In the SENAT

business done

Bill. Speech

New York, Rebreary 10, 1848.

## Company of the Parties of the Partie

"We may die without the knowledge of many truths, and be carried to Abraham's bosom; but if we die without love, what will knowledge avail us? Tust as much as it avails the devil and his angels. I will not quarrel with you about any opinion; only see that your hearts be right towards God—that you love the Lord Jesus Christ—that you love your neighbor—walk as your Master walked, and desire no more. I am sick of opinions; I am weary of hearing them—my soul loathes their frothy food."

These are the words of John Wesley. They may be so construed as to inculcate a sound and healthful sentiment, or they may be made to countenance a sentiment which we deem exceedingly pernicious. If they are understood to teach simply that love to God and man is es sential to Christian character, and that no ma can be a Christian without it, whatever opinion he may entertain, we fully agree with them But if they are meant to teach—as they ar often understood to teach—that it matters bu little what opinions a man entertains, provided he feels right, we dissent from them entirely The world has now, and always has had, quite enough of the religion of feeling, but altogether too little of the religion of principle. There is reason to fear, that such will continue to be the case so long as eminent theologians are believ ed to give the weight of their influence in favor of the former and against the latter.

It is instructive to look somewhat critically s the results of adopting this notion that religion consists mainly in the exercise of good feelings. Here is a man who professes a high degree of love for God; and truly, if deep emotion, earnest exhortations, and fervent prayers, may be taken as proof, his is not a mere profession. He i always prompt in attending upon the devotional meetings of the neighborhood in which he re sides, and never lacks for words to speak of God's love to him, and his desire to live in the exercise of love to God. But suppose that in these circumstances some practical duty is urged upon him, such, for instance, as the duty of submitting to the unpopular ordinance of baptism by immersion, or keeping the Sabbath of the fourth commandment. He does not hesitate perhaps, to admit, that these duties appear to be scriptural and reasonable; but still he does not feel inclined to perform them. He begins to raise objections—thinks they can not be very essential while so many good men neglect them they feel bound to render unto him supreme -that God will not exclude a man from heaven for failing to perform such outward acts-and that those who have the love of God in their hearts will find pardon, even if their obedience is not perfect. You urge upon him, perhaps the consideration, that "this is the love of God, he given any precept enjoining upon his discithat we keep his commandments." You quote to him the language of Jesus, "In vain do ye worship me, teaching for doctrine the commandments of men." But it is all to no purpose. He is sure that he loves God, and you are perhaps equally sure that he hates you for urging unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's, and unto

Again, this feeling individual claims to be a lover of man as well as of God. If his claim i to be judged of by the language which he uses in relation to the lost condition of sinners, and their need of a Saviour, you must pronounce it the condition of the millions perishing in heathenish darkness, and asks for aid to send them the Gospel. Does the man whose case is under consideration, and who professes to feel so plans for evangelizing the world, and contribute accordingly. In some cases he may; but far more frequently he leaves such work for others to do, although he acknowledges that to him applies the command to "go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Or, suppose there comes along a friend and advocate of the slave; can he rely upon the countenance and support of this man of feeling, or must he look mainly to the men of religious principle for support? To the latter, of course, because they acknowledge their obligation not only to "feel for those in bonds as bound with them," but to "undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free."

Now we do not question that right and strong feelings are quite essential to the Christian character; hence we would be the last to decry them. At the same time we think right opinions are also important, and dare not speak against those who endeavor to inculcate them. Give us the feeling that accompanies correct opinions, and we have no fear that it will suffer from witnessing the discussions of the present

of the religious papers, among which we notice form of religion, and of any one sect above anthe Vermont Chronicle and the New England other sect; and of those provisions which de-Puritan, the "expounders of orthodox religion clare that no citizen shall, on account of his in New England," are making a great outcry religious faith, be deprived of any privilege about the impiety of John G. Palfrey in writing or immunity enjoyed by his fellow-citizens, or a letter to Robert C. Winthrop on Sunday. Both be rendered incapable thereby of filling any these gentlemen, our readers know, are mem- office of trust or profit; and therefore your bers of Congress from Massachusetts. Just be- Memorialists believe that to administer the fore the opening of the session, while the ques- aforesaid statute, or to sanction the same by any tion who should be Speaker of the House of official act, would subject such persons to a This note was dated on Sunday, and hence the the office-keepers and carriers of the United papers are out upon its author, as a flagrant States mail? Sabbath-breaker, although a minister of the Your Memorialists are zealous friends of inquiring state of mind."

Gospel, and a Doctor of Divinity! Some peo- morality and good order, and most solemnly consistencies which the discussion of the Sabbath question develops, and are not therefore surpriz-

## A MEMORIAL IN FAVOR OF EQUAL RIGHTS. To the Honorable, the Legislature of New Jersey

Your Memorialists, citizens of the State of New Jersey, respectfully represent to your Honorable Body, That the Seventh-day Baptists of this State, on behalf of whom petitions have from time to time been presented to the legisla tive bodies of this State for Equal Rights, are successors in the Sabbath observance of a long line of pious Christian men, who fled from the oppressions of the Stuart line of British Kings, to seek an asylum for their faith in the early colonial provinces of this country; and that they have ever been firm friends of free, con-

stitutional, civil government. Many of their predecessors periled their lives in the revolutionary struggle for national independence and liberty. They however hold the law of Jehovah to be the supreme law of conscience; and believe that when human governments enact a law contrary thereto, they ought to say to its authorities, as Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego said to the King of Babylon, "Be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up." They believe that Jesus Christ, the divine author of the Christian religion, and only Head of the Christian Church, has solemnly enforced the duty of observing every word and letter of the Decalogue of Jehovah, by saying, "It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than for one tittle of the law to fail." When, therefore, the compulsory parts of the Sunday Statute of this State are pressed upon them by the civil authorities, they feel bound in conscience to reply, as Peter and John, apostles of Christ, replied to the authorities of Judea. "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." Regarding God as the Supreme Ruler, obedience. They believe there is no authority given by the Divine Head of the Christian religion, to any body or association of men, to a discourse by Eld. N. V. Hull, and after compel their fellow men to regard any religious observance by penalties at civil law. Nor has ples submission to any infringement of the rights of conscience. On the contrary, he ever acted and taught in accordance with the first precept of the Decalogue, which says, "Thou

upon his attention your opinion of what God re- God the things that are God's," is the precept of Jesus Christ. "What have I to do to judge. them that are without, [i. e., the church?] Do not ye judge them that are within? But them that are without God judgeth." (1 Cor. 5: 12, 13.) Such was the language of an apostle of next. Christ to a primitive church; such is the faith good. But suppose there comes along an agent of Seventh-day Baptists. They believe that of some missionary organization, who exhibits the Constitution of the nation, and of this State, are also in accordance therewith. They would therefore be obliged in conscience to object against any civil statute for compelling the observance of the seventh day of the week, as much love for his fellows, enter heartily into the they do against the statute for compelling the observance of the first day, contrary to men's free will. They believe that God has wisely reserved this authority solely within his own

Your Memorialists desire farther respectfully to represent. That the said statute is not only obnoxious to the religious faith of such citizens as observe the seventh day of the week, the Sabbath of Jehovah, but very embarrassing to such in an honorable and upright discharge of official duties under the State government. The official oaths administered to persons on receiving certain legal commissions, require them to pay preëminent regard to the fundamental laws of the nation and of the State. At the same time, they are required faithfully to administer the statutes enacted by the State. But it is the deliberate opinion of your Memorialists, that the statute which establishes Sunday as a standing religious observance of the people of this State, and makes secular business done on that day Vice and Immorality, and a crime of a penal character, is a palpable violation of those provisions of the fundamental laws of the nation, and of the State DARING IMPIETY AND GREAT OUTCRY. Some which prohibit the establishment by law of any Representatives was in every body's mouth, charge of perjury. And, in one respect at Mr. Palfrey wrote a note to Mr. Winthrop to least, it is obvious that the legislature which enwar and slavery, if he should be elected Speaker. they except from its prohibitions and penalties

ple may think strange of this, especially when believe that no possible injury can follow to the they consider that there is not one word in the morals of the citizens of this State in conse-Bible against doing any kind of work on Sun- quence of the repeal of the compulsory part of day, and farther, that these men who find so the Sunday statute, and the separation of its much fault with Mr. Palfrey are the first to de- protective provisions from the statute on Vice cry Seventh-day Baptists as Judaizers for insist- and Immorality. To believe otherwise, is ing upon obedience to the fourth commandment. virtually to charge the officers of the United But we have ceased to wonder at any of the in- States Post Office Department with vice and 'immorality; and the United States Government, and the Legislature of New Jersey, as accessories, by legalizing the post-office business on the first day of the week, and excepting those engaged therein from the penalties of the Sunday statute.

