



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 4, 1847.

SUNDAY TRAVELING.

We are not disposed to trifle with sacred things, or to amuse ourselves with what evidently troubles our conscientious contemporaries.

Now all this may look very pious and praiseworthy to those who take for granted the positions here assumed, viz, that God has commanded men to rest from labor on Sunday, and that a neglect to do so exposes them to the odium and punishment of Sabbath-breakers.

The folly of these men does not generally stop with charging upon their brethren the breach of a law, so-called, which is no law, but only a tradition of men.

But to return to this matter of Sunday traveling. We are no advocate of it; on the contrary, we deprecate the state of mind which induces or permits a man to travel on Sunday while he professes to regard that day as a Sabbath.

FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.—One of our exchanges says that this denomination is rapidly augmenting its numbers and its influence.

THE "LORD'S DAY" AND THE LORD'S SUPPER. "The Lord's Day and the Lord's Supper are kindred institutions—designed to hold forth to the world the death and resurrection of Christ.

It is not uncommon for the advocates of Sunday observance, to draw the analogy supposed to exist between the Lord's Supper and the first day of the week, in order to strengthen their argument; supposing that by this device they secure the minds of their hearers to a consideration of a most convincing proof of the divine authenticity of the "Lord's Day" festival, or "Christian Sabbath."

The Association met on fifth-day morning, and after prayer by J. S. Davis proceeded to business. Eli Vanhorn was appointed Treasurer, and Jephtha F. Randolph, Corresponding Secretary.

HONOR TO THE CHIEF RABBI.—A London paper says that it having been ascertained that a large number of the houses of a certain description, into which young and inexperienced females are inveigled, are kept by persons of the Jewish nation, the present High Priest or Chief Rabbi (Mr. Adler) has, within the last week or two, caused it to be intimated that no member of the Jewish persuasion who is the keeper of an improper house, either directly or indirectly, will be permitted to attend the synagogue, nor be acknowledged as one of the people; that neither their sons nor their daughters shall be allowed to be married according to the Jewish ritual, nor will any of the religious rites be performed at the birth of a child; and should the party die at the time of keeping such a house, he will be refused the rite of sepulture; no

prayers will be read, nor will they be interred amongst their forefathers, but be buried behind what are termed the boards, the same as if the party had died accursed.

SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association convened, agreeable to adjournment, with the Church at Lost Creek, Harrison Co., Va., on fourth-day, Oct. 6, 1847. Eld. J. Hill, who was appointed to preach the introductory discourse, not being present, the discourse was delivered by Samuel D. Davis, from Psalm 133—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," &c.

1st. Lost Creek, Va.—Sam'l D. Davis, licentiate; A. Bond, Sen., L. H. Bond, deacons; T. B. Bond, clerk. Added 1, deceased 1, dismissed 1, total 74. Communion 2d Sabbath in March, and once in three months. Constituted in 1805.

2d. New Salem, Va.—P. Davis, Eld.; L. H. Davis, deacon; J. J. Davis and W. B. Davis, clerks. Added 0, excluded 0, dismissed 1, deceased 0, total 68. Communion 3d Sabbath in February, and once in three months. Constituted in 1745.

3d. Jackson, O.—S. Babcock, pastor; M. Babcock, C. Davis, and J. B. Davis, licentiates; J. Forsyth and J. D. Maxson, deacons; E. Forsythe, clerk. Added 1, dismissed 0, total 36. Constituted in 1840. Communion 3d Sabbath in February, and once in three months. Post-Office address, Pratt, Shelby Co., O.

4th. Northampton, O.—S. Babcock, elder; L. Lippincott, J. G. Babcock, and J. Furrow, licentiates; J. G. Babcock, deacon; A. D. S. Ayres, clerk. Added 2, excluded 2, total 34. Communion 3d Sabbath in June, and once in three months. Post-Office address, Northampton, O. Constituted 1837.

5th. Scioto, O.—O. Clark, deacon; A. D. Graham, clerk. Added 7, deceased 2, excluded 1, total 22. Communion 1st Sabbath in November, and once in three months. Post-Office address, South Bloomfield, O.

6th. South Fork Hughes River—No returns.

7th. North Fork Hughes River—No returns.

8th. Woodbridgton, Pa.—No returns.

9th. Madison, Jay Co., Ia.—No returns.

