EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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S. W. FENTON,
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"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. IV.—NO. 6.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 29, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 162.

CHINESE BURIAL PLACES.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE SABBATH AFFECTED BY THE EARTH'S MOTION [From James A. Begg's unpublished work on the Sab-

In the absence of Scripture proof of a change of the Sabbath, manifold excuses have been defor the refusal to yield true obedience to the another of these, which has sometimes been urged, the line of argument which we have adopted in repelling the objection founded on the prohibition against kindling fires, is, in part, equally available. The observance of the seventh day, it has been said, could only have been intended for one country; for that, as the gards the other.

ple to the first day, why should he imagine or God; in it thou shalt not do any work." impute it to the seventh?

the banks of the Ganges, to China, or to New admit, that the effect arising from the earth's South Wales, teaches his convert to sanctify the motion we need both to know and in certain first day, as he himself did when in England or circumstances well to remember. Ignorance of in Scotland, and as the church with which at it, or inattention to, it, might occasion error or home he was connected continues to do, with- uncertainty in the calculations of the traveler. out reference to the fact that the commence- We know that Captain Cook had to adjust his several lands named. The same observation applies to the principle inculcated by the American missionary upon his converts in the empire of Burmah, and other distant lands. Again-(and the force of our illustration may ever dreaming of a different day, although the sun, so to speak, in passing from the one to the other, traverses six and twenty degrees of longitude, occasioning thereby a difference of about an hour and three quarters.

But we resume the higher ground of Scrip-

primeval bliss, in which the sanctified and blesslocality of which is still a matter of controversy, tify it—our Ampathies are awakened in their time, are not without remedy. behalf over the hundred and twenty-seven provinces of Ahasuerus, when Haman's wick- which God has placed its regulation, necessarily edness plotted their ruin—we see them now makes the commencement and close of the day tied to her back, on one of which was seated throughout the wide world, over which, agree- different in different longitudes, while yet, both a little boy, and on the other a little girl. ably to the predictions of Moses and other in regard to the Sabbath and "the six working prophets, they have been dispersed, and from days," the commencement and close are capable which dispersion, as we have formerly seen, of being known in all lands. But the form of lem and their being scattered into all nations, mains so. He calls not for one man in the imaginable support, they in fact had tolerably Many there are seeking no higher or broader your sins are yet unpardoned?

heaven." The text reiterates the declaration of day. The first revolution of the earth at creatheir observance of the whole law when they tion, as well as its latest revolution in our own Israel's future and final restoration.

all the nations whither the Lord their God hath | holy name among the Gentiles, by profaning his driven them, to obey his voice, and do all the hallowed day-so neither will it form any commandments which Moses gave them. The justification or palliation of "the son of the commencement and close of the day vary in Sabbath, therefore, they at least are required to stranger that hath joined himself to the Lord," different latitudes and longitudes, no day is the hallow, in all the lands of their wide dispersion, if he keepeth not the Sabbath from polluting it. same in all its hours or minutes in different No difference of latitude or longitude, no dilands—and that of places distant from each versity in the sun's rising and setting, prevents other by the extent of the earth's diameter, the this. The sun never sets upon the scene of sun only rises upon the one, when it sets as re- Israel's present sin and present suffering, and no argument drawn from the earth's durnal The difference referred to is, indeed, an un- motion, avails to release them from the obligaquestionable fact; it exists now, and has always tion of the seventh day. Where, then, is the done so; but the inference drawn from it is force of the alledged impossibility, or even the most unwarrantable and illogical. The objec- improbability of yielding full obedience, which tion labors under a double disadvantage—it not the objection we are considering has contrived? merely has no Scriptural basis, but it does not In all time, and every where, the Sabbath even pretend to rest upon a single text, either obligation, according to this the authority of perverted or misunderstood. And whilst it has God, has accompanied Israel in all their wanderno countenance in the Word of God; it is pleaded ings. In some of these lands of their habitaby some whose inconsistency it grievously be- tion, the Sabbath's sun may have only risen at trays. For if the objection is worth any thing the time that on others it was setting; but, as directed against the Sabbath, it has the same every where that sun does rise and set, thereby force against any other day. Now no observer indicating duties the creature owes to his of Sunday is entitled to plead an objection Creator. Every where, the seventh day Israel against the Sabbath of the Lord, which is are required to keep holy to the Lord. That equally applicable to the day of his own adop. which God requires of them must be possible; tion; and it is obvious enough that this object and what is possible to a Jew cannot be imtion is of that character. If, on Sabbath last, possible to a Gentile. The law of the fourth the sun rose and set on Glasgow four and a half | commandment is not that all must weekly sabhours earlier than it did at New York, so also batize during precisely the same hours, but that, was there a corresponding difference on the keeping register of time as God in His grace Sunday of the same week. And if any advocate directs, that law, imperative on all, is, "Six for a changed Sabbath feels no such difficulty in days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but reference to the application of his own princi- the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy

We have admitted fully the fact on which the The missionary sent by British Christians to objection is based; we even go farther, and ment and close of the day are so different in the reckonings of the days of the week when he arrived at Batavia. More recently, McLeod, in his Voyage of the Alceste, (p. 197) relates that on leaving China for the Philipines, in 1817, they reached Manilla on Monday, the 3d of February, but found it was only Sunday at this be better perceived when thus presented)-in place, owing to the different routes by which the United States full fellowship will be main- the Spaniards and the Portuguese advanced to tained among Christians observing the Synday the Asiatic seas, the one by Cape Horn, and the in Maine with those of Missouri, without their other by the Cape of Good Hope. Magellan, having made more than half the circuit of the world without taking reckoning of the difference of nearly seventeen hours in the astronomical time, produced by the difference of longitude, occasioned the calender at Manilla being ever since a day in arrear relatively to those of tural illustration. Passing over the scene of Macao, Batavia, and other adjacent colonies. The inconvenience arising from this variation ed Sabbath day was at first given to man, the has, within the last two years, led the Governor General and Archbishop to correct it; which we recall in connection the wonders of the was done by dropping a day, causing the 30th wilderness, in which God discriminated the of December 1844, to be immediately followed Sabbath from other days, by the mode in which by the 1st of January 1845, in the Manife the manna was supplied to his people—we gaze calander. (Athenaum, June 28th, 1845.) The again on the thousands of Israel at Sinai, from fact, then, on which the objection rests, is one whose flaming summit the sanctity of a Sab- the influence of which extends to every day of extremity of each of which was seated a little bath was repromulgated—we reënter the land the week, to Sunday as well as to the Sabbath; girl. of promise, in which its observance was enforc- but the danger of mistake may be anticipated ed-we follow to Media and Babylon, in which and prevented; and the error and the inconthe captive Israelites were still called to sanc- venience which neglect might occasion at any

The structure of the globe, and the law under upon a rod attached to the car. the Lord, doing all that Moses commanded therefore the effects of that motion, have under- little girl. them, the weekly Sabbath included. That gone no change since the beginning. The their observance of all the law of Moses and objection, therefore, if of force now, has had the divine promise here referred to, does not the same force since the creation of the world. relate to any past event in Israel's history, is From the first moment when the earth began evident, from the fact that it is recorded as what to revolve, impelled in its course by the hand of one foot. shall take place after a full declaration has been the Almighty Creator, there has been the same made of all that should befall them, from that order in this respect, and when God made it so, day till this, including the destruction of Jerusa- he "saw that it was good," and it doubtless re- they appeared to be suspended upon the frailest earth to join in the anthems of praise in heaven. (Deut. xxviii, xxix,) "when all these things are extreme east to hallow precisely the same hours firm and comfortable seats. Some of them sphere, than that which their Master has assigncome upon thee, the blessing and the curse," as another in the extreme west; but he requires and when they shall call them to mind among of both that they sanctify the seventh day. In hour and a half in passing.

shall be brought again into the land which day, occupied time; and, therefore, one part of their fathers possessed, and then God's blessed its surface was then illuminated before another promise shall be enjoyed, " He will do thee good part. Yet as this fact did not prevent the Lord and multiply thee above thy fathers." Deut. from both sanctifying and blessing the seventh xxx. 1-10. They shall then have circumcised day at first-as it did not release the ten tribes hearts, and love the Lord with all their souls, when in Media, nor the Jews when in Babylon, vised by the church, in her fertile unfaithfulness, and "the Lord will again rejoice over thee for from the sacredness of its obligation—as that Edmonds and I cut down long grass and rushes good, as He rejoiced over thy fathers." . These obligation was not impaired while they were fourth commandment of the Decalogue. Against are promises which have not had even the in all the lands from India to Ethiopia—as it semblance of fulfillment since the first captivity; does not in the eye of "the God of the whole and, therefore, wait their accomplishment in earth" shield any of his people Israel from ing that from under this roof the seed of the

just condemnation when now scattered still The divine obligation rests upon them among more widely, when they have blasphemed his [Concluded next week.

ANTITHESIS.

BY MRS. M. T. W. CHANDLER.

When thou, dear child, wrapt in unconscious sleep, Within my circling arms thy form didst lay, From troubled rest I oft would start and weep, And dream some power had borne thee far away. Pale with affright, and trembling with my fears, I woke-to find thee slumb'ring on my heart-And with a gush of warm and grateful tears, I bade the visionary dread depart.

But now, when sinking to my lonely rest, Brooding o'er mem'ries of thine infant charms, In my false dreams, I lull thee on my breast, And fold thee, soft and warm, within mine arms. Who, then, shall tell the anguish of my soul, When the chill morning cometh-bleak and l When the sweet spell which o'er my senses stole, Hath vanished, and I wake-to find thee gone!

HINESE PROCESSION IN HONOR OF THE GODS. For several days the whole city has been in commotion on account of a great procession,

celebrated annually, in honor of all the gods. It commenced yesterday, to continue three days. The city is crowded with strangers, who have come from the country, and neighboring villages, to the distance of twenty and thirty

Having a desire to witness this exhibition of heathenism, we procured permission to sit in an upper room in the house of an acquaintance, on one of the streets through which the procession was expected to pass.

In about half an hour the procession appeared, preceded and guarded by men holding little rattans, with small white flags, with which they cleared the way, and kept off the crowd. The procession beggars all description. It consisted no idea. There were thousands of toys, and trinkets, and gaudy colors, and fantastic shapes, fitted to dazzle the eyes of the vulgar-a perfect chaos of sights and sounds-of embroidered silks and brilliant tassels, of glittering pewter, and shining brass, and flowers, and figures of men, set off with the sound of innumerable but he's all failing; I've heerd preachers in my for a minute after he had closed.

explosions of gunpowder. gaudy ornaments, and mounted by little boys cut paper, so as to look like ostriches, flapping their wings, and occasionally sending forth clouds of smoke from their long beaks-high tiers of lanterns, and glass cases, enclosing ornaments, flowers, or paper figures of English soldiers-seven immense dragons, some of them of rich silk, and a hundred and fifty feet in been in some part of the procession which did not pass us.

But the chief attraction was some fifteen or more cars born on men's shoulders, on which were seated boys and girls richly dressed. On some of these the children were placed in curious positions. The following may serve as

An ordinary flower-pot, from which grew a little stunted tree, with two long branches, on the

A girl with her right foot dangling in the air, supported in her position by a younger girl olding her by the left ancle.

A little girl with both feet dangling in the air, supported by the left hand resting lightly

A girl, with a violin and guitar crossed and

ring, placed vertically, and at right angles upon daily portion. He may at times be dishearten- poor Sabbath School girl was found by a bethey are to be recalled when they return unto the earth and the nature of its motion, and another, the latter being held in the hand of a ed, and fear that his labors are in vain. But nevolent lady in an asylum in England, very

gold fish were swimming, on each of the two In the evening of life, he may look back with a of all things desire?" branches of which was seated a little girl.

on the extremity of which stood another girl on the hearts of others, grows warm and bright in Lady. Have you no fear of death?

driven them, even "unto the utmost parts of seventh day, as well as there has been the first ty to thirty thousand dollars. [Miss. Chron. ye into the joy of your Lord?"

THE MISSIONARY VANDERKEMP.

Moffatt, in his missionary labors in South Africa, draws the following striking portrait of the missionary Vanderkemp:-

"Some time elapsed before the crafty monarch Gaika would give his consent that they should remain in his dominions; and when this was at length granted, and a suitable spot selected, he adds, in true gospel simplicity, 'Brother for thatching, and felled trees in the wood. I kneeled down on the grass, thanking the Lord Jesus that he had provided me a resting-place before the face of our enemies and Satan, praygospel might spread northward through all

"' After Mr. E.'s departure, the doctor in his cheerless abode was instant in season and out of season, eagerly embracing every opportunity of recommending the gospel, and catching each little ray of light that beamed in his devious path. He was a man of exalted genius and earning. He had mingled with courtiers. He had been an inmate of the universities of Leyden and Edinburgh. He had obtained plaudits for his remarkable progress in literature, in philosophy, divinity, physic, and the military art. He was not only a profound student in ancient languages, but in all the modern European tongues, even to that of the Highlanders of Scotland, and had distinguished himself in the armies of his earthly sovereign, in connection with which he rose to be captain of horse and lieutenant of the dragoon guards. Yet this man, constrained by the "love of Christ," could cheerfully lay aside all his honors, mingle with savages, and bear their sneets and contumely, condescend to serve the meanest of his trouble some guests-take the axe, the sickle, the spade, and the mattock—lie down on the place where dogs repose and spend nights, and his couch drenched with rain, and cold winds bringing his fragile house about his ears. Though annoyed by the nightly visits of hungry hyenas, sometimes destroying his sheep and traveling appurtenances, and even seizing the leg of beef at his tent door; though compelled to wander about in quest of lost cattle, and exposed to the perplexing and humbling caprice of those whose characters were stains on human nature -whisperings occasionally reached his ears that murderous plans were in progress for his destruction—he calmly proceeded with his be-

THE TRIAL SERMON.

nevolent efforts."

At a village church, on the occasion of a new minister's debut among them, who happened to principally to the conduct of boys in the streets be more remarkable for his simple eloquence and at their sports. The principles of rectitude and perspicuity than his predecessor, after the and kindness which should govern them every sermon there was the usual gathering of the where—even when they thought there was no

"Well, Mr. Squint, what do you think of the new dominie?"

"Why, Mr. Twist, I can't say that he pleased of a medley, of which mere words can convey me, that is, he warn't what one might have expected-indeed, I don't know but I might say,

> [was disappointed a leetle !" Squint, but you took the words out o' my mouth. I am willing to pay for it."

But what do you think is the failing?" drums, and symbols, and shrill trumpets, and day, and not a few neither; the fact is, the village is waking up—we must have learning— There too were horses, loaded down with why, the Dominie's sermon was so plain that I un- from his seat, "all of us that were playing derstood every word of it. There was no larn- should pay something, because we were all in tawdry dresses-men with immense satanic- ing in it; now the Dominie down, the river alike engaged in the play. I'll pay my part!" looking masks, and men on stilts, covered with preaches crack sermons, such as would take you all the week to find out what his meaning was,

his discourses are so learned." "You've hit it, neighbor, 'xactly. I don't think he knows much, and always did think so. Good morning!

So it is. If a minister astounds his hearers with mysteries himself knows nothing about, leagth. I saw no idols, but they may have the fool is pleased, "while it cannot but make the judicious grieve." Bishop Beveridge used to say that it required all his learning to make the great things of the Gospel plain. Some ing, I met with a lamb, as I thought dead, but persons painfully remind us of the audience of taking it up I found it just alive. The cruel may be re-quoted:-

While words of learned length and thundering sound, Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around; And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew. That one small head could carry all he knew.

A COUNTRY MINISTER.

There is no lesson more beautifully instructive to our mind, than that which is taught in the devoted, faithful life of a country minister. His sphere of action is a retired one. He hears little of the world's encouraging applause. His name is, perhaps, confined to a narrow sphere. He has, in these divided times, espe-

cially, peculiar difficulties to contend with, and things of the love of Christ to poor ruined sinunder the most favorable circumstances, his ners, as I hope will melt your eyes to tears, and trials and discouragements are many. But his your hearts into love. A girl standing on one foot on the head of a life is one of cheerful usefulness, and the end small brazen serpent held in the hand of another of his days is peace. The promises of the A girl, standing on the circumference of a gospel and its delightful encouragements are his A root, growing from a glass globe, in which is going on. The smile of God is upon him. state, asked her, "My child, what do you most A little girl, with a stick over her shoulder, The faith which he has labored to establish in God, and renew a right spirit within me:" his own breast, and when his toils here are over, Strong iron wires were concealed under the welcome of those whom his teachings have thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they wide flowing garments of the girls, so that while blessed, and who have gone from his prayers on comfort me." were well executed, but others were done in a ed them in his vineyard. And what more the light, we have fellowship one with another, bungling manner. The whole was nearly an glorious office is there under heaven? or, to and the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all whom will the words be more appropriate, sin.

No people profess so much veneration for the memory of their fathers as the Chinese: and the worship of their tombs is by far the most solemn, and apparently sincere ceremonial in the shape of religious worship they exibit. In order to perform its rites, men (women take no part in it) who emigrate to distant lands often return, at much expense and trouble, to the place of their birth: and their fond clinging to the memory of their dead, more than love for its institutions, seems, and is said to be, the strong bond which binds the Chinese to their country. But they have no consecrated place of interment; and, if they have a right analogous to episcopal consecration, it must be so simply and easily executed as to have effect any where. At any rate, they have no accumulation of graves in particular enclosed spots: they do not set apart acres for that purpose, and surround them with walls, separating the silent tenants from the living world, and forming a great prison-house for the dead. On the contrary, every one chooses the spot he likes best for the final resting place of those he loves.

The country residents bury their dead on their own land, often very close to their dwellings. On the hillsides, especially in stony, barren places, are seen tombs and graves, thinly scattered in rural districts, and more numerous in the neighborhood of towns. The choice is wise, andits effects any thing but upleasing to the eye. The tombs are often of porphyry, finished with much minute chiseling, and sometimes in tolerable monumental taste. Placed on rocky eminences, often in particularly picturesque situations, under the shadow of cedars and cypresses, they present every where here and there objects of pleasing, perhaps profitable, Wilson's Notes on China. centemplation.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT

A very pleasant incident occurred in one of our public schools a day or two since. It seems that one of the boys attending the school, of the average of seven years, had in their play of bat and ball, broken one of the neighbor's, windows; but no clue to the offender could be obtained, as he would not confess, nor would any of his associates expose him.

The case troubled the teacher, and on the occasion of one of our citizens visiting the school, she privately and briefly stated the circumstances, and wished him to advert to the principle involved in the case.

The address to the school had reference eve to see, and no one present to observe. The school seemed deeply interested in the remarks. A very short time after the visitor left the school, a little boy arose from his seat and

"Miss L-, I batted the ball that broke Mr. -- 's window. Another boy threw the "That's just what I should ha' said, Mr. ball, but I batted it, and it struck the window.

There was a death-like silence in the school "Why, as to that, Mr. Twist, I don't know as the little boy was speaking, and continued

> "But it won't be right for --- to pay the whole for the glass," said another boy, rising

" And I

A thrill of pleasure seemed, to run through the school at this display of correct feeling. The teacher's heart was touched, and she felt more than ever the responsibility of her charge. Bangor Whig.

THE SHEPHERD'S LOVE.

Walking through my field on a winter's morn-Goldsmith's Village Schoolmaster. The lines mother had almost starved it to death. I put it into my bosom, and brought it into my house, where I rubbed its starved limbs, warmed it by the fire-side, and fed it with warm milk from the cow. Soon the lamb revived: first it feared me, but afterwards it thoroughly loved me. As I mostly fed it with my own hands, so it followed me wherever I went, bleating after me whenever it saw me, and always happy when it could frisk around me, but never so pleased as when I would carry it in my arms.

Jesus is a Shepherd, the Shepherd of souls; and of him it is said, He carries the lambs in his bosom, and gently leads those that are with young. If you desire to love Jesus, read that blessed book, the Bible; there you hear such

USE OF SCRIPTURE IN A DYING HOUR.-A

calm satisfaction on the years that are past. She replied, "Create in me a clean heart, O

Child. "Though I walk through the valley of The secret of these positions every body knew. he goes to meet, in a purer world, the glad the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for

Lady. But are you not afraid that some of

all the nations whither the Lord their God hath both places there is, and has always been, the This procession is said to have cost from twen- "Well done, good and faithful servants, enter O that this might be the experience of all

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 29, 1847.

THE "SABBATH DISCUSSION."

It was our intention to enter into a still farther examination of the "Sabbath Discussion." But as there has not yet been any intimations of a disposition on the part of the editor of the Chronicle to give to his readers what we have already written, we shall for the present forbear. Indeed, after a reexamination of the Discussion, we are inclined to think that nothing farther is necessary. Recently "E. W. D." has attempted to define his position more clearly. He denies that he regards the fourth commandment as binding Christians to the observance of a seventh day. "Such language I never penned. I discard the idea altogether." We have read. and re-read, all that "E. W. D." has written: and, notwithstanding he professes to reject the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor sentiment charged upon him, we confess that we cannot understand him in any other light. If the "seventh" may be reckoned from any point, as he expressly says in one of his communications, then any day may become the seventh day; which is all that is meant by à powers, a total and immediate suspension of seventh day. "Indagator," to illustrate the practical tendency of his opponent's doctrine, this city had fixed on a different day of the week to observe as the Sabbath, each day that passes over our heads would be the Sabbath of Jehovah our God." / "E. W. D." replies, "Just so. The law indicates no preference. It says, simply and only, Six days shalt thou labor. The seventh—i. e. the day after the sixth—is the Sabbath of Jehovah your God." What consistency there is in all this, we shall leave our readers to imagine, until the writer chooses to explain himself still farther. The "seventh" may be reckoned from any point;—the law indicates no preference; - and yet it does indicate a preference, for it requires the seventh day and not a seventh! We confess we do not comprehend such reasoning. "I wish some of your correspondents would explain how Saturday comes to be exclusively the seventh day." We are not of the correspondents of the Chronicle, and perhaps "E. W. D." has never seen what we have written. But we now repeat our request that the editor of that print will give our remarks a place in his columns. We hold ourselves ready to attend to any thing that may be offered farther on this important subject.

PLEADINGS FOR PEACE WITH MEXICO.

The London Peace Society has addressed Memorials to our own Government, to that of Mexico, to the British Ministry, and to all the principal monarchs of Europe, pleading for a speedy termination of our conflict with Mexico, and for a general adoption of such substitutes for war as shall supersede its necessity in al cases. These Memorials set forth that the Peace Society is not formed for any national, political or sectarian objects, but is based upon the principle that all war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity and the true interests of mankind. Its object is to secure the entire abolition of the system and practice of war, throughout the whole world. In this instance, it desires to promote the object by conveying to the parties concerned the sentiments which pervade their own minds, and those of the Christian people of England.

The Memorial designed for our own govern ment, is addressed "to the Hon. James K. Polk President of the United States of America, and after stating the views of the Society, con cludes with the following entreaty:-

"In this moment of your victory, we would, most earnestly and respectfully, entreat you to display a truly magnanimous and Christian spirit, by at once offering to the Mexicans such terms as they can scarcely fail to accept, and by at the same time with the assembling of our to rescue the brave fellow from a watery grave declaring your determination to abandon at once | brethren at home, we assembled in Bro. Ward- | Although he was perhaps a quarter of a mile all appeal to military force, and to settle the disputed questions, should any such still arise, by referring the whole case to the arbitration of two or three friendly powers. We cannot but Think that such steps as these would secure to we bowed our spirits before the throne of our the helm. Six days afterward, while Ritchie thing which can be acquired by military triumphs, and would tend, by its influence on other countries, to discourage the unchristian unspeakable blessing of permanent and universal peace."

Government is addressed "to the Honorable that we realize the vastness of the sea that rolls an anxious look towards the ship. He was not Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mex- between them and us. True religion triumphs a swimmer, the wind was nearly aft and strong, ico." It states the objects and wishes of the over all the obstacles of time and space, and the sea rough, the quarter-boat could not be Society, deplores the large amount of privation brings the true-hearted near to each other. sent after him. A large box, the covering and suffering which has been endured by those The grace of God gives a zest to friendship, of the steering apparatus, was quickly thrown who are innocent and unoffending as to the which otherwise it could never possess. Often, overboard. An effort was made to bring the cause of this war, and closes with the following as the stiff breeze has been wasting us along, I ship about; but a squall coming up just at that language :-

a right to interfere, as between your nation and America, nor have they any such power of interference; but they do, most respectfully and fervently, as men and as Christians, implore and to seek the adjustment of the existing differences by mutual negociation, or by referring them to the arbitration of one or more friendly powers, with the distinct and full understanding that both parties will abide by the decision. mode of settling international disputes, or some other of an equally pacific and purely moral character, will soon be adopted by all the nations of the earth, instead of having recourse

to the barbarous and unchristian practice of

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rest clean port, thed productive sear

"Your memorialists are firmly persuaded, that the course of procedure which they thus venture to recommend, would yield you the highest satisfaction, and secure that state of settled and permanent peace which you cannot but ardently desire: and allow us to suggest, in conclusion, in height. At another part of the Island, there that any sacrifice which such course may in- is a bluff rock eight hundred feet high, through volve, is trivial indeed when compared with the dreadful calamities inseparable from war."

The Memorial to the English Government expresses the satisfaction with which the Society has learned that friendly meditation between the two contending powers has been once and again offered. It also submits "to the Right Honorable Members of Her Majesty's Government, whether the renewal of their proffered meditation be not very desirable, accompanied, it may be, with a recommendation that, should this mediation not be accepted, they will submit the matters in dispute to the arbitration of some other friendly power or powers."

The Memorials addressed to the King of the of Russia, the King of Prussia, the King of the Netherlands, the King of the Belgians, and the King of Sweden, are all alike. They earnestly invite those monarchs to recommend, in a spirit of friendship and love, to the belligerent hostilities, and the adoption of vigorous measures to decide whatever points of dispute there says, "If each seventh portion of the citizens of may be, by moral and pacific means alone; by mutual negociation, if possible; and, failing in this, by referring them to the arbitration of one or more friendly powers.

> This movement of the London Society shows how earnestly the friends of peace in the Old World desire the cessation of the war with Mexico. We cannot doubt that their appeals will have an influence to create hostility to war in general, and in that way perhaps hasten the termination of our own most unnecessary and unjustifiable conflict.

NEWS FROM OUR MISSIONARIES.

The following private letter from Bro. Carpenter to the Editor, came to hand since the publication of our last paper. It contains a great deal of matter which will interest all of our readers, and we therefore make it public:-

On board Ship Houqua,

STRAITS OF SUNDA, March 25, 1847. Through the tender mercies of our God, we have been highly favored, thus far, on our able variety. The most numerous have been his contribution towards the mission. Their account of a recent revival in Hinsdale, Mass. voyage. Not only have we been preserved from a watery grave, but our health is good. Mrs. Wardner's health is much improved. We have been now seventy-eight days from New York, and we expect to see Java-head before night. I must hasten to give you a brief account of our voyage. As you left us, near Sandy nearly the size of the hawk. The Albatros Hook, falling quickly in the rear of the expert is a huge bird, measuring from tip to tip of its Houqua, and while the sound of Heber's thrilling strain had scarcely died away upon the species of radiated animal that sometimes atbreeze, and we were making a bold stand for tains an enormous size. Albatroses have been the open sea, we went down into the cabin to abundant. One bird, called the man-of-warmakeready for sea-sickness. But in less than five hawk, we saw yesterday. It is about the size minutes, several of us gave convincing proof of of a goose. Another very singular bird has having been taken by surprise. The next five accompanied us some. It is called the Boatdays, I shall denominate, in regard to myself, swain or marling-spike bird. It is mostly of a the period of irresolution. The wind that was white color, with a long single feather perhaps briskly bearing us off when you left us, continued with unabated strength, until the third that approached us was when we had got night, when it increased to a hard gale, and the within about a hundred miles of St. Paul's. ship lay to. While we were all in our berths, And he saluated us, in the evening, with a loud but not asleep, the stove, containing a good voice, to let us know that we were drawing quantity of white-hot coal, made a leap to leeward, spilt out the coal, and sent the tea-kettle by the geese we have on board. full of boiling water into one of the state-rooms. But no harm was done. The sea continued upon the fore-top-gallant-back-stay, the fall rough for several days. The first week was far fall parted, and one of the men tumbled into the more trying than any we have passed through sea. The ship was under a good motion. In since. By sea-sickness, and the constant exer- a moment all was excitement. But our extion required to keep our balance, we became cellent Captain was by no means disconcerted, somewhat reduced in strength. While passing though, of course, greatly excited, as the life of through this ordeal, we were compelled to feel the man depended on his exertions. "Down for the foundation of our hope, to ascertain afresh | with the helm! Back the mainsail! Lower whether it were built upon the sand, or upon away the boat!!" resounded through the air the Rock of Ages. On our first Sabbath, and The quarter-boat was soon manned and on its way ner's room to ask mercies of the God of heaven. from the ship when the boat touched the water After the reading of the 28th and 29th Psalms, James Ritchie was soon picked up, safe and which never appeared so precious to us before, sound. On this occasion John Moore stood at the American people a distinction among the Father, and felt his hand strengthening us. was at the helm, Moore fell overboard. He had nations of the earth far more valuable than any The belief that our brethren were engaged, the just stooped over the taff-rail to disengage some whom we are sent, added much to our comfort. tion but a moment, when a gust of wind, (breath practice of war, and to secure to the nations the And this morsel, we specially needed, just at of the Lord,) suddenly put the spanker-vang that time. Our native land, our friends, and upon the stretch; this being under him, hurled The Memorial designed for the Mexican of Christ, alway dear to us, are doubly so now man as he fell, and when he came up, and cast "Your memoralists disclaim every thing like while the mantle of night has been thrown Men were stationed high up in the rigging to

> days to Trinidad, a small island in lat. 21° S the trump of God, bidding us all to be ready tion"—particularly as it was a matter of no to be a devil. He cannot stop at the beast. and long 30° W. This we only saw by moon- for our departure. Moore was a moral man, consequence whether the salute was fired half The most savage men are not beasts; they are light, at a distance of ten or twelve miles on but not known to be religious. He was one of an hour sooner or later.

to have their sympathies.

that from one of its lofty rocks, there is a waterfall, whenever it rains hard, seven hundred feet which there is a stupendous arched passage, 40 feet in breadth, nearly 50 in height, and 420 in length, through which the sea breaks, sometimes with a tremendous roar. The Island is only about six miles in circumference, and is, for the most part, destitute of vegetation.

From Trinidad we made a quick passage to St. Paul's Island, in the Indian Ocean, in lat. 38° 48′ S. long. 80° 19′ E. This also was done in twenty-nine days. We passed this also at a considerable distance, and in the night. Here are some hot springs, so near to some of the fishing spots, that they catch fish and throw them into the springs where they are soon cooked for the table.

Our route lay about two hundred miles to the south of the Cape of Good Hope.

Although there is much monotony in so long a voyage, yet we have not felt it to be tedious. Within the Tropics we have frequently been cheered with the sight of a shoal of flying-fish. These are about 9 inches in length. Their wings, when folded, resemble a lady's Sometimes the little Portuguese man-ofwar, a species of nautilus, has amused us very much, with their little sail spread to a stiff breeze, as though they were making a voyage around the world. Then the Bonitos, or skipjacks, as the sailors call them, have sometimes afforded us diversion as they would throw themselves quite out of water in their sports. These are perhaps four or five feet in length. Shoals of Porpoises have frequently chased us, apparantly desiring to try our speed. Sometimes water, and turning summersets. A few days ago, March 21, in lat. 11° 39' S. long. 101° 7' E., we had a fair sight of a whale. He was, some of the time, within a very few rods of us. through the water.

the little Stormy Petrel, a bird smaller than a goods were removed to this house on the 28th, during which about one hundred persons seem robin, which flies close to the surface of the and they had taken possession of it, in per- to have been brought into the kingdom of God, water, now and then putting out its little webbed feet to touch the water, whence it seeks the food which the hand of its Creator has furnished for it. There were several species of birds wings, ten feet. They feed upon the squid, a two feet in length for its tail. The first one near the land. He was quickly responded to

On the 12th of Feb., as they were hauling same hour, in prayer for us, and for those to part of the rigging, and had been in that posithe churches redeemed by the precious blood him headlong into the deep. I saw the unhappy have taken my station on the quarter deck, moment, delayed this operation some minutes. around us, and enjoyed an indescribable kind look out. The ship was brought about as soon of mournful pleasure in visiting, in imagination, as possible, and a search made of two hours total and immediate suspension of hostilities, truth, and whose voices have always sounded of sight, and was not seen afterward. With of the improbability of ever hearing those down into the sea; yea, he sank as lead in the voices again. At the same time it was a matter mighty waters, and the billows swept over him. of joy and thankfulness that it was ever my Thus with awful suddenness one of our number bed, to the shoreless ocean of eternity. This

our left. There is an authentic description of the most intelligent of the crew. A funeral this Island, which states, among other things, discourse was delivered from Rev. 20: 13- To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-'And the sea gave up the dead which were in it." tures that the Sabbath has been changed from the the information, as it is a well-known fact, that seventh to the first day of the week? Bro. the affirmative, and occupied the greater part of connection with Slavery. If I could not (for the first session. His argument was divided the above reason) contribute to its funds, I cerment; 2d. The apostolic argument; 3d. The consistency, hold any of its offices. Lado thereplied to him, and on a sheet accompanying this by the Society. you will find that part of my reply which relates to the law. I also examined his inspired and uninspired example; to which he made no reply. He did not think the discussion of denominational differences profitable

> Now, my dear brother, accept of a large share of love from all of us. The Island of Sumatra is in full view. I expect to leave this at Anjier, on the north-east part of Java. The Dutch Governor keeps a mail-bag for such purposes. We shall write again when we get to Hong Kong or Canton. Farewell.

S. CARPENTER

* The reply to Mr. Lord's argument from the law, lluded to above, is in our possession, and will be published soon. It is a very candid and convincing article, the perusal of which has given us more pleasure than any thing of the kind we have read in a long time.

LATER AND BETTER.—Since the foregoing was in type, the ship Sea Witch has brought us farther letters from brethren Carpenter and Wardner, dated at Hong Kong, China, April 29th, which place they reached on the evening of the 27th, after a voyage of 112 days. Mr. Dean, the Baptist missionary visited them on they show great agility, leaping ten feet out of board the ship, and in company with him they called upon Mr. Bush, the American Consul. After consultation, it was deemed advisable to remain at Hong Kong for a season, until they should determine upon their exact location for In the conscious pride of being monarch of the the future. Mr. Robert Strachn, a Scotch deep, he moved himself slowly and majestically merchant, learning their business in China, generously offered them the use of a suitable Of the feathered tribe we have had consider- house during their stay, rent free, or, rather, as son, on the day the letters were closed. More not a few of whom are in middle life, and two in our next.

THE GERMAN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.—A tter from one of the brethren at Snowhill, Pa. nforms us that the spirit of persecution is still alive in that vicinity. On a recent Sunday, vhile some twelve or fifteen persons were at work on their farm, two persons came among them in the character of spies, to mark who were at work, and inform against them. But it s said that when they came before the Justice to enter complaint, he refused to take any action in relation to the matter. In this case, as in previous cases, the informers were of a low class, having no regard for any day as the Sabbath. Such persons, before starting on their tour of discovery, are in the habit of visiting the tavern, drinking freely, and so preparing themselves for their nefarious business. To talk of the disturbance which the labors of peaceable Seventh-day Baptists give these men is superlatively ridiculous. Any man whose eyes are half open can see that they are in fluenced by revengeful feelings or mercenary motives, but not at all by a regard for the sab batic institution.

GOVERNMENT SLAVE AUCTION .- On the 13th of July, 1847, in the city of Washington, D. C. two Christian women were sold as slaves on the account of the United States Government The Marshal's notice states that one negro woman, named Elizabeth, about the age of sixty years, and one negro girl, named Caroline, about the age of twenty years, had been seized and levied upon as the property of Henry Miller and would be sold to satisfy Judicial No. 22, in favor of the Postmaster General, and Judicial Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in favor of the United States, and against said Henry Miller. The sale took place as notified. There was a good deal of competition among bidders, but benevo lence outbid selfishness, and these two womenprofessors of religion-were knocked down to some kind-hearted gentlemen at \$530, which sum goes into the Treasury of the United States. A strange commentary this upon the doctrine of our nation's Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created free and equal," and have an "inalienable right to life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS -The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin says that the fourth of July was celebrated by the military with the lingness to sanction the system of slavery in any customary salutes; but on account of its being the different sections of our beloved Zion, and length; but no trace could be found of the Sunday, there was not the usual civic procession, you to use your utmost endeavors to secure a in conversing with those whom I love in the man or the box. Before the squall he was out nor quite so much display as common. The same paper complains that the national salute pleasantly in my ears. It was mournful to think the wind behind him, he doubtless went quickly was fired at noon in Lafayette Square, at the its principles, or its advocates, and by withholdvery door of a church, during the administration ing Christian and church fellowship from all of the communion, of which probably 800 or 1,000 persons were partaking, or were present to wash our hands from the guilt of this in-"Your memorialists cannot but hope that this privilege to become acquainted with such, and passed from our sight, through an ocean death- as spectators. This, the editor thinks, was an iquity." unnecessary "mark of disrespect to religion, We made a quick passage of twenty-nine tragical event we regarded as a loud peal from and to a numerous and respectable congrega-

BROOKFIELD, N. Y., July 20th, 1847,

I observed in a late number of the Sabbath In our Bible Class we have had under con- Recorder a notice that the American and Forsideration for two Sabbaths past the following eign Bible Society had appointed me one of its question, viz: Is there evidence in the Scrip- Vice Presidents. I was somewhat surprised at I have hitherto refused to cooperate with the Lord, our fellow voyager and missionary, took above named Society, in consequence of their into three general heads-1st. The legal argu- tainly could not, without the most glaring inargument or testimony of the Fathers. I're- fore respectfully decline the honor tendered me ELI S. BAILEY.

> REMITTANCES AND LETTERS FOR OUR MISSION-ARIES.—In answer to inquiries which have been addressed to us, we may as well say, through the Recorder, that the Executive Board have not yet made a remittance to the missionaries, but expect to do so by a ship which is to sail from New York about the 10th of August. Meanwhile it is hoped that those having on hand money for the mission, or desirous cf contributing towards it, will immediately forward their contributions to the Treasurer, A. D. Titsworth, Metouchin, N. J. Letters or parcels designed for the missionaries may be sent to the care of Geo. B. Utter. No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY. This Society has been in existence some four years. It is composed of Baptists of acknowledged Christian character, who are not slaveholders. but who believe that involuntary slavery, under all circumstances, is sin, and treat it accordingly. It has missionaries or colporteurs in Illinois and Wisconsin, and in the Island of Hayti. It is also looking forward to China and Africa as missionary fields. Its missionaries in Hayti are Rev. W. H. Jones, and wife, Rev. W. L. Judd, and wife, Miss Lake and Miss Young. The fourth Annual Report states that the receipts of the Society for 1846-7, were \$4,575 53, while the expenditures were \$4,077 86, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$497.67.

CHEERING.—The N. Y. Observer publishes an are more than seventy years of age. One result is that seventeen family altars have been erected where they never before existed. This has been brought about without any foreign aid or protracted meeting, but by faithfully applying the ordinary means of grace.

BAPTISM OF HENRY CLAY.—We published the account of Henry Clay's baptism as it went the rounds of the papers. But an article in the Episcopal Recorder corrects the statement respecting the manner in which the rite was administered. It says that he was "baptized" in the little parlor at Ashland, in the presence of a small assembly, consisting of the immediate family and a few family connections. "In the middle of the room stood a large center-table, on which was placed, filled with water, the magnificent cut glass vase, presented to Mr. Clay by some gentlemen of Pittsburgh. On one side of the room, hung the large picture of the family of Washington, himself an Episcopalian by birth, by education, and a devout communicant of the Church; and immediately opposite, on a side-table, stood the bust of the lamented Harrison, with a chaplet of withered flowers hung upon his head, who was to have been confirmed in the Church the Sabbath after he died-fit witnesses of such a scene. Around the room were suspended a number of family pictures, and among them the portrait of a beloved daughter, who died some years ago, in the triumphs of that faith which her noble father was now about to embrace; and the picture of the last son, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista."

ANOTHER ANTI-SLAVERY PROTEST .- The Morning Star, of June 30, contains a Protest against Slavery, by Free-Will Baptist Ministers of the United States. The names appended, amount to about 400. They say:-

"Believing, as we do, that the sympathy of no holy being in the universe can for a moment be given to this foul system, and that neither the principles of the gospel nor indications of Providence constitute the least apology for its continuance, we wish publicly to withdraw all implied or supposed voluntary political or moral support of this enormous evil. Our necessary and involuntary connection with the civil and social organizations now existing, which seems to give to each of us the character and reputation of the body unless by personal public disent from their errors and crimes we throw the responsibility exclusively upon those who support the evils of which we complain, renders it more necessary for us to announce our unwilmanner whatever. The view thus taken of this subject will render it perfectly inconsistent for us to give our suffrages or religious influence for the support of slavery.

"We therefore, by refusing to support slavery," guilty of the sin of slavery, and by remembering those in bonds as bound with them, would wish

If a man is not rising upwards to be an angel, depend upon it he is sinking downward worse, a great deal worse. Coleridge.

The rumor and contradic any account no decisive o ed during the of Mr. Trist the desired r our troops of can treat for has all his me ing on the Ca recovered fro be able to v escaped from Orleans. Th interesting no sufferings, etc party in Mexi ORANGE RI wick) News lars of a viole the anniversa

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military, afte wounded. I with Catholic tice. The N lowing states Woodstock last the seat some five or ward of twei supposed to festival day men of Woo 250, and wal a distance of suitable to th the party eq which were to be prepar church to wo language of God's minist the church; ments of deal hellish of all fellow beings of daring. C posite party whereupon thous, seized th

of them fell o ceived wound and ended w out of the to ton on the sa nature. REMARKAB Chronotype; lowing descr We visited Green Mount Cogniac De to designate visited most England, I a them all. It the outer on 53 feet by 37 compartment first, and of is the third; ever I beheld ter of which

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July 20th, 1847.

of the Sabbath erican and Fored me ope of its hat surprised at known fact, that perate with the duence of their could not (for its funds, I cermost glaring ines. I do thereor tendered me i S. Bailey.

for our Missionwhich have been vell say, through ve Board have to the missiona ship which about the 10th hoped that those the mission, or rds it, will imtributions to the Metouchin, N. for the mission-

f Geo. B. Utter.

SION SOCIETY. tence some four of acknowledgnot slaveholders, ry slavery, under at it accordingly. irs in Illinois and of Hayli., It 🕭 a and Africa as aries in Hayti are lev. W. L. Judd, ss Young. The at the receipts of **\$4,575** 53, while 77,86, leaving a erver publishes an

Hinsdale, Mass., red persons seem kingdom of God, ldle life, and two of age. One realtars have been re existed. This it any foreign aid faithfully apply-

We published the m as it went the an article in the the statement rethe rite was adis "baptized" in the presence of fithe immediate ctions. "In the irge center-table, with water, the resented to Mr. Pittsburgh. On large picture of mself an Episcond a devout comimmediately opthe bust of the plet of withered who was to have rch the Sabbath of such a scene. nded a number of them the portrait died some years faith which her to embrace; and fell at the battle

ntains a Protest Baptist Ministers ames appended, the≝sympathy of can for a moment and that neither nor indications of ast apology for its ly to withdraw all political or moral Our necessary ting, which seems facter and reputapersonal public dises we throw the those who, supplain, renders it ince our unwilelavery in any taken of this

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General Intelligence.

WAR NEWS.

The rumors from the seat of war are so vague and contradictory, that it is difficult to make out any account of them. It is sufficient to say, that ed during the past week. The peace mission of Mr. Trist does not seem likely to produce the desired result, the Mexicans claiming that our troops ought to be withdrawn before they can treat for peace. It is said that Gen. Scott has all his measures taken preparatory to moving on the Capital. Gen. Cushing has so far recovered from the accident to his leg as to be be able to walk. Eight American prisoners, escaped from the Mexicans, had reached New Orleans. The papers are publishing a deeply interesting narrative of the capture, adventures. sufferings, etc., of Major Gaines and Borland's party in Mexico.

ORANGE RIOTS.—The St. Johns (New-Brunswick) News of 14th inst. contains the particulars of a violent disturbance at York Point, on military, after five or six persons had been wounded. It is the old quarrel, Protestant with Catholic, revived from obsolete Irish practice. The News of the 15th contains the following statement:

ward of twenty persons were wounded, some supposed to be fatally. Monday, being the festival day for the Orange party, the Orangemen of Woodstock assembled to the number of 250, and walked in procession to Jacksontown. a distance of about two miles, to hear a sermon suitable to the occasion. Previous to marching, the party equiped themselves with fire arms, which were conveyed along in a wagon so as to be prepared for invasion. Thus men go to church to worship their God, and to hear the language of 'soberness and truth' from one of God's ministers, while without the portals of the church, these very men have the instruments of death in waiting, to carry out the most hellish of all purposes, viz: shooting down their fellow beings, after tantalizing them to deeds of daring. On their return homeward, the opceived wounds. The fight now became general, and ended with the assaulting party retreating out of the town. A riot took place in Fredericton on the same day; but not of a very serious

REMARKABLE CAVE.—A correspondent of the Chronotype, writing from Jay, Vt., gives the fol-

We visited a cave located in a spur of the Green Mountains, famous in this vicinity as the 'Cogniac Den,' ('Cogniac' being the term used to designate counterfeiters,) and though I have visited most of the remarkable spots in New-England, I am fain to confess that this exceeds them all. It is composed of four compartments, the outer one being in the form of an Ellipse, 53 feet by 37, and 16 feet in hight; the second compartment is somewhat smaller than the first, and of a more irregular form, and so also is the third; the fourth is the grandest hall that ter of which is 321 feet, overarched by a mag- some specimens of gold and silver ore, from nificent dome, the extreme hight of which ap- that country. One specimen is a rough piece parently exceeds the diameter of the floor; the walls are composed of brilliant iron ore, and the light of our birch-bark torches was reflected in a thousand hues, lighting the whole with the brightness of a summer's day. Theregularity of the walls could not have been improved by art. In this cave the notorioùs Burroughs carried on his illegal occupation for some years. The villain had a good eye for the beautiful, there is no denying that.

HACK HIRE.—The Corporation of New-York have recently issued a circular, wherein are explicitly stated the rates of fare which the hack drivers are allowed by law to charge their passengers. For the benefit of all strangers visiting the City, we publish an abstract. For conveying a passenger less than one mile, 25 cents, and for every additional passenger, 25 cents each; for any distance over one mile, the fare is 20 cents. For conveying a passenger to Forty-second-st, remaining half an hour, and returning, \$1; to Sixty-first-st, three quarters of burnt brick. A number of houses have been an hour, and back again, \$1 50; and to Eighty- erected with great success with this material, sixth-st, remaining one hour and returning, \$2. at the village of Geneva, in western New York, For conveying one or more passengers to Har- within a few years, and their superiority has lem, remaining three hours and returning, \$4. also been proved at Chicago. Cab hire by the day, \$5. For attending a funeral within watch district, \$2; to Potter's Field, \$3. These regulations have reference to hackney coaches, carriages and cabs.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE ?—Immigration brings misery enough among us, and this we knew full well. But we did not know-we could not conceive—that such scenes as are recorded below, ever occurred in New York. The Tribune

Yesterday, about noon, three women, poorly dressed, one of them shoeless, and two or three from the Third avenue toward the burial plain coffin on the crown of her head, and the unhappy creature wept as though her heart would break. It was the coffin of her own infant boy or girl, perhaps 6 or 8 years old, and neither man nor boy, cart nor wagon, was near to aid her. Three weeks since a woman and her daughter, as it seemed to us, passed up with a coffined corpse of the infant of the latter no attendants were there but the grand-mother, the weeping mother, and their dead babe. One day last week a plain dressed man, wearing a much worn blue coat, was seen carrying on his back, all alone, the coffined body of his dead son, nine years old. He asked the loan of a A gentleman, leaving the Paterson cars in spade, and got it, to dig his child's grave. The Jersey City on Wednesday morning, was robboy who went to get the spade for him asked bed of his pocket-book, containing \$400 in bank why he was to dig the grave himself, to which bills of the Paterson Bank. Luckily, however,

pay another."

Effects of Negro Emancipation.—The Trinidad Spectator says that the slaves constituted formerly the wealth of the planters; now, as free and remunerated laborers, they are the soul of our Island commerce, and, as such, are the wealth of the merchants. Let us look back at the commercial revolution which has taken place in Trinidad since the dawn of freeno decisive or important action has been report- dom. The signs of comparative wealth among the laboring people every where appear. The great change in their condition has greatly stimulated trade of every description. Mechanic trades of every class have increased a hundred fold above the lower order of society; these are rapidly rising in respectability and wealth, and promise at no distant day to act an important part in the internal trade and the affairs of the colony. In consequence of the possession of money by the people, our Island imports have increased to a most surprising extent, in the course of a few years.

SUMMARY.

A beautiful young woman, apparently about 20 years of age, and who gave her name as Morse, was taken up, in the upper part of New months, and returns full. York, a few days since, in a state of insanity, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, which and carried to Jefferson Market Police Court. lasted three hours, and was put down by the She states that she is from Bordentown. New Jersey, where her mother at present resides. She had in her possession some \$50 in cash, and from information derived from herself, a trunk, filled with very valuable clothing, was found at the hotel where she stopped. She is about 5 last the seats of tumult. In the former place dark hair and eyes, and has certainly a cultivat- Birklin Manor-house. some five or six lives were sacrificed, and up- ed mind, from her conversation at times when reason seems to have regained its throne.

> Mr. Manual Alvarez, late American Consul at Santa Fe, describes the mineral resources of New-Mexico, in which he resided 20 years, as being varied and extensive. In a letter recently published in the St. Louis Reville, he states hat on the east side of the Tandilla Monntains, there is plenty of gold dust, or grain but no workers with skill and capital, because no protection tiful and of good quality in many places.

Rev. Mr. Willoughby, Church of England, died the other day at Montreal, of the ship feons, seized their guns, which had been already by the contagious disease. The small-pox has loaded, and fired at their opponents; and five broken out in the troop-ship Apollo, in a form literary Associated them fell dead, and a number of them resonage aggravated that the departure of the 52d regiment for England is put off. Cardinal Acton, an Englishman, who managed the affairs of the died lately at Naples.

> It is difficult to forsee to what perfection the manufacture of Glass may be brought, and to what purposes the article may yet be applied. The balance-spring of a chronometer is now pulmonary disease. made of glass, as a substitute for steel, and posand cold. A chronometer with a glass balancespring was sent to the North Sea, and exposed tant enterprise is thus in full progress. to a competition with nine other chronometers, and the result of the experiment was a report in favor of the glass-spring one.

been residing and transacting business several years near Senora and Tepic, in Mexico, near ever I beheld, and of a circular form, the diame- the Pacific ocean, has returned, and has shown of quartz not larger than a goose egg, in which pure gold is irregularly mixed, of the value of more than one hundred dollars! Some of the specimens of silver ore are equally rich.

> The rate of postage from New York to Paris by the new line of French steamers is fixed as follows: For letters weighing one-quarter of an ounce, New York Post Office, one cent, New York to Havre twenty cents, Havre to Paris ten cents—total, thirty-one cents. The postage to England by the same route for letters weigh-Havre to the English shore two cents, and the age in which we live. thence to its destination ten cents-total, thirty-

From various experiments which have been made within a few years, the evidence is becoming strong, that the best mode of building dwelling-houses, for combining cheapness, durability, solidity, warmth, and dryness, is with un-

On rapid streams, where there is no sailing have a very wide circulation. or steamboating, if there is a rope stretched across the river, and a boat attached to it with a block and skiver in such a manner as to let the stern swing more clear of the rope than the bow, the current setting against the side of the boat pushes her ahead, across. By this contrivance and a large flat oar dropped on a pivot nearly at right angles with the keel to reacross with considerable speed.

little children with them, passed up Fiftieth-st., a vast deal of money. The incomes of certain railways for the first week in June last, were as ground. One of them held with her hand a follows: The London and North Western vielded \$249,670—the Great Western, &c., \$116,955—the Midland, Bristol and Birmingham \$100.485—the Paris and Rouen \$39.725.

> Among the notices of recent patents there is one granted to Mr. Allen, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a method of restoring fullness or roundness to the cheeks. The patentee claims as his invention, the restoring of hollow cheeks to their natural contour and rotundity by means of jawbones and the cheek.

other was a pocket-book containing \$15,000.

रिप्त निकासिकी अनुकारिक लिए । वह विकास कराउ

The workmen of Louisville, Ky., have organized an "Industrial League," among other were engaged in removing the earth in the deep objects looking to the establishment of the ten cut north of Burlington, Vt., on Saturday last, hour system by law, and to the exemption from a large mass of sand and gravel gave way and execution and sale for debt, of the mechanic's was precipitated upon them, burying four from tools, and of two hundred dollars worth of five to six feet below the surface, and nearly household or other goods, to every citizen hav- covering two or three others. Those who were ing a family in the State.

The New York Chief of Police has just made a report to the Mayor, from which it appears that there are in that city, 594 houses of prostitution, with 2,673 inmates; 166 police officers; 65 gambling houses; 11 mock auction clothing shops all receivers of stolen goods.

The Company for the construction of a Shir Canal around Sault St. Marie have disposed of most of their stock. Only \$200,000 more are wanted. The distance is only 4,460 feet, and the fall 18 feet, to be overcome by two locks. 250 feet long and 60 feet wide. By this canal, the lake navigation is extended over 500 miles.

The Ellen, Capt. Hurd, one of the Grand Bank fishermen, belonging to Messrs D. & N. Scudder, arrived at Barnstable on the fourth with twenty-five thousand five hundred codfish! Mary Ann Lott, but subsequently as Catharine The Ellen has been absent short of three

> known as Birklin Manor-house, situated in the up at auction. The sum of two thousand and she expired within a few minuets. seven hundred pounds was offered for it, which

fuel has been tested within the last few weeks. Brown, of the Swallow, commanded her. according to a Salisbury (Eng.) paper, and with the most satisfactory results. Surrounded with the last steamer, announcing the death of Rev coal, it gives a strong heat and a clear fire, at E. Bullard, Missionary of the Baptist Board, of half the usual expense; so that to the poor, in cholera, at Maulmain, Burmah, in April last. the Chalk districts, it must be an incalculable

flower pot, three feet beneath the surface of the amount coined during any similar period of could be had. There are also silver mines and ground, on the 14th June, 1846, was, on the time since the Government was founded. a bed of silver ore in the Namby Mountains 14th of last month, disinterred, and instantly -abundance of the richest iron ore and lead. commenced skipping about. Its mouth was Copper abounds every where, and coal is plen- closed up with a white skin, but its eyes were as sparkling as when, on that day twelve months, it was put below the ground.

The number of streets, avenues and places ver, as did a young Catholic priest, (Rev. Pierre | which intersect the City of New-York, is 375; posite party met them, and fired upon them; Richard,) whose benevolence led him to attend of Banks, we have 33; Insurance Companies, whereupon the Orange-men ran to their wag- the emigrant sheds day and night till born down 100; Periodicals, 50; Newspapers, 98; Miscellaneous Schools, 110; Moral, Benevolent and Literary Associations, 116; Consuls, 41; and

> Letters have been received, announcing the death, at Jerusalem, of Rev. Nathan W. Fiske, Roman Catholic Church of Canada at Rome, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Amherst College. He died, it is stated, of cholera. Our readers will recollect that he was on a tour in the Eastern world for the benefit of his health—being afflicted with symptoms of Charlestown, Mass. It has been the only mail

The contracts have been made for constructsessesa greater degree of elasticity, and a great- ing the Hudson River Road, from the City to er power of resisting the alternations of heat the line of Dutchess Co., including some of the most difficult sections of the route. This impor-

Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, is to deliver an Oration at Coventry, Conn., on the 22d of September, on the anniversary of the death A gentleman in Pittsfield, Mass., who has of Hale, who was hanged by the British, as a spy, during the Revolution.

> The Quebec Mercury states the deaths at sea, and at Grosse Isle, up to June 30, at 4,095; to which may be added the deaths at Quebec and Montreal, this month, say 2,500 more -in all, 6,495. This estimate is doubtless under the truth.

The Albany Argus states that \$590,858 have been received in Tolls at Buffalo to 15th inst. -an increase of \$255,136 on last year in the same period. There is a like increase of \$36,-340 at Oswego, where \$94,034 have been collect-

Mr. Abbott Lawrence has given \$1000 to the son of A. Jones, Esq., in the 13th year of his age. His Franklin Library Association of the City of relatives became satisfied that he so fully apprehended the ing half an ounce is: New York Post Office one cent, New York to Havre twenty cents, in the next partial of the office one cent, New York to Havre twenty cents, the next in which we live

> We learn from the New-Haven Journal that Hon. Henry W. Edwards, late Governor of that State, is in a very debilitated condition, and is not expected to recover.

Of 432 deaths in the City last week, 210 were of children under five, being nearly fifty per (we expect to attend the Anniversaries.) cent of the whole.

But thirty-four years have elapsed since the first religious newspaper was started in the United States. Now there are upwards of a hundred of this character, published by the different Christian denominations, many of which

According to a table compiled for the New-York Observer, the Austrian Leopold Society at Vienna, have in the last fifteen years and a half expended two hundred and ninety thousand dollars towards propagating the Roman Catholic faith in Canada and the United States.

The Dublin (Ireland) Evening Postsays, 'We ceive the force of the current, the boat is driven have learned that there are at present upwards of two millions nine hundred thousand persons as we have adopted in common with most other newspapers. receiving rations, at the public expense, under life subscribers wish to have their papers discontinued, it is The British and French Railroads must nett the out-door relief system now in operation in very easy to do so, by paying up and ordering them stopped. Brookfield—And'w Babcock. Clarence—Samuel Hunt.

Clarence—Samuel Hunt.

Desired.—Samuel Hunt.

Desired this country!'

The fourth of July was celebrated with odes. speeches, &c., by the convicts of the Massachusetts State Prison. After these social entertain-

Pittacus, one of the seven wise men of Greece, made a law, that every man who committed a fault, in a state of intoxication, should receive a double punishment.

Charles Coghlin was executed at Montreal a metallic bulbs, formed, fitted to, and secured in few days since, for the murder of Richard Oliver the mouth by a suitable attachment between the on the 22d of March last. His last words were: Three cheers for the Queen—three for Dan O'Connell-three for the Green Isle-and the mercy of the blessed Saivour be with ye."

An excellent and cheap paint for rough woodthe reply was, "Because I have no money to the thief selected the wrong pocket, for in the one pint of linseed oil, and one pound of brick- at which time he will make up his report. dust or yellow ochre.

While the workmen on the Central Railroad not entirely covered were released without having received any material injury; but their four less fortunate companions could not be extricated until life was extinct.

A most sad and painful spectacle (says the Memphis Eagle of the 27th ult.) was the public shops; 215 junk shops, and 115 second hand funeral in this city, on Saturday evening, of Lieut. Gill and his father, at one and the same time. Young Gill was a lieutenant in the first Baptists. It will be printed on fine paper, and upon stereocompany of volunteers from Memphis, and fell type plates prepared from entirely new type. In style of workmanship, it is intended that the book shall be inferior with many others while gallantly advancing to the charge at Cerro Gordo. His father, Mr. the price, in common leather binding, has been fixed at 75 Lyman Gill, grieved at his son's death, repaired cents per copy, or \$9 per dozen. Copies will be put up in to Mexico to bring hither his remains, and bury extra binding, with gilt edges, &c., to suit every variety of them among his own kindred in his own country. In returning home he sickened and died.

A festive party given by Lieut. Colonel Fitzmaurice, at his residence in Berkley street, Cheltenham, England, was shocked by the awfully sudden death of one of his guests, a young lady named Quinelar, who had formerly been partaken of an ice, when she was suddenly village of Horton, Bucks, about five miles from taken ill, became insensible, and, though a medi-Windsor Castle and Slough, was recently put cal gentleman was present as one of the party,

was refused. The remains of the great poet's the report of the loss of the schooner Merchant of copies of the first edition, should send their orders as early as Woodstock and Fredericton were on Monday feet high, and rather delicately formed, with mother are deposited in the village church, near on Lake Superior, in a tremendous gale on the 13th ult. has been confirmed. She had on board The practical utility of Chalk as an article of seven passengers and a crew of seven. Capt.

We understand that letters were received by

The coinage at the mint for the last six months namely, from the 1st of January to the 1st of A toad, which was buried under a reversed July, 1847,) is \$8,206,223—far exceeding the

> A young man at Belfast, Maine, Monday evening, was struck by the rod of a sky rocket upon the top and front part of his head, which passed down and came out under his chin, and there stuck. He died the next morning.

The American Board of Foreign Missions received in the month of June, in legacies and donations, as acknowledged in the Mission- and middle of the winter terms, to continue seven weeks, in ary Herald for July, \$29,678 52. Total from which special attention will be given to those intending August 1st to May 31st, \$174,809 45.

A large sum of money has been found by U. S. soldiers, in a secluded vault in the castle of San Juan Ulloa. It is not known whether it ndividual

The Postmaster General has ordered the discontinuance of the Sunday mail from Boston to made up in the Boston office on Sunday for

It is estimated that there will be one million bs. of wool exported from the State of Michigan, this year.

Mr. Atwood, the artist, who was sent on from Philadelphia to take a portrait of Gen. Taylor, has returned. His picture is said to be an ex-

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Baird declines the appointment of the Presidency of Jefferson

Review of New York Market.

MONDAY, JULY 26 ASHES-Pots quiet at \$4 87; Pearls 6 50.

FLOUR AND MEAL-Genesee Flour 5.50. Mixed 5.30. Meal 2 75 for State, and 3 25 for Jersey. Rye Flour 3 62. GRAIN—Genesee Wheat 1 25; mixed Ohio 1 12. Corn 63 a 70c. Rye 78 a 80c. Oats 45 a 50c. PROVISIONS—Pork has improved. Beef is dull. But

ter 10 a 15c. Cheese 64 a 8c.

In Verona. N. Y., on the 1st inst., of consumption, AHIJAH of them both, it is believed that the scriptures made them

LETTERS.

E. S. Bailey, V. Hull, B. G. Stillman, Wm. T. Morgan, R. Stebbins, W. B. Gillett, H. G. Thurber, Joy Griswold, F. J. B. Crane, Andrew Bahcock, R. S. Geer, (no charge,) C. M. Lewis (the account is paid to end vol. 3,) H. P. Burdick

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THOMAS TONS	CID, DOING	,	ψ~	oo pays	M 101		110.	~
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Notice.—We are occasionally requested to discontinue papers where arrearages are not paid up. This is contrary to our rules, and cannot be done except in extraordinary cases. When we erase the name of a subscriber from our list, we have no longer any trace of him, or chance to collect our acmain unsettled, is in a high degree unreasonable.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the ments, they partook of a good dinner in their Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association will be held at the house of Eld. Lucius Crandall, in Plainfield, N. J., on the fifth day of August, at two o'clock, P. M.

NEW MARKET, N. J., July 20, 1847.

TRACT SOCIETY NOTICE.

The Fourth Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held at DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on fifth day, September 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M Auxiliary Societies, agents, and tract distributors, are requested to communicate to the Corresponding Secretary, without delay, Rodman—Nathan Gilbert such facts connected with the circulation of Sabbath Tracts Scott—Luke P. Babcock. as are calculated to show the usefulness of that field of labor. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Annual Members of the Society, Auxiliary Societies, or Verona -Hiram Sherman. Churches, owing or having contributions designed to be in- Watson-Wm. Quibell. cluded in the Treasurer's Annual Report, are requested to work is made of six pounds of melted pitch, forward them to the Treasurer before the 5th of September,

Paul Stillman, General Agent.

THE NEW HYMN BOOK

A T the last meeting of the General Conference, a Committee, consisting of Thomas B. Brown, Lucius Crandall, Wm. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey, Nathan V. Hull, and Sherman S. Griswold, was appointed to prepare and secure the publication of a Hymn Book suited to the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Subsequently Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Committee, suggested a plan for the work, which received the unanimous and hearty approval of the other members of the Committee, and which he was requested by them to carry out. We are happy to state, that he has completed the duty assigned to him, and has prepared for the press a book which is believed by good judges to be equal in point of merit to any thing of the kind now extant. The copy is already in the hands of the printer, and the work will be published and ready for distribution on the 10th day of September next. It will contain above one thousand hymns, covering nearly six hundred pages of the size of the medium edition of "The Psalmist," now in use among the to none. To secure for it as general a circulation as possible.

The Publishers of the Book are desirous of learning what number of copies will be at once demanded, in order that they may regulate the size of the first edition by the demand. They request, therefore, that those in want of the work will give them as early notice as possible of the number they desire. Probably the best way to do the business will be for each society or church to appoint some person to ascertain how many will be wanted within its own bounds, and send on the order accordingly. The books will be ready for degoverness in the family. The deceased had, livery, as before stated, on the 10th day of September, in The house in which John Milton once resided, after supper, danced a quadrille, and had just time to supply at the Anniversary of the Missionary and Tract Societies in DeRuyter, all who may wish to obtain them in that way. To save unensiness, no money will be required until the books are delivered; and to save loss, no books will be delivered except for the money or its equiva lent. Orders for the books are now solicited, and should in all cases be accompanied with explicit information as to the We learn from the Rochester Advertiser that way in which they may be sent. Those who wish to be sure the 1st day of September. Address, "UTTER & CHAMPLIN, No. 9 Spruce-st, New-York."

taste, at prices corresponding to the style.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

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

and Teacher of Mathematics. SILAS S. CLARKE, Teacher of Physiology. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress.

M. SAMANTHA NEWTON, Assistant. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music,

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

April 5, Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 06 Extras-for Drawing

Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture. Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them.

selves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50-Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall to teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their

Every member of the school will be exercised in compo sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces.

In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold the belonged to the Mexican Government or some 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 elements of social influence.

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

CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.

REV. J. T. HEADLEY, EDITOR.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE, formerly un der the care of Rev. D. Mead, commences its fourth volume under the editorship of Rev. J. T. Headley, author of 'Napoleon and his Marshals," "Sacred Mountains." "Letters from Italy," &c. We hazard nothing in saying that this Magazine, so deservedly popular hitherto, is destined to fill a large place in public estimation; that it will not only maintain its present enviable distinction, but earn to itself a far higher popularity, and become the companion of many a circle to which it is now a stranger, gladdening by its presence, while it exerts an influence pure, elevating, and healthful. The Editor will bend his energies to make this the most popular Magazine of the day, and while he avails himself of articles from the best writers, he will draw freely from his

The design of the Editor and Publisher is to present a Magazine containing all the facination and interest of the lighter Periodicals, while at the same time it moves in a different path, and is not exposed to the same objections. It is issued monthly, containing 32 pages of original matter, printed on fine paper, in handsome covers, with a splendid steel engraving, and a beautiful colored flower, and music, to each number, and got up in every respect in the best style of the art, making a yearly volume of 384 pages, full of choice illustrations, and forming a handsome ornament to the Parlor Table, or a rich and valuable present to a friend.

Price, two dollars a year. Three copies for five dollars A few good, responsible agents wanted to circulate this work; to whom the best inducements will be offered. E. E. MILES, 151 Nassau-st.

DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND ed the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus

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

at the lowest cash prices.

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

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

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WISKONSAN. Albion-P. C. Bufflick

n. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, "Stillman Coon. Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman Wm. Maxson. | Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke

Miscellaneous.

From the Albany Evening Journal. THE DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

BY GEORGE ASPINWALL.

Come nearer to me, William, come and clasp me in thine For the sight of thee, my loved one, even death of fear dis Come nearer to me, William, come and fold me to thy breast, And let my head be pillowed where alone it can find rest. Go and call the children, William, go and call them from For I'm conscious, my own husband, that I'm hastening fast

Go and call the children, William, bid them gather round my And let me lay my feeble hand upon each infant's head.

Q! forgive me, my beloved, for each harsh and hasty word For though my will was sometimes strong, I ever for the O! forgive me, my heart's treasure, let my faults forgotten be And think alone upon my love, my burning love for thee.

You'll see me, William, will you not-you'll see me when in You'll come and kiss my cold, cold brow, when gone my

latest breath; And, William, dearest William, when you lay me 'neath the Remember, though my body's there, my spirit is with God. And bring the children, William, bring them sometimes to my grave,

In the church-yard's quiet shadow, where the weeping wil lows wave; And tell them, dearest William, of the paradise above, And bid them pray that we may meet within those realm

THE WAGES OF WAR.

It was a few days after the news of Buena Vista—the very day that the mail brought the official list of the killed and wounded-we were seated in the office reading over the names with a sad curiosity, seeking out those with which we were of old familiar. McKee we remembered well-a dashing, daring, artillery officer; he was in the third when we knew him. But he married, left the service, engaged in business, and at the opening of the war, resumed the epaulets as Colonel of a Kentucky Volunteer Regiment. Brave fellow! none braver fell on that bloody field.

We were sorrowfully enough engaged in these thoughts, when a young woman entered the office. When we say young, we mean under thirty. She had a small girl by the hand -a beautiful little creature, about three years old. Both mother and child, (for such no one could doubt to be their relationship who observed their features,) were dressed with extreme neatness, though all the little elegancies of decoration were bestowed upon the child.

We just looked over the top of the paper to note these particulars, when, having been directed to us by the clerk, she came forward to our desk.

We handed her a chair, and, while we endeavored as well as we could to soothe her very apparent agitation, we were somewhat at a loss to account for its existence.

After a few minutes' conversation, we discovtive of a soldier in Captain —'s company of cats, and the most loathsome vermin, were artillery. This corps had been engaged, and we remembered had suffered very severely. She had been informed that the list of killed and wounded had arrived, and she had called to hear some intelligence of his fate.

She wished us to read over the names.

We again took up the paper, and proceeded to comply with her request. We shall never forget the expression of that woman's features as we read. Her agony was terrible. She was not unhandsome; but her face became ghastly pale, and her eyes looked unutterable despair, as she fixed them upon the child, who was playing with a newspaper, and laughing joyously in its heedless innocence. Her lips were colorless, the perspiration started on her forehead, and, as she lifted her hand to wipe the large drops away, we could see it trembling as though palsied.

The presentiment of evil had already almost broken her heart, and we knew that the relative

must be a very near one.

She had avoided giving us her name, and, so soon as we found the list, appallingly long, which comprised the casualties of the designated corps, we began to read. We did not know when we would reach the fatal name, if at all and at each individual we looked inquiringly in the woman's face. She said nothing, however, for some time, and we began to hope that the name was not down, when we read-'John ----, sergent, KILLED.'

Such a scream! It was the wail of a brokenheart. Only one-and then as still as death. That cry was ringing in our ears for a month. We immediately ran towards her, but she arose from her chair, motioned us her thanks, and without a word left the office. We had read to her the announcement of her husband's death. We did not do much service in the office that

day.

The next morning, happening down on the wharf, we saw the woman and the little girl going on board the Cincinnati packet. She recognized us, and we spoke to her. She was crushed completely. She had grown twenty years older in as many hours. She informed us that she had resided with her husband in New York; that she was originally from the West; and, on his corps being ordered to Mexico, she determined to repair to her friends, and await the conclusion of the war. She had heard of the battle, and knew that Captain —'s bat- Seabrook, Mass., has made the following very tery was engaged; and, on her arrival in Pitts- important improvements in the ox-yoke :burg, had been directed to the Journal office for further information. She arrived the very morning after the receipt of the list of kill ed and wounded.

We bade her good-bye. She continued her route to her girlhood's home, now desolate, as was all the world to her; and we to our daily

business, a sadder man, indeed The little incident recorded above was recall ed to our mind, on Saturday, by reading. in a western paper, the notice of the death of Mrs. Sarah widow of John a soldier killed in the battle of Buena Vista.

It was our acquaintance—there could be no mistake. She had grieved herself to death for he husband. [Pittsburg Journal.

sembling in some measure, and in fact in a very give him 6 inches advantage, and your team near degree, the mast of the beech tree, being | need not lie by on that account.

three-cornered like the beech-nut. We think our farmers, generally, labor under a sad mis- course of some researches which have been take, in regard to this grain. In the first place, recently made at Lipsek, (the ancient Lampsait has been supposed that it requires a poor and cus,) in Asia Minor, a number of antique exhausted soil, and that it will not grow on articles of gold and silver have been found; lands that are rich, or in a condition to produce among them are, 1st, forty silver spoons, the other grains. The very poorest portions of the bowls of which are nearly twice as long, wide farm, therefore, are generally selected for its and deep as our table spoons, and the handles culture, and the result is just what ought to be also, proportionally longer than those in use expected from such a course—an expenditure at the present day, are square in form, and of time and cash, but no return.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN SWEDEN.

nexed singular account :-

half, the ordeal is ended, the throng is dispers- on researches. ed, and the wedding takes place in the presence of the immediate friends of the parties. After who stands in the middle of the room, and each returus thanks. This beautiful custom prevails done?" even among the simple peasant families. After the meal is over the children approach their mother, and, taking her by the hand, say, "Thank you, mamma." The guest, if one there be, merely says, "Thanks."

In the year 272, the Britons were compelled o eat the bark of trees.

In 306, thousands of the Scots died from want of food. In 310, 40,000 English perished from the same

In 450, if we may believe Dufresnoy, so dreadful was the scarcity of food in Italy, that

parents devoured their own children. In 739, in 832, and in 954, England, Wales and Scotland lost thousands of their inhabitants by starvation. Famine again desolated these countries in the years 1087, 1195, 1251 and 1315. During the last visitation, horses, dogs, time, six other seasons of famine, reaching down

as late as 1795. ·A most dreadful calamity of the same nature visited the Cape de Verds in the year 1775, when 16,000 persons died of starvation, and also in 1811, when some of the islands lost from onethird to one-half of their population.

In 1822, the potato crop proved a failure in Ireland, and the southern countries were involved in extreme distress. The province of Munster was in a state of actual starvation. Many persons committed misdemeanors which were punishable by confinement, that they might obtain the food of the prisons. Typhus fever followed in the steps of hunger, and many hundreds were swept away by disease.

CALAMITIES OF GENIUS.

Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in gaol Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Bentivogolio was refused admittance into an hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the celebrated writer of the Lusiad, ended his days in an alms-house; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts, as far as i would go. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir, Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer, the charming Spencer, died forsaken and in want; and the death of Collins came through neglect, first causing mental derangement; Milton sold his copyright of Paradise Lost for fifteen pounds at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway died prematurely, and through hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs; Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold for a trifle, to save him from the gripe of the law; Fielding lies in the burying-ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot; Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of eight pounds; Butler lived in penury; and died poor; Chatterdon the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE Ox-Yoke.—A farmer in

The bows go through a slide which is fitted to a mortice in the yoke, which is made 3 or 4 inches longer than the slide, which will make it changeable 6 or 8 inches, which makes the difference between a long and short yoke. The mortice is made an inch wider at the bottom than at the top, with a groove in the center half an inch each side for the slide to rest upon, an the present time no less than seven grain, three iron bolt at each end of the mortice, and one in the center, which goes through a mortice in the slide and preserves the requisite strength. The operation now, with one exception, and that and enters holes in the yoke half an inch apart, present about 2,200 bushels of grain daily, the price of standard gold, weight for weight. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. which makes it easily fitted to any yoke of cattle from a long to a short, and to give the advantage to either cx from half an inch to 6 or 8. one-third of the capacity of these distilleries for It has been fully tested by using it two years. making whisky; when they are working at a Buck Whear. Ill Germany this grain is If one ox in a team should appear weak and profit they can turn out about two-thirds more. market, jested they can turn out about two-thirds more. called buel-weizen, which may be translated unwell, it would seem cruel to oblige him to do The rum distilleries, we are told, works up beech wheat, in consequence of its grains re- an equal share of the work; remove the slide,

New Discoveries in Asia Minor.—In the covered with Greek inscriptions, which are almost effaced, and which have not yet been deciphered. At the top, on each side of the handles of these spoons, is engraved a female Dr. Baird, in a late lecture delivered in bust, surmounted with the Artensis (Diana.) Springfield upon foreign governments and the Each of these spoons weighs 40 drachms. 2 social customs of different nations, alluded par- A round plate of silver of five feet in diameter, ticularly to Sweden, a land made recently quite on which is engraved a female figure of the familiar to us through the graphic writings of height of two feet, magnificently attired-about Frederika Bremer. The manners and customs her are a fox, a peacock, and a parrot, and at of the Swedes he describes as being remark- her feet crouch two lions astride of which is a ably interesting, and some of them very peculiar. child. 3. A large plate in the form of a star He instances most especially the ceremony of with six angels, on which are engraved two to the Custom house. Last week, one of the marriage, of which formality he gives the an- female heads with flowing hair. 4. A silver sticks was accidentally broken, when lo! it stick of 2 metres 12 centimes length, and com-When a young girl is to be married, she posed of four pieces soldered together. 5. a considerable quantity of manufactured to-papers in the United States, is made up from the columns of dresses herself in all her bridal garments, and places herself in the middle of the parlor, which are sculptured in bas relief, female heads, rated—the tobacco pressed in and secured with double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the psess standing. A circle of bright lights are placed all of different physiognomies. 6. A large a peg, which, smoothed over, gave all the ap- of matter shall justify it. about her, and the groomsmen also come into cylindrical vase on three feet, ornamented with pearance of solidity. the room, bearing each a brilliantly lighted arbesques. 7. A flambeau of silver, with three chandelier. The doors and windows are then feet, ornamented with arabesques, and armed thrown open, and every one who chooses can at the top with a point. 8. A woman's neckcome and see and criticise the bride as they lace of gold, of beautiful workmanship, weigh- playing cards at an inn. He did not discover please. Impudent fellows will walk about her, ing 24 drachms. This necklace was set with and besides criticising her appearance, which forty large pearls, all of which crumbled to dust they do within her hearing, they will use some as soon as they were touched. Every thing such expressions as, "Well, so and so is to be leads to the supposition that the most part of about it. I pity the man who marries her," &c. a divinity, the worship of whom prevailed very have found it, and here it is. Thanks, my quested to notice the National Whigin their reading columns. married at last; she has been long enough them, if not all, belonged to a temple of Diana, Females, too, will appear about her in masks, much in the neighborhood of Lampsactus. The and make still more cutting and insulting re- Turkish Government have sent to the spot two marks. After standing thus for an hour and a agents to examine these antiquities, and to carry

FRUITS OF THE WAR.—The Jonesboro Whig a dinner party, the guests approach the hostess, has the following direct and sufficient answer to the question, "What harm has the War

their Colonel to their homes.

"Col Wm. T. Haskell's 2d regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,040 on their march to Mexico. Only 360 of these gallant men, rank and file, returned with Col. Haskell to their homes and friends-their wives and children-their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and other relatives and friends.

"The rest of them-thirteen hundred and thirty-sickness and bullets, disease and shot, and swords, have consigned to an early grave in a foreign land, from their native homes, without coffins and winding sheets, or headstones to tell who they are or where they are. Poor fellows! mournful and vacant are many loved homes and firesides; but the sleeping dead know it not. They repose beneath the burning sands of an earth to stand before the God of Armies!"

THE TOMB OF JOHN BUNYAN.—Bunyan was ouried in Bunhill fields, where his tomb is often visited to this day. Not long since, a funeral took place there, which was attended, among time, one of the most brilliant writers for Blackwood's magazine. As soon as the funeral was digger, show me the tomb of Bunyan!'

lowed by Maginn, who seemed deeply thought- per ten." ful. As they approached the place, the doctor stopped, and touching him on the shoulder, said, "tread lightly." Maginn bent over the grave some time in a melancholy mood, deeply affected, at length in solemn tones, as he turned said, 'Sleep on, thou prince of dreamers." The 'dreamer" had lain there one hundred and fifty years, but no lapse of time has destroyed the spell which he still holds over the strongest spoonful. [Presbyterian.

A GENTLE HINT.—Some years ago, before the introduction of the Croton water, a wealthy citizen of New York had occasion to send his coachman for a pail of water. John refused to but that of the house-maid.

"And pray; what do you understand to be your business?" rejoined his master. "To take charge of the horses, and drive the

carriage, sir."

and bring the carriage to the door." When the carriage drove up, its owner ordered Mary, the house maid, to take her pail and get in, and the fastidious coachman was compelled to drive her to the pump-stop for her Grenada \$3,500,000; Brazil (gold only) \$1,700,to fill her pail-and then drive her back again! 000. The lesson, it is needless to say, was never Anglo Saxon.

PREMONITION OF DEATH.—Lord, be pleased to shake my clay cottage before thou throwest it down. May it totter awhile before it doth tumble. Let me be summoned before I am Not from sudden death in respect of itself, for I care not how short my passage be, so it be Paris on the private wealth of sovereigns. It trans named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. surprised. Deliver me from sudden death. safe. Never any weary traveler complained shows that Louis Philippe, (who was once perthat he came too soon to his journey's end. mitted, in charity, to share the bed of a stage me always ready to receive death. Thus no tionably the richest individual in the world. guest comes unawares to him who keeps a con-Fuller. stant table.

In Brooklyn, sometimes called the "City of Churches," and in Williamsburgh, there are at molasses, and five rectifying distilleries! These seven grain distilleries are all in successful will fire up in a few weeks. They work up at into lace may be sold for 40%, which is ten times which yield about 1,000 gallons of whisky, and feed about 4,000 cows. This, however, is only twenty hogsheads of molasses daily, and the the clergyman demands a quantity of oats from rectifiers turn out about 12,000 gallons each per the bridegroom and bride, as a fee for the per week-making 60,000 gallons!

VARIETY.

The National Intelligencer contains a beauti-800 to 1500 feet perpendicular, chiefly of granwhich in many places is 1,000 feet deep, and months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one which in many places is 1,000 feet. Awful beyond ext year for \$20, payable always in advance. seldom less than 100 feet. Awful beyond ext The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. It pression is the appearance of these rocks—a mass of granite weighing perhaps a million of every question of public policy. It advocates the election tons hanging over the traveler's head, as if ready to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision to fall and crush him. The river abounds with of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife salmon, seals, and other fish, and at 150 miles to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes north of the St. Lawrence there is a lovely lake without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. 40 miles long, called, St. John's

About a year ago a cargo of 500 broomsticks arrived at London from a port in Germany, and not being claimed by the consignee, were Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign conveyed to the Queen's warehouse attached Literature will also be given, including Reviews, &c. A was found to be partly hollow, and to contain

A lawyer at a circuit court in Ireland dropped a ten-pound note under the table, while the loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room, he United States are requested to insert this advertisement once was met by the waiter, who said, 'I know what a week for six months, noticing the price for publishing the you want, sir; you have lost something.' 'Yes; I have lost a ten-pound note.' 'Well, sir, I sir; I want no reward for being honest; but, looking at him with a knowing grin, 'wasn't it ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. lucky that none of the gentlemen found it ??

Formerly an enormous tax was laid on the salt used by the British people, which the Government was at length compelled to relinquish in a great measure. Not so in India. The London Mining Journal shows that many mil-"Col. Wm. B. Campbell's 1st regiment of lions of dollars are exacted from the wretched Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,000 brave population of India by reserving to itself, (as men on the march to Mexico. Only 350, rank the old Kings did in France, the sole monopoly and file, of this gallant regiment, returned with of supplying fifty millions of people with salt, which it does of a very impure quality.

> ning, mentioned a singular fact concerning the Greek Church, viz: that the priests are required to be married men, and whenever a wife dies, the priestly office ceases until he is married again. They claim authority for this in the Scripture, which reads, "A bishop must be blameless, the husband of one wife." In the Armenian Church this rule is extended so as to require that a priest shall also be the father of one child.

The difference between rising every morning at 6, and 8, in the course of forty years, ing at 6, and 8, in the course of forty years, and the manners of our students." To secure these most deamounts to 20,000 hours, or 8 years, 121 days sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without and 10 hours, which will afford eight hours a an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution. inhospitable clime, promiscuously thrown to- day for exactly ten years: so that it is the gether; and there they must rest in quiet till same as if ten years were added to a man's the last loud trump calls the nations of the life, in which he could command eight hours each day for the cultivation of his mind and

The Scientific American says that we have in our city the American Patent Steam Ice Cream Co., which, with an engine of ten horse others by the celebrated Dr. Maginn, for a long power, is in full operation, manufacturing every discription of this much sought for article in the summer months, from the quality which is over, the doctor said to the sexton, "Grave- retailed to the newsboys for a cent a glas full, including the use of a spoon, to the costly quali-The grave-digger led the way, and was fol- ty which can be seen on the tables of the "up-

A writer in the True Sun, recommends the following mixture for the Summer Complaint illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the difwith children:-Two drachms rhubarb; half ferent departments of Natural Science. drachm salts of wormwood; one ounce paragoric; seventy drops essence peppermint, and eight ounces water. Dose for a child two years and upwards, a dessert spoonful, twice a day, or teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective oftener, if required; and for an infant, a tea-

A patent has been taken out, in England, and one is to be secured in the United States, for a new invention, which on being attached to the ordinary kitchen, or other fire, will produce a continuous and sufficient supply of gas to any extent. The apparatus is of such a simfetch it, alledging that it was not his business, ple construction that it can be attached as an embellishment to kitchen ranges, stoves, parlor grates, steam engine furnaces, &c.

> All the gold ever discovered in the new world, says the Mining Journal, would not fill The annual value of the gold mines of the United States is \$1,200,000; of the gold and silver mines of Mexico \$20,000,000; ditto Peru \$51,000,000, (chiefly in silver;) of New

> A German priest was walking in procession at the head of his parishioners over cultivated fields, in order to procure a blessing upon the crops; when he came to one of unpromising appearance, he would pass on, saying, "Here prayers and singing will avail nothing; this must have nature.

But let it not be sudden in respect of me. Make driver at Salem, Massachusetts,) is now unques-

The following is a German mode of preventing Sunday tippling,-All persons drinking and tippling upon Sundays and holydays in coffee houses, &c., during the celebration of mass, or vespers, are authorized to depart without paying for what they have had.

One ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for 41; such an ounce made A funny milkman in Cincinnati, significantly

remarks in an advertisement that there are no creeks or streams between his dairy and the In some parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse,

formance of the marriage ceremony.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city L of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week. payable ful description of the wild and romantic scenery to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his of the Saguenay River, between Hudson's Bay order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for and the St. Lawrence—many of the bluffs are \$4 per amum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week ite, and some of them lean over upon the river, for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two

> speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on 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, weekly list of the Ratents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family

> The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest newsthe Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday.

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

Proprietor of the National Whig. P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the 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 re-

Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals, RASAYLES,

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. Dr. Baird, in his lecture, on Thursday eve- &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, an are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant and conomical.

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-

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 responsibil ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals.

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 exercises, will be required.

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

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

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

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund. red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years;1 umber much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms.

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

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th. 1846.

and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the

erm, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of "Well, do you harness the horses directly, half of a Paris shop-keeper's drawing-room. instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students and bring the course go to the door." should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

Board, per week,

Room-rent, per term \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte.

The entire expense for an academic year, including For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves,

rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either, by actual

payment or satisfactory arrangement.
SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trus ALPRED, June 23, 1846.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay

ed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paer so as to indicate the times to which they reach: No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex-

cept at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

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