper."

Solation wher friends, it she that possessed her teast in the trying hour; but this was denied them, perhaps the more sensibly to remind them of the necessity of preparing for death while in health. This afflictive dispensation of Providence will be deeply felt by a large circle of relatives and friends; but they have the blessed assurance that what is loss to them is infinite gain to her.

In Scioto, Ohio, on the 13th of August, of an inflammatory disease, Marcus J. Bronson, aged 40 years. Brother Bronson embraced religion when a youth, and united with the Methodists, with whom he remained a worthy member until, about five years since, he became a convert to the Bible Sab-bath, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Jackson, Shelby Co., O., by whom he was called to the improvement of his gift, and received a license to preach the Gospel. Subsequently he removed to this place, and became a member of this church, and continued to labor with us as a licentiate until he was silenced by sickness and death. We trust he has gone to join the church triumphant. His disease was rapid and very distressing but at intervals we had the satisfaction of hearing him express his unshaken confidence in the rock of Ages. He left a wife and one daughter to CHARLES CLARKE.

In Lincklean, Chenango Co., N. Y., June 18th, ABIGAIL STILLMAN, widow of Deacon Jared Stillman, aged 70 years. In New York, Aug. 20th, of croup, ZELOTUS THEODORE,

LETTERS.

Wm. Maxson, Charles Clarke, Geo. P. Maxson, I. D. Tits-

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. David Rogers, Waterford, Ct. \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52

	D. B. Rogers,		2 00	**
	Wm. Maxson,	"	2 00	46
	Eph. Brooks,	u	2 00	66
	Matt. Saunders		2 00	ii '
	J. K. Rogers,		2 00	
	E. B. Champli), · · · · ·	2 00	"
	Oliver Maxson,	"	2 00	46 1
	J. C. Maxson,	"	2 00	44
	John Darrow,	16	2 00	2.66
	Green Rogers,	"	2 00	. "
	L. T. Rogers,		2 00	"
٠.	C. Steward,	• • 6	2 00	46
	D. Rogers, 2d,	"	2 00	44
	E. Darrow,	11	2 00	"
	D. P. Rogers,	"	2≩00	48
٠.	Geo. C. Stillm	n, "	2 00	
	E. G. Beebe,	- 66	2 00	44
	E. Crandall,	44.	2 00	46
	A. G. Coon, H	opkinton, R	1. 2 00	A16.6
	Wm. Lanphean	, "	2 00	
	Lucinda Barbe	r, "	2 00	"
	Reuben Davis,	Shiloh, N. J.	2 00	•
	N. Tomlinson,	"	2 00	••
Ι.	Azel Davis, Lo	gansville, O.	2 00	
	G.P. Maxson, C	lark's River,	Ky. 10 00	
ř	C. M. Lewis,	Newport, R.	. 200	
	A. P. Harris, I	New London,	{ 2 UU	11.0
	N. Palmer. Mc	Grawville.	1,500	
	Harriett Taylo	r. Unadilla Fo	rks, 2 00	
	Liner Device L	ennerasville	2 00	44
1	A. R. & A. Co Amy Williams	ates, Wirt,	3 00 🖘	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Amy Williams	New York,	2 00	*** **********************************
	H. D. Sheppar	d, "	1 00	46
	W. H. Stage,	•	1 00	"
	Alex Brandon		1 00	F 66
l 🗀	Libbens Cottre	al. DeKuvter	2 00	- 46

4 " 52

The Fourth Anniversary of the American Sabbath: Tract Society will be held at DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on fifth municate to the Corresponding Secretary, without delay, such facts connected with the circulation of Sabbath Tracts cluded in the Treasurer's Annual Report, are requested to forward them to the Treasurer before the 5th of September, at which time he will make up his report. PAUL STILLMAN, General Agent.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Fifth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will be held at DeRuyter, Madison County, New York, on the sixth day of the week, September 17th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. L. Crandall, The Tablet (Roman Catholic) publishes the of Plainfield, N. J.; N. V. Hull, of Alfred N. Y, his alter-

"Any person contributing one dollar annually to the funds is a member." "Societies, Charches, or Associations, may entitled to one vote for every five dollars." "Each subscriber of twenty-five dollars, at one time, shall be a member for life." Churches; Societies, or Associations, would do well to make some of their members life members, by the payment of twenty-five dollars, especially the Pastors of W. B. GILLETT, Rec. Sec. NEW MARKET, N. J., August 8, 1847.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS; sward highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art. A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand,

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street: Washington. Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main streets; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32

THE NEW HYMN BOOK.

