

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

THE SABBATH AFFECTED BY THE EARTH'S MOTION.

[From James A. Begg's unpublished work on the Sabbath—Section V.]

In the absence of Scripture proof of a change of the Sabbath, manifold excuses have been devised by the church, in her fertile unfaithfulness, for the refusal to yield true obedience to the fourth commandment of the Decalogue. Against 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 commencement and close of the day vary in different latitudes and longitudes, no day is the same in all its hours or minutes in different lands—and that of places distant from each other by the extent of the earth's diameter, the sun only rises upon the one, when it sets as regards the other.

The difference referred to is, indeed, an unquestionable fact; it exists now, and has always done so; but the inference drawn from it is most unwarrantable and illogical. The objection labors under a double disadvantage—it not merely has no Scriptural basis, but it does not even pretend to rest upon a single text, either perverted or misunderstood. And whilst it has no countenance in the Word of God, it is pleaded by some whose inconsistency it grievously betrays. For if the objection is worth any thing as directed against the Sabbath, it has the same force against any other day. Now no observer of Sunday is entitled to plead an objection against the Sabbath of the Lord, which is equally applicable to the day of his own adoption; and it is obvious enough that this objection is of that character. If, on Sabbath last, the sun rose and set on Glasgow four and a half hours earlier than it did at New York, so also was there a corresponding difference on the Sunday of the same week. And if any advocate for a changed Sabbath feels no such difficulty in reference to the application of his own principle to the first day, why should he imagine or impute it to the seventh?

The missionary sent by British Christians to the banks of the Ganges, to China, or to New South Wales, teaches his convert to sanctify the first day, as he himself did when in England or in Scotland, and as the church with which at home he was connected continues to do, without reference to the fact that the commencement and close of the day are so different in the 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 be better perceived when thus presented—in the United States full fellowship will be maintained among Christians observing the Sunday in Maine with those of Missouri, without their 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 Scriptural illustration. Passing over the scene of primeval bliss, in which the sanctified and blessed Sabbath day was at first given to man, the locality of which is still a matter of controversy, we recall in connection the wonders of the wilderness, in which God discriminated the Sabbath from other days, by the mode in which the manna was supplied to his people—we gaze again on the thousands of Israel at Sinai, from whose flaming summit the sanctity of a Sabbath was repromulgated—we reënter the land of promise, in which its observance was enforced—we follow to Media and Babylon, in which the captive Israelites were still called to sanctify it—our sympathies are awakened in their behalf over the hundred and twenty-seven provinces of Ahasuerus, when Haman's wickedness plotted their ruin—we see them now throughout the wide world; over which, agreeably to the predictions of Moses and other prophets, they have been dispersed, and from which dispersion, as we have formerly seen, they are to be recalled when they return unto the Lord, doing all that Moses commanded them, the weekly Sabbath included. That their observance of all the law of Moses and the divine promise here referred to, does not relate to any past event in Israel's history, is evident, from the fact that it is recorded as what shall take place after a full declaration has been made of all that should befall them, from that day till this, including the destruction of Jerusalem and their being scattered into all nations, (Deut. xxviii, xxix,) "when all these things are come upon thee, the blessing and the curse, and when they shall call them to mind among all the nations whither the Lord thy God hath driven them, even unto the utmost parts of

heaven." The text reiterates the declaration of their observance of the whole law when they shall be brought again into the land which their fathers possessed, and then God's blessed promise shall be enjoyed, "He will do thee good and multiply thee above thy fathers." Deut. xxx. 1-10. They shall then have circumcised hearts, and love the Lord with all their souls, and "the Lord will again rejoice over thee for good, as He rejoiced over thy fathers." These are promises which have not had even the semblance of fulfillment since the first captivity; and, therefore, wait their accomplishment in Israel's future and final restoration.