> Your Memorialists believe that by granting the prayer of their petitions, now before your Honorable Body, no valuable interest would be injured or jeopardized, and no rights infringed upon, inasmuch as the statutes for the protection of religious liberty and worship, secure those precious rights alike to all, and on all days alike. On the other hand, a numerous class of deserving citizens would be relieved from bur densome restraints, painful embarrassments, and odious and unconstitutional distinctions, and the fundamental and statutory laws of the State made harmonious and honorable. By these considerations your Memorialists would re spectfully urge the prayer of their petitions. Shilon, Cumberland Co., Jan. 1848.

# ESTERN ASSOCIATION— SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

The Seventh-day Baptist Western Associa tion convened in Semi-Annual Session with the Second Alfred Church, on fourth-day, Jan. 5, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory Discourse by Eld. T. E. Babcock; after which the Association was called to order by Eld. N. V Hull, and Eld. T. E. Babcock was appointed Chairman, and J. B. Cottrell, Clerk.

Reports of missionaries were called for. One was presented by T. E. Babcock, which was

The Treasurer's Report was called for and read. Brethren John A. Langworthy, Stephen R. Smith, and Maxson Green, were appointed an Auditing Committee, to whom the Treasurer's Report was referred, and instructions given to apportion to T. E. Babcock a reasonable compensation for his services.

Eld. N. V. Hull, Eld. J. H. Cochran, and J. A. Langworthy, were appointed a Business Committee; after which, the meeting adjourned to fifth-day at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

Fifth-day, Jan. 6, the session was opened with short intermission the Association proceeded to

priation to T. E. Babcock of \$14 25, which was adopted, and the Clerk instructed to give an order on the Treasurer for that amount.

An appropriation of \$10 was made to Eld shalt have no other gods before me." "Render Rowse Babcock, to assist in sustaining him in his labors with the churches of Scio and Amity.

The Report of the Business Committee was called for and read, which contained the substance of the following resolutions:-

1st, Resolved, That when this meeting is adjourned, it be adjourned to meet with the First Church in Genesee, to com mence the evening after the second Sabbath in February

2d, Resolved, That such meetings be held monthly, or as often as practicable, with the different churches in the Association, when the business of our Missionary and Tract enterprises shall be presented, and collections taken in aid of

In accordance with the first resolution, the following appointments were made for the next meeting, to be held in Genesee :- Evening after the Sabbath, on the subject of Tracts, T. E. Babcock; First-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Home Missions, J. H. Cochran; Evening following, on Foreign Missions, N. V. Hull.

T. E. Babcock and J. B. Cottrell were ap pointed to revise the minutes and forward them for publication in the Sabbath Recorder.

Treasurer's Report. Seventh-day Baptist Western Association, In account with B. W. Millard, Treasure

FUNDS FOR THE HOME MISSION: From the Seventh-day Baptist Union Miss. Soc. First Church in Genesee Coll'n at Quarterly Meeting, West Genesee, 2 17.

Rowland Crandall 2d, Genesee, Eunice Cottrell, Wirt, cloth, Ellen Maxson,

Remaining in the Treasury, FUNDS FOR THE FOREIGN MISSION. Remaining in the Treasury June, 1847, Collection at Quarterly Meeting, West Genesee

Total, Paid Eld. N. V. Hull, to forward to Ex. Board, Remaining in the Treasury, \$3 6 B. W. MILLARD, Treasurer. T. E. BABCOCK, J. B. COTTRELL, Com.

INFLUENCE OF SECTS.—The Scotch traveler Laing, in his book on Norway, has these just reflections, the reading of which may benefit some of the croakers about sectarianism:

"A difference of opinion upon religious doctrines among a people, is a most powerful stim- will be found to be at the root of the objections inquire what course he should pursue relative to acted it, took a similar view of it, or why did to expect zeal or enlightened belief without in- against any confession of faith, however sound about a week since. I have engaged my pas-

## "CHRISTIAN UNION NO. 1."

held in the Spring-street Church, N. Y., last week. The meeting was rendered interesting by the addresses of the Rev. Dr. Bond, Rev. S. Remmington, and Rev. Chas. J. Hopkins, who volunteered for the occasion. The music was under the direction of Prof. Nash, and was very fine. The object of the Society, as set forth by the Annual Report and speeches, seems to be a union of such members of all evangelical churches as may desire it, for the purpose of mutual assurance against sickness and other ills of human life. The initiation fee is three dollars; monthly dues, fifty cents; which entitles the member, in case of sickness, to the visits of other members, and the sum of four dollars weekly from the funds of the Society.

This Society, among other things, contemplates a union of Christians without uniformity. Upon this point the reverend speakers seem to have satisfied themselves, at least, that Christian union is a very different thing from Christian uniformity, and thus the two things are in no way dependent upon each other. An illustration of Dr. Bond was, that a grove of trees exhibited union; though there was no uniformity, there were leaves and limbs of various hues and forms, yet all in perfect union. We think the illustration imperfect, inasmuch as Christianity contemplates the exact conformity of its members to Christ and the TRUTH of God. Of course, the first aim is at uniformity; and uni followed by union of feeling and interest.

their denominational differences at all hazards, and to compensate for the sinfulness of their divisions by an artificial show of union, which appears to us quite Pharisaical, to say the least of it. We fully believe a want of uniformity among Christians to be SINFUL on the part of those who differ from the Word of God. Therefore any attempt to effect a union in any other way than by conformity to the truth, is in no small degree hypocritical, and tends much to degrade Christianity to a level with worldly and

## TROUBLE ABOUT A BISHOP.

There has been not a little excitement in England, for a while past, in relation to the appointment of a new Bishop of Hereford. It seems that the Queen, as head of the Church, has the right to nominate, and then issue permission to the Dean and Chapter of the Vacant See to elect. In this case, Lord John Russell as representative of the Crown, nominated Dr The Auditing Committee reported an appro- | Hampden, late Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford. Hereupon a majority of the Bishops of England issued their protest against his election, on the ground that he had taught and printed unsound doctrines. But he was elected, notwithstanding there protest; and his confirmation took place in Bow Church, London, on the 13th of January, amid a great crowd of people, by whom he was loudly cheered. An English paper says, "By a singular circumstance, the new Alderman, Mr. Salomons, of the Hebrew persuasion, appeared officially, as the Alderman of the Ward, in the corporation pew and the whole ceremony terminated, after an other ineffectual protest, which, it is said, is to be made the subject of an application to the Court of Queen's Bench." Dr. Hampden, in a letter to Lord John Rus-

sell, setting forth his views and the grounds of objection to him, speaks as follows:-

"I have insisted, indeed, my Lord, constant ly on the Supremacy of Scripture as our Rule of Faith. And what consistent member of the Church of England does not? But this very assertion of the Supremacy of Scripture has been taken up invidiously by some, as if I rejected altogether the authority of the Church and undervalued its importance as a visible institution of Christ's religion. This, however cannot by any means be justly said of me. have ever taught that a deferential respect to the authority of the Church, as it is laid down and explained in the formularies of our Church was most incumbent on Christians; though certainly not that high and transcendant respect which is due to the Inspired Word alone. But the fact is that many of those who are now objecting to me, will be satisfied with no view on this subject, that is not virtually the same as that of Rome,—ascribing to the Church, not only an authority of order, such as is claimed in our Articles, but an absolute authority for propounding matters of faith, and requiring its decisions to be received with unquestioning sub-\$2 62 mission by its members. The Church, in their view, is not simply 'the witness and keeper of Holy Writ,' but the depository of revealed truth, the authoritative interpreter of Scripture, without which, Scripture is conceived by them to speak an uncertain sense.

"But what is this but to suppose, that the Church is endued with an infallible authority? For, unless it can pronounce infallibly, how can the Christian be required to receive its decisions as divine truths obligatory on his faith?

"This notion, however, of Church authority.

ulus to the human mind to investigate, to obtain of this class of theologians to the teaching of knowledge, to exert the mental powers. The all who require that all doctrines should be spirit of religious controversy adds nothing cer- drawn from Scripture. With them, the refertion, and value for religion. A land of univer- over that of the Church in all questions of docapathy as to religious matters, or else of gross thus establish the articles of faith, and their unthe Church in their sense."