T the last meeting of the General Conference, a Com-

A mittee, consisting of Thomas B. Brown, Lucius Crandall, Wm. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey, Nathan V. Hull, and Sherman S. Griswold, was appointed to prepare and secure the publication of a Hymn Book suited to the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Subsequently Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Committee, suggested a plan for the work, which received the unanimous and hearty approval of the other members of the Committee, and which he was requested by them to carry out. We are happy to state, that he has completed the duty assigned to him, and has prepared for the press a book which is believed by good judges to be A correspondent of the Evening Post says that Thomas W. Dorr is lying very low. His work will be published and ready for distribution on the 10th nedium edition of "The Psalmist" now in use Baptists. It will be printed on fine paper, and upon stereotype plates prepared from entirely new type. In style of workmanship, it is intended that the book shall be inferior to none. To secure for it as general a circulation as possible. cents per copy, or \$9 per dozen. Copies will be put up in extra binding, with gilt edges, &c., to suit every variety of taste, at prices corresponding to the style.

The Publishers of the Book are desirous of learning what

number of copies will be at once demanded, in order that they may regulate the size of the first edition by the demand. They request, therefore, that those in want of the work will give them as early notice as possible of the number they desire. Probably the best way to do the business will be for each society or church to appoint some person to ascertain how many will be wanted within its own bounds, and send livery, as before stated, on the 10th day of September, in time to supply at the Anniversary of the Missionary and Tract Societies in DeRuyter, all who may wish to obtain required until the books are delivered; and to save loss, no books will be delivered except for the money or its equiva lent. Orders for the books are now solicited, and should in the 1st day of September. Address, "UTTER & CHAMPLIN,

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department

No. 9 Spruce-st, New-York."

CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music Other experienced Teachers are employed the various De-

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into threa erms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Tuttion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00

Extras—for Drawing Painting Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture.

Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them. elves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50-Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall and middle of the winter terms, to continue seven weeks, in which special attention will be given to those intending to teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their

Every member of the school will be exercised in compo sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation

of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there-by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudable effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter, or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

CITATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. " 52 Albany, August 3d, 1847.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

STATE—A Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Three Canal Commissioners, and Three Inspectors of State Prisons. DISTRICT-One Senator for the Thind Senate District, " 52 Wards of the city of New York; One Senator for the FOURTH " 52 Senate District, consisting of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth " 52 and Seventeenth Wards of the said city; One Senator for " 52 the FIFTH Senate District, consisting of the Eighth, Ninth " 52 and Fourteenth Wards of the said city; and One Senator for " 52 the Sixth Senate District, consisting of the Eleventh " 52 Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards of the

COUNTY-Also the following officers for the said city and county, to wit:—Sixteen members of Assembly—One to be elected in each Assembly, District.

Yours, respectfully, N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New York, August 5th, 1847. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

4 "13 All the public newspapers in the county will publish
the above once in each week until the section, and then
hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may
a "26 be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-3 " 52 ment. See revised Statute; vol 1, chap. 6, title 3, seriole 3d 4 " 52 part 1st, page 140.

and a second section of the second meined with wa cit wicht he in good game or rest, of solver will be return ow house

Young Genius walked out by the mountains and streams,
Entranced by the power of his own pleasant dreams,
Till the silent—the wayward—the wandering thing Found a plume that had fallen from a passing bird's wing; Exulting and proud, like a boy at his play, He bore the new prize to his dwelling away, He gazed for a while on its beauties, and then He cut it, and shaped it, and called it a pen.

But its magical use he discovered not yet, Till he dipp'd its light lips in a fountain of jet; And oh! what a glorious thing it became, For it spoke to the world in a language of flame; While its master wrote on like a being inspired, Till the hearts of the millions were melted or fired: It came as a boon and a blessing to men, The peaceful—the pure—the victorious pen !