J. M. Davis, A. Bee, J. S. Davis, J. J. Davis, and J. G. Babcock, were appointed a committee to report on the State of Religion.

The Association met on sixth-day morning, according to adjournment, and after prayer by E. Bee, proceeded to business. The report on the State of Religion was called for, read, and adopted.

Resolved, That the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, in its efforts to propagate the gospel in foreign lands, is entitled to the warmest sympathies and vigorous support of our entire denomination; that we anxiously commend the mission in China to the prayers and liberality of the churches; and that we especially request the ministers and churches of this Association to adopt the plan recommended by W. B. Gillet, in the Sabbath Recorder of Feb. 25, 1847.

Wm. F. Randolph was appointed to write the Corresponding Letter, and W. B. Davis to write the Circular Letter for our next Session.

The Secretaries were ordered to revise the minutes of this meeting, and send them to the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder for publication.

Joshua S. Davis and Joshua Hill were appointed agents to preach on the subject of the Sabbath, and distribute publications.

Report on the State of Religion. In looking over our beloved Zion, we have great occasion for gratitude for the harmony and union apparent in most of the churches.

INCIDENTAL INFLUENCE OF MISSIONS.—The American Messenger says that one of the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, who has recently taken a somewhat extensive tour in the Islands, states that the incidental influence of the Gospel upon the manners and education of the inhabitants is surprisingly great, especially, among the people of Hawaii, where, in a few years more of continued prosperity, not a single vestige will be left of their former degradation and heathenism.

MISSION TO THE ZULUS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The Boston Traveler says that the reinforcement for this mission (Rev. Samuel D. Marsh and wife, and Rev. David Rood and wife) sailed in the bark Wm. H. Shailer. The religious services on board the vessel were conducted by Rev. S. B. Treat, one of the Secretaries of the Board, who earnestly commended the missionary band to the care of Him who ruleth the winds and the waves.

A COLONY OF TEACHERS.—The N. Y. Evangelist says that thirty-five young ladies have just left the City of Hartford, under the care of the National Board of Education, for which Ex. Gov. Slade is General Agent. For three weeks they have been passing through a course of preparatory training, under the care of Miss Catharine Beecher. They received their board gratuitously in various families in that city, to whom they endeared themselves by their Christian deportment.

A RARE CASE.—The Boston Traveler says that Rev. Jonathan French, of Northampton, N. H., has been the officiating pastor of the Congregational Church in that town for 46 years. He is nearly 70 years of age, has 11 children, and at least 23 grandchildren; and hitherto no death has occurred in his family, or in the family of any of his children. He has occupied the parsonage where he now lives for more than forty years, and no death has ever occurred in it.

JEWIS IN ROME.—Advices from Rome state that an interesting ceremony took place in that city a short time ago, namely, the installation of a Jewish chief Rabbi. It should be observed, that the Jews of the Ghetto, since the death of their high priest Rabbi Behr, a dozen years ago, had not been allowed to appoint a pontiff in succession. The person elected is named Israel Kassar, who was summoned there from the borders of Lake Genesareth, where he enjoyed a reputation of sanctity and Talmudic lore. His birthplace was Jerusalem, and his lineage is said to be traceable for ten centuries through a long Levitical ancestry.

MORE MISSIONARIES.—Three missionaries of the American Board, says the New York Observer, sailed from Boston on the 23d ult., for the Sandwich Islands—making the number of laborers now under the direction of this Board, upward of 520. The American Baptist Board of Missions have also recently sent out six new missionaries to various stations in Asia; and are expecting to send out eight more, in the ship Cato, the first week in November.

DIFFICULTIES OF EDUCATED MEN IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune mentions a singular case, showing the difficulties under which hundreds of educated and talented men labor in England. The complainant in this instance is Richard Birnie, Esq. of Cambridge, Master of Arts, and son of the late Sir Richard Birnie. He says that he is a starving and desperate man—"struggling for bread"—to use his own language:

"I have maintained an unblemished moral character, and preserved the esteem of many friends of rank and wealth. I have edited a country paper; delivered at Athens and chapels, lectures, literary, historical and religious; taught boys grammar, school masters latin, and prepared students for ordination; taught clergymen to read the liturgy, and Lancashire men to speak English; yet, with testimonials before me that would promote the interest of any man's son, I am starving, and expect to-morrow to be homeless. Last bitter, bitter Winter, after much suffering, I should have perished in the streets, where I was begging for broken victuals, but for the timely succor of the Lord Chief Baron, my sole practical friend."