The divine obligation rests upon them among all the nations whither the Lord thy God hath driven them, to obey his voice, and do all the commandments which Moses gave them. The Sabbath, therefore, they at least are required to hallow, in all the lands of their wide dispersion, No difference of latitude or longitude, no diversity in the sun's rising and setting, prevents this. The sun never sets upon the scene of Israel's present sin and present suffering, and no argument drawn from the earth's diurnal motion, avails to release them from the obligation of the seventh day. Where, then, is the force of the alleged impossibility, or even the improbability of yielding full obedience, which the objection we are considering has contrived? In all time, and every where, the Sabbath obligation, according to this the authority of God, has accompanied Israel in all their wanderings. In some of these lands of their habitation, the Sabbath's sun may have only risen at the time that on others it was setting; but, every where that sun does rise and set, thereby indicating duties the creature owes to his Creator. Every where, the seventh day Israel are required to keep holy to the Lord. That which God requires of them must be possible; and what is possible to a Jew cannot be impossible to a Gentile. The law of the fourth commandment is not that all must weekly sabbatize during precisely the same hours, but that, keeping register of time as God in His grace directs, that law, imperative on all, is, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work."

We have admitted fully the fact on which the objection is based; we even go farther, and admit that the effect arising from the earth's motion we need both to know and in certain circumstances well to remember. Ignorance of it, or inattention to it, might occasion error or uncertainty in the calculations of the traveler. We know that Captain Cook had to adjust his 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 Philippines, in 1817, they reached Manila on Monday, the 3d of February, but found it was only Sunday at this place, owing to the different routes by which the Spaniards and the Portuguese advanced to the Asiatic seas, the one by Cape Horn, and the 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 balander at Manila being ever since a day in arrear relatively to those of Macao, Batavia, and other adjacent colonies. The inconvenience arising from this variation has, within the last two years, led the Governor General and Archbishop to correct it; which was done by dropping a day, causing the 30th of December 1844, to be immediately followed by the 1st of January 1845, in the Manila calendar. (Athenaeum, June 28th, 1845.) The fact, then, on which the objection rests, is one the influence of which extends to every day of the week, to Sunday as well as to the Sabbath; but the danger of mistake may be anticipated and prevented; and the error and the inconvenience which neglect might occasion at any time, are not without remedy.

The structure of the globe, and the law under which God has placed its regulation, necessarily makes the commencement and close of the day different in different longitudes, while yet, both in regard to the Sabbath and "the six working days," the commencement and close are capable of being known in all lands. But the form of the earth and the nature of its motion, and therefore the effects of that motion, have undergone no change since the beginning. The objection, therefore, if of force now, has had the same force since the creation of the world. From the first moment when the earth began to revolve, impelled in its course by the hand of the Almighty Creator, there has been the same order in this respect, and when God made it so, he "saw that it was good," and it doubtless remains so. He calls not for one man in the extreme east to hallow precisely the same hours as another in the extreme west; but he requires of both that they sanctify the seventh day. In both places there is, and has always been, the seventh day, as well as there has been the first

day. The first revolution of the earth at creation, as well as its latest revolution in our own day, occupied time; and, therefore, one part of its surface was then illuminated before another part. Yet as this fact did not prevent the Lord from both sanctifying and blessing the seventh day at first—as it did not release the ten tribes when in Media, nor the Jews when in Babylon, from the sacredness of its obligation—as that obligation was not impaired while they were in all the lands from India to Ethiopia—as it does not in the eye of "the God of the whole earth" shield any of his people Israel from just condemnation when now scattered still more widely, when they have blasphemed his holy name among the Gentiles, by profaning his hallowed day—so neither will it form any justification or palliation of "the son of the stranger that hath joined himself to the Lord," if he keepeth not the Sabbath from polluting it. [Concluded next week.]

ANTHESIS.

BY MRS. M. T. V. 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 slumbering on my heart—
And with a gush of warm and grateful tears,
I bade the visionary dream depart.

But now, when sinking to my lonely rest,
Brooding o'er memories of thine infant charms,
In my false dreams, I hush 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 lone—
When the sweet spell which o'er my senses stole,
Hath vanished, and I wake—to find thee gone!

CHINESE 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 miles.

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 of a medley, of which mere words can convey 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 drums, and symbols, and shrill trumpets, and explosions of gunpowder.

There too were horses, loaded down with gaudy ornaments, and mounted by little boys in tawdry dresses—men with immense satanic-looking masks, and men on stilts, covered with 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 length. I saw no idols, but they may have 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 specimens:—

An ordinary flower-pot, from which grew a little stunted tree, with two long branches, on the extremity of each of which was seated a little girl.

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

A little girl with both feet dangling in the air, supported by the left hand resting lightly upon a rod attached to the car.

A girl with a violin and guitar crossed and tied to her back, on one of which was seated a little boy, and on the other a little girl.