Young Genius went forth on his rambles once more, The vast sinless caverns of earth to explore! He search'd the rude rock, and with rapture he found A substance unknown, which he brought from the ground; He fused it with fire, and rejoiced in the change, As he molded the ore into characters strange, Till his thoughts and his efforts were crowned with succe For an engine uprose and he called it the Press.

The Pen and the Press, blest alliance! combin'd To soften the heart and enlighten the mind! For that to the treasures of knowledge gave birth, And this sent them forth to the ends of the earth, Their battles for truth were triumphant indeed, And the rod of the tyrant was snapped like a reed; They were made to exalt us—to teach us to bless Those invincible brothers, the Pen and the Press.

IRISH HEARTS.

Irish people engross so large a share of public misery, but we can't bear to part from our sympathy, the following sketch of Irish charac- children, unless it be the will of Heaven to ter may not be found uninteresting. To us it take them from us." seems touching and truthful. The story teller prefaces the incident by stating that he found an Irish family, of a husband, wife, and several children, on one of our lake steamers. They were in great destitution; and the beauty of the children was the theme for the admiration are certainly wonderful birds. They are freof all their fellow travelers. At the request of quently met with on the canals and lakes in a lady passenger, who, having no children of the interior. There are generally two small her own, was desirous of taking one of the little | boats, containing one man and about 10 or 12 Trishers and adopting it, the narrator addressed birds each. The birds stand perched on the himself to the head of the family. We do not side of the little boat, ready to commence opeknow the author of the sketch, and give it as rations. They are so well trained, that when

Although, says the story teller, I had themselves and look for fish. They have a considerable doubts as to the result, I offered beautiful sea-green eye, and quick as lightning, my services as a negotiator, and proceeded they see and dive upon the finny tribe, which immediately upon my delicate diplomacy. once caught in the sharp notched bill of the Finding my friend on deck, I thus opened the bird, never by any possibility can escape. The affair:

"You are very poor?"

His answer was characteristic-"Poor, sir ?" said he': "ay, if there's a poorer man than me troublin the world, God pity both ov uz, for we'd be both aiqual,"

"Then how do you manage to support your children?"

"Is it support them, sir? Why I don't sup- fish of a large size, so large that he would have port them any way; they get supported some way or another. It'll be time enough for me the others, seeing his dilemma, hasten to his to complain when they do."

from me child? Would it be a relief to have where the bird is, without hurting him, calling the hands chopped from the body, or the heart out to him at the same time in an angry tone torn out of my breast? And relief, indeed? Immediately, like the truant schoolboy who God be good to us, what do you mean ?"

"You don't understand me," I replied: "if, now, it were in one's power to provide comfortably for one of your children, would you stand the bird to prevent him swallowing the fish in the way of its interests ?"

"No. sir." said he: "the Heaven knows that I would willingly cut the sunshine away

from myself, that they might get all the warm of it; but do tell uz what you're driving at." I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy

to one of his children; and if he would consent comfortably in life.

This threw him into a fit of gratulation. He scratched his head, and looked the very picture of bewilderment. The struggle between a father's love and a child's interest was evident and touching; at length, he said:

"Oh, murther, wouldn't it be a great thing for the baby? But I must go and have a talk with Mary-that's the mother of them; an' it two dollars per month. Her love of finery wouldn't be right to be giving away her children afore her face, and she know nothing at all

"Away with you, then," said I: "and bring me an answer back as soon as possible."

In about an hour he returned, leading two of his children. His eyes were red and swollen, and his face pale from excitement and agita-

"Well," I inquired: "what success?" "Bedad, it was a hard struggle, sir," said he: "but I've been talkin' to Mary; an' she says as it's for the child's good, maybe the Heavens above will give us strength to bear it."

"Very well, and which of them is it to be?" his eye dubiously over both. Here's Norah she's the oldest, an' won't want her mother so much—but then—oh! tear and aigers—it's to enjoy life in freedom—perhaps to be sold myself that can't tell which I'd rather part with again. least; so take the first that comes wid a blessin'. There, sir"—and he handed over little Norah-turning back, he snatched her up in his arms, and gave her one long hearty father's through Palestine, in speaking of the fulfillment kiss, saying through his tears:

you; and them that offers you hurt or harm, lates the following facts, which he says he had may their souls never see St. Pethur."