Mr. Birnie has made repeated applications for employment. One to the vacant chair in a Scotch College, but the rector wrote to him that the post was beneath him, as the salary was only fifteen pounds per annum! Whenever he begs for a job, however low, the reply is to the same effect. If he asks a tradesman for a nominal post, he is mocked by a similar reply. He is willing and able to work and has no false pride, yet he is banished from every path of honest industry, and is refused the common rights of humanity, merely because peer, judge and shopman think so highly of his claims to the notice of the Government, on account of his father's valuable public services, that they cannot insult him with either work or alms! In America such a case as this cannot be understood, but it is a sample of hundreds of similar cases in England, and it shows that there is something wrong in the framework of society.

BAPTISTS IN ENGLAND.

A letter in the Baptist Register, from the pen of Rev. A. Wheelock, who recently visited England, contains the following statement:

"There are in England three classes of open-communion Baptist churches. 1. Those who invite to their communion at the Lord's table only such members of evangelical Pedobaptist churches as have been immersed. 2. Those who invite all members of such churches indiscriminately. 3. Those who not only admit Pedobaptists to the Lord's table, but also to membership in their churches. This last union is denominated "mixed membership," and is the consummation of Robert Hall's plan of 'Christian Union.'"

Mr. Wheelock urges very conclusively, that the first of these three positions naturally tends to the second—and that again to the third—and this again to the overthrow of Baptist churches.

CURIOS QUESTION RAISED.—The right of females to assist vocally at the consecration of a synagogue, appears to have been recently a subject of controversy among the Israelites. The Jewish Chronicle has the following paragraph on the subject:

"May females praise God at the consecration of a synagogue? On this curious case of conscience the Rev. Mr. Leo, of this city, has felt himself constrained, it would appear, by some recent occurrences, to take the best rabbinical counsel. Dr. Adler, of London, informs him, in reply—we give the italics as we find them in the Occident—"that it is by no means correct to permit ladies to assist with their vocal powers at the consecration of a synagogue." And Mr. L. adds, that the Rev. Dr. Lillenthal, Chief Rabbi here, as well as all the learned men I have consulted upon the subject, expressed the same opinion.

THE BIBLE AMONG THE SHAKERS.—We copied last week, from the Boston Traveler, a paragraph implying that the Shakers had not heretofore been altogether favorable to the circulation of the Scriptures. This implication is denied in a communication to the Traveler from a Shaker, from which we copy as follows:—

"The Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, in the common version, has always been used in the society of Shakers as a school-book, and is free, at all times, for the perusal of every member and child. I doubt whether there is a workshop or dwelling in the whole Society, where there are not from one to fifty Bibles and Testaments."

"The writer of this article attended, regularly, Sunday-schools more than twenty years since, for months and years, while a lad among the Shakers, in which no other book was read or commented on but the Bible and Testament. This was no doubt the first Sabbath-school ever established in the town of Canterbury, if not in the whole county of Merrimack."

DESTITUTION OF THE BIBLE.—The following facts are from the last Quarterly Paper of the American and Foreign Bible Society. They represent a state of things which it is hard to believe exists. An agent, speaking of the destitution in some parts of Pennsylvania, says:

The first house we entered in the neighborhood of A—, that of a Baptist member, had not the Bible! The brother told me—and unblushingly, although his wife manifested some mortification—that he had a Testament, but the whole Bible he did not possess, nor had ever possessed! I cannot tell, but perhaps ten thousand dollars would purchase his farm alone. Subsequently I was at the house of a Baptist deacon; seeing a tattered Bible on the mantelpiece, I took it up to examine it, but lo! a large cobweb was in the way of our opening the leaves; but we opened the book, and turning to Matthew, found that all to the thirteenth chapter was wanting. I inquired of a member of the family if there was another Bible in the house, and was answered in the negative! The only paper or periodical taken by the family, (as I learned by the same authority,) is a weekly secular from Philadelphia."