A girl standing on one foot on the head of a small brazen serpent held in the hand of another girl, standing on the circumference of a ring, placed vertically, and at right angles upon another, the latter being held in the hand of a little girl.

A root, growing from a glass globe, in which gold fish were swimming, on each of the two branches of which was seated a little girl.

A little girl, with a stick over her shoulder, on the extremity of which stood another girl on one foot.

The secret of these positions every body knew. Strong iron wires were concealed under the wide flowing garments of the girls, so that while they appeared to be suspended upon the frailest imaginable support, they in fact had tolerably firm and comfortable seats. Some of them were well executed, but others were done in a bungling manner. The whole was nearly an hour and a half in passing.

This procession is said to have cost from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. [Miss. Chron.]

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 Edmonds and I cut down long grass and rushes 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, praying that from under this roof the seed of the gospel might spread northward through all Africa.'

"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 learning. 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 dragon guards. Yet this man, constrained by the 'love of Christ,' could cheerfully lay aside all his honors, mingle with savages, and bear their sneers 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 appearances, 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 benevolent efforts."

THE TRIAL SERMON.

At a village church, on the occasion of a new minister's debut among them, who happened to be more remarkable for his simple eloquence and perspicuity than his predecessor, after the sermon there was the usual gathering of the Deacons.

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

"Why, Mr. Twist, I can't say that he pleased me, that is, he warn't what one might have expected—indeed, I don't know but I might say, I was disappointed a little."

"That's just what I should ha' said, Mr. Squint, but you took the words out o' my mouth. But what do you think is the falling?"

"Why, as to that, Mr. Twist, I don't know but he's all failing; I've heard preachers in my village, and not a few neither; the fact is, the village is waking up—we must have learning—why, the Dominie's sermon was so plain that I understood every word of it. There was no learning in it; not the Dominie down, the river 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, 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 persons painfully remind us of the audience of Goldsmith's Village Schoolmaster. The lines may be re-quoted:—

While words of learned length and thundering sound,
Amused his gaze, and rustled round;
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, especially, peculiar difficulties to contend with, and under the most favorable circumstances, his trials and discouragements are many. But his life is one of cheerful usefulness, and the end of his days is peace. The promises of the gospel and its delightful encouragements are his daily portion. He may at times be disheartened, and fear that his labors are in vain. But the good work, which so engages his thoughts, is going on. The smile of God is upon him. In the evening of life, he may look back with a calm satisfaction on the years that are past. The faith which he has labored to establish in the hearts of others, grows warm and bright in his own breast, and when his toils here are over, he goes to meet, in a purer world, the glad welcome of those whom his teachings have blessed, and who have gone from his prayers on earth to join in the anthems of praise in heaven. Many there are seeking no higher or broader sphere, than that which their Master has assigned them in his vineyard. And what more glorious office is there under heaven? or, to whom will the words be more appropriate, "Well done, good and faithful servants; enter ye into the joy of your Lord?"

CHINESE BURIAL PLACES.

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 exhibit. 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, and its effects any thing but displeasing 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, contemplation. [Wilson's Notes on China.]

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 principally to the conduct of boys in the streets and at their sports. The principles of rectitude and kindness which should govern them every where—even when they thought there was no eye 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 said—

"Miss L., I batted the ball that broke Mr. —'s window. Another boy threw the ball, but I batted it, and it struck the window. I am willing to pay for it."

There was a death-like silence in the school as the little boy was speaking, and continued for a minute after he had closed.

"But it won't be right for — to pay the whole for the glass," said another boy, rising from his seat, "all of us that were playing should pay something, because we were all alike engaged in the play. I'll pay my part!"

"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 morning, I met with a lamb, as I thought dead, but taking it up, I found it just alive. The cruel 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 things of the love of Christ to poor ruined sinners, as I hope will melt your eyes to tears, and your hearts into love.

USE OF SCRIPTURE IN A DYING HOUR.—

A poor Sabbath School girl was found by a benevolent lady in an asylum in England, very near her end. The lady inquiring into her state, asked her, "My child, what do you most of all things desire?"

She replied, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me."

Lady. Have you no fear of death?

Child. "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

Lady. But are you not afraid that some of your sins are yet unpardoned?

Child. "If we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all unrighteousness."

O that this might be the experience of all who read the above, both living and dying.

