EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER

VOL. IV. – NO. 21.

# NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1847.

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

Sabath Recorder.

The Sabbath Recorder.

#### SUNDAY NO SABBATH :

Proved by the Origin and History of its Observance. Sunday was undoubtedly a very ancient heathen festival day-a day devoted to the pagan worship of the sun. Every historian of heathen mythology, of accredited reputation, attests this fact. Buck's Theological Dictionary says, "The ancient Saxons called it by this name, because upon it they worshiped the sun." The worship of the sun is spoken of in Holy Scripture with abhorrence. The day, Sunday, is never named; but in Deuteronomy 4: 15, 19, there is a solemn warning, saying, "Take ye provinces, who claimed a more sacred charactherefore good heed unto yourselves, lest thou ter among men, or a more intimate communicalift up thine eyes unto heaven, and when thou page 375, Philadelphia edition.) seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldst be drawn to worship them, and serve them." Is it likely that Jehovah, who had given Israel such solemn warning against the idolatry of sun-worshipers, should ever revoke his own holy Sabbath day to command the observance of SUNDAY? It is universally confessed, that prior to the resurof Christianity during the first century, nearly, and affords not a particle of evidence of such a change. It is confessed, by the ablest writers sun, the Apollo of the Greek and Roman myon Sunday-keeping, that "there is no precept thology; and he was pleased to be represented or passage of Scripture authorizing, in so many with the symbols of the god of light and poetry. words, the change." All the inferential reasonings of first-day writers upon certain incidental as "the baseless fabric of a vision." Besides, there are great facts against it, viz: The writers of the New Testament, whenever they have occasion to mention particular days of the week, always keep up the same distinction as their predecessors, the prophets of Israel, had done; the seventh day is uniformly called the Sabbath. week." years after the resurrection of Christ, says, " The women rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment." No instance is given of incompatible with the worship of the gods. their secularizing the seventh day; whereas Paul and his company set sail from Troas on ed in his own mind, instructed him to proceed the first day of the week, and that on a long journey. Whenever the author of the Acts of his new opinions, as far as he could enforce the Apostles mentions the Sabbath, it is in con- them with safety and with effect. . . . . His nection with religious worship observed thereon. In the next century, we have some writings of five Christian Fathers, so called, viz., Ignatius, Barnabas, Clement, Ireneus, and Justin Martyr. In their epistles, whether interpolated two edicts, the first of which enjoined the or genuine, they do not speak of the first day of solemn observance of Sunday, [Constantine the week as the Sabbath. They speak of it as the writers of the next century do of other days his pagan subjects.] At the same time the which had then come into observance as festival Christian party professed to honor it by worship- time and interest to investigate single points, days. Ignatius says, "Let us keep the Lord's ing thereon the sun of righteousness. Eusebius day, on which our life arose." (Epis. od Magnes. p. 35.) So Ireneus says, "Some esteem that they must fast but one day, others two, others The second edict directed the regular consultamore, and some allow to this fast forty hours," "i. e. the fast before Easter, beginning at twelve revolution yet remained in suspense, the Christ- abolition; hence the Sunday observance, as o'clock on Good Friday, about which time Christ was dying, and ending Sunday morning, when Christ arose." (See Lord King on the prompted by every motive of zeal, as well as worship and ceremonies of the primitive church, | vanity, to exaggerate the marks of his favor, vol. 2, p. 135; printed in the year 1713.) Indeed, their writings show that many differences of opinion respecting their observances had to conceal from the world, and from themselves, speedily grown up after the death of the that the gods of Rome could no longer reckon apostles. (See Eusebius, who quotes Ireneus, the Emperor in the number of their votaries." book 5, chap. 24, page 209 of Philadelphia (Ibid., pages 362-3.) edition. The Jews were a fractious people, and very much despised in all parts of the Roman Empire, from the days of Titus and Vespasian single intimation that it was regarded as the to the time of Constantine; and Christians were Sabbath, or as the substitute for it. Nay, very careful to make it appear that they were not of that hated sect. The Gnostics, parcreation and the fall of man, and would not after six days labor." Thus controversies en-

the ecclesiastical order. The sixteenth book of the Theodosian code represents, under a variety of titles, the authority which they assumed in the government of the Catholic Church. But the British Parliament passed the following act: the distinction of the spiritual and the temporal which, from the time of Numa to that of the senators, was at length united to the imperial dignity."\* "The first magistrate of the State, as often as he was prompted by superstition with the gods." (Decline and Fall, vol. I.

"Whatever symptoms of Christian piety might transpire in the discourses or actions of Constantine, he persevered till he was near forty years of age in the practice of the established religion, (i. e. of Pagan Rome.) . . . His liberality restored and enriched the temples of the gods; the medals which issued from his imperial mint were impressed with the figures and attributes of Jupiter and Apollo, of Mars (i. e. deification) of his (deceased) father Constantius. But the devotion of Constantine was more peculiarly directed to the genius of the The altars of Apollo were crowned with the votive offerings of Constantine; and the

tinued to exercise a supreme jurisdiction over "Sabbatum Veritis et Novi Testamenti; or, all other legislators, but those under the influ- and love of all. He was remarkable for the The True Doctrine of the Sabbath." In the fifth year of Edward VI., A D. 1552,

"Be it therefore enacted, by the King our powers, which had never been imposed on the Sovereign Lord, with the assent of the Lord's land, Denmark, Germany, and France, and the free spirit of Greece and Rome, was introduced spiritual and temporal, and the Commons, in whole Roman Cotholic Church, have decided and confirmed by the legal establishment of this present Parliament assembled, That all the that it is a day of human origin, and supported Christianity. The office of a supreme Pontiff, days hereafter mentioned, shall be kept holy days; that is to say, all Sundays in the year; Augustus, had always been exercised by one of St. Matthew's, St. Mark's, St. John the Baptist's, St. Peter's, St. James', &c., provided always, and it is enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful to every husbandman, laborer, tion or policy, performed with his own hands, or fisherman, and to all and every other person the sacerdotal functions; nor was there any or persons, upon the holy days aforesaid, in order of priests, either at Rome or in the harvest, or at other times of the year when necessity shall require, to labor, ride, fish, or work any kind of work, at their free-wills and pleasure, any thing in this act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

This was in the very spirit of Constantine's Sunday edict, and all others of the Catholic Church. It was in consideration of these views, that the Puritans opposed the governmental Sunday, through the reigns of Elizabeth, James , and Charles I., till at length they brough Charles to the scaffold. It was in opposition rection of Christ, no such command ever exist- and Hercules; and his filial piety increased the to the Puritan strictness, that these menarchs ed. The New Testament contains the history council of Olympus by the solemn apotheosis ordered the Book of Sports to be read on Sundays after public worship.

At the Reformation, there were two sorts o Dissenters; one, as the Puritans, who sought to model the state church according to their views of scriptural requirements; the other, as the Baptists of different grades, who were credulous multitude were taught to believe that opposed to all state churches, sought a sepacircumstances mentioned in the New Testa- the Emperor was permitted to behold with rate and purely voluntary association of Christment, have been proved to be as unsubstantial mortal eyes the visible majesty of their tutelar ian men, to be guided in their religious faith deity, and that, either waking or in a vision, he alone by the precepts and doctrines of holy scripture. These, being much in advance of celebrated as the invincible guide and protector the spirit of the times, never acquired much political importance, and were therefore at times suppressed and nearly exterminated by the ruling powers. The Puritans, on the other hand, combining with their religious views a and the first day of the week is never called by dations by which the monarch declared himself reformation of the civil polity, and an enlargeany other name than "the first day of the the protector, and at length the proselyte of the ment of men's freedom, obtained considerable influence, and at length somewhat modified the views of the nation. They formed the codes of the New England colonies, and exerted a

ence of the Puritans, have always treated it as a festival day, and allowed agricultural labors. and public amusements, and common sports thereon. The established churches of Engalone by human authority.

It may be that the 'reader venerates Sunday as a sacred day. So does the Roman Catholic his saints' days, the Lutheran his Christmas day, and the Episcopalian his Good Friday; have for their holy Sunday.

There are a few things we would seriously hands?" To him who has followed the popular customs of the day, and supported the powers of this would in their adulterous adhim who, abjuring these, cleaves simply to the word of God ? Who will be least in the kingdom of heaven ?-he who, cleaving to traditions of his fathers, and breaking the fourth commandment, teaches men so ?- or he who, fulfilling the royal law, according to the Scriptures, has taken hold of the Sabbath of the fourth commandment to keep it? Who is giving eous statutes diligently? On whom will ultimately come the blessing of the Lord ?--on him who keeps a festival day?—or on "the man that doeth this, the son of man that layeth hold on it; that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it, and keepeth his hand from doing any evil ?" S. D.

fervor with which he always spoke of the Saviour. When asked if he loved Christ, he would always put his hands together, and lift them up and his eyes to heaven, and with tears in his eyes would say, Not love him who gave his life to save sinners ? O yes, I loved him, and trust in him, with all my heart,' For three or four years before his death he was blind, and spent much of his time in prayer.

Calcutta Christian Observer.

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**WHOLE NO. 177** 

#### THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON.

This structure, for beauty, magnificence, and expense, exceeded every building in the world. and these have as much divine authority for It was built with large white marble stones, their veneration of days, as the Puritan Con- hewn out in a most curious manner, and so artgregationalists or Presbyterians or Baptists fully joined together that they deceived the eve and looked like one entire stone. Its inner

walls, beams, posts, doors floors and ceilings. were made of cedar wood, olive tree, and commend to every reader. First, to whom will planks of fir, covered all over with plates of God say, "Who hath required this at your gold, engraved with works of all sorts, and adorned with most precious jewels of many colors disposed in running order. The nails which fastened these plates of gold, had heads of curious workmanship. The roof was of mixture of things human and divine ?---or to olive wood, covered with plates of gold, which made a glorious sight, and when the sun shone thereon it reflected such a dazzling brightness as dazzled the eyes of all who beheld it. The court in which the temple stood, and those without it, were built on all sides with stately buildings and cloisters, and the gates entering therein were very beautiful and sumptuous. The vessels consecrated to the perpetual use of the Temple were no less noble than the pile itself. Josephus counts one hundred and twenty thoucountenance to profligacy and infidelity? The sand of them which were made of gold, and man who urges a human institution in the place one million three hundred and forty thousand of of a divine law ?--or the man who walks in all, silver, ten thousand vestments of silk and the law of the Lord, and keepeth all his right- purple girdles for the priests, and two millions of purple vestments for singers. There were likewise two hundred thousand trumpets, and forty thousand other musical instruments, made use of in praising God. By Villalpandus' computation of the number of talents of gold, silver, and brass laid out upon the Temple, the sum amounts to six thousand nine hundred and forty-four millions eight hundred and twentytwo thousand and five hundred pounds sterling, and the jewels are reckoned to exceed this sum. and according to Capel's reduction of the talents contained in the gold and silver vessels in the use of the Temple, the sum of the gold, ones amount to five hundred and forty-five milnative converts finished their course nearly to- lions two hundred and ninety-six thousand and three hundred pounds and four shillings sterling, and the silver ware to four thousand and thirty millions two hundred and forty-four thousand pounds, and besides these there were charges for the other materials, and of forty thousand men per month in Lebanon, to hew down timber, seventy thousand to carry burthens, eighty thousand to hew stones, and three thousand three hundred overseers, who were all employed for seven years, whom, besides their diet. Solomon gave as a free gift, six millions seven hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven pounds. The treasure left by David, towards carrying on this work, is, by Villalpandus, reckoned to be nine hundred and forty-four millions four hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and seven pounds, to which, if we add Solomon's annual revenue, his trading to Ophir for gold, and the presents made him by all the earth, as mentioned 1 K. 10: 24, 25, we are not to wonder at his being able to carry on so expensive a work.