Then; taking his other child by the other hand, he walked away, leaving Norah with me. If a Jew wants a habitation, he must therefore since, we met a heavy loaded team a little disthe matter settled. It must be confessed, to landlord has a right to demand a year's rent, to the dépôt. Being of a peculiar shape, we statment which appears in the London Globe my great indignation, however, in about an be paid on taking possession; but yet he may inquired to what use they were to be appropriation newspaper, that the receipts of three steamboats hour's time, I saw my friend Pat at the window. eject the tenant at a short notice. As soon as he caught my eye, he commenced making signs for me to come out. I did soand found he had the other child in his arms.

"What's the matter now?" said I.

"Well sir," said he: "I ax your pardon for troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child fused. No Turk will bear witness on behalf the teamster's load was worth about \$50, all or two, but we were thinkin' that maybe it'd of a Jew. So then, at any moment, a Jew may clear gain through the magic influence of rail- 40,000 words. make no differ-you see, sir, I've been talking be turned into the street; and in addition to roads. to Mary, an' she can't part with Norah, because that calamity, must lose all the year's rent which the creature has a look ov me; but here's he paid in advance. Moreover, if a Jew en- dent in Springfield, on the dreary height of little Biddy, she's purthier far, an' av you please, gage in any little trade, he hardly earns enough land between the Merrimack and the Connectiveer sir, will you swap !"

Certainly," said I, "whenever you like." So be inapped up little Norsh; as though it glances its greedy and cruel eye. The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye. The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye. The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were withdrawn glances its greedy and cruel eye, The poor and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were with the land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were with the land for \$4 Upwards of 600,000 francs were with the land for \$4 Upwards of the also an a So he mapped up little Norsh, as though it when we entered the cabin in the morning, Europe."

at the window, and by this time he had the youngest, a baby, in his arms.

there was Pat making mysterious signs again

"What's wrong now?" I inquired. "Be the hokey fly, sir, an' it's myself that's bleed him as long as he can stand up. Then almost ashamed to tell you. You see I've draw his head up as is common in drenching, been talking to Mary, and she didn't like to and with a spoon put back on his tongue strong part with Norah, because she had a look of me, salt, until you get him to swallow one pint and be me soul, I can't afford to part with Bid- Be careful not to let him drink too much dy, because she is the model of her mother; Then anoint round the edges of his hoofs with day more—he'll never be any trouble to any part of the system of a horse. The fleam ar one, for av he takes after his mother, he'll rests it from the blood, the salt arrests it from Will you swap, sir ?"

with us.

his big laughing eyes, "the affair is settled at dered my horse three times, and I do not think last;" but it wasn't, for ten minutes had scarce- that my journey was retarded more than one ly elapsed when Pat rushed into the cabin day by the misfortune, having in all cases obwithout sign or ceremony, and, snatching up served and practiced the above prescription. the baby in his arms, cried out:

we can't do it. Look at him, sir,—he's the be well, having been purged by the green feed. youngest and the best of the batch. You All founders must be attended to immediately wouldn't have the heart to keep him from us. You see, sir, Norah has a look ov me, and Biddy has a look ov Mary, but be my soul, little Paudieen has the mother's eye an' my nose, and little bits av both ov uz all over. No, sir At this moment, when the sufferings of the no; we can bear hard fortune, starvation, and

CHINESE MODE OF FISHING.

The most singular of all the methods of catching fish in China, is that of training and employing a large species of cormorant. These they go on the water they immediately scatter cormorant, when it takes a fish, rises to the surface with it in its bill, and the moment he is seen by the Chinaman, he is called back to the boat. As docile as a dog, he swims after his master, and allows himself to be pulled into the boat, where he disgorges his prey, and again resumes his labors. And what is more wonderful still, if one of the cormorants gets hold of a some difficulty in taking it to the boat, some of assistance, and with their efforts united capture "Would it be a relief to part with one of the fish, and haul him off to the boat. Some times a bird seems to get playful or lazy, and It was too sudden; he turned sharply round, then the Chinaman, with a long bamboo used "And what, sir?" he cried: "a relief to part for propelling the boat, strikes the water, near neglects his lessons and is found out, the cor morant gives up his play and resumes his la bors. A small string is put around the neck of which he catches; and great care is taken that this string is placed and fastened so that it will not slip further down and choke him, which otherwise it would be very apt to do.

PRICE OF A MEXICAN PEON OR SLAVE.

The value of a peon is not estimated very to it, it should be educated and finally settled high. Two hundred dollars would be a very high price for one. Forty or fifty dollars are sufficient to keep a man enslaved during life The woman who cooked the supper at Santa Rosa, where I first ate red pepper, was purchased by the landlady, the day before, for eighty-six dollars, which was considered a high price. She was a fine cook, and she had the privilege of paying the debt off by wages of will forever prevent her from paying it.

At Monclova, a good-looking Mexican girl o sixteen years of age, was held in servitude as a peon, having been sold by her father to pay a debt. She was about to be transferred to another master, and was very much distressed at it. General Shields happened to hear of it, and inquired what was the amount of the debt for which the girl was held in bondage. He was informed the debt was five dollars. Small as this sum was, it is not probable that she ever the General promptly paid the debt, and restored her to freedom. The poor girl was overcome with gratitude, and falling upon her "Faix, an' I don't know, sir," and he ran knees, would have kissed his feet, if he would have permitted it. Drying her tears, she returned to her father's house rejoicing—perhaps

MISERIES OF THE JEWS.

An English clergyman, who recently traveled of the judgment predicted by the prophets, as May God be good to him that's good to now manifest in the miseries of this people, reon the highest authority:-

to sustain life. If he possesses any thing be cut, near which the Northern Railroad is to yond this, he is an object towards which rapacity pass, lately informed us that he had tried long navies of the world might float. away with her, leaving little Biddy, who re- sustenance, or nearly so, from contributions gentleman called upon him, and offered \$16 per at the commencement of May, principally by

SPEEDY CURE FOR A FOUNDERED HORSE.-AS soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed him in the neck in proportion to the greatness of the founder. In extreme cases you may but there's little Paudieen, sir. There's a lump spirits of turpentine, and your horse will be of a Christian for you, two years old an' not a well in one hour. A founder pervades every have the brightest eye, an' av he takes after his stomach and bowels; and the spirits of his father, he'll have a fine broad pair of turpentine arrests it from the feet and limbs. shoulders, to push his way through the world. I once rode a hired horse ninety miles in two days, returning him at night the second day "With all my heart," said I: "it's all the and his owner would not have known that he same to me"-and so little Paudieen was left had been foundered if I had not told him; and his founder was one of the deepest kind. I "Ah, ah," said I to myself, as I looked into once, in a travel of seven hundred miles, founhave known a foundered horse turned in at "It's no use, I've been talking to Mary, an' night on green feed; in the morning he would

> PLOWING IN ANCIENT PERU.—The Peruvians had neither the iron ploughshare of the old world, nor had they animals for draught, which, indeed, were no where found in the new. The instrument which they used was a strong, sharppointed stake, traversed by a horizontal piece, ten or twelve inches from the point, on which the ploughman might set his foot and force it into the ground. Six or eight strong men were attached by ropes to the stake, and dragged it forcibly along-pulling together and keeping time as they moved by chanting their national songs, in which they were accompanied by the women, who followed in their train to break up the sods with their rakes. The mellow soil pean conquerors.

S. W. Farmer.

CURIOUS TENURE.—A law contest is expected pin. The Duke won. to be commenced shortly, arising from the stoppage of the following custom at the parish church at Caistor, in England. For many years it has been the custom in that parish church to have a gad whip, with a purse tied to its lash containing half-a-crown, flourished over the pastor's head during the service every Palm Sunday, by a man from Broughton. This custom, however ridiculous, we understand is obliged to be performed, or the church would lose an estate, which is left on condition that the same shall be at all times kept up on Palm Sunday. Several influential gentlemen have

A SEVERE REBUKE.—When Sir Richard Steele, the celebrated contributor to the "Spec- the starving people of Ireland and Scotland, tator," was fitting up his great room in York to exceed \$300,000, and adds "The history Buildings, which he intended for public orations, of the world does not afford another such inhe happened at a time to be pretty much behind hand with his workmen, and coming one day people to another of a different nation." among them, to see how they went forward, ordered one of them to get into the rostrum, and make a speech, that he might observe how it could be heard; the fellow mounting, and scratching his pate, told him he knew not what to say, for in truth he was no orator. "Oh!" said the knight, "no matter for that, speak any thing that comes uppermost." "Why here, Sir Richard," says the fellow, "we have been June 29th, 1847. working for you these six weeks, and cannot get one penny of money: Pray, Sir, when do you design to pay us?" "Very well, very well," said Sir Richard, "pray come down; I have heard enough; I cannot but own you speak very distinctly, though I don't admire your subject."

THE WITCHERY OF THE VOICE.—A voice which, though somewhat low, was of that organ that at once arrests attention; a voice could have paid it. Without farther inquiry, that comes alike from the brain and from the heart, and seems made to convey both profound thought and deep emotion. There is no index of character so sure as the voice. There are tones, tones brilliant and gushing, which impart a quick and pathetic sensibility; there are others that, deep and yet calm, seem the just interpreters of a serene and exalted intellect. But the rarest and most precious of all voices is that which combines passion and repose; and those rich and restrained tones, exercise, perhaps, on the human frame, a stronger spell than even the fascination of the eye, or that bewitching influence of the hand, which is the privilege of the higher races of Asia.

"The houses of Jerusalem belong to Turks. INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.—A short time I took her down in the cabin, and we thought have an oppressive hater for his landlord. The tance from town, carrying chesnut sleepers to ted. The teamster replied that they were en-"The Mohammedan law sanctions the claim gaged by a contractor, and were to be shipped of an ejected tenant, for the repayment of an to Havana, to build a railroad in the Island of average £100 per day, adequate portion of the rent; but he must Cuba! Concord chesnut, once nearly worthprove his case before the Cadi. A Jew's testi-prove his case before the Cadi. A Jew's testi-less, now bringing a high price, and shipped mony is not admissible. A Christian's is re-2,000 miles to build railroads! We believe verbs, 2,600 adverbs, 60 prepositions, 10 con-A respectable citizen of our town, once resi-

mained with us all night; but lo! the moment made by the richer Jews in various parts of acre, which he accepted, though he might have people withdrawing their little earnings to seek directed, post paid, to done better by waiting. [Cong. Jour. Concord. with them a transatlantic home.

VARIETY.

Charles XII., King of Sweden, drank somewhich was due to the Queen, his mother. She retired to her chamber, overwhelmed with grief, she did not make her appearance, the tring wear for \$20, payable always in advance.

This being told, he took a the "National Whig" is what its name indicates. It glass of wine in his hand, and went to the and from that day he never tasted wine.

A late London paper says :- " Last October two vessels were wrecked off Fishgurd; three men were seen clinging to the rigging, but the sea was so rough that the hardy seamen of the port refused to venture out with their boats Two young women named Llewellen were more daring. Having had ropes attached to them, they entered the surf, and succeeded in conveying a rope to the wrecks, by means of which the sailors were got ashore. Both the committee of Lloyd's and the Humane Society have contributed to a collection for the heroic women, who are in very humble circumstances.

Lately, in pulling down an old churchat Aia, Norway, an oblong box was found containing the skeletons of a man and woman, with about fifty rods of hard wook lying between them. On the cover was a brass plate with the following inscription: "In this coffin repose the re- will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also remains of a man and woman, who, having lived together in concubinage, were, for their ill-conduct, beaten to death. October 4, 1404." It appears, from an examination of the state of the law in Norway, in the beginning of the 15th century, that the above-named crime was at that period punished by death from castigation.