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 re-examination 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 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 a seventh day. "Indagator," to illustrate the practical tendency of his opponent's doctrine, says, "If each seventh portion of the citizens of 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 all 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 government, is addressed "to the Hon. James K. Polk, President of the United States of America," and after stating the views of the Society, concludes 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 declaring your determination to abandon at once 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 the American people a distinction among the nations of the earth far more valuable than any thing which can be acquired by military triumphs, and would tend, by its influence on other countries, to discourage the unchristian practice of war, and to secure to the nations the unspeakable blessing of permanent and universal peace."

The Memorial designed for the Mexican Government is addressed "to the Honorable Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico." It states the objects and wishes of the Society, deploring the large amount of privation and suffering which has been endured by those who are innocent and unoffending as to the cause of this war, and closes with the following language:—

"Your memorialists disclaim every thing like 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 you to use your utmost endeavors to secure a total and immediate suspension of hostilities, and to seek the adjustment of the existing differences by mutual negotiation, 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."

Your memorialists cannot but hope that this 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 war.

"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, that any sacrifice which such course may involve, 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 French, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor 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 powers, a total and immediate suspension of hostilities, and the adoption of vigorous measures to decide whatever points of dispute there may be, by moral and pacific means alone; by mutual negotiation, 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 SUNDRA, March 25, 1847.

Through the tender mercies of our God, we have been highly favored, thus far, on our 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 Hook, falling quickly in the rear of the expert Houqua, and while the sound of Heber's thrilling strain had scarcely died away upon the breeze, and we were making a bold stand for the open sea, we went down into the cabin to make ready for sea-sickness. But in less than five minutes, several of us gave convincing proof of having been taken by surprise. The next five days, I shall denominate, in regard to myself, the period of irresolution. The wind that was briskly bearing us off when you left us, continued with unabated strength, until the third night, when it increased to a hard gale, and the ship lay to. While we were all in our berths, but not asleep, the stove, containing a good quantity of white-hot coal, made a leap to leeward, spilt out the coal, and sent the tea-kettle full of boiling water into one of the state-rooms. But no harm was done. The sea continued rough for several days. The first week was far more trying than any we have passed through since. By sea-sickness, and the constant exertion required to keep our balance, we became somewhat reduced in strength. While passing through this ordeal, we were compelled to feel for the foundation of our hope, to ascertain afresh whether it were built upon the sand, or upon the Rock of Ages. On our first Sabbath, and at the same time with the assembling of our brethren at home, we assembled in Bro. Wardner's room to ask mercies of the God of heaven. After the reading of the 28th and 29th Psalms, which never appeared so precious to us before, we bowed our spirits before the throne of our Father, and felt his hand strengthening us. The belief that our brethren were engaged, the same hour, in prayer for us, and for those to whom we are sent, added much to our comfort. And this morsel, we specially needed, just at that time. Our native land, our friends, and the churches redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, always dear to us, are doubly so now that we realize the vastness of the sea that rolls between them and us. True religion triumphs over all the obstacles of time and space, and brings the true-hearted near to each other. The grace of God gives a zest to friendship, which otherwise it could never possess. Often, as the stiff breeze has been wafting us along, I have taken my station on the quarter deck, while the mantle of night has been thrown around us, and enjoyed an indescribable kind of mournful pleasure in visiting, in imagination, the different sections of our beloved Zion, and in conversing with those whom I love in the truth, and whose voices have always sounded pleasantly in my ears. It was mournful to think of the improbability of ever hearing those voices again. At the same time it was a matter of joy and thankfulness that it was ever my privilege to become acquainted with such, and to have their sympathies.