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already in operation,

was blessed with the auspicious omens of a long and victorious reign. The sun was universally of Constantine."

"The Christianity of Constantine must be allowed in a much more vague and qualified sense; and the nicest accuracy is required in tracing the slow and almost imperceptible gra-The Evangelist Luke, writing thirty church. It was an arduous task to eradicate the habits and prejudices of his education, to acknowledge the divine power of Christ, and to understand that the truth of his revelation was controling influence in the early governments The obstacles which he had probably experiencof the North American States with caution in the momentous change of a national religion; and he insensibly discovered ministers were permitted to signify the intentions of their master in the various language which was adapted to their principles; and he artfully balanced the hopes and fears of his subjects, by publishing the same year [A. D. 321] styles the Lord's day, Dies Solis, or day of the sun, a name which could not offend the ears of says, 'In memory, as it seems to me, of those events occurring thereon to our common Saviour.'" (Life of Constantine, book 4, ch. 18.) ians and the pagans watched the conduct of their sovereign with the same anxiety, but with very different sentiments. The former were and the evidence of his faith. The latter, till their just apprehensions were changed into despair and resentment, attempted

> In all these testimonies to the sacredness of day for prayers," we are unable to discover a

Sabbath, by saying, "He determined that those the senseless indulgence of unnecessary sleep. Hingham Misser was a brahman of Monghyr Land's End to the Orkneys. A variety of sects ticularly, rejected the "Mosaic account of the obeying Roman power should abstain from work What! we can rise early enough for business. and the testimony to the excellence of his life and circumstances are urging forward the same We can even anticipate the dawn, if a favorite upon the days named after the Saviour. that is most decided. In his last illness he was sentiments in the North American States; and pleasure or an uncommon gain requires the during the whole time patient and cheerful. listen with patience to the repose of the Deity they should venerate also the day before the effort. But we cannot rise, that we may bless the Puritan Christian Sabbath must unavoida- Just before he died, he called his wife to him, Sabbath," [i. e. Friday.] (Life of Constantine. sued between Christian Jews and Christian B. 4, ch. 18.) Constantine, so far as we can bly soon appear before the nation in its true and gave her directions about his son, and exour great Benefactor, that we may arm our-Gentiles, and each party excommunicated the find, left the Sabbath of Jehovah, without character? horted her to trust in God, and then folding his principles are to be owned to the severe conflicts to which our Roman law for or against it, to the consciences Has it any divine authority? Let Timothy to rush into the world, without thanks offered other. (See Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the spirit took its flight, and he fell asleep in Jesus, without a sigh or a struggle. This believer had or a blessing sought! From a day thus begun, of his subjects. The ecclesiastical Council of Dwight, LL. D., late President of Yale Col-Roman Empire, vol. I. page 224 and 226.) So Leodicea, A. D. 360, prohibited sabbatizing, lege, say :- "The Christian Sabbath was origi- made many hymns, and translated the book of what ought we to expect but thought lessness also Dr. Neander says, "Opposition to Juda-Genesis into Hindoo, all which were found only and guilt. [Dr. Channing. while they confirmed the popular observance of nally introduced into the church much more ism introduced the particular festival of Sunday after his death. Sunday as a festival day. In this character the successfully, and happily, than it could have very early." (History, p. 184.) The account of the dying experience of a KINDNESS.--- Not only religion and humanity, Council of Orleans, A. D. 538, endeavored to been done by an express injunction." Theoloyouth named Madhu, at Burdwan, is another but self-respect, forbids us to inflict one single Facts appear still plainer in Constantine' enforce its better observance; as have other gy, Ser. CVII. The American and Foreign Sabcase in point. His minister said to him, You useless pang upon a fallen foe. Genuine obeday. Gibbon, whose reputation for a veritable appear to be dying; should you like to go to dience to God is the free choice and adoption bath Union, say: "No identical period of duauthorities of the Roman Catholic. Church at historian is established above all reasonable Jesus ?' 'O sir,' he replied, 'whom else have of a law, the great principles of which our ration is in itself intrinsically holy." They different periods to the times of the Reformaquestion, speaks of the matter as follows :---[ now but Jesus ? what earthly friend is of any minds approve, and our own consciences bind affirm that two colonies may keep two separate tion. It is so held by them, and many other avail to me?' To some other questions he add- on us, which is not an arbitrary injunction, but "It was long since established, as a funda- State churches. to the present day. Indeed, it days, and yet conform to the spirit and to the ed, 'whom have I but Jesus ?' Then joining an emanation and expansion of the Divine mental maxim of the Roman constitution, that letter of the Subbath law." Permanent Docuhis hands in supplication, and closing his Mind; and which is intended throughout to was never regarded as the Sabbath till the rise every rank of citizens were alike subject to the languid eyes, he said, 'O yes, Jesus, dear Jesus. laws, and that the care of religion was the right of the English Puritans. Their views respectments, No. 2, page 7. give energy, dignity, and enlargement to our thou art my Saviour; come, O come quickly, as well as the duty of the civil magistrate. ing it were first publicly promulgated by Dr. best powers. He, and he only obeys God vir-How did the so-called Christian Fathers reand save me. Send thy holy angels, and take tuously and acceptably, who reverences right, Constantine and his successors, could not easily Nicholas Bound, A. D. 1595, in his famous book gard it ? Dr. Dwight quotes Ignatius, a compersuade themselves that they had forfeited, by me to thee. not power; who has chosen rectitude as his supanion of the apostles, as saying, "Let us no their conversion, any branch of the imperial \* M. de la Bastie, Memoires de l'Academie des Inscrip-A poor man at Khari, named Muchiram Singh. preme rule; who sees and reveres in God the prerogatives, or that they were incapable of tions, tom. XV., pages 38 to 61, has clearly proved that more sabbatize, but keep the Lord's day, on giving laws to a religion which they had pro-functions of puntifer maximus or high priest of the Roman tected and embraced. The Emperors still con-Empire. who died recently at the advanced age of fullness and brightness of moral excellence. which our life arose." Eusebius calls it "a eighty-five years, commanded, during the fifteen and who sees in obedience the progress and suitable time for prayers." - Constantine, and years of his Christian profession, the respect perfection of his own nature. Channing,

The observance of Sunday as a Christian which we cannot refrain from giving :---Sabbath, originated with them, and has been indentified with their history. Its success has been owing, not to the truthfulness of the sentiment, but to its having been all along identified with a stern defense of human rights against arbitrary and oppressive power. It has been closely allied with much of the evangelical and vital in religion, against a withering and dominant formalism. Men took all for truth which had so close an alliance with what was obviously right and good. They had not while time and soul and all elementary means were required to prosecute the great obsorbing objects of their age and parties. Circumstances are changed; the war now is not for the refortion of the Auspices. While this important mation of state churches, but for their entire part and parcel of the hierarichal system, is involved in the issue of the contest. Even the President of the Evangelical Alliance, Sir Culling Eardly Smith, thus pronounced against the compulsory Sunday laws. He says :---

> "I will contend as strongly as my committee, matters within its sphere, to embody avowals of divine truth. But it is one thing to acknowledge the law of God-another thing to enforce

religion; and desiring unfeignedly to hold my-Sunday, as the "legal, most holy, and catholic self open to conviction if I am wrong, I must avow my present opinion, that to forbid Sabbath (?) trains by law would be inconsistent with religious liberty."

The Voluntary Church Association is Christ is worthy of my flower. He is worthy renounce, as too many do, the pleasures and Eusebias expressly distinguishes it from the benefits of early prayer, rather than forego spreading similar sentiments in England from of my heart.

### TRIUMPHANT DEATHS IN BENGAL.

Of Khrishna Pal, and Ananda, another brah man, it is said, 'Thus the first and the last of Both died in full hope of eternal life.' gether. Thus did Khrishna Pal maintain to the end the devotion of Christ expressed in his well-known beautiful Bengalee hymn-two verses from

> O thou my soul, forget no more The man who all thy misery bore; Let every idol be forgot.-But, O my soul, forget him not. Ah no, till life itself depart, His name shall cheer and warm my heart; And lisping this from earth I'll rise, And join the chorus in the skies

Abdool Messeech, whose life and labors are well-known, composed the following lines short time before his death, and joined with fervor in singing them on the day of his departure :---

> Beloved Saviour, let not me In thy kind heart forgotten be; Of all that decks the field or bower, Thou art the sweetest, fairest flower Youth's morn has fled, old age comes on; But sin distracts my heart alone; Beloved Saviour, let not me In thy kind heart forgotten be.

Some of his last words were, that he felt perfectly resigned, that death had no fears for him. for that our Saviour had deprived death of its sting.

for the duty of Parliament, in legislating on he died, if he would take any thing, he said, gratitude through the day. If the world then it. Religious liberty is with me a part of my had said, on first presenting himself to the we shall be in the midst of it, pressed and

MORNING PRAYER

So sit and useful is morning devotion, it ought not to be omitted without necessity. If our circumstances will allow the privilege, it is a bad sign when no part of the morning is

Brindaban, at first a barriagi and afterwards spent in prayer. If God find no place in our devoted minister of the gospel, is said to have minds at that early and peateful hour. he will suffered much during the last few weeks of his hardly recur to us in the tumults of life at If life, but always happy, longing to depart and to, the benefits of the morning do not soften us. be with Christ. When asked, the day before we can hardly expect the heart to melt with 'No;' and, putting his hand on a part of the rush in and take possession of us, when we are Scriptures which lay near him, added, this is at some distance, and have had a respite from my meat, drink, and medicine.' This good man its cares, how can we hope to shake it off when ministry, 'I have a flower which I wish to give agitated by it on every side? Let a part of the to some one who is worthy of it; I have for morning, if possible, be set apart to devotion; many years traveled about the country to find and to this end we should fix the hour of mising. such a person, but in vain; but to day I have so that we may have an early hour at our own found one that is, and he shall have it. Jesus disposal. Our piety is suspicious, if five can

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# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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New York, November 11, 1847.