JEWIS IN JERUSALEM.—A letter from Rev. F. C. Ewald, published in the Jewish Chronicle, says:—

It appears that the Jewish population in the Holy City has of late increased too rapidly. I suppose that there are not less than 10,000 residing within the walls of their ancient capital, for many are obliged to leave again. I witnessed the departure of more than a hundred on the 13th and 14th of April. It was an affecting sight to see them take leave outside the Jaffa gate of their friends and relations who had accompanied them. They all wept bitterly. The cause of their departure is want of means of support. The contributions from abroad arrive sparingly. From many places where they had formerly received help and assistance, they obtain nothing more, and I am apprehensive that this will be still more the case every successive year. The farther modern infidelity is spread among the Jews in Europe, the less will they feel inclined to maintain their orthodox brethren in the Holy Land. What will become of so large a population when the sources from abroad fail, is easy to foresee; they must either leave or starve.

LIABILITIES OF THOSE WHO TAKE PERIODICALS.—The laws declare that any person, to whom a periodical is sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the paper, or makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or has ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or person with whom the paper is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish for it.

If papers are sent to a Post-office, Store, or any other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the Post-master, Store-keeper, &c., are responsible for the payment, until he returns the paper, or informs the publisher that they are lying dead in the office.

WAR NEWS direct from ever, inter by Santa Child. A former with part of his him as an unfortunate success a... INTERFERE Traveler as Christi Coll... a temperance which con the progress England stated the country to population per to abou is the paup dom, it give inhabitants, ful one. I perism, the ing custom cause might there were, limentary, enlightened be ascribed in a single into custody the entire p habitually... Mr. Wig the benefit districts in abandoned and pauper that scarce famine in an 500,000 dru land and W with Christi culated that alone spend of dollars, benevolent tributions ar 2 1/2 million... BEARS—that on the S. James G. B about a mile by the pecu playing in th had with his half axe. A them, and As he was bear was his gun, he d so that he tance, he d the Doctor. The first str in striking, precarious, seize him, the bear in and the who... THE PART have been fo dining toge autumn. T of Police fo fulfil was g diuner thus committee to receive th ly, 500 or 6 printer, plac an enclosed of Vaugirar marquee, un dinner. The point of situ missaries of of the autho... FRIGHTENED ans, (Norwa between fou mense rock Helsingand split in man covered an dwelling ho at 230 in nu made for th week, when bodies had the other of lifeless. On the place, which has o mated at 800... WAR PR Baltimore S says: "On the revenue tons at this tion receive commissio from one S His own h generally kn one's salary ed by the Se as Colonel, error, from Supervisor making his thousand d... A new Jo Paris, Fra communi get marr to write lex al charms, together with think likely mon... sim... ad... won



Miscellaneous.

FOUR GRAVES.

Beside a cheerful winter fire. Three children drew their little chairs, And laughed and talked with guileless tongues, Of toys, and sports, and childish cares.

ADVENTURES WITH A LION.

The following fact will show the fearful danger to which solitary travelers are sometimes exposed. A man belonging to Mr. Schmelen's congregation, at Bethany, returning homeward from a visit to his friends, took a circuitous course in order to pass a small fountain, or rather pool, where he hoped to kill an antelope to carry home to his family.

AN EDITOR NOT A GENTLEMAN.

Marcanson, of the Dayton Transcript, tells the following good one, as a spark of his experience:—

We have traveled some 1500 miles, within the last few days, by land and water. The tavern keepers, steamboat captains, &c., have uniformly chalked our hat, and indignantly refused to permit us to pay our way.

While on board one of the splendid steamers which ply between Buffalo and Chicago, the fuz on our chin grew rather longer than was agreeable, and we repaired to the barber shop on board to have it taken off.

"I understand," said he, "dat you is an editor." "Well, what of it?" said we.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

An honest New England farmer started, on a very cold day in winter, with his sled and oxen, into the forest, a half mile from home, for the purpose of chopping some wood.

Mr. Moffat says, with all their boldness, lions are sometimes great cowards. "On one occasion a man coming unexpectedly on a lion, fainted. The lion raised himself to look over the bushes, and seeing no one, seemed to suspect a plot, and scampered off with his tail between his legs.

DESPERATE DEPRAVITY.

The New York Correspondent of the Baptist Register says that some most startling instances of depravity are brought to light by the detection of criminals in our courts, as well as in the courts of our sister city.

He was, at the age of sixteen years, sentenced to transportation for life, in an English court for burglary. He remained at Van Dieman's Land for several years, and secreted himself on board a whaling vessel, for the purpose of making his escape.

MUSIC IN THE FAMILY.

Its beneficial effects may not be doubted. No family should fail to encourage the largest possible amount of musical talent.