A paris letter says that the few fashionable offered slight resistance, and the laborer, by young men in town are amusing themselves long practice, acquired a dexterity which er- with the most absurd wagers, such as asking abled him to turn up the ground to the requisite their way of a certain number of people in a depth with astonishing facility. This substitute certain time; walking from one point to anothfor the plough was but a clumsy contrivance; er blindfolded; or driving a certain distance for the plough was but a clumsy contrivance; er blindfolded; or driving a certain distance support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment kind among the American aborigines, and was, of pistol shots. This last dates from 1783, its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. perhaps, not much inferior to the wooden in- when the Duke of Orleans bet the Count de Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the perhaps, not much inferior to the wooden instrument introduced in its stead by the European conquerors.

when the Duke of Orfeans bet the Count de accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for post horses, and return ere the Count could post horses are to be completed in the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and the ensuing fall term are the count could post horses are to be completed in the ensuing fall term. prick 700,000 holes in sheets of paper with a are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and

A young fox asked his father, (says the Persian Fable,) if he could not teach him some the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be trick to defeat the dogs if he should fall in with them. The father had grown grey in a long life of depredation and danger, and his ly desired. scars bore witness to his narrow escapes in the chase, or his less honorable encounters with the faithful guardiaus of the hen-roost. He replied, with a sigh, "After all my experience, I am forced to confess that the best trick is-to keep out of their way.

A hearty laugh occasionally is an act of wistried to prevent the gad being cracked, but dom: it shakes the cobwebs of care from a finding it could not be legally laid aside, they man's heart; icicles of melancholy from his have withdrawn all opposition. However, last brains, and the hypochondria from his ribs, more Palm Sunday the gad was there, and the man effectually than champagne or blue pills. One from Broughton, but the exhibition was stopped of the emperors of Japan is said to have killed through the interference of an individual, and himself by immoderate laughing, on being told the question now is, has not the church forfeited that the Americans were governed without a

The Journal of Commerce estimates the value of donations from the U. States in aid of stance of private charity extended from one

It is a fact worthy of note, says the Transcript, that the three Presidents who have visited Boston during the last fourteen years, have been greeted with showers of rain on their entrance into town, viz-Gen. Jackson, on Friday, June 21st, 1833; Mr. Tyler, on Friday, June 16th, 1843; and Mr. Polk, on Tuesday,

It is stated that in Ceylon elephants are employed in ploughing rice fields, and in preparing new grounds for cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. One of these animals, well trained, it is said, will do the work of twenty oxen; consequently, more labor is performed in a given time, and the period is hastened for putting in the crops. The price of an elephant in Čevlon varies from \$50 to \$75.

Sixty years ago, according to a work lately published in Paris, the nobility of Europe numbered five and a half millions; being one in every thirty inhabitants. It now comprises but three millions and three quarters; or one in fifty-seven inhabitants.

The introduction of gas-light into private houses in Europe has been taken advantage of by the ladies, who, under pretext against the glare and dazzling uncomfortableness of such bright lights, deliberately spread parasols in an evening soiree, and (incidental advantage) converse under and behind the same very agreea-

Howard, the Philanthropist, made an estimate that the number of persons sacrificed on the altar of war since the creation of the world, would board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex amount to seventy times as large a number as tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. the present population of the globe

The policy of cheap fares is shown in a Adelphi, and carry passengers for a half-penny,

There are, in the English language, 20,500 junctions, 60 interjections, &c., in all, above NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

It is said that the blood of the 1,400,000,000 of human beings that have perished by war would fill a circular lake seventeen miles in circumference, ten feet deep, in which all the

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable times to excess, so as even to disturb his reason. the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 and remained there on the following day. As for \$1.75, two weeks for \$2.75, one month for \$4, two she did not make her appearance, the King inmonths for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week

speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on Queen's room. "Madam," said he to her, "I every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision got myself towards you. I come to ask your of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife got myself towards you. I come to ask your upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed pardon; and to prevent a recurrence of such a to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes fault, I drink this glass to your health; it shall without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. be the last during my life." He kept his word, Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine. Statistics, &z. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.
The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest news-

papers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the psess of matter shall justify it.

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers. CHAS. W. FENTON, Proprietor of the National Whig.

P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, noticing the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig office, and the amount quested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns. July 15.—6m—\$10

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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 the different apartments are to be heated by hot air,

method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical. Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in 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 practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibility ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most de sirable 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 risit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required.

· 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be

allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, an not be permitted.

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the egular 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 llustrate 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 teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; 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 erm, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction 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 in operation,

can be admitted at any time in the term

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

Piano Forte, Oil Painting.

The entire expense for an academic year, including

\$10 00

rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition 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 Trus

ALFRED, June 23, 846.

The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEIRLY AT

TERMS. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered dae. Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should

GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

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