REVIVAL .- A letter from Bro. H. P. Burdick, lated Jan. 19, 1848, says: "Rev. O. B. Call is The first Anniversary of this Society was holding a series of meetings in Hartsville, in which all surrounding Christian denominations manifest a deep interest. Christians have been revived, backsliders reclaimed, sinners hopefully converted, and yet the work is going on."

> THE DEVIL'S PRESS IN LONDON.—The London Patriot says that there are papers of an immoral stamp issued in London every Sunday, circulating 6,000,000 copies yearly. Four others weekly circulate 5,720,000 copies of a vicious tendency. There are besides seventy cheap periodicals, of which sixty are decidedly bad: one of these circulates 100,000. The sum total of this vicious circulation is not less than 29,000 000 of copies annually; nearly 5,000,000 morethan the total issues of all the religious societies, papers, magazines, and reviews, in that kinglom. Every month's issues of this pernicious eading, exceed the yearly publications of the London Tract Society!

PROGRESS OF "DISSENTERS."—The London Patriot, speaking of the dissenting denominations, says: "There are well nigh 12,000 places of public worship in England, exclusive of the churches of the Establishment, in which the gospel is proclaimed, and the Scriptures are expounded, every Lord's day. One of the best proofs that it is 'of God,' who has thus put honor upon his own institutions, is, that these same Protestant denominations, which have covformity of mind and soul in the truth will be |ered our fatherland with simple structures set apart for divine worship and Christian teaching, The fact seems to be apparent, that Christians have also encircled the globe itself with a zone of the present day are determined to maintain of missionary stations, and achieved, by the instrumentality they have sustained, the translation of the Word of God into all the languages of the earth."

> A REVIVAL.—The Christian Reflector publishes a report from Rev. J. Knapp of a revival in Rensselaerville, N. Y., a place about twentythree miles from Albany. He says:-

> "Some two hundred have been forward for prayers, more than half of whom are rejoicing in a crucified and risen Saviour. Universalists and infidels have been converted; rum sellers. um-drinkers, and gamblers, have been struck dumb, while the whole mountain of sin at one timesseemed to be coming down in a mighty avalanche, and the kingdom of the devil all caving in. A large portion of the young gentlemen and ladies of the Academy have been converted. Persons of all ages, and in all circumstances, are among the converts. The merchant, the mechanic, and the farmer, including one prodigal physician, have all bowed together at

THE REVIVAL AMONG THE NESTORIANS.—The Missionary Herald states that the fruits of the revival in Ooroomiah, in 1846, have not disappointed the hopes of our brethren. Eight months after the revival commenced, the genuine Nestorian converts were reckoned at not less than one hundred and fifty, of whom more than twenty inhabited the mountain villages. One third of the number were members of the two seminaries. The change in the moral and religious aspect of the large village of Geog Tapa, as the result of this work of grace, was surprisingly great. The blessed influence of the revival extended into Tergawer, a district n the mountains twenty-five or thirty miles west of Ooroomiah, and to Gawar, a district fifty miles still farther westward, within the limits of Koordistan. This region had not been explored by missionaries. The chief instruments employed by the Spirit to carry forward the work in the mountains were native

Nor have the missionaries been without some tokens of the divine favor, particularly in the mountain districts, during the past year. A number of Nestorians have been hopefully born again'; and the zeal and devotedness exhibited of late by the native preachers has been very

The boys' seminary, now removed to Seir, contains forty pupils, and that for girls thirtysix; and there are thirty village free schools, containing four hundred and sixty pupils. An edition of the New Testament, with the ancient Syriac and a new translation into the modern Syriac in parallel columns, has been carried through the press.

Missionaries among the Chinese.—A letter from J. L. Shuck to the Tennesee Baptist, speaks as follows of the encouragements held out to missionaries in the various free ports of China: "I have recently returned from a short visit

to my old post at Canton. I am truly thankful for the orderings of that kind Providence, which now favor my location at Shanghai. Of all the five ports. Canton will be the most trying missionary position. It would be so especially to me at present. The hostility of the Canton populace towards all kind of foreigners, grows worse instead of better; and until the British authorities interfere, but little effectively can be accomplished in that city. The missionaries find it almost literally impossible to rent a dwelling among the people. The Cushing Treaty is a practical failure, as far as Canton is concerned. There are at present eleven male missionaries, of various denominations, preparing to take advantage of changes which we all hope and believe must, ere long, surely take place with reference to that city. Its millions of inhabitants MUST have the Gospel preached unto them.

"At Shanghai, the natives are most friendly disposed towards foreigners; houses are easily tainly to their domestic happiness, but much to ence to Scripture is an 'heretical principle;' secured, and chapels can there be erected. their intelligence, acuteness, desire for educa- because it holds up the authority of Scripture Two chapels have already been opened, and have crowded Chinese audiences. Yong Seen sal conformity is necessarily one of universal trine. Hence their animosity against all who Sarng and Mun Seen Sarng accompany us to Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Yates left for that superstition. It is to expect effect without cause, checked boldness in repeating charges of heresy city three weeks ago, and Mr. and Mrs. Tobey quiry and opposition, and the collision of mind in itself, which claims to be simply scriptural in sage up, and leave soon. The two American against mind. There is something of this apathy its authority. A person in their view is no be. Methodist Missionaries have located at Foo and of this superstition in Norway; there is no liever, who does not hold their 'Church-princi- Chowfoo. I sincerely wish our Board [the stimulus awakening men from a passive and un- ples'-that is, who does not build his faith on Southern] had Foo Chowfoo and Shanghai, instead of Canton and Shanghai."

Messrs. Down nois, Bell, Sevi In the Hous ject of referrin dent's Message under discussi finally disposed While the re sage was under before the Hou sage as relates and the means the Committee mot, of Pa., mo Committee of expediency of five millions of of the war, or p

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o. H. P. Burdick, Rev. O. B. Call is in Hartsville, in n denominations ristians have been d, sinners hopefully going on."

mon.—The London pers of an immorery Sunday, circu-Four others copies of a vicious les seventy cheap re decidedly bad; 00. The sum total ot less than 29,000 ly 5,000,000 more religious societies, ws, in that king. of this pernicious publications of the

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been forward for whom are rejoicing our. Universalists verted; rum-sellers, have been struck ntain of sin at one down in a mighty m of the devil all my have been conand in all circumte. The merchant. ner, including one bowed together at

NESTORIANS.—The t the fruits of the have not disapbrethren. Eight mmenced, the genre reckoned at not ifty, of whom more mountain villages. re members of the e in the moral and village of Geog work of grace, was essed influence of ergawer, a district e or thirty miles Gawar, a district estward, within the is region had not ries. The chief in-Spirit to carry forntains were native

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Deinese.—A letter esce Baptist, speaks ments held out to ports of China: from a short visit am truly thankful Providence, which anghai. Of all the the most trying misbe so especially to slity, of the Canton of foreigners, grows at until the British e effectively can be The missionaries wible to rent a dwell-Cushing Treaty is iton is concerned. male missionaries, paring to take ad-cicall hope and be-ske place with re-lace of inhabitants. nto them. most friendly bauses are easily bers be stecked san opened, and get Youg Seen

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General Intelligence.

! CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the SENATE, last week, there was scarcely any business done but to discuss the Ten Regiment Bill. Speeches upon that subject were made by Messrs. Downs of Louisiana, Douglass of Illinois, Bell, Sevier, and others.

In the House of Representatives, the subject of referring the different parts of the President's Message to appropriate committees, was under discussion nearly all the week, and was finally disposed of.

While the reference of the President's Message was under consideration, and a motion was before the House to refer so much of the Message as relates to the condition of the Treasury, and the means of raising money for the war, to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., moved to amend, by instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to consider the of a Lieutenant and three men. It appears, expediency of imposing an annual direct tax of five millions of dollars during the continuance of the war, or until the payment of the national debt, on stocks, personal property, and money at interest; the said tax to be apportioned among the several States in proportion to population, as required by the Constitution. The amendment was accepted in Committee of the Whole, but afterwards rejected by the House.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to inquire whether the Slave Trade should be carried on in the District of Columbia, and if so, by what particular authority; and whether any modification of the laws are necessary on this subject. It was laid over for debate.

## LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Acadia, which arrived at Bos ton last week, brought advices to Jan. 15, being two weeks later than those previously received. The accounts exhibit a decrease in the British revenue for 1847, as compared with 1846, of £967,540, omitting repayments of advances and the China instalment in the circularevenue of £864,000, being an increase of £48,-000, in the last twelve months. Numerous and heavy commercial failures continue to distress of unemployed workmen. Money, which very recently was in good request at 9 and 10 per cent, may now be had for 3.

The accounts from Ireland, generally, for a few weeks, had not been so bad as previously. There is, however, much suffering and insubordination vet. The distress in the South and West was becoming daily more severe and appalling. A Coroner's Inquest was held at Kenmure, County Kerry, on the bodies of four children who had died of starvation on the roadside, having been denied food by Captain Ommaney and the Kenmure Board of Guardians.

The European Times of the 15th says: "Reports of a collision between the people and the military at Milan are confirmed to-day. A san guinary massacre has taken place, apparently with the acquiescence of the superior authorities. The number of inhabitants killed and wounded by the soldiery is variously stated from thirty to one hundred and fifty. Among the killed is the aged counselor of the Court Royale, M. Manganini, a man nearly seventy, and universally respected. He was murdered while English, French, German, Spanish, Welsh, Norpeaceably and inoffensively entering his own house. The emeute arose out of some rough usage which was given to some of the military gate. who had been smoking.

The young Queen of Spain was, at the last accounts, seriously ill. On the last day of the year she was taken with fits, said to be epileptic, and which created great alarm among those around her. It appears farther, that this is not the first time Her Majesty has been affected. By the last advices she had been for two hours

The Emperor of Russia is said to be se riously ill. The Cologne Gazette of January 5, says: "It is asserted that the Emperor of Russia is seriously indisposed with a billious fever, a complaint from which His Majesty has known, is dangerous in Russia."

The Roman Pontiff has addressed the Diet of Switzerland, complaining of the sacrilegious acts which were committed in the Federal expedition, and of the dismissal of several religious orders, the existence of which in Switzerland was, he says, guarantied by compact.

Abd-el-Kader has finally surrendered to the Duc d'Aumele on condition that he should re tire to St. Jean d'Acre. The French. Government seem likely, however, to break the en-

Madame Adelaide, sister of the King of the French, died at the Tuilleries on the 31st December, in the 71st year of her age.

Artificial Flower-making Department." It adds in the face of his commanding officer." that the Queen will save a great deal of money by the home manufacture of flowers and millin-

On New-Year's day the Queen of England distributed to the poor of Windsor 1,684 lbs. of meat, 2,094 lbs. of bread, and 478 lbs. of plumblankets, winter cloaks, and calico.

J. Evans, aged 17, had broken a window in order that he might be sent to prison, as he was the shore. The others remained in the skiff till starving in London. He was so sent 14 days, to it was drawn under, when all perished together. hard labor, but typhus fever carried him off in in order to get into Bridewell.

221 males and 15,206 females have bathed; mensely to the resources of that State.

45,124 women have washed for selves and families. A cold bath costs 2 cents, warm one accommodations. At these prices the house

Dr. Hampden, whose establisement in the See of Hereford has made so much noise, is a native of the island of Barbadoes.

The Oxford and Cambridge Review says that the practice of confession is obtaining to considerable extent in the Church of England.

One Alexander Williams and his wife, coffeehouse keepers in London, severally cut their own throats within five minutes' time, on the

Dr. Wolff, the celebrated missionary traveler preached in Birmingham on Christmas week.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS. - Intelligence has peen received from Malta, of the total loss of H. M. steam-frigate Avenger, on the Sorelle rocks, off the Northern Coast of Africa. The Avenger had on board 270 persons, all of whom t is feared, were drowned, with the exception that, when the Avenger struck, two boats were lowered, one containing Lieut. Rooke, the Surgeon, the second Master and five seamen; but they were at once carried away from the ship, which they saw thrown upon her beam-ends, the sea making a clean breach over her. The boat reached the Coast of Africa at Bizerta, but was swamped in the attempt to land; only four shore. By the aid of some friendly Arabs they were enabled to reach Tunis. The Avenger was a first-class steamer, of 1,444 tons, and 650

The Ship Helena of Dundee, bound to that port with a cargo valued at \$20,000, was wrecked on North Ronaldsha, on the 15th of December, and six of the crew drowned. The cargo will be partly saved.

Indian War .- War has broken out between the Delaware and Camanche Indians. One desperate battle has been fought, in which the Delawares were defeated, with a loss of 25 warriors. The alledged cause of the war was an the whites in the war between the Indian tribes and cannot." and Texas. The loss of their warriors had excited the Delaware nation to revenge, and they would probably have a considerable force to engage in future conflicts. A general Indian England's two-cent postage yielded a war was apprehended, and it was rumored that and from a geological survey which has been several tribes had volunteered to carry the war to the City of Mexico. A party of Camanches state that twelve horses were stolen from the the horses, and took others belonging to the In- of 100,000,000 of people for 1,600 years.

## SUMMARY.

RUMORS OF PEACE continue to be plenty. There seems, however, but little room for doub that the Mexican Government has offered to make peace on the terms demanded by our Government through Mr. Trist just previous to the taking of the City of Mexico, and that Mr. Trist has forwarded this proposition to Mr. Polk at Washington. If so, we can hardly allow ourselves to question that peace is at hand

The N. Y. Tribune has received a number of the Nordlyset, (Northern Light,) a new paper in the Norwegian language, published at Norway, Racine Co., Wisconsin. It contains an unusual variety of matter, exhibiting a good deal of talent. There are now papers published in this country in seven different languages, namely, wegian, and Cherokee, to say nothing of the large number whose chief language is Billings.

The Newburyport Herald says that the Stark Mills, of Manchester, ascertained on the 1st of than one-twenty-fourth of their capital, during the last six months; and that the Amoskeag Company, one of the most successful in the country, is unable to make any dividend on the last six months' work. The Newburyport Mills have barely made enough to pay their work.

While the Cape Island stage was crossing the bridge over Menantico creek, between Mill ville, N. J., and Port Elizabeth, on the 24th ult., the horses becoming frightened, backed off from frequently suffered, and one which, as it is well the bridge, in consequence of which a son of Mr. Edward Summers, of Millville, was drowned, together with both horses.

> Thirteen miles of the New York and Erie Railroad have been completed since the last annual report, from Shawangunck summit to Port Jervis, on the Delaware, making in all 75 miles now in running order. The section from Port Jervis to Binghampton, 127 miles, is under had many passengers, 5 of whom were killed, contract, and the work is in such a state of forwardness that its completion is anticipated in the Fall of the present year.

Bell's Life in London states that "an artilleryman was shot on the 19th of Dec., for striking an assistant surgeon. Fourteen men of the 23d fired, but only one ball struck the unfortunate man, and that in the thigh, when the provost-The Globe gravely announces that two new sergeant shot him dead with a pistol. The departments have been introduced into the Royal | whole of the firing party were in confinement household—the one a "Millinery and Dress- for not doing their duty. Another man of the making Department," the other a "Florist and 6th Lancers was to be shot for throwing his cap

The Concordia (La.) Intelligencer gives the particulars of a disaster which occurred near Grand Gulf on the 17th ult. Mr. Conger, son of a planter in Mississippi; and Mr. Alsop, an overseer, with two slaves, crossing the Missispudding, together with large quantities of Mr. Conger, seeing the danger, plunged into the blankets winter label and all the seeing the danger, plunged into the water, but was overcome by the force of the current, and sunk when within twenty feet of

Prof. Towney, of the University of Alabama, a day or two. The Daily News states that has lately made a tour of that State, and has many starving wretches commit petty offences found valuable and extensive deposits of coal iron, limestone, millstone, freestone, marble of At the Bath-house for the laboring classes in various kinds, and other substances, all capable George-st., London, since August, 1846, 154,- of being turned to advantage, and adding im-

during the past year amounted in the aggregate ditor General of Michigan, makes the total debt 4; washers pay 6 cents for 4 hours, with many to 1,454,048 bushels, which sold at an average of the State for which she is liable without conprice of 14 cents per bushel. It is calculated tingency, \$2,290,768 51. Then there is a conthat by means of a railroad from that city to tingent indebtedness, so called, on account of the mines, the article could be delivered to the \$3,813,000 delivered to the U.S. Bank, but paid consumer at about half the above price, which for only in part. Michigan acknowledges her would yield to the citizens a nett saving of indebtedness for the money received on them, about \$106.785 36.