If this beautiful accomplishment tends in any degree to mitigate a malady so terrible, for the world's sake, let us have a world of it.

We have somewhere read the testimony of an excellent clergyman, possessing much knowledge of human nature, who instructed a large family of daughters in the ordinary practice of music.

"When anything disturbs their temper, I say to them, sing; and if I hear them speaking against any person, I call them to sing to me; and they sing away all causes of discontent, and every disposition to scandal."

Such a use of this accomplishment, might seem to fit a family for the company of angels; young voices around the domestic altar, breathing sacred music at the hour of morning and evening devotion, are a sweet and touching accompaniment.

SINGULAR MAGNETIC ATTRACTION OF MUD.

Sir A. Mackenzie was the first to notice the attractive power of the mud at the bottom of some of the lakes of North America, which is sometimes so great that boats can with difficulty proceed along the surface.

At the recent presentation of plate to Mr. S. P. Westhead, by the shareholders of the Manchester and Birmingham portion of the London and North Western Railroad Company, Capt. Huish stated, that the number of servants employed by the company, exclusive of about 2000 plate layers, was 6418; and that in a period stretching over 19 years, from the time at which the Manchester and Liverpool line was opened, the company had carried 55,000,000 passengers, while the late unfortunate accident at Wolverton was the first calamity that had occurred.

The cream, of which butter is made, consists of minute globules, about one-tenth of an inch in diameter, each surrounded by a transparent pellicle of film, that prevents them from adhering to one another.

A short time ago, at Capenherst, England, a hen belonging to a farmer took it into her head to build a nest, and laid several eggs in a field adjoining his house.

A French aeronaut, named Rosset, made an ascent at Bagdad last month, which excited the utmost astonishment amongst the spectators, totally unaccustomed to such sights.

Now says the preacher, I have no doubt God's children sometimes need chastisement, but he has not given that work into our hands. He has reserved the rod in his own hands, for he knows infinitely better than we do when chastisement is necessary.

THAT OLD TEA-KETTLE.—Don't throw away that old cracked tea-kettle, I say, said Aunt Patty Parley. It is one of the most useful articles in the pot closet.

SERVIAN CHARM TO OBTAIN RAIN.—A maiden is divested of her usual garments and so wrapped round with grass, herbs, and flowers, that hardly any part, even of her face, can be seen.

It is stated that the muddy creeks and shoals around Bombay, in the East Indies, abound with a species of fish which produce the most exquisite music like a musical bell, or the strains of an Eolian harp.

An Illinois lawyer, defending a thief, wound up his speech to the jury in behalf of his injured client, with the following rousing appeal:—"True, he was rude—so are our bars. True, he was rough—so are our buffaloes. But he was a child of freedom, and his answer to the despot and the tyrant was, that his home was in the bright setting sun."

The body of a young Swedish miner was lately discovered in one of the mines of Dalecarlia, fresh, and in a state of perfect preservation, from the action of the mineral waters in which it had been immersed.

We have some pretty tall officers in Mexico. Gen. Scott stands six feet four. Generals Worth and Twiggs, Col. Harney and Maj. Doniphan six feet two; Capt. Pike, him of "the lyre and sword," about the same height.

In the earlier part of the reign of Henry VIII. it was death to teach the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, or the Apostle's Creed, in the mother tongue. For this crime, six men and a woman were burnt at Coventry, April 4, 1519.

VARIETY.

A certain preacher somewhere, it may be in Boston, had concluded, being in debt, to sell a part of his library, to meet his expenses.

The famous philosopher, the really great Czar Peter, of Russia, whose memory will ever be the admiration of Europe, always rose two hours before day, and when he saw the morning break, would express his wonder that any man should be so stupid as not to rise every morning to behold one of the most glorious sights in the universe.

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Nothing can be imagined more luxurious, in the way of seat, than a first class French car. You sit upon figured white silk or damask, and cushions yielding to your slightest movement.

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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 of a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order.

The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

The "Weekly National Whig" one of the largest newspapers 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.

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particularly desired.

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

The primary object of this Institution is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as follows:— The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, 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, extraordinary exceptions excepted.

Board, per week, \$1 00 Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, 25

EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, \$10 00 Oil Painting, 7 00 Drawing, 2 00

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extras named above), need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, 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 Trusts ALBANY, June 23, 1846.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due.