## POLITICAL THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

seems to have been particularly thoughtful upon that point; and hence recommended, in his thanksgiving proclamation, that the day should be "kept free from all political harangues or exhibitions of sectarian zeal." No doubt the preachers in his State, who may have occasion to hold forth on thanksgiving day, will remember the recommendation ; but we presume that most of them will follow their own judgments, rather than his recommendation, in reference to the proper subjects of discourse.

To us it seems almost impossible to review the events of the past year, sufficiently to speak understandingly of God's mercies, without touching upon some points which most people denominate political. Our nation has been engaged during the whole year in a sanguinary war upon a neighboring Republic, in the progress of which thousands of lives have been sacrificed, towns have been laid waste, female virtue has been violated, and other nameless horrors inflicted. An allusion to these facts would no doubt be regarded by some as a "political harangue." But how can the events of the past year be reviewed without such an allusion ? We do not doubt that in nine-tenths of the pulpits of Maine in which thanksgiving sermons are preached, reference will be made to the late awful murder in Waterville, and lessons of admonition drawn from it. But what is that one murder in comparison with the hundreds which have been committed in Mexico, not merely in the heat of battle, but in cold blood, and all under the sanction of a Govern ment calling itself Christian? It is but as a drop in the bucket. An allusion to it in a sermon which should not also rebuke the present war, would be most unreasonable and unjustifiable. It would be straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Indeed, so essential an item in the history of the past year does the Mexican war appear to us, that we do not see how any minister of Christ can consistently review the year without alluding to and condemning it. Closely connected with the war, and perhaps inseparable from it, is the subject of slavery. There is little room to doubt that the difficulties which led to the war grew out of a desire to extend the area of slavery-of that system which involves a breach of every divine commandment, and transforms a man made in God's image into a mere chattel. How can an honest man thank God for his own personal freedom, and still forget or neglect to plead the cause of nearly three millions of his own countrymen, who are robbed of every right and subjected to the most galling oppression? It can not be done. Yet an allusion to this subject would doubtless be regarded by many as smacking strongly of politics; and they would therefore wave it entirely. With such a fear of politics, and such a time-serving policy, we have no fellowship. It is unworthy of those who profess a religion which is designed not only to abolish war and slavery, but to control the politics of men. By the foregoing we would not be understood as implying, that discourses condemnatory of war and slavery are appropriate to thanksgiving days only. They are appropriate to the Sabbath likewise. If a preacher may properly address his audience on the Sabbath in relation to the command, "Thou shalt not kill," we see no reason why he may not with propriety so apply it as to condemn killing by the wholesale as well as by individuals. If he may on the Sabbath properly insist upon the equality of men from the text, "God hath made of one blood all nations of men," we see no objection to his applying the subject so as to condemn slavery, and require men to treat their neighbors, even if they have a black skin, as they would be treated themselves. The truth is, that the preaching of both Sabbath days and thanksgiving days needs to be made more practical than it commonly is. Until a general reformation in this respect takes place, we shall continue to hear about political and sectarian discourses whenever an independent man ventures to apply the principles of the Gospel to the every-day business and duties of men.

# the field, whose service averaged five years and

and six months nearly.

#### JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AT THE THEATRE.—The New York Tribune of Thursday morning last Church. says that John Quincy Adams visited the Park Theatre on the previous evening, and was greeted in a most enthusiastic manner by the crowded house. "The venerable patriot made his appearance just as the curtain had fallen on the first act of "La Somnambula." He was immediately recognized by several gentlemen in the pit. The honored name passed in an instant over the house, and inspired by one common impulse the auditory, burst into three cordial shouts of welcome. The 'old man eloquent' bowed his acknowledgments, and another cheer shook the walls of the Theatre.' A good many of the editors of our religious exchanges have a great horror of theatregoing. We wonder what they will say when they learn that the President of the largest "Sabbath Convention" ever held in this country of whose example they have made not a little

strained out the gnat, are they now prepared to swallow the camel?

#### THE CHRISTIAN CHRONICLE.

good while ago there appeared in the its authors. It is unconstitutional also-that Christian Chronicle a controversial examination | is, if any thing can be unconstitutional which is of the Sabbath question, by two writers, who done by slaveholders against people of color subscribed themselves respectively "E. W. D." and "Indagator" It was gratifying to us, that the question was regarded by those writers as worthy of their attention, for we hoped that the discussion of it would provoke many of the readers of the Chronicle to give the subject a thorough investigation. The entire discussion was copied into the columns of the Recorder, that its readers might have the full benefit of every thing that could be said on this important subject. When the discussion was ended, we undertook a series of articles in review of it, not for the sake of guarding our own people against any influence it might exert, for that was quite unnecessary, but in the hope that the editor of the Chronicle-who had made such great professions of liberality, and had and reformation. spoken of us in a way that virtually amounted to a promise to give to his readers any thing we might have to say-would publish them in his the armistice between Gen. Scott and Santa columns. Our articles, if not written with much ability, were at least couched in respectful language, and were prompted by a feeling of brotherly kindness towards those for whose special benefit they were intended. But small as was the ability displayed in them, we are satisfied that they were sufficient for the purpose intended to be answered by them. We have waited a long time for their appearance in the Chronicle. Supposing that the editor might lesson does it teach. have a press of matter on hand, we concluded to give him ample time to make room for us. He has had it, even more than enough; but still all is silent. Neither what we have written, nor any allusion to it, has been given. We are quite sure that he has now no excuse. The meagerness of his columns of late gives ample proof that his subscribers would be glad of something better calculated to instruct and entertain them; and we are considerate enough to think that our articles would very well supply pastors of churches. the desideratum. We mean no reflection upon the editor's ability. His time may be too much occupied with other duties to give his paper the says that the original seal of the Colony of Masinterest which hungry readers look for. If so, sachusetts Bay, who arrived and settled at Sait is just the time to introduce our articles to lem in 1682, had on it a North American Indian, their notice. We once more ask, whether he with these words proceeding from his mouth. will do so, or not? If he will not, we shall "Come over and help us!" This device on infer, either that he fears the effect they will the seal of their Colony published to the world have upon his readers, or that he considers them the fact that they regarded themselves as foreign too puerile to merit any notice. It is most missionaries to North America. This was also likely he will affect the latter, that is, if he can the case with the brethren of the Plymouth Coloso far overcome his non-committal spirit as to ny, who arrived eight years before. say what he thinks of them. But we can be THE NEW YORK STATE ELECTION was held on form the same service for another, or die of very well content that he should think them Tuesday of last week. It resulted in the choice neglect. Parents value their daughters at the puerile, if he will but give his readers an opof Whig State Officers, and a majority of the portunity to think for themselves. It is not at same party for the Legislature. The New York all probable, that he will confess any dread of the effect of our sentiments upon his brethren. Tribune says that the State Administration for But, as we happen to understand human nature the ensuing year will be as follows :---LONGEVITY OF MISSIONARIES.-Dr. Devan, well enough to know, that, under the show of JOHN YOUNG, of Livingston Co., Governor; who recently returned from the Baptist Mission | confidence of security, there sometimes lurks a HAMILTON FISH, of New York, Lieut. Governor CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, of Cayuga, Sec. of State ; small suspicion of danger, we shall take his MILLARD FILLMORE, of Erie, Controller ; ry Magazine for November, some interesting professions on that score at such a discount as ALVAH HUNT, of Chenango, Treasurer; will consist with the charity that "hopeth all AMBROSE L. JORDAN, of New York, Att'y Gen. things," yet "rejoiceth in the truth." How-CHARLES B. STUART, of Monroe, State Eng'r; ever, we admit that our sentiments would not JACOB HINDS, of Orleans, NELSON J. BEACH, of Lewis, S Canal Com's. probably exert a very extensive influence among CHARLES COOK, of Chemung, his readers, even if they were made acquainted

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL four months. In this number are not included CHURCH .-- From the official minutes of this ten missionaries temporarily absent from vari- Church, for 1847, we gather some rather inter our causes, a part of whom will, probably, esting statistics, though not of the most gratify rejoin their respective missions. Of the sixty- ing character. There is a decrease of member three missionaries in China,-thirty-nine men ship amounting to 12,741; of this number 12, The season is at hand when the people of and twenty-four women,-the average mission- 184 are whites. There are twenty-four conferseveral States of the Union are expected to ary service to the above date was, of males, five ences in union with the Church, of which the observe a day of public thanksgiving to God years and six months; and of females, three Baltimore conference has the largest memberfor his mercies bestowed upon them durings the years and three months. Of nearly one-third ship, viz, 52,338 white and 16,387 colored. past year. It is quite common for clergymen, of the twenty-six female missionaries who have Ohio stands next numerically, having a white in their sermons on that day, to take occasion died, the cause of decease was dysentery. Of membership of 61,684 and colored 514. Philato review the sins of the nation, and not un- the missionaries employed in Eastern Asia by delphia, New Work and Pittsburgh are next. frequently to express opinions concerning them the A. B. M. Union, the average service of The Vermont conference has the smallest which are liable to be called political or sec- thirty-nine men has been nine years and eight The total membership in the twenty-four contarian. His Excellency the Governor of Maine months; and of forty-eight women, seven years ferences is, white 600,941; colored 29,901;

Indians 716; total 631,538. There are 3296 traveling preachers, 346 superannuated, 4913 local; total, 8,555. These statistics do not include the Southern branch of the Methodist

AN EXAMPLE.-Somebody, in one of our but sustain a government of their own, which xchanges, says that he recently went to attend is free and independent. Slavery was broken the dedication of a Roman Catholic Church in up in the Island in 1792; and independ-East Machias. The interior of the building ence achieved in 1802. In 1844 the American was crowded-a capital sermon was preached- Baptist Free Mission Society commenced its and every one was waiting for the ceremonies efforts of preaching the gospel in Hayti, by building was unpaid for by the congregation, Wm. M. Jones and wife and Miss P. T. Young. he could not in conscience dedicate it-" he In December of 1846 the station was reinforccould not give from them to God what was not ed by sending another family, consisting of Rev. theirs to render. When the church legally be- W. L. Judd and wife and Miss Lake. These longed to them, he would with pleasure be the medium of presenting it to Heaven." An example, this, not unworthy of being followed by Protestants.

that the Corporation of Washington, our Naado, is in the habit of attending theatres, and tional Capital, have passed a new edict, requirthus giving countenance to the custom. Having ing all free colored persons in the city to give good white security each in a thousand dollars for their good behavior for one year; and to and the whole nation ought to cry shame upon and in behalf of the 'peculiar institution.' What right has the Corporation of Washington to require men not convicted or even accused of crime to give bonds for their good behavior ? BISHOP ONDERDONK .--- The case of this suspended "successor of the Apostles" occupied a large place in the discussions of the General Episcopal Convention recently held in this city. A letter or petition was sent in by the bishop, complaining of injustice, and asking for relief. After a good deal of discussion, the matter was referred to the Bench of Bishops, who gave Mr Onderdonk permission to withdraw his petition, accompanied with a pretty distinct intimation that there is no prospect of his restoration, except upon satisfactory evidence of repentance

FINANCES OF THE AMERICAN BOARD .--- At a missionary meeting held in this city on the first which was sent us from the office of the American Monday evening of November, in reference to the missions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, it was stated that the ed to a sense of its responsibility to take efficient steps receipts of the Board the last month had amount- to prevent forther bloodshed in Mexico. ed to \$25,000; yet the debt had still increased, during the past three months, \$15,000, owing to the manifestly pressing call for sending out several companies of new missionaries. This fact was urged as a reason why the churches sustaining a Society which has upward of 520 them, the American Peace Society would remissionary laborers now dependent upon it chiefly for their daily bread.

BAPTIST MISSION IN HAYTI .-- A correspond ent of the Albany Spectator says that the Island of Hayti is about 400 miles long and 150 of this war, and restore to these bleeding Rebroad, and is second only in size to one other peace. of the West India islands. Its population is

near one million. This population is colored, missionaries are stationed at Port-au-Prince, already been gathered, and is enjoying a prement. Mr. Jones, on account of his health, has

been laid aside from his labors frequently, and praise.

We cheerfully make room for the following article. Peace Society. The object at which it aims is one in which we feel a deep and lively interest. God grant that by some means or other the next Congress may be arous-

#### BENEWED PETITIONS FOR PEACE WITH MEXICO.

We all have, in this land of freedom, an acknowledged right to address our rulers upon every question of public interest submitted to their decision; and, as Congress is soon to assemble in the midst of a war whose continushould arouse to more vigorous efforts for ance or cessation depends more or less upon spectfully submit to all good citizens, but especially to those who are also professed followers of the Prince of peace, whether their obligations to God and their country do not imperatively require of them far greater efforts than they have yet made to arrest the progress publics the blessings of settled, permanent

This duty we would press upon men of all parties alike. It is a matter strictly common to them all; and earnestly do we hope they will treat it as such, and use their best endeavors, without reference to political parties, for a speedy termination of this war. We need not here inquire how or why it began, or who may be most to blame for its rise, its progress, or its anticipated results; it is enough for our of the dedication, when the officiating priest sending to that interesting field of missionary present purpose to know, that the war is actually quietly remarked, that having learned that the labor a missionary family, consisting of Rev. upon us, and that every one should, as all good men must, desire most fervently to see this work of carnage and devastation, of crime and miserv. brought to an immediate close. Surely enough of blood has been shed, enough of property wasted, enough of suffering inflicted, enough of lamentation and woe spread among the families the Capital of the Haytien Republic. The of these sister Republics. Religion, humanity. last-named family were members of the State- patriotism, all unite in demanding immediate st. Baptist Church in Albany, and through the peace as the interest and duty alike of both; labors of these missionaries a little church has nor can they continue this unnatural conflict without irreparable injury to themselves, and INFAMOUS.—The New York Tribune says cious revival at the present time. This mission deep, lasting disgrace to the cause of free, has struggled against trials from its commence." popular government, which, they chiefly represent before the world.

We would not dictate in what way the friends is now spending a few months in this country, of peace should address Congress. The mode and soliciting means to build a chapel in Port- we leave to them, and merely urge the duty of au-Prince. The health of Miss Young has general, earnest petitions for this object. We pay \$2 each for a certificate that they have been greatly impaired, but is now better. The suggest below two forms, either of which they given such security. This is an infamous act, present encouragements and prospects of the may adopt, or frame another to suit themselves mission are subjects of devout gratitude and better. Do it as you please; only DO IT, and do it in season to reach Congress at or near the

opening of their session, when the war will of

failures, and gloom throug munity of houses have payment since The corn m enced by the money marke particularly in Indian corn quarter, and and is in very The cotton in the genera gradual deter pressing upor demand, prod of sellers. In the man the gloomiest ing to the nur or closing ent The prosp proaching Wi ine in an agg and the Quee general collec Establishment RATLROAD

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N. Y. Tribun By a passeng yesterday mo cident occurr Railroad nes It seems that justed, and as field was cro some part of iron on the bottom of a passengers W seven into the tered out upo train as it pa and horribly tirely to piec were all save -We have Springfield . car was sman ing detached beside the s several were able 'to obtai derstand the

MEXICAN HOSTILITY TO SLAVERY .- During Anna, the conditions of peace were considered by commissioners from this country and Mexiwas, that "the United States shall engage not to permit slavery in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico." Here we have the degraded Mexicans endeavoring to prevent the intelligent freemen of the United States from extending their slave territory. What a

A FAMILY of CLERGYMEN.-The Boston Traveler says that Mr. Jeremiah Taylor, late of the New Haven Theological Seminary, was recently ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Wenham. Three brothers assisted in the ordaining services: Rev. Oliver A. Taylor, of Manchester, Rev. Rufus Taylor, of Shrewsbury, N. J., and Rev. Timothy Taylor, of Slatersville, R. I. The entire family of brothers are now

SIGNIFICANT SEAL .- The Alliance and Visitor them. To add to their discomfort, the rain

# THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

exception, however. The case of a Dea. Gorham, of Western New York, has been heretofore mentioned in the Recorder. He was an something in the vineyard of his Master, he eased his farm, and voluntarily offered himself as a colporteur of the American Baptist Publication Society in the Great Western Valley. tist Record will show his present feelings :---

and when most diligently engaged in distributing books and tracts, or recommending religion from house to house, I am the most happy. It is my calculation now, that if God permits me to live till the time expires that I leased my farm for, to return to New York and sellit and move West.

houses are to be built. Where the Baptists have gone in as others, they are ahead, but co. One condition required by the Mexicans it is slow overcoming the prejudices of the mind. The colporteur system is one in my estimation well calculated to do good. throws broad-cast all over the land the good seed of the kingdom. The colporteur preaches from house to house, and in so plain a manner that all can understand. If his words fail to reach the heart, the books that he may sell or tract that he may give, may be read in some place or leisure hour, and God may thus bring the sinner to repentance."

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Lowis Grant has written a letter giving an account of the land journey of himself and Mrs. Grant to the station of Mr. A. Grout, in South Africa. They traveled in an ox wagon, as is the custom in that country, "without heing troubled to inquire concerning railroad routes, times of starting, or the respective merits of hotels on the way." The rivers were much swollen, and considerable difficulty, as well as danger, was experienced in crossing poured in torrents. Mr. G. describes the country as fertil in soil, and beautiful in scenery he language as remarkably philosophical and euphonious, and worthy to rank with the Greek. The people are morally degraded to the lowest point of humanity.

Polygamy is practiced by all; the wives being bought in exchange for cattle; sometimes on trust-the woman working for her husband till she has earned her own price. A poor man will buy an old woman, or widow, and with her labor raise the means to buy a more agreeable wife, when the old woman is turned off to per-

light.

course meet them on the threshold, and form the chief burden of their deliberations. Will It is common for private Christians to throw each pastor look after the thing, or any person

off from themselves upon their ministers the who has a heart for the service, just copy one responsibility of engaging in active labor for of the subjoined petitions, and then set himself the salvation of men. There is occasionally an to procure signatures ? Thus might a petition, with a goodly array of names, be forwarded from every town and village in the land.

Do you say, "all this would do no good ?" We cannot think so. Our rulers will and must independent farmer; but feeling anxious to do heed the people's voice; and, if the latter should as a body express unequivocally their desire for the speedy termination of this war in some way-it is not their province to say precisely how-the men at the helm of the State. whose business it is, would soon find a way to The following extract from a letter in the Bap- get peace. We deem it quite probable, that Congress would hail with pleasure a fair and full expression of the people's wishes, as an "I feel very much at home, feel contented index to its own course on this whole subject. But such petitions, however received, would relieve our consciences before God and man. If silent, we shall justly be held responsible for the acts of our rulers, as our chosen agents and representatives, in continuing this war for whatever purposes it seeks to accomplish. Are we Society is forming, and in every place meeting willing to lie under such responsibilities ? Can we, with a clear conscience before God, abet or sanction the continued butcheries, and bomwhen others have gone in and got established, bardments, and devastations, and wide-spreading calamities of this war? If not, then let us at once beseech our rulers to arrest its progress, and thus clear our skirts of all responsibility for its farther atrocities and horrors.

Here, at all events, is one way, and a very good one, of making known the principles and aims of Peace. The occasion calls for it, and opens the general ear to our testimony on this great, momentous theme of common interest. It is a fitting as well as hopeful opportunity; and we may, if we will, use the government as a sort of flag-staff on which to hang out the peace colors before all men.

We rejoice, that the religious press has so generally taken a firm, decided stand on the side of peace; and we trust that we shall not rely in vain upon its spontaneous, efficient seconding sof our present endeavor to rally good men of all parties for the speedy termination of this war.

In behalf of the Am. Peace Society, GEO. C. BECKWITH, Cor. Sec. Boston, Nov. 3, 1847.

PETITIONS To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :---

The undersigned, inhabitants of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, respectfully but most earnestly petition your Honorable Bodies to use all your constitutional powers, in whatever way your collected wisdom may deem best, for bringing the present war with Mexico to an immediate close.

The undersigned, &c., painfully impressed with the sins and calamities inseparable from war in any case, deeply deploring especially the manifold evils already occasioned by the present war with Mexico, and dreading still more the number of cattle they are likely to receive in evils which its continuance threatens to both exchange for them. Yet there is encourage the belligerent parties; regarding the sword ment in the manifest desire of the people for as neither a Christian nor a rational arbiter of improvement. During the last year 30,000 right, and believing it incumbent particularly bushels of corn were sent off and sold from a on Christian Republics, in such an age as this, district of eight by ten miles-an amount un to employ other and better means for the adjustknown before. The people are anxious to ment of their difficulties; respectfully but very learn; and large and respectable congregations earnestly petition your Honorable Bodies to use assemble to hear the gospel preached; many all your constitutional powers for a speedy of the men, and even some women, coming termination of this war by withdrawing our eight or ten miles to the Mission-House. Many troops within the limits of our own territory, and then settling the points in dispute either by negociation, or by some form of fair and honoryoung men are making commendable efforts to learn, sitting up at night to read by a dim rush able reference. On the fourth of June, two German missiona N. B. The petition, when properly signed, should at once be sent in an envelop to some ries arrived on the Cape Coast, having been member of Congress, with a note requesting his sent out by the German Missionary Society, inspecial attention to the subject. It might be structed to settle in the neighborhood of the River Danger. One of them died in a few well to have two petitions signed at the same days of the fever, and the other had been quite time-one for the Senate, and the other for the House of Representatives,

BULL FIG Patria of the is about to ac the elegant,r arena was al tertainment Sunday. Th insure a div A company of

moment exp mals were to takapas. Th and La Patri aged in his n as he offers l )agreeable di

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in China, has published in the Baptist Missionafacts in relation to the longevity of missionaries in China and other places. From the commencement of the China mission to Feb., 1847. twenty-six female missionary have died, the average duration of their missionaries life being four years and four months. Of male missionaries, thirteen; average term of service seven years and six months. Twenty-six male missionaries have been compelled to retire from editor desires.

with them. But we make this admission on a ELD. C. CHESTER, having removed from ground not very flattering to their piety, which Hopkinton, R. I., to Verona, N. Y., requests his we can explain more fully hereafter, if the correspondents to address him ot New London, Oneida Co., N. Y.

#### the following article. ce of the American nch it aims is one in creat. God grant that ongress may be aroustake efficient steps

#### CE WITH MEXICO.

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l of freedom, an sour rulers upon rest submitted to igress is soon to ar whose continumore, or less upon Society would reood citizens, 'but also professed folce, whether their country do not im-\_ far greater efforts arrest the progress these bleeding Resettled, permanent

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# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

General Intelligence.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Bostonon Friday last, bringing intelligence from England to Oct. 19.

The disastrous monetary pressure has, during the last fortnight, continued to rage with railroad, but by canal. Thus the distance from unabated severity, involving several additional failures, and diffusing a deep and impenetrable because that is the distance by canal; whereas gloom throughout the whole commercial com- the distance by railroad is only 328 miles. munity of Great Britain. Altogether 55 The canal toll for first class merchandise is 33 on Wednesday evening on the Vermont and houses have either broken down or suspended cents per 100 pounds from Albany to Buffalo. payment since the last steamer.

money market, and shows a general decline, to Albany. particularly in quotations for inferior parcels. Indian corn has depreciated from 2s to 3d a quarter, and meal has also receded in value. and is in very limited demand.

The cotton market also largely participates in the general vicissitudes of trade, and shows a gradual deterioration. The quantity of cotton pressing upon the market greatly exceeds the demand, producing large sacrifices on the part of sellers.

In the manufacturing districts business wears the gloomiest possible aspect, every week adding to the number of mills working short time or closing entirely.

The prospects for Ireland during the approaching Winter are gloomy enough. Famine in an aggravated form has already appeared, and the Queen has issued a letter commanding general collections to be made in the Church Ĕstablishment.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE .- The N. Y. Tribune of Monday morning last says :----By a passenger who arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning, we learn that a frightful accident occurred on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad near Boston on Saturday morning. It seems that the switch was not properly ad justed, and as the train from Boston for Springfield was crossing the Mill-Dam, (Brooklyne,) some part of the leading cars started up the iron on the track, which striking against the bottom of a second-class car, in which twenty passengers were seated, precipitated all except seven into the water. Those seven were scattered out upon the track, and all killed by the train as it passed on, cutting off heads, limbs,

# SUMMARY.

The railroads of New York commenced carrying freight, Nov. 1st, under the new law. The roads are required by the law to pay the State the same tolls which are paid by the canals. The amount of these tolls, therefore, must be added to the ordinary rates of freight. The distances, too, are to be reckoned, not by Albany to Buffalo is to be reckoned 364 miles,

Including this toll, the railroad freight will be The corn market is of course sensibly influ- 125 cents. Flour is to be transported at a enced by the unparalleled stringency of the special rate of 125 cents a barrel from Buffalo tween South Royalston and Athol, when, the

> of Messers. Latham & Smith, seven miles from | least, are known to have been killed, and it is Catskill. on Monday morning of last week, in- | feared that other dead bodies may be found bestantly killing three workmen who were in the neath the cars, which remained in the river.

building at the time. One man left the building a few moments before the explosion took place, and thereby saved his life. The names of those killed are Overbagh, Westcott, and Scribner, all married men, and two of them have large families. The building contained about 4,000 pounds of powder. The explosion was so great that it was heard for 20 miles, and sensibly shook the buildings for 7 miles around.

A Mr. Chipfell, of St. Joseph's Co., Mich., was The skull was so badly fractured that he died night under universal paralysis. in an hour. The murderer took his gun and walked off, muttering that after he had killed some more he would finish himself. He went to an old brewery, stayed the night, and in the morning blew his brains out. The father's age was 89 and the son's 51. The reason he committed the murder was because the old man had often rebuked him for his intemperance.

The Geneva Gazette says that Mr. George gers, were drowned. Wilkie, one of the oldest and best farmers in that region, residing on the lake road about information, that not less than 150,000 bushels four miles south of the village, met with his of wheat were raised in Oregon during ing manner: His clothes accidentally caught in cipal crop, and this year, it is said, it will be the shaft connected with the threshing machine much more abundant than it was last year. whirled round the shaft several times with great the scarcity of vessels. They would export rapidity, his head striking the floor with great | considerable grain if they had the means. violence at each revolution. He lived about an hour and a half after the accident.

The Cleveland Daily Herald of Nov. 2d, says that about half an acre of the high lakethe dwelling house of Mr. Alexander Colahan, the precaution to remove the day previous. tinues annually to meet as long as one survives. The land at the break has sunk about 30 feet

nearly perpendicular, and the break extends some 20 rods. The quicksand and earth at the foot of the bank is crowded out into the lake, forming quite an upheaval.

Massachusetts railroad. A freight train, consisting of an engine and two cars, loaded with railroad iron, was crossing a new bridge bebridge giving way, the engine and cars were precipitated into the river, a distance of about

An explosion took place at the powder mill forty feet. By this casualty six persons, at

On Sunday evening, as the Rev. Mr. Tappen, the excellent chaplain of the Bellevue almshouse, was concluding his opening prayer in the chapel of the institution during Divine service, his voice faltered, and he suddenly fell in the pulpit in an apoplectic fit. Dr. Reese, the resident physician, with several of his assistants, being present in the congregation, imme-

diately rendered every assistance; but, though partial consciousness returned by the use of

The schooner Mayflower (Captain Hupper) arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday, from Thomaston, bound to York river. The captain and several persons from the schooner embarked for Norfolk in a small sailboat, which was capsized before leaving the Roads, and John Alley, of St. George, one of the crew, and James Winkepaw and Moses Lawrence, passen-

It is stated, on what is considered authentic death a few days since in the following shock- the year 1846. Wheat appears to be the prin- \$773,277. which was in operation in his barn, and he was The inhabitants complain much on account of

The Hon. Geo. P. Marsh and the Hon. Charles Paine, who were appointed a commitand horribly mangling and cutting bodies en-tirely to pieces. Those who fell into the water month states that the Electric Company have take measures for procuring statues of Ethan a 78c. Rye 98c. Oats 49c. invented a machine which will communicate in- Allen and Thomas Chittenden for the Capitol,

A society in Cincinnati, called the ' Last Man.' held its anniversary meeting in that city on bank at the foot of Erie-street, slid off, Canada Wednesday. It was organized sixteen years ward, carrying down and smashing to flinders ago, and but four of its members now survive, -which remnant met. No new members are from which, fortunately, the family had taken taken in after organization, and the society con-

A company has been formed in the city of Schenectady, for the purpose of manufacturing carpets and rugs. The corporate name of this company is. "Schenectady Steam Mills," its capital stock is \$30,000, divided into six hun-A fearful and fatal railroad accident occurred dred shares of fifty dollars each. Its business is to be transacted by five trustees.

> A steamboat of 300 tons has just been built on the Kentucky river, in the mountains, fifteen miles from Lexington, and 100 miles deeper in the interior than a boat was ever constructed. She has been built, out and out, from the forest tree to the builder's finish, by four men only.

> The Toronto Globe says, "An application will be made at the next session of the Legis. lature for an Act to incorporate a Company to construct a Railroad from the town of Brantford, to the shores of the Niagara river, opposite Buffalo, under the name and style of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad Company."

> A sheep of the Cheviot breed was clipped at Southerland, recently, the fleece of which was found to weigh nineteen and a half imperial pounds.

Twelve thousand emigrants arrived at this port last month, being about seven thousand struck on the head with an iron bar by his son. restoratives, the venerable man sank during the more than during the month of October, 1846.

> On the whole of the English Railways, the dividends of last year averaged seven and a half per cent. The profits on some were enormous, for a number of the lines in the returns were but partially opened.

The steamer Governor is to run on the Fall River route during the winter in the place of the Rhode Island. The Massachusetts goes on the Stonington route in the place of the C. Vanderbilt.

There was an increase of tolls on the Erie Canal from the opening of navigation until the 7th of October, over those of last year, of

#### Review of New York Market. MONDAY, NOV. 8.

ASHES-Pots \$6 62. Pearls 8 87. FLOUR ANI MEAL-Flour fell about 12c. per barrel on the receipt of the Caledonia's news. Genesee sold at 6 56; Western 6 50. Western Meal 3 25. Rye Flour 5 12.

GRAIN-Wheat has fallen 4 cents per bushel. Pennsyl-

NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association will hold its semi-annual meeting: Pawcatuck, R. I., on the 4th day of the week next preceding the 3d Sabbath in November (17th of the month) at 10 o'clock A. M. Thos. B. Brown, Rec. Sec. THOS. B. BROWN, Rec. Sec.

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#### CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Con-ference, was published on the 10th day of Sept last, and is for sale at this office It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a The work is heady printed, on time paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy, in imitation morocco, plain, 871 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco, gilt edges, \$1 25; ditto, fall gilt, \$1 372. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send to Gro B. Universe No. 9 Survices No. to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York."

De Since the first publication of the above notice, it has been found necessary to increase the price of books in morocco. Persons ordering them in future, will please note the fact, and act accordingly.

PROCLAMATION,

BY JOHN YOUNG, GOVERNOR! OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK A day of Public Thanksgiving is due to Almighty God, for

plessings bestowed upon the people of this State during the past year.

While a sanguinary war has been raging upon our national frontier-while the principal city of a sister State has been scourged with a pestilence that walketh at noonday, and while gaunt famine and disease afflict the fairest portion of the mother country, the State of New York presents a gladsome picture of universal happiness and prosperity. Seed time and harvest have been continued to the hus bandmanthe laborer and the artisan have not sought in vain for employment-the ships of the merchant have traded in peace with the nations of the earth, and plenty has crowned the effort of all classes of society.

The blessings of free Government-the means of universal education-the security of person and property, and the supremacy of law and order, have been vouchsafed to us in an eminent degree.