> Few are aware of the immense quantities of wood consumed by the various railroad companies between Albany and Buffalo. The Utica and Schenectady consume about 25,000 cords of 2 feet wood per annum; the Auburn and Rochester road, about 15,000 cords; and the Tonawanda road, 8,000 cords. The other roads consume, probably, from 30,000 to 35,000 B. Gough, giving account of his labors for the cords—making the whole amount upwards of past year, in which he states that he has spoken 80,000 cords per annum.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Constantinople, says that a decoration in diamonds of a Turkish Order of Honor, such as is given to Pachas of two tails, is actually in the hands of our Legation, for Professor Morse, from the Sultan, in return for the view of his Telegraph. It will arrive in America with a Royal diploma at the same

Edmund, Bishop of Chester, appointed his son Register of that Bishopric in 1769; the office required no talent, a couple of slender clerks did the duty; the income was about \$20,-000 a year. When the father in God bestowed persons, including Lieut. Rooke, gaining the the place on his boy he was but 14 years old. In 1830 he had held it 61 years, and drawn from the public, for services not worth \$50 a year, just \$1,216,734.

> The Times and Keystone says that a man named Harrison killed another named Miller, a fortnight since, with a wagon-spoke, in Webber's Prairie, near Austin. Harrison has fled. M; clapboards, 1,905 M; laths, 4,050 M. The What renders the affair remarkable is the fact. that, three years ago, Miller killed another man above lumber is \$445,000. The logs cost in with the same species of weapon.

An exchange says that an old man in St. Louis, silvered by the frosts of many winters, tottered to the calaboose, and said to the keeper, "I believe, sir, you keep this place." "I'do,

A discovery has recently been made of Cannel coal near St. Louis, Mo., possessing the qualities of the celebrated English Cannel coal; ting the property up into result could be obtained. made, it is supposed to be the largest known body of Cannel coal in the world.

Lieut. Burke, of the Bombay Engineers, has camp of Capt. Gillett, on the Scio, a few months | published a pamphlet, in which he states that the trading community and add to the numbers since. Lieut. Cozzens and twelve men follow- one of the salt beds of Scinde contains an area of the finest of glass. He recommends the ed them, and in nine days overtook and routed of 3,000 miles of salt, of an average thickness the Indians, killing seven. They recaptured of 3 feet, or a supply equal to the consumption | hood of this strata.

> James Carlisle, at the late sitting of the Court of General Sessions for Darlington District, South Carolina, Hon. Judge Wardlow presiding, plead guilty to the charge of selling arriving from New York have brought as many a negro slave, the property of Mr. P. W. Pledger, of Marlboro' District, and was sentenced o be hung on Friday, the 25th day of Febru- pippin."

on a recent bear hunt in that vicinity Dr. Isaac | fifth ascension from Bingamin Race-course a bear, which he had wounded, that he died in four days after receiving his injuries. The bear was finally killed, and weighed, with his entrails | brother, who had followed her on horseback. out, three hundred and forty pounds.

The Governor of Massachusetts has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Geo. Hunnewell by the Supreme Court at Lowell, to imprisonment for life. The culprit was of a volunteer companies from Ohio. family long known in Cambridge for its riotous character, and had been subjected through life to the most degrading and vicious examples.

At a recent sitting of the Academy of Rhoims, it was stated that a surgeon had cured a carpenter of lockjaw, which supervened from a wound inflicted by a nail that had punctured his foot, January that they had lost \$50,000, or more by repeatedly causing him to inhale ether, Co., Va., on the 29th ult., after an illness of conwhich removed the symptoms as long as its in-siderable duration. He was a Member of Confluence lasted, and gradually rendered the attacks less dangerous, until at last a perfect cure

> in case of marriage of a Catholic with a Jew- by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors. ess; and in doing it, suggests that though these marriages are uncanomical, yet when consummated by the civil authorities, they had better be winked at by the churches.

The Marshall Statesman (Michigan,) says that twice the number of murders have been | State, committed in that State in a year and a half since the abolition of Capital Punishment, than were perpetrated in ten years previous to the passage of that law.

The St. Louis papers say that the steamer Planter burst both of her boilers on the 5th ult., at 12 Mile Island in the Illinois river. She and many others severely if not fatally injured including the captain, first clerk, and first en

The Norwich News states that a young lady lately died in Windham, Ct., from excitemen produced by a letter from her mother, threaten ing abandonment unless she disclosed the fathe of her illegitimate child.

A towel dipped in hot water and applied to he part affected, will, it is said, afford an effect ive and immediate relief to the painful contraction of the muscles called the cramp.

90 days will hereafter be liable to be sold into near \$2,000. slavery for one year. There is an old act to this effect, and it is about to be put in force.

and 14 sail vessels. A gentleman dropped his umbrella from the gallery of St. Michael's Church, London, which

fell upon the head of a lady, causing her death the next day. Pollock, the young "Middy," who attempted

to kill Mr. Jewett of the Buffalo Commercial by shooting three balls into him, has been par doned by Gov. Young.

The steamboat. Columbia went up to Albany on the 4th of February.

The quantity of coal consumed in St. Louis | The annual report of D. V. Bell, Esq., Auwith interest, together amounting, on the 1st of Jan. last, after deducting all payments made by the Southern and Central Railroad Companies, \$1,700,480. This added to \$2,290,768 51 mentioned above, makes the total admitted debt of the State \$5,513,480 51.

> The last number of the Massachusetts Cataract, contains an interesting letter from Mr. John 240 times, besides addressing children; traveled 7,319 miles; obtained 10,836 names to the pledge, besides children; and visited 162 cities, towns or villages. In all his travels of about 45,000 miles, by stage, steamboat and railroad, he has never met with any accident, nor been detained by any casualty.

> The London Lancet for December has a letter from Dr. Coates, giving an account of the case of an old man, whom he found suffering with severe pain in one side of the face and head, which were highly inflamed and swollen. Fomentations, poultices, &c., were applied for two or three days without avail. One night a fit of sneezing forced out of the ear, which had discharged hus, a piece of bone that proved to be one of the wisdom teeth of the upper jaw. After that he soon recovered.

> The Gardiner Fountain contains a statement of the amount of lumber manufactured in that village, and by the two mills on the opposite side of the river, in Pittston. The total amount of log lumber is 20,834 M; shingles, 16,302 amount of money received for sales on the Gardiner about three-fifths of that amount, leaving the amount of \$178,000 for profits and expenses of manufacturing.

Mr. Controller Fillmore has applied to the Legislature of New York for power to foreclose incursion of the Delawares upon the hunting- sir," was the reply. "Then, sir, lock me up, the mortgage given as security by the Atlas grounds of the Camanches, and also favoring for I have been six weeks trying to get sober, Bank at Clymer for \$65,000. He urges that so large a mortgage could not be sold but at a large sacrifice, and that by foreclosing and cutting the property up into parcels, a much larger

> Dr. Troost, the Geologist appointed by the its mineral resources, has discovered in Summer County a bed of granular silicious rock, which is remarkably well adapted to the manufacture establishment of glass works in the neighbor

> The London Sun says: "The arrival of apples from the United States of America are beyond precedent in extent, and the quality is remarkably fine. In several instances vessels as nearly one thousand packages of this fruit, of the excellent description of the Newtown

On the 24th ult., Mademoiselle Emma A. From the Yazoo (Miss.) Whig we learn that one of the first æronauts of France, made her Hamberlin was so mutilated in a conflict with opposite New Orleans. She arose to a great hight, and descended in one of the streets of New Orleans, where she was received by her

> Capt. Keneally of Cincinnati killed himself at Rio Frio by placing the hilt of his sword upon the ground and throwing himself upon the blade. He had command of one of the

Gen. Towson was at Cincinnati on the 24th ult., on his way to Mexico, to hold (with two officers junior to himself) a Court of Inquiry upon the Commander of the United States

Hor. J. W. Jones, Speaker of the XXVIIIth Congress, died at his residence in Chesterfield gress from 1835 to 1845, throughout.

Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., was chosen Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral The Pope has lately granted a dispensation | Theology in the Union Theological Seminary

> The Rhode Island Legislature have rejected he petition for the route of the Air Line Railroad through that State. It was thought it would interfere with the business of Providence, and with the Railroads now in operation in the

The editor of the New York Tribune has received, in a letter from London, a full-blown violet, which had been gathered in the fields on Christmas day. Such remarkable mildness of the season has not been experienced in England for a long time.

The Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their last session, appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, for literary purposes.

Rev. Jason Whitman, formerly Secretary of the American Unitarian Association of Boston, died at Portland, Me., on the night of the 25th ult., of a sudden and severe attack of pleurisy. He was brother-in-law to the late Senator Fair-

Abberton's grist-mill at Belvidere, N. J., was burnt on Wednesday night, 26th ult., with 60 barrels of rye flour, 100 barrels of corn meal, Any free negro who remains in Kentucky for and a large quantity of unground corn. Loss

The mail from Steuben to Rome was robbed on the night of Saturday, and has not been re-There are 17 vessels now on the stocks at covered. A reward of \$5 is offered for the Cleveland, Ohio-two steamboats, one propeller, mail, and \$20 for the robber.

### Review of New York Market. MONDAY, FEB 7.

ASHES-Pots \$5 87 a 6 00; Pearls 8 124. -- FLOUR AND MEAL—Ohio, Michigan, and Genesee Flour ranges from 5 87 to 6 25. Jersey Meal 3 00.—GRAIN—Good Genesee Wheat 1 30; Western 1 10. Corn 58 to 64c. Rye 90c. Oats 47 a 50c.—PROVISIONS—Butter, Ohio, 12 a 13c.; State 14 a 23c. Cheese as at last report.

# MARRIED,

In Westerly, R. I., Jan. 29, by Eld. P. T. Kenny, Geoege S. Barber to Miss Julia A. Otis, both of Westerly.

LETTERS.

Charles M. Lewis, Thomas E. Babcock, George S. Barber S. S. Griswold, Paul Clarke, H. P. Burcick (have written.

RECEIPTS. T. B. Stillman, New York, \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52 C. S. Benson, Abram Utter. Mary C. Truman, Preston, Alanson Potter, Alfred, Russell Babcock, Nile, Lemuel Rogers, Richburgh, N. Drake, Plainfield, N. J. R. Drake,

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.—It is nearly four years since the Sabbath Recorder was established in the city of New York, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the Sabbath and of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Thus far the enterprise has not been a source of pecuniary profit; on the contrary, the few individuals who associated themselves to sustain it have had occasion to draw to some extent upon their own resources. But of this they do not complain, because it was what they expected, and what they were willing to do for the sake of the cause. The time is at hand, however. when they wish to enter upon more extensive and permanent arrangements, which they hope will enable them better it serve the denomination without adding to their own burdens. In order to do so, it is necessary for them to settle up the accounts of the paper to the close of the present volume, and begin with clean books. They therefore request those indebted to the establishment, one and all, to make an immediate effort to liquidate such indebtedness. Brethren and friends, will you do it? The small sums which are due us make a large sum in the aggregate—a sum which we greatly need to enable us to meet our bills as they become due. We hope, therefore, that you will not allow this request to pass unheeded, but will give it immediate attention. To encourage promptness, and to secure as complete a settlement as possible, we propose to receive \$2 per year on old accounts, if paid previous to the close of the present volume. All accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be kept separate from future accounts, and will be charged at the rate of \$2 50 per year, according to our published terms. Next week we shall commence sending bills to those who owe us. If these bills are incorrect in any respect, we will cheerfully alter them on a representation of the case. - If they are correct, we hope the money will be immediately forwarded, either through our agents or directly

### CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, 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 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, 87½ cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37½. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

### VALUABLE REPUBLICATION:

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THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have L just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it, a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New York, will be promptly attended to.

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of several historical works connected with Scotland, and as joint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. As an evidence of the great popularity of the work, in England, it may be stated that more than forty thousand copies have been sold in less than three years; and this almost without advertising or being indebted to any notice from

The editor, Robert Chambers, is distinguished as the author

In addition to the great number of pictorial illustrations in the English edition, the American publishers have greatly enriched the work by the addition of fine steel and mezzotint engravings of the heads of Shakspeare, Addison, Byron full length portrait of Dr. Johnson, and a beautiful scenic epresentation of Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson.

These important additions to the American edition, together with a better paper and binding than the English, must give this a decided preference with the American

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, Boston

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# MOTHER, HOME, AND HEAVEN.

BY S. D. ANDERSON.

The three sweetest words in the English language an Mother, Home, and Heaven.

> The first fond word our hearts express, In childhood's rosy hours; When life seems full of happiness, As nature is of flowers; A word that manhood loves to speak When time has placed upon his cheek And written on his brow. Stern lessons of the world's untruth, Unheeded in his thoughtless youth, But sadly pondered now, As time brings back, 'mid vanished years, A mother's fondest hopes and fears.

The only Eden left untouched, Free from the tempter's snare; A Paradise where kindred hearts May revel without care; A wife's glad smile is imaged here, And eyes that never knew a tear, Save those of happiness, Beam on the hearts that wander back From off the long and beaten track Of sordid worldliness, To ask those purer joys that come Like angels round the hearth at Home.

The end of all a Mother's prayers-The Home of all her dreams; The guiding star to light our path, With hope's encheering beams-The haven for our storm-tossed bark, From out a world where wild and dark The tempests often rise— But still in every darksome hour, This hope will rise, with holy power, And point us to the skies, Where Mother, Home, and Heaven are seen, Without a cloud to intervene.

> From the Louisville Examiner. THE DUEL.

We copy the following from the Raleigh Register, of North Carolina:

"We regret to learn that Henry F. Harris, Esq., a member of the last Legislature, from Pitt county, was killed in a | deed. a duel, on Friday morning last, at the Half-way House, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, a short distance within the Virginia side of the line, by E. C. Yellowly, Esq., of the same coun-

Mr. Harris was an impetuous, ill-disciplined, passionate man. He was the Whig representative, last year, from his district. Mr. Yellowly, who is amiable, yet resolute, opposed his nomination. Harris was returned by only fifteen majority, when the party could have given him hundreds. Stung by the smallness of the return, he said, after the poll was over, to Yellow-

—d scoundrel, you are the cause of this. If you had not opposed my nomination, I should have had the usual majority.'

"I opposed your nomination," replied Yellowly, "as I had a right to do, but I supported pose-no luxuries tempted him to cease-and you at the ballot-box.'

—and were separated. Many supposed this complished the work of days in hours, he neverwould end the matter. But Harris retired to theless seemed crowded to the very limit of his room—armed himself with a double barreled human capacity by the vast plans and endless gun-pursued Yellowly, swearing he would projects that asked and received his attention. shoot him the first place he met him. The citi- In the cabinet he astonished every one by his zens here interfered, and bound both parties to striking thoughts and indefatigable industry. keep the peace for twelve months.

the midst of his long-engendered and bitter hate. after he had tired them out, call for a second, peace never more.

men. Trace the history of a duel.

A challenge passes. What is the first step to dictate to three secretaries at the same time, which follows, as a general rule? That the so rapid were the movements of his mind, and parties put themselves under immediate training. yet so perfectly under his control. He never They get the best pistols. Friends go out with deferred business for an hour, but did on the tained one over you." "Well," replied Mr. them; they take a sapling as a mark, they fire spot what then claimed his attention. Nothing at that, until they can hit it easily-until they but the most ironlike constitution could have are considered "a good or sure shot." The withstood these tremendous strains upon it. opponents do not meet each other in the glow of passion, or ere the blood has cooled, and settle their differences at once. The crack of the pistol is not the immediate consequence of the insult offered or the injury done. But delibe- meets the parties at the door of the church rately they go to work, and work hard and con- The relatives also enter, having received the stantly, until they can rim a young tree no big- benediction of the priest. They go with him to ger round than a man's thumb. When this is the altar, where he puts wax candles in their

The next is, to accustom the nerves to the head. The priest puts a ring upon one of their shock of firing. A man may fire well when he fingers, and it is passed round till it is placed is shooting alone! But the crack of a gun shot on the finger of the bride. He goes round the first object was to make home the happiest by another, may so startle him, as to drive him wide of the mark. To this crack he must be thoroughly accustomed. The first step is, consequently to meet the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is, consequently to meet the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is, consequently to meet the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is, consequently to meet the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is, consequently to meet the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is, consequently to meet the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is and so to interest them in domestic in the first step is an another them. It is a step is a sequently, to use cork balls in the practice. ceremonies are performed on a marriage in the enjoyments, as to preclude the feeling, too com- in Italy; "The power is not in vat I will, but The ground is measured; mock seconds are family of the Emperor, except that the crown mon in young people, of restlessness and long- in Vat-i-can." put in proper places; a mock opponent stands is held above, not placed on their heads. Being ing to leave their own firesides, and wander opposite; the word is given; and they fire. once present at a marriage of the royal family, This is kept up for days. It is kept up until the the crown was held up by boys, and it was cool observer, or the experienced trainer, and amusing to see them stretching themselves to the parties themselves, know that the eye and hold it up. The music was delightful. I have the ear are familiarly accustomed to every move- frequently heard the choir of the Pope, but it

But as this bracing the nerves is an all-importhat marriage. I never heard music so touch as to the place of their treasures. tant matter, another course of training is resort- ing. Their dresses were beautiful. The bride ed to if the parties wayer at all. Indeed, it is had a train twelve feet long, made of rich rarely omitted by regular duelists. Four or velvet, and lined throughout with ermine, and it "is on the rivers, and the boatmen may repose five friends stand round the parties; some be- took five men to bear her train, who, as she on their oars; it is in the highways, and begins fore, some back, some in front of him; as the moved round the altar, followed her. It was to exert itself along the courses of land convey glory! word is given—are you ready—prepare—fire attached to her dress below the shoulder, ances it is at the bottom of mines, a thousand they all blaze away, and generally before he There were many things about it very impos- feet below the earth's surface; it is in the mills,

entertained, that the nerves of the parties are host and hostess do not sit, but, like Abraham, not steady, muskets, or heavily charged guns, serve their guests. The gentlemen go up to are fired in their faces—and fired until they are the ladies and kiss their hands, and if they are entirely unconcerned and firm. The physical intimate, the lady kisses his cheek. These are man is thus trained to meet the emergency, Asiatic customs, but there is no doubt that in a trained to blunt-to deaden his sensibilities-so few years they will pass away, and European that he may more surely take the life of anoth- be introduced in their place. er, and save his own.

When thus prepared, the parties meet. And now comes an opportunity for the display of cunning and trick.

First, there is a good deal in choice of position. The sun may affect the sight at one point; a tree may be near, so as to give line to the pistol; the ground may be slightly rising, and if so the uppermost will be apt to overshootthese, and twenty other important, or material advantages, are to be examined into by seconds, and turned to the best account by their princi

Second, there is much in giving the word A principal gets accustomed to his second's voice-its pauses-the length of them-and knows, after long practice, exactly what to do. For instance. One second is slow—another fast; or one begins deliberately, and quickens as he goes on; if the party gets his own second he has an advantage equal sometimes to half, and, at others, to a full count. This any one may readily perceive by pronouncing the usual command—Are you ready—prepare—fire—one, two, three-in different tones, and with slower or quicker movement.

Third, there is a good deal in the dress. Every object, such as a button, or breastpin, or anything which makes a contrast, is carefully removed. The usual dress of the duelist is large light morning wrapper, made as near the color of the earth as may be. This is starched Thus, the adversary cannot fix his eyes upon a particular spot, and, as it bags out, he is liable to mistake the true position of the body. And then the parties are drilled to put the body in as small a compass as possible, so as to guard the vital parts as far as it can be done.

If neither party is hurt, after firing, they make up, and have a laugh over it. If one falls, the other escapes as if he knew he had done a felon

This is a brief outline of this honorable practice! The reader has in the details givenmore or less true of all Southern dueling-a picture of the course which honorable men pursue in endeavering to slay each other! Could anything, in itself, be more degrading or con-temptible? Is there any practice, weak or vain, more richly deserving the ridicule and scorn of all brave men. It is a map of human weakness and meanness—an insult to every manly feeling and religious principle, and should be hooted out of civilized society as the foul and irreligious blot of a rude and barbarous age.

INDUSTRY OF NAPOLEON. No victory allured him into a moment's reno success bounded his impetuous desires. Thereupon Harris struck him—they clinched | Laboring with an intensity and rapidity that ac-The forms and ceremonies of court could not But though the letter of the law was kept, its keep his mind, hardly for an hour, from the spirit was violated. Every day, and often by labor which he seemed to covet. He allowed moonlight, Harris was out practicing, until he himself usually but four or five hours for rest, had perfected himself! When the year had ex- and during his campaign exhibited the same alpired, the parties met, and the aggressor fell! most miraculous activity of mind. He would He died by the hand of his brother, and that in dictate to one set of secretaries all day, and He died, his last endeavor being to rob that and keep them on the stretch all night, snatchbrother of his life! The dead sleeps; the sur- ing but a brief repose during the whole time. vivor, though innocent as the duelist ever can His common practice was to rise at two in the be, will mourn the blood he has shed, and know morning, and dictate to his secretaries for two hours, then devote two hours more to thought Is it not strange, that man should resort to so alone, then he would take a warm bath and savage and barbarous a practice? Is it not a dress for the day. But in a pressure of busimarvel that he should deliberately inflict a dou- ness this division of labor and rest was scatterble murder-first upon his adversary, and, sec- ed to the winds, and he would work all night. ond, a more terrible one upon himself? And for With his night gown wrapped around him, and what? An insult-breath hastily or hotly pour- a silk handkerchief tied about his head, he ed out. This, honor says, must be atoned for, would walk backwards and forwards in his and the price is blood, human blood, the life apartment from dark till daylight, dictating to God has given, and which none but God has the Caulincourt, or Duroc, or D'Albe, his chief right to take. Honor! There is not a step taken | secretary, in his impetuous manner, which re--from the first conception to the last act of quired the highest exertion to keep pace with; the duel-not a line penned-not an arrange- while Rustan, his faithful Mameluke, whom he ment made—which is not marked by dishonor, brought from Egypt, was up also, bringing, from by meanness, by a species of trick and manage- time to time, a strong cup of coffee to refresh ment which, elsewhere, and under any other him. Sometimes at midnight, when all was circumstances, would be scouted as contempti- still, this restless spirit would call out, "Call ble, and scorned as base, by all just-minded D'Albe; let every one arise;" and then commenced working, allowing himself no intermission or repose till sun-rise. He has been known

# Headley.

Marriages in Russia are curious. The priest accomplished, they have taken the first step. hands—a crown is placed on the bridegroom's

RUSSIAN MARRIAGES.

Dr. Baird.

## NEW LANDS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Hon. Isaac Hill is reported to have made at Lebanon the other day the following remarks: Prompted by an ardent curiosity to learn locations and duly estimate the value of that part of the north which has been passed by, as scarcely fit for settlement, I made my way through the northerly part of Vermont into the its nature. Canada townships to the Indian stream country, and down through New Hampshire, during the past winter. I was surprised at the extent and value of this whole country for farming purposes. I believe the belt of country for one hundred miles south of the 45th degree eastward of Lake Champlain, over Vermont and New Hampshire, through the whole extent of Maine to the Bay of Fundy and the sea, to be the most valuable tract of land in New England. The Canada townships of 10 miles square farther north are splended; Stanstead may be taken as a sample. The best township of Vermont is said to be Derby, lying side by side of it. The cattle and the productions of these two towns are all upon a larger scale than we find down south. Both in the Canada townships and within our own limits there are thousands on thousands of acres of beautiful lands, covered with the heaviest and most valuable timber, yet to be taken up. The climate here, most conducive to health and long life, should be regarded as no obstacle to the settler. The railroads are destined to make every standing tree valuable; the splendid growth need not be cut down, girdled, or wasted upon these lands. Upon this region the snow falling in November sometimes covers the ground till May. Contrary to my previous expectations, I am led to consider this annual covering a benefit rather than an injury; it gives a time for active business to all who have a desire to stir about; there the winter is the gayest and most desirable season. Clothed with its white covering, the ground is generally preserved from deep frost, and the spring opens as a continued summer for the growth of veget-[Vt. Chronicle. ation.

THE RUINS OF NINEVEH. tleman who, aided by a scientific Society of his companions. Great Britain, has been employed for the last year or two in making excavations about the ruins of Nineveh. His main work has been done at Nimrood, at or near the junction of the Zab and the Tigris, some twenty miles south of the excavations made by Mons. Botta, at Khor sabad. From inscriptions, partially deciphered, it would appear that one of the three palaces disentombed at Nimrood, and that at Khorsabad were built by father and son, or other near re lations; and from other inscriptions disentomb ed by Mr. Layard from the mound of Zoyum jonk-the mounds of long repute directly oppo site the city of Mosul—it would appear that that also sustains a similar relation to the others. city of three days' journey.

Among other most interesting stones, sculp tured and carved, sent to England from the disentombed palaces of Nimrood, there is an obelisk of considerable size—containing, as appears from the partially deciphered inscription, a chronological list of the kings of Assyria-beginning with Ninus; and it would seem that it agrees with authoritative Egyptian Chronology. But space forbids farther detail. The public will soon have all the inscriptions, translated,

as to the seller. A man may obtain a temporary advantage by selling an article for more than it it worth, but the very effect of such operations must recoil on him in the shape of bad debts and increased risks."

A person with whom Mr. Lee had some transactions, once boasted to him that he had, on one occasion, obtained an advantage over such a neighbor. "To-day," said he, "I have ob-Lee, "that may be; but if you will promise never to enter my office again, I will give you that bundle of goat-skins." The man made the the instant, on seeing him, he exclaimed-"You have violated your treaty; pay me for the goat-skins!" "Oh!" said the man, "I am quite poor, and have been very unfortunate since I saw you." 'Yes," said Mr. Lee, "and you always will be poor; that miserable desire of over-reaching others, must ever keep you so."

FAMILY OF LEGH RICHMOND.—Mr. Richmond's abroad in search of pleasure and employment. In this attempt to satisfy his family, and engage their compliance with his wishes, he so completely succeeded, that every member of it left all;" and a farmer drawing reluctantly forth a home with regret, even on an occasional visit, ment which will be made on the field of blood. is nothing when compared with what I heard at and returned to Turvey with fond anticipation,

"Steam," said Mr. Webster, in a late speech, shoots. This is continued until the parties can ing. The Te Deum was sung most beautifully. and in the workshops of the trades. It rows, it say; about sound political principles. A byenamed the confusion and noise as if There are many singular things connected with pumps, it excavates, it carries it draws it lifts. they were alone. Sometimes, when fears are their private life. When making a dinner, the it hammers, it weaves, it spins, it prints."

## VARIETY.

In the province of Andalusia, in Spain, there is a river called the Tinto, from the fringe of its waters, which are as yellow as topaz. It possesses the most extraordinary and singular qualities. If a stone happens to fall in and rest upon another, they both become, in one year's time, perfectly united and conglutinated. All the plants on its banks are withered by its waters whenever they overflow. No kind of verdure will come up where its water reaches, nor any fish live in its stream. It rises in the Sierra Morena mountains, and its singular properties continue until other rivers run into it and alter

The London Art Union last year received nearly \$100,000 from its immense list of members. This amount was expended for works of art, to be distributed to them in turn. Each member received two handsome engravings from steel plates,—"The Last Embrace," and "A Neapolitan Wedding," and seven designs in outline. There were beside distributed 706 elements of social influence. works of painting and sculpture,—which were assigned by lot among its 17,871 members. The successful members had the right to select such picture or statue as they might choose, from those in the British exhibitions or the year, excepting in certain specified instances.

An association for cleaning clothes and boots, has just been put in operation in Berlin. Employees of the Society are stationed in more than thirty public places and great establishments in the city, who speedily put the costumes of passengers in the streets into perfect order. The association has also set up an umbrella lending establishment. For the pledge of a Thaler (about seventy-five cents) any one can borrow an umbrella at any one of the stations, and receive back his pledge on returning it, either where he borrowed it, or at any of the stations, on the payment of some five cents for a whole day's use, or a less sum for a shorter &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for

Johnny Crows (in the West Indies) of his food, and he conceived the following plan for punishing the thieves. He feigned death, and lay per-fectly motionless on the ground, near the stake. responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular. The crows approached by degrees, and got near enough to steal his food, which he allowed them to do. This he repeated several times, till they became so bold as to come within reach of his Mr. Azariah Smith, in a letter to Prof. Silli- claws. He calculated his distance, and laid man, an extract of which is given in the last hold of one of them. Death was not his plan and the manners of our students." To secure these most denumber of the Journal, remarks that it was his of punishment. He was more refined in his sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without rare fortune to travel, a few weeks previously, cruelty. He plucked every feather out of the an unreserved compliance with which, no student should in company with Mr. Layard, the English gen- crow, and then let him go and show himself to

The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of December 16th, writes as follows:—An alarming piece of news is, that the cholera is undoubtedly in London, cises, will be required. and has broken out with extreme virulence in Golden Lane, and other densely populated parts of the city. The police keep watch and ward there to interdict communication. The symptoms of the disease are of a very alarming nature, exhibiting itself in plague spots, and other fearful characteristics. This is truly a melancholy nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness. close to my communication. I hope the matter and then it must not be done without permission previously is made the worse of, but I have many fears.

A German, in giving testimony in the Com-From this fact, the view formerly assumed that mon Pleas, as relates to the gold pencil-case Ninevel was latterly made up of several collec- suit, was asked how large the money drawer tions of houses interspersed with gardens, re- was in which Mrs. Fritz was said to have put ceives additional support, and all doubt is now the pencil-case found by the child. After some removed from those passages of sacred and pro- little hesitation, he spread his hands apart, as if fane history which make it an exceeding great to show the length, and finally said he thought ing the audience laughing, he reconsidered, and | Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each said he meant "a foot and a half."

> The Dissenters of Jamaica have established an organ of their own, upon a broad basis. The name of the new journal is the "Messenger," and it is published weekly. Its principal object is the advancement of the cause of religion, and the circulation of missionary intelligence, without distinction of sect.

The elm tree is full grown in 150 years, but lives from 500 to 600 years. The oak is full A New York Merchant.—The late Gideon grown in 200 years. The ash in 100. An oak term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the late of the Lee, at one time Mayor of New York, used to in 3 years grows 2 feet 10 inches; the elm, 8 the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of remark—"No trade can be sound that is not feet 3 inches; the beech, 1 foot 5 inches; the for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students

> Major Noah says that the Jesuits, whose Church in Elizabeth-st., New York, was recently burned down, have applied to a Jewish congregation for the use of a newly erected building intended for a Synogogue, but not yet consecrated, until their Church can be rebuilt. The time was when a Christian would not have asked a favor from a Hebrew.

Another veteran Jerseyman of the Revolution has been taken from us-Aaron Chamberlain, of Monmouth county, who died on the 21st ult, aged near 100 years. It is remarkable that promise and received the skins. Fifteen years his brother, also a soldier of the Revolution, afterward he walked into Mr. Lee's office. At died at Manasquan, in the same county, a few years since, aged over 100 years.

The following recipe for the throat distemper, has been very much approved of in England:-"The pulp of a roasted apple, mixed with an oz. of tobacco, the whole wet with spirits of wine, or any other high spirits, spread on a linen cloth, and bound upon the throat at any period of the disorder?"

It has been written of an absolute monarch,

An old picture, founded on a solemn fact, represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all;" a bishop with a legend. "I pray for all;" a soldier with the motto, "I fight for purse, with the superscription, "I PAY for all." NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

No man hath measured the power of kindness, for it is boundless; no man hath seen its death, for it is eternal. In all ages of the world, in every clime, among every kind, it hath shone out—a bright and beautiful star, a beaming

A windy political grator, made a speech, in every sentence of which he had something to like his speech, they were all sound.

## DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal.
GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department.
CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress.
AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Other experienced Teachers are employed the various De-

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three erms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1

Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing Piano Music

Use of Instrument Room ent, including necessary furniture. Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces.

In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining

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

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

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

the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and A monkey tied to a stake was robbed by the the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant and conomical. Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, un-der the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in

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, think of entering the Institution.

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 regular academic exer-

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language,

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell

6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, obtained from one of the Principals.

# Apparatus.

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

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification f School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective it was "about a shoe and a half long," but find- instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; number much larger than from any other in the State.

# Academic Terms.

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

instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term beneficial to both parties, to the buyer as well poplar, 6 feet, and the willow 9 feet 2 inches. should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

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

Board, per week, Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte, Oil Painting Drawing,

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, ooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

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

SAMUEL RUSSELL President of the Board of Trus ALFRED, June 23, 846.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

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EDITED BY

VOL. IV.

The S

SUNDAY-L

To the Editor of this

My acknowled

known corre**spo**n

Charleston Cour

of speeches befo

State of South C

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ter, was argued Wednesday and cases involving a large number the Court, amo reverend clergy sittings of the su dite arguments complicated que not gather toget pations of busin and listeners; b thing, conscience conscience, is su among our inte Not a little curio tive persons to long robe, as th manage those questionably, by monarchy, the p I mean theolo States, where by the agency Church and Sta cases between times amusing what profound and fervor, appr ing sentiments w ed politicians f amusing and de of this kindnes the bar sometin the pulpit, and skies Christianit lish visitor, on th pose that some in republican A church and Statthat those who ernment, or wie in times of yor consciences; ed religion, yet least of our wis or ought never once had in So this kind, there each side has it in the law; and sides, is approach

deference, yet in the losing party has approached fold, and that it with a stream o The present from the decision Recorder, who of Charleston, a Israelite to ven week, usually o the ordinance p (under such cir stitutional, i.e. the United State Carolina, and

aw. The case Coupell, and