We made a quick passage of twenty-nine days to Trinidad, a small island in lat. 21° S. and long 30° W. This we only saw by moonlight, at a distance of ten or twelve miles on our left. There is an authentic description of this island, which states, among other things, that from one of its lofty rocks, there is a waterfall, whenever it rains hard, seven hundred feet in height. At another part of the island, there is a bluff rock eight hundred feet high, through 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 fan. Sometimes the little Portuguese man-of-war, 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 skip-jacks, 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, apparently desiring to try our speed. Sometimes they show great agility, leaping ten feet out of 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. In the conscious pride of being monarch of the deep, he moved himself slowly and majestically through the water. Of the feathered tribe we have had considerable variety. The most numerous have been the little Stormy Petrel, a bird smaller than a robin, which flies close to the surface of the 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 nearly the size of the hawk. The Albatross is a huge bird, measuring from tip to tip of its wings, ten feet. They feed upon the squid, a species of radiated animal that sometimes attains an enormous size. Albatrosses have been abundant. One bird, called the man-of-war-hawk, we saw yesterday. It is about the size of a goose. Another very singular bird has accompanied us some. It is called the Boat-swain or marling-spike bird. It is mostly of a white color, with a long single feather perhaps two feet in length for its tail. The first one that approached us was when we had got within about a hundred miles of St. Paul's. And he saluted us, in the evening, with a loud voice, to let us know that we were drawing near the land. He was quickly responded to by the geese we have on board. On the 12th of Feb., as they were hauling upon the fore-top-gallant-back-stay, the fall parted, and one of the men tumbled into the sea. The ship was under a good motion. In a moment all was excitement. But our excellent Captain was by no means disconcerted, though, of course, greatly excited, as the life of the man depended on his exertions. "Down with the helm! Back the mainsail! Lower away the boat!" resounded through the air. The quarter-boat was soon manned and on its way to rescue the brave fellow from a watery grave. Although he was perhaps a quarter of a mile from the ship when the boat touched the water, James Ritchie was soon picked up, safe and sound. On this occasion John Moore stood at the helm. Six days afterward, while Ritchie was at the helm, Moore fell overboard. He had just stooped over the taff-rail to disengage some part of the rigging, and had been in that position but a moment, when a gust of wind, (breath of the Lord,) suddenly put the spanker-vang upon the stretch; this being under him, hurled him headlong into the deep. I saw the unhappy man as he fell, and when he came up, and cast an anxious look towards the ship. He was not a swimmer, the wind was nearly aft and strong, the sea rough, the quarter-boat could not be sent after him. A large box, the covering of the steering apparatus, was quickly thrown overboard. An effort was made to bring the ship about; but a squall coming up just at that moment, delayed this operation some minutes. Men were stationed high up in the rigging to look out. The ship was brought about as soon as possible, and a search made of two hours length; but no trace could be found of the man or the box. Before the squall he was out of sight, and was not seen afterward. With the wind behind him, he doubtless went quickly down into the sea; yea, he sank as lead in the mighty waters, and the billows swept over him. Thus with awful suddenness one of our number passed from our sight, through an ocean death-bed, to the shoreless ocean of eternity. This tragical event we regarded as a loud peal from the trump of God, bidding us all to be ready for our departure. Moore was a moral man, but not known to be religious. He was one of

the most intelligent of the crew. A funeral discourse was delivered from Rev. 20: 13— "And the sea gave up the dead which were in it." In our Bible Class we have had under consideration for two Sabbaths past the following question, viz: Is there evidence in the Scriptures that the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week? Bro. Lord, our fellow voyager and missionary, took the affirmative, and occupied the greater part of the first session. His argument was divided into three general heads—1st. The legal argument; 2d. The apostolic argument; 3d. The argument or testimony of the Fathers. I replied to him, and on a sheet accompanying this 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 Anjer, 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, alluded 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 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 the future. Mr. Robert Strachan, a Scotch merchant, learning their business in China, generously offered them the use of a suitable house during their stay, rent free, or, rather, as his contribution towards the mission. Their goods were removed to this house on the 28th, and they had taken possession of it, in person, on the day the letters were closed. More in our next.

THE GERMAN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.—A letter from one of the brethren at Snowhill, Pa., informs us that the spirit of persecution is still alive in that vicinity. On a recent Sunday, while 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 is 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 influenced by revengeful feelings or mercenary motives, but not at all by a regard for the sabbatic 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 benevolence outbid selfishness, and these two women—professors 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."

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

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:— I observed in a late number of the Sabbath Recorder a notice that the American and Foreign Bible Society had appointed me one of its Vice Presidents. I was somewhat surprised at the information, as it is a well-known fact, that I have hitherto refused to cooperate with the above-named Society, in consequence of their connection with Slavery. If I could not (for the above reason) contribute to its funds, I certainly could not, without the most glaring inconsistency, hold any of its offices. I do therefore respectfully decline the honor tendered me by the Society. ELI S. BAILEY.

REMITTANCES AND LETTERS FOR OUR MISSIONARIES.—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 of 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 account of a recent revival in Hinsdale, Mass., during which about one hundred persons seem to have been brought into the kingdom of God, not a few of whom are in middle life, and two 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 dissent 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 unwillingness to sanction the system of slavery in any manner 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, its principles, or its advocates, and by withholding Christian and church fellowship from all guilty of the sin of slavery, and by remembering those in bonds as bound with them, would wish to wash our hands from the guilt of this iniquity."