For all these, and for other good gifts, we are indebted to that Providence whose bounty and protection are conferred upon all, without regard to country or condition.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to observe the 25th day of November next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving; to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, and mingle, with their thanksgivings, prayers to Heaven for the continuance of its smiles, and for its protection against famine, disease and crime.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Privy Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at [L. S.] the City of Albany, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred JOHN YOUNG. and forty-seven. By the Governor. HENRY V. COLT, Private Secretary,

FIRESIDE READING

For Christian Families,

Bound in uniform style, in Muslin, with fine Cuts

rama old sold for 1 39, and Ohio nixed for 1 40. Uorn 72

threshold, and form deliberations. Will thing, or any person ervice, just copy one and then set himself hus might a petition, ames, be forwarded e in the land. would do no good ?"

rulers will and must and, if the latter unequivocally their nation of this war in province to say pred helm of the State, d soon find a way to quite probable, that pleasure a fair and ple's wishes, as an this whole subject. ver received, would fore. God and man. held responsible for ur chosen'agents and g this war for whatccomplish. Are we sponsibilities ? Can e before God, abet butcheries, and bomns, and wide-spread-If not, then let us to arrest its progress, of all responsibility horrors.

one way, and a very n the principles and asion calls for it, and our testimony on this of common interest. hopeful opportunity; ise the government as ich to hang out the

ligious press has so ecided stand on the ust that we shall not pontaneous, efficient it endeavor to rally r the speedy termina-

n. Peace Society, ECKWITH, Cor. Sec.

and House of Reprembled :--bitants of espectfully but m Honorable Bodies powers, in whatev m may deem best, i with Mexico to an i

were all saved.

Springfield which states that the bottom of the British cities-among them Liverpool, Glasgow, Vermont, have reported their correspondence car was smashed to pieces by the break becom- Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, Notting- with the artist. He proposes six years as the ing detached and falling under the car, and that ham, Hull, and York. It can transmit at once time within which he could complete them, and beside the seven who were instantly killed, several were seriously injured. We were unable to obtain the names of the killed, but understand they were Irishmen.

BULL FIGHTS IN NEW ORLEANS .- From La Patria of the 29th ult., we learn that New Orleans is about to add to the list of public amusements the elegant recreation of the bull fight. The arena was already completed, and the first en. recently resided in Dover, N. H., and was tertainment was to take place on the following about 25 years of age. Sunday. The managers had spared no pains to insure a diverting spectacle on that occasion. A company of regular bull-fighters was every moment expected from Matamoros, and the animals were to arrive the next morning from Attakapas. The manager is Don Francisco Lopez, and La Patria is in hope that he may be encouraged in his new branch of industry, especially as he offers his patrons a large amount of an agreeable diversion new in these regions.

THE SKIRT EXPANDER-A NEW INVENTION .--It appears that a gentleman of the city of Trov. has invented an article he calls the Skirt | taken. Thus he has, at the end of every day, Expander, for which he is about to procure a exact information of the work at both ends of to be open for travel as far west as Port Jervis, away with the cotton bustle. It is said to be been conducted. principally made of India Rubber, air-tight, and is capable of being inflated or contracted at any time. If a lady should be walking and wish to appear larger or smaller, the Skirt is so constructed that she may enlarge or diminish her apparent size at pleasure; and yet a person may be walking with her, and not discover how, or by what means her apparent size is diminished or increased. The inventor also says that the appearance of a lady with one of these skirts is much improved-the dress setting much better and easier; and that it will save the labor of carrying about the streets quite a small bale of cotton, and from eight to twelve skirts. [Farmer & Mechanic.

chronicles the return of a fugitive slave, who preferred his former condition, and thereupon climate of Chili is most delightful-snow or ice

-We have a telegraphic despatch from telligence simultaneously to some forty or fifty from the chisel of Powers, who is a native of

to all these places from one thousand to two \$20,000 as the compensation. thousand letters per minute.

the act of joining two cars while they were in the British Empire. It weighs 13 1-2 tons, and slow motion, at the dépôt in Lawrence, they is 8 feet 7 inches in diameter. It is ornamentcame together before he could escape, and ed, and has cast upon it the effigies of the Vircrushed him between them, injuring him so seriously that he lived but twelve hours after. Mr. Stevens was a native of Canada, but has

Odd Fellowship, Free Masonry, and secret institutions generally, as well as a paid or hired

ministry.

The Art Union says that M. Brunel, a contractor on the Italian and Austrian railroad from Florence to Pistoja, has a daguerreotype picture sent him every evening, which represents the state of the works at the point where it was

patent. The inventor says it will entirely do the line, and the style in which the building has Gen. Verplanck, the Commissioner to nego-

tiate a treaty with the Chipewas, in speaking of the wild rice which grows abundantly in Minnesota, says it is better than the Southern rice. The berries are larger and its flavor is better; for when boiled and stewed and left to cool it forms a consistent mass like good wheat bread. and more nutritious. Any quantity of it grows on all the lakes in this Northern country. The outlets and bays are filled with it. It ripens in the month of August, and is the main reliance of the Indians during the winter months for

The Chilian papers make a great parade in regard to a fall of snow in the city of Santiago,

A BASTILE.-A Southern religious paper which happened about the 1st of August; it had not occurred before for 11 years. The says, that it proves that slavery is better than being scarcely ever seen. The city of Santia- burg Tribune says, have decided the "No freedom, in the estimation of the colored race. go is situated at the very base of the highest License Law" of Pennsylvania to be uncon-

The great bell for the Montreal cathedral,

On Saturday, as Mr. Thomas Stevens was in just received, is said to be the largest bell in

gin and St. John the Baptist; besides a medallion illustrative of agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

The late English papers give the particulars of another of those sad disasters which are

At the yearly meeting of the Society of somewhat frequently occurring in the British Friends, recently held in Baltimere, they pro- coal mines. Six men, in Wales, were precipitested against wars in general, and the war with tated a distance of ninety fathom, and literally Mexico in particular, against the institution of dashed to pieces by the breaking of the chain slavery and its farther extension, and against (owing to a flaw in one link) by which the men were being hoisted out of the pit.

> The aristocracy of England now maintain the following standing army: 300,000 servants 500,000 dogs; 2,000,000 horses; 600,000 of dif ferent kinds of game to minister to their indolence, pride and hollow pomp, while hundreds and thousands have been starying for a morsel of food.

> The New York & Erie Railroad is expected Delaware county, before the close of the present calender year. From Port Jervis to Binghampton, a distance of 130 miles, the railroad is under contract-5000 men being employed on that section-and is expected to be completed in the fall of 1848, or about one year hence.

It is said a cow requires two tons of hay in a season-and should have from one to two quarts of meal a day, and about a peck of vegetables. Soiling is well adapted for the cow: grass, oats and corn, cut green, furnish excellent food for this purpose. Carrots are nvaluable through the winter.

We see it mentioned as an instance of the growth of the West, that there are now fortyive thriving villages in Wisconsin, where there were none four years ago.

The Supreme Court of the State of Pennsyl-

PROVISIONS-No changes to note.

MARRIED.

On the 27th of October, by Eld. W. B. Gillett, Mr. DANIEL DUNHAM to Miss ELIZABETH DUNN, all of Piscataway, N. J. DUNHAM to Miss ELIZABETH DUNN, all of Piscataway, N. J. In Berlin, N. Y., Oct. 30th, by Eld. J. L. Scott, Mr. John T. VARS, of Wirt, Allegany Co., and Miss DORCAS PECKHAM, S. Curren Religion the World's Only Hope. By Rev. R. W.

of Grafton. In Edmeston, N. Y., Oct. 28th, by Willis Delong, Esq., Mr. RICHARD E. SAUNDERS, of West Edeneston, and Mis JULIA ANN RAINEY, of Brookfield.

DIED,

Near Meadville, Pa., Oct. 10th, AMASA CROSBEY, in the 25th year of his age. He was a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hayfield, Crawford Co., Pa., and died in the triumph of faith. In Lima, W. T., Oct. 15th, MATTHEW S. PIERCE, son of Nathan Pierce, aged 25 years.

In Wirt, N. Y., of congestive feyer, ERVILLA E. COON. daughter of Jared Coon of Alfred, in the 23d year of her age

Thou hast taken thy flight for the spirit land, Thou hast left us, dear sister, a weeping band; Together we breathe the bitter sigh, With the mourner's sad tear in each trembling eye.

While we lingering bend o'er thy early grave, And our hearts, overflowing, sink in sorrow's wave, Hope bids us rejoice—thy spirit, now free, With thy Saviour and God forever will be.

Yes, we know, happy angel, in that bright sphere, Thou wilt know neither sorrow nor care nor tear; And thy voice, could it speak from those fair skies. Would exhort us to dry these tears from our eyes.

Then, the happy and blest shall we longer mourn? Or thy rest would we break, since thy spirit is gone? Oh no, sister, no! we'll wish no more For thy presence again on earth's dreary shore. s. m. c.

Also, in Alfred, Oct. 19, of congestive fever, FANNY BURDICK, daughter of Asa Burdick, Esgl. in the 29th year of her age

Also, in Almond, Oct. 29, of puerperal fever, MIRANDA POTTER, wife of Elisha Potter, in the 37th year of her age. The subjects of the above notices were all worthy members of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, all of whom have in a most unexpected time been called from us to their reward in heaven. N. V. HULL.

ERRATUM-In the list of deaths published last week, two verses which should have followed the obituary of a child in Friendship, were by mistake placed after the obitnary of a young lady in Stonington, Ct.

LETTERS.

Daniel Coon, J. L. Scott, Samuel Davison, Ezra Whitford Ephraim Maxson, Daniel Potter, S. P. Stillman, Z. Campbell H. H. Baker, Luke P. Babcock, N. V. Hull, P. C. Burdick. S. S. Griswold (right-yes.)

	RECE	IPTS	•			· · }	01.1
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gravings. TIVES OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES. By Rev. R. W. Cushman; with portraits from the old masters.

"Who will ever tire of reading the Biographies of the disciples of our blessed Lord; especially when they are pre-sented in so delightful a form as in the neat volume before

Cushman.

"We commend it to all who love religious freedom, as worth study and admiration."+N. Y. Evangelist.

Facts for Boys: Selected and arranged by Joseph Belcher, D. D. — A world of philosophy often lies in a simple nar-rative, and lessons of wisdom may spring from a little fact, which whole tomes can never impart. Facts for Girls: By the same Author.

should be glad if my notice of this little work-' The Happy Transformation'-should induce numbers of young men to purchase and read it."-Rev. J. A. James.

Sketch of my Friend's Family. By Mrs. Marshall. In-tended to suggest some practical hints on religion and domestic manuers.

Every-Day Duty: or Sketches of Childish Character.-The Author, in this book, in plain and simple language, enters into the sports and incidents of childhood, and would show to children that they are always happiest when doing

The Way for a Child to be Saved. By Abbott -- This en-tertaining book, which has already had a wide circulation, can hardly fail of being a means of good to every child that reads it.

Charles Linn: or, How to Observe the Golden Rule. By Miss Emily Chubbuck (now Mrs. Judson.)—" The stories are most admirably adapted to the wants of the rising genreation, by the wholesome morals which they inculcate. Christian Secretary. Allen Lucas, the self-made Man. By the same suther.-

"Whatever Fanny Forrester writes bears the stamp of genius-nor this only. It also bears the stamp of moral excellence."-Charter Oak.

Wonders of the Deep. The design of this volume is to state, in a style which shall both instruct and amuse, the most remarkable facts connected with the natural history of the products of the sea.

The Guilly Tongue.-It is somewhat on the plan of Mrs. Opie's Illustrations of Lying.

My Station and its Duties. The design of this volume is to enforce *fidelity* in the various stations in which it has pleased God to place us.

The House of the Thief, or the Eighth Commandment Practically Illustrated .- This little volume illustrates its point by tracing the flagrant violation of the command ' Thou shalt not steal," to the first departures from strict honesty in the ordinary commerce of life.

Visit to Nahant.-Designed to interest the minds of the young in the natural history of the shell and soft Fish, found on the coast of this celebrated promontory; and by an easy and felicitous method to lead them "through nature up to nature's God.'

L. COLBY & CO., Publishers, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

Publishers of Newspapers who will give the above six insertions, and send us a copy, shall be entitled to a set of the books.

#### DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

pitants of, in	and in fact. To enforce it, it adds that the case peaks of the Andes, and it frequently happens stitutional. The opinion has not yet been pus-	Wm. Potter, " $200$ " $4$ " $52$ JAS R. IRISH, Principal.
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m may deem best, for	sensations upon release, and went back to die clearing away, leave a covering of the purest has the right to sen inquot without the sanction in the prison! So, then, according to this snow. In the night volcanoes are sometimes of the county.	1 Di Manpan, VI
with Mexico to an im-	in the prison! So, then, according to this snow. In the night volcanoes are sometimes of the county.	nartments.
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ploring especially the		W. Williams, Watson, 2 00 " 4 " 52 Turtion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00
Mioned by the present	mental laws of human nature? Mr. Robinson has sold four hundred bushels 11, by J. T. Morton, Esq (hight 6 feet 3 inches,	
eading still more the		) L. P. Babcock, Scott, 2 00 " 4 " 52 " Painting A. L. Whiting, " 2 00 " 4 " 52 " Piano Music 8.00
ce threatens to both	WAR NEWSFiles of Mexican papers have been for cash down, at one dollar per bushel-re-Silas G. Weeks, Esq. of Warren Co., Ill. serving five hundred bushels for a future gale. (hight 6 feet 4 inches,) to Mrs. Mary Robb, o	, A. L. Whiting, " 2 00 " 4 " 52 " Piano Music 8.00 f A. G. Lewis, " 2 00 " 4 " 52 " Use of Instrument 2 00
regarding the sword	wAR NEWSFiles of Mexican papers have been serving five hundred bushels for a future gale. (hight 6 feet 4 inches,) to Mrs. Mary Robb, or received to Oct. 7. Profound tranquillity then The entire income this year will not be below M. P., (hight 6 feet 1 inch.)	Boomrent including necessary furniture.
a rational arbiter of	received to Oct. 7. Profound tranquillity then The entire income this year will not be below M. P., (hight 6 feet 1 inch.)	Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them-
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cumbent particularly	Marinen Continue Ho is much reduced and is very	The following are the names of Life Members of the Teachers Chases will be formed at the opening
such an age as this,	Mexican Congress met at Queretaro on the 5th, but nothing was done for want of a guorum We learn from the Charleston News, that feeble, but is gradually recovering.	American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, who con- and middle of the winter terms, to continue seven weeks, in
means for the adjust- respectfully but very		sented to let their share of the standing fund be made available to cancel the debts of the Society:-
respectfully but very	The feelings of the people are said to be strenu- bound for Now Orleans, work on Charleston, A sailor was tried and acquitted in Boston	Get the second
sorthie Bodies to use	ously opposed to any compromise with the Maganite Talet Florida and it is few days ago for whipping a shipmate. There	B Samuel Babcock, \$10 00 Luke Marson and whe 20 00 Los Every member of the school will be exercised in compo
tor an speedy	Americans. be a total loss—crew and passengers saved. was no proof of his guilt, except his own con	M. Greene and wife 20 00 Silas Stillman 10 00 sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. Adonis Trowbridge, 10 00 D. Randolph and wife 20 00 sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. Henry C. Babcock 10 00 R. Dunham and wife 20 00 . In respect to government, the experience and observation
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The Myelop to some	ovent, and tried the same remode upon a na- very severe recently.	The 1 must be having relinquished their claim need 1 110 months of the expectations and hope by a land.
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	pront for the season. [ thrown from a wagon.	
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vania, now in session at Pittsburgh, the Harris-

their sustenance.

## THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# Miscellaneous.

#### THE BLIND BOY.

- 82

-p g tron stern

BY REV. DR. HAWKS.

"Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy, "That little bird sings very long; Say, do you see him in his joy, And is he pretty as his song?

"Yes, Edward, yes;" replied the maid "I see the bird on yonder tree." The poor boy sigh'd, and gently said, Sister, I wish that I could see.

"The flowers you say are very fair, And bright green leaves are on the trees, And pretty birds are singing there; How beautiful, for one who sees!

"Yet I the fragrant flowers cau smell, And I can feel the green leaf's shade and I can hear the notes that swell From these dear birds that God hath made.

"So, sister, God to me is kind, Though sight, alas! he has not given But tell me, are there any blind, Among the children up in heaven?"

No. dearest Edward; there, all see; But why ask me a thing so odd? Oh, Mary! He's so good to me, I thought I'd like to look at God."

Ere long disease his hand had laid On that dear boy, so meek and mild : His widow'd mother wept and pray'd That God would spare her sightless child

He felt her warm tears on his face, And said:-"O never weep for me; I'm going to a bright, bright place, Where, Mary says, I God shall see.

"And you'll come there; dear Mary too; But. mother ! when you get up there, Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you ; You know I never saw you here."

He spake no more, but sweetly smil'd, Until the final blow was given; When God took up the poor blind child, And open'd first his eyes in heaven.

#### TRUTH AND HONESTY.

#### A LESSON FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Two boys, of nearly the same age, were one day amusing themselves with that dangerous, though not uncommon pastime, pelting each other with stones. They had chosen one of means to avoid doing mischief. To the coninstead of resting on the shoulders of the boy brought him under his notice, and proceeded at whom it was aimed, entered the library to ask whether his conduct toward themselves las says, nearly every body has heard of the window of one of the lordly mansions forming was equally praiseworthy. athe quadrangle.

say, that he had been on the look out for jobs all the week; that he held the horse for of science gives the following novel experiment, was secured, tried, and condemned. He had one gentleman, and run on an errand for anoth- which settles questions of some importance in enlisted as a soldier, and gone to India, immeer : in this way accounting for eleven pence. "Your industry and perseverance do you

and place of residence."

"I will write it, sir, if you please. Indeed I of 5 years the earth was carefully watered with | ly know him. brought a piece of paper for the purpose of rain water, or pure water; the willow grew and putting down the money. I hope I shall be flourished; and to prevent the earth being able to make it all up in a few weeks, for I am | mixed with fresh earth, or dust blown on it by trying to get a situation as an errand boy."

"Ohe yes sir. I go to free school!" And suitable for the free admission of air only. Jack stepped forward to take the pen which After growing in the air for 5 years, the tree Mr. Cavendish held towards him.

man. You may, I think, do better than take the tree every autumn were not included in this the children were to be equally divided, and if an errand boy's place. Let me see if you have weight. The earth was then removed from the any knowledge of arithmetic."

plied to the various questions which were put about 2 ounces of its original weight; thus 160 to him.

you think you will be able to come and bring | The air has been discovered to be the source me more money ?"

I'm alive and well, sir.

lives are not in our own keeping. This I see of 714 parts, by weight, of oxygen, and 388 you have been taught."

Another week passed, and again Jack appeared, but his countenance wore an aspect of sadness.

unfortunate and have only a small sum to give Baby;" and the marble upon which affection you." And, as he spoke, he laid three penny- has cut the sentence, is as small and pure as an worth of half pence before Mr. Cavendish. "I infant. Surely, here is perfection in an epitaph assure you, sir," he earnestly added, "I have The age of a dying child is nothing, and need offered my services to every gentleman on not be recorded; and what is there in a name horseback that I could see."

your honest intentions. Perhaps you will meet would frown on it;-but a parent-any parent with better success another time. Let me see, -entering the graveyard where that baby rests, you have now paid one shilling and five-pence, and that small marble tablet may stand, would that is not amiss for the time;" and with an carefully avoid treading on the little grave, and encouraging smile Mr. Cavendish suffered him yet would stand there conjuring up the once to depart.

Though Mr. Cavendish had, from the first, love, and its arms opening for a father's fonda work of benevolence, which was nothing less eyes, and the drooping of those arms-the than to befriend the poor boy whose noble con-silence, and what more sad of a dead child,duct had won his admiration. For this end he, and the father and mother bereft of all but this the squares for the playground, thinking by this a few days subsequently, paid the parents a cry of nature—" Our Dear Little Baby." visit, when he knew that the son would be at sternation of the thrower, however, a missile, school. He related the incident which had

philosophy :---

the winds, it was covered with a metal plate, "You can write, then ? do you go to school ?" perforated with a great number of small holes,

was removed, and found to weigh 169 pounds "You write a tolerable good hand, my little and about 3 ounces; the leaves which fell from vessel, again dried in the oven, and afterwards Jack stood boldly up, and unhesitatingly re- weighed; it was discovered to have lost only pounds of woody fibre bark or roots were "That will do, my good boy. Now, when do certainly produced; but from what source? of the solid element at least. This statement "I will come again this time next week, if may at first appear incredible, but on slight reflection its truth is proved, because the atmos-" That was wisely added, my lad; for our phere contains carbonic acid, and is a compound

parts, by weight, of carbon."

A BEAUTIFUL EPITAPH.-At a mason's yard in this city is a headstone, with these words-"I am very sorry, sir," he said, "I have been and only these words :-- "Our Dear Little when the heart yearns for the form. This little "I believe you, my boy; I am pleased with stone has no mark for curiosity, and cold history bright eyes of that baby fixed on a mother's

coocealed his intentions, his heart was planning ness;-and then, alas, the dimming of those

[Home Journal.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT. - A recent work years ago !' Assistance came to him; the man THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city

pounds, was planted therein. During the space man waking out of his sleep should so instant-[Lord Eldon

> CURIOUS MARRIAGE CONTRACT.-In the Royal in Armagnac. The document bound the husband and the wife to faithful wedlock for seven years. It stipulated that the parties should have the right to renew the tie at the end of that time if they mutually agreed; but if not the number should chance to be unequal, they were to draw lots for the odd one.

> There is, in the same alcove of the library, a contract between Saint Bernard, of the Diocese of Rheims, and the Seigneur of Chatillon, by which the Saint binds himself to give the said nobleman the same number of acres of land in heaven as the Church receives of him on earth.

sia has lately created an Order destined exclusively to agriculture—that is to say, to cultivators and persons who distinguish themselves in this department of industry. The decoration

bears on one'side the effigy of the King of Prussia, on the other the motto, "For agricultural merit," surrounded with a crown of wheat, with vine and olive leaves. The exergue bears the name of the designer. Three classes are to be established in this order. The King reserves to himself the exclusive right to distribute the Order of the first class : the second and third will be granted to farmers, presented by the College of Economy. The distribution will take place annually, on occasion of agricultural festivals and the solemn session of Ag ricultural Societies in the Prussian Monarchy, Scientific American.

twelve main branches of this gigantic trunk the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, were as thick as oak trees, being more than six method decidedly the most pleasant and economical. feet in circumference. These twelve branches, thickly covered with foliage, formed a circumference of 450 feet, and rested upon 115 props, which, since the year 1554, were, for the most part, set up by noblemen, bishops, and other persons of distinction. The trunk of this once majestic tree is now standing, a mournful wreck of its ancient beauty.

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, credit, my lad," Mr. Cavendish replied, his benev- dried in an oven, and afterwards put into an his first act was to pick the pocket of the broth-\$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. olent countenance lighting up with a smile. earthen vessel. The earth was then moistened er of the man he had murdered twelve years Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 "And now I should like to know your name with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing 5 before. It was very extraordinary that the cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one year for \$20, payable always in advance.

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The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. I speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on CURIOUS MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—In the Royal every question of public policy. It advocates the election Library of Paris is a written contract, drawn to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision up in 1297, between two persons of noble birth of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. 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, &c. 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 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. At 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 commenc-ORDER OF AGRICULTURE.-The King of Prus- ed 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. Alldaily, 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 will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns. July 15.-6m-\$10, C. W. F.

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 EXTRAORDINARY TREE.—We regret to state, says the Liverpool Mercury, that during a late beauvy storm a portion of the famed lime tree heavy storm, a portion of the famed lime tree been in operation; and they nope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. at Nestadt, in Wirtemberg, was blown down by its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. the wind which prevailed. This tree, which accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, was planted more than 500 years ago, is thirty-six feet, in circumference at the base, and the inclumination of statements and for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and

whilst you are standing staring there," was the straight-forward manner." exclamation of his companion, and he caught him by the arm in order to drag him from the father rejoined; "and I am as proud of him spot. The author of the mischief still retained his thoughtful position.

you will stand a chance of having a good threshing, Jack," the other boy urged.

"Never mind, Tom; leave me to myself," was the reply, and the young delinquent moved with unfaltering step towards the door of the mansion, the knocker of which he unhesitating- my residence this day week. I will acquaint We have heard of mills where the boilers were ly raised. The summons was answered by a you with my views for him for the future." footman.

"Is the master of the house at home?" he with some diffidence inquired. "He is."

"Then I wish to see him if you please." "That you can't do, my man, but I will deliver any message for you."

"No, that will not do. I must-indeed I must see the gentleman himself." The earnestness and perseverance of the boy at length induced him to comply with his request, and opening the door of the library, he apologized for asking his master to see a shabby little fellow; and added, that he could neither learn his business nor get rid of him.

ed, who having witnessed the transaction, and change of position and prospects, would in over heard the conversation, was curious to many instances prove injurious to the moral know the object of the boy's visit. The poor character, but with a mind based upon the child, whose ideas had never soared above his solid principles which our young friend possessfather's second floor, stood for some moments es, little fear may be entertained that such in stupified amazement when ushered into an will be the result. elegantly furnished apartment; but remembering | the painful circumstances which had brought respect, excepting the names of the parties spring cleared from weeds. In this manner, him into this scene of enchantment, he in some concerned. The events occurred a few months from one field four successive harvests have measure regained his self-possession.

ing voice, " but I have broken your window. nevolence exhibited, may stimulate others to My father is out of work just now, and cannot "go and do likewise." pay for it; but if you will be kind enough to take the money a little at a time, as I can get it, I will be sure to make it up;" and as he spoke, he drew a few half-pence from his pocket and laid them on the table.

house till the money is made up?"

into tears.

will trust to your honesty."

"Oh, thank you, sir-thank you !"

"Oh yes sir," exclaimed his mother, her eyes "Why don't you take to your heels, you filling with tears. "He has ever been a dutiful blockhead; you will have the police after you child to us, and always acts in this honest,

as if he were a prince.'

"Would you part with him ?" Mr. Caven-"If your father is obliged to pay for this, dish asked. "I have something in view for his future benefit."

"Undoubtedly we would for his benefit," was the reply of both.

"Well, then, purchase him a new suit of apparel with these two guineas, and bring him to

Language cannot describe the heartfelt gratiparents, nor could they find words to give it utterance.

When next our young hero came into the presence of his benefactor, his appearance was certainly altered for the better, though no disadvantages of dress could rob his noble coun-

tenance of its lofty expression. Mr. Cavendish had previously made arrange ments for him to become an inmate of his own house, and had also entered his name as a pu pil in a neighboring school.

John Williams is now receiving a liberal education, and enjoying all the advantages it with summer or winter wheat, is to mow it Bring him in," said the gentleman address- which wealth can procure. Such a sudden in the spring before the ear makes its appear-

ago, and are here made public with the hope been gathered. Lam very sorry, sir," he began in a falter- that the truth and honesty, and judicious be-

#### HISTORY OF A MILLIONAIRE.

One great lion of the fashionable world to gaze at has been the house and establishment of That's an honest speech, my lad, but how the late Jonathan Hunt, the millionaire, which am I to be sure that you will fulfil your engage- recently came to the hammer. As the origin of ment ?" Mr. Cavendish returned. "Do you such as he gives a zest to subsequent history, it know that I could have sent you to the station may be well to say, that Mr. Hunt was born at-

"Oh, don't send me there, sir! it would as a merchant by selling peanuts, cakes, and break my dear mother's heart. I will pay you apples, from a basket. He soon extended his all-indeed I will sir," and the poor boy burst means, moved to Mobile, and, in the course of time, was known as a man of wealth, and real sol am glad you have so much consideration tired to New York, where he fitted up an for your mother's feelings ; and for her sake, I elegant mansion. After all was done his mind was shattered, and he engaged in speculations of the greatest hazard, yet all prospered. One

saw-mill, some where "out West," which was driven by the "force of circumstances." This is as desirable a motive power for a mill as could be thought of, not only economical but having the very fine quality, as every body "He has, indeed, a noble spirit, sir," the knows, of gaining force as the money market tightens. We traveled West a few miles the other day, and we found one driven by a power nearly as economical. Mr. Watkins, of Aurora. Ia., has a steam saw-mill lately put in operation,

in which the only fuel is the dust made by the mill itself. There are two boilers, two engines, two saws, and the average work of this mill is about two thousand feet per day. Upon occaheated by the saw dust and slabs, but here the slabs are applied to other uses, and none of tude which beamed in the eyes of the happy them used for fuel except a very small quantity when the dust has become very damp from wet

weather.

HARVEST WITHOUT PREVIOUS SOWING .--- In the Schnellpost we find an account of a method of compelling the wheat plant to become per-

ennial, like grass, and to perfect its grains annually without annual sowing of seed, which has been successfully practiced at Constance in Germany. It was discovered by the steward of an estate named Kern. His method, after ploughing and manuring the land, and sowing ance. This process is repeated several times in the season, and the product is used as hay. The plant is then allowed to grow in the ordinary manner. The next year it ripens earlier, and bears more abundantly than wheat treated in the ordinary manner. It is manured in the

The above little sketch is authentic in every autumn like grass in the meadows, and in the

and defective; cut them in quarters, or round slices; put them in your preserving kettlesteam, and boil them till they are tender. Take out the quinces, and strain the liquor through a bag. To every pint of liquor allow a pound of loaf sugar. Boil the juice and sugar togeth-Troy, in this State, and commenced his career the quince and boil them gently for twenty er about ten minutes, skimming it well; put in minutes. When the sugar has completely penetrated them, take them out, put them in a glass jar, and turn the juice over them warm. Tie them up when cold, with paper dipped in clarified sugar.

PRESERVED PIPPINS.—Pare and core some of "But when do you expect to be able to make of them was in cotton, which he bought to the the finest; put them in your preserving kettle, another payment ?... This is a very small sum extent of his credit, and made a fortune to the with some lemon peel and all the pairings, add enlightened, so much the more so shall we be. towards the price of a large plate glass," and chagrin of those who doubted his sense, and re- a very little water, cover closely, boil till tend. On the cultivation of the minds of women, de- rooms are furnished at a moderate ex

undress in a room without a fire, and to seek think of entering the Institution. repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will very speedily render him more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmtion of chilliness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all : the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence

of atmospherical vicissitudes than that of the latter. Journal of Health.



A stove has just been introduced from Paris, which in its use ingeniously manufactures superior gas for burning from the coal which is consumed. Thus the same fire which warms the building supplies the gas, without additional apparatus, which he has attached to an ordinary stove, and from experiments made, it is thought that this mode of obtaining a supply of gas in large buildings will be generally adopted.

none so interesting, because it consists of a variety measured out in suitable portions as to PRESERVED QUINCES.-Pare and core your time and quality. Being new every week or quinces, taking out the parts that are knotty day, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge so essential to the individual and otherwise have been spent in idleness and mischief.

Uncourteous habits have prevented many a man's success in life. Hasty, hot-brained, carefor-nobody individuals often plunge themselves into difficulties in consequence of their arrogant or overbearing manners, or their rude and ungentlemanly language, though it may be thoughtlessly expressed. It is often, not the great, but the little acts of incivility that are treasured up and remembered.

Sheridan wrote : "Women govern us ; let us try to render them perfect. The more they are

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 particular

ly desired. 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 responsibilities of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our sty ents." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without COLD BEDROOMS. A person accustomed to an unreserved compliance with which, no student should

Regulations.

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to. visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian.

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

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted.

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms,

nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

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

Notice.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification f School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in expense. It is stated that it can be applied to instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. any other stove or furnace. An ingenious Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each mechanic in the same city, has constructed an 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 lollows:—

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

Expenses Board, per week, \$1.00 Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, 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 ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves,

There is no book so cheap as a newspaper;

cover them with the pairings and a very little the community. It causes many hours to pass water-lay a large plate over them to keep in away pleasantly, and profitably, which would

ed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensa- allowed either within or about the academic buildings.