ORANGE RIVER NEWS.—A violent storm, the anniversary of which has just passed, lasted three days, and was attended with much property destroyed. The water was so high, that it was necessary to evacuate the party in the vicinity of the party which were to be prepared for the church to be prepared for the language of God's ministers. The church members of death, hellish of all fellow beings of daring. Oposite party in wherupon the ons, seized the loaded, and of them fell, and ended w out of the ton on the nature.

REMARKABLE CHRONOTYPE.—A lowing descri We visited Green Mount Cogniac Den to designate visited most England, I a them all. It the outer one 53 feet by 37 compartment first, and of is the third; ever I beheld ter of which nificent dome parently ex the walls are in a thousand brightness of of the walls art. In this ried on his il The villain h there is no d

HACK HIRE.—Have recently explicitly sta drivers are a sengers. For ing the City, veying a pas and for eve each; for an is 20 cents. Forty-second returning, an hour, and sixth-st, rem For conveying lem, remain Cab hire funeral with Field, \$3. hackney co

CAN IT BE MISERY ENJOYED well. But conceive—low, over says— Yesterday dressed, one little child from the ground. On plain coffin would break fant boy or neither man to aid her ber daughter a coffin es no attenda tis weeping day last we much work back all of son name boy who they pay

Coloridge.

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.

ORANGE RIOTS.—The St. Johns (New-Brunswick) News of 14th inst. contains the particulars of a violent disturbance at York Point.

WOODSTOCK.—Woodstock and Fredericton were on Monday last the seats of tumult. In the former place some five or six lives were sacrificed.

REMARKABLE CAVE.—A correspondent of the Chronicle, writing from Jay, Vt., gives the following description:

We visited a cave located in a spur of the Green Mountains, famous in this vicinity as the 'Cognac Den.'

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.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?—Immigration brings misery enough among us, and this we know full well.

The British and French Railroads must net a vast deal of money. The incomes of certain railways for the first week in June last, were as follows:

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.

A gentleman, leaving the Paterson cars in Jersey City on Wednesday morning, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing \$400 in bank bills of the Paterson Bank.

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.

SUMMARY.

A beautiful young woman, apparently about 20 years of age, and who gave her name as Mary Ann Lott, but subsequently as Catharine Morse, was taken up, in the upper part of New York, a few days since, in a state of insanity.

Mr. Manuel 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.

Rev. Mr. Willoughby, Church of England, died the other day at Montreal, of the ship fever, as did a young Catholic priest, (Rev. Pierre Richard), whose benevolence led him to attend the emigrant sheds day and night till born down by the contagious disease.

It is difficult to foresee to what perfection the manufacture of Glass may be brought, and to what purposes the article may yet be applied.

A gentleman in Pittsfield, Mass., who has been residing and transacting business several years near Senora and Tepic, in Mexico, near the Pacific ocean, has returned, and has shown some specimens of gold and silver ore, from that country.

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 cents.

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 unburnt brick.

On rapid streams, where there is no sailing 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.

The Dublin (Ireland) Evening Post says, 'We have learned that there are at present upwards of two millions nine hundred thousand persons receiving rations, at the public expense, under the outdoor relief system now in operation in this country.'

Charles Coghlin was executed at Montreal a few days since, for the murder of Richard Oliver 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 Saviour be with ye."

The workmen of Louisville, Ky., have organized an "Industrial League," among other objects looking to the establishment of the ten hour system by law, and to the exemption from execution and sale for debt, of the mechanic's tools, and of two hundred dollars worth of household or other goods, to every citizen having 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 shops; 215 junk shops, and 115 second hand clothing shops all receivers of stolen goods.

The Company for the construction of a Ship 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.

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!

The house in which John Milton once resided, known as Birkin Manor-house, situated in the village of Horton, Bucks, about five miles from Windsor Castle and Slough, was recently put up at auction.

The practical utility of Chalk as an article of fuel has been tested within the last few weeks, according to a Salisbury (Eng.) paper, and with the most satisfactory results.

A toad, which was buried under a reversed flower pot, three feet beneath the surface of the ground, on the 14th June, 1846, was, on the 14th of last month, disinterred, and instantly commenced skipping about.

The number of streets, avenues and places which intersect the City of New-York, is 375; of Banks, we have 33; Insurance Companies, 100; Periodicals, 50; Newspapers, 98; Miscellaneous Schools, 110; Moral, Benevolent and Literary Associations, 116; Consuls, 41; and Churches, 227.

Letters have been received, announcing the death, at Jerusalem, of Rev. Nathan W. Fiske, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Amherst College.

The contracts have been made for constructing the Hudson River Road, from the City to the line of Dutchess Co., including some of the most difficult sections of the route.

Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, is to deliver an Oration at Coventry, Conn., on the 22d of September, on the anniversary of the death 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 Ile, 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 collected.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence has given \$1000 to the Franklin Library Association of the City of Lawrence. Mr. L. is one of the most munificent patrons of public learning that distinguish the age 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 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 have a very wide circulation.

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 Post says, 'We have learned that there are at present upwards of two millions nine hundred thousand persons receiving rations, at the public expense, under the outdoor relief system now in operation in this country.'

The fourth of July was celebrated with odes, speeches, &c., by the convicts of the Massachusetts State Prison. After these social entertainments, they partook of a good dinner in their cells.

An excellent and cheap paint for rough wood-work is made of six pounds of melted pitch, one pint of linseed oil, and one pound of brick-dust or yellow ochre.

While the workmen on the Central Railroad were engaged in removing the earth in the deep cut north of Burlington, Vt., on Saturday last, a large mass of sand and gravel gave way and was precipitated upon them, burying four from five to six feet below the surface, and nearly covering two or three others.

A most sad and painful spectacle (says the Memphis Eagle of the 27th ult.) was the public 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 company of volunteers from Memphis, and fell with many others while gallantly advancing to the charge at Cerro Gordo.

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 Quinell, who had formerly been governess in the family.

We learn from the Rochester Advertiser that the report of the loss of the schooner Merchant on Lake Superior, in a tremendous gale on the 13th ult. has been confirmed.

We understand that letters were received by the late steamer, announcing the death of Rev. E. Bullard, Missionary of the Baptist Board, of cholera, at Maulmain, Burmah, in April last.

The coinage at the mint for the last six months, (namely, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 1847), is \$8,206,223—far exceeding the amount coined during any similar period of time since the Government was founded.

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 Missionary Herald for July, \$29,678 52. Total from 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 Ulla. It is not known whether it belonged to the Mexican Government or some individual.

The Postmaster General has ordered the discontinuance of the Sunday mail from Boston to Charlestown, Mass. It has been the only mail made up in the Boston office on Sunday for some time past.

It is estimated that there will be one million lbs. 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 excellent likeness.

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

Review of New York Market.

ASHES—Fots quiet at \$4 87; Peas 6 50.

FLLOUR AND MEAL—Genesee Flour 5 50. Mixed 5 30.

GRAIN—Genesee Wheat 1 25; mixed Ohio 1 12. Corn 63 70c. Rye 78 80c. Oats 45 50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved. Beef is dull. Butter 10 a 15c. Cheese 6 1/2 c.

DEED.

In Verona, N. Y., on the 1st inst., of consumption, AHZAH, son of A. Jones, aged, in the 15th year of his age. His relatives became satisfied that he had fully apprehended the scheme of gospel salvation, as to believe in the saving of his soul.

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 Babcock, R. S. Geer, (no charge), C. M. Lewis (the account is paid to end vol. 3.) H. P. Burdick (we expect to attend the Anniversary.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thomas Rogers, DeRuiter, \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52. Charles Cook, " 2 00 " " " 3 " 52.

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the 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.

TRACT SOCIETY NOTICE.

The Fourth Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held at DeRuiter, Madison Co., N. Y., on fifth day, September 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE NEW HYMN BOOK.

At 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.

DEPUTEE INSTITUTE.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department, and Teacher of Mathematics. SILAS S. CLARKE, Teacher of Physiology. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptoress. M. SAMANTHA NEWTON, Assistant.

CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.

REV. J. T. HEADLEY, EDITOR. THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE, formerly under 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.

PLUMB NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS.

awarded 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 ever exhibited.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

- NEW YORK.—Charles Potter. ADAMS.—Charles Potter. ALBANY.—Wm. B. Gillett. ALBANY.—Wm. B. Gillett. ALBANY.—Wm. B. Gillett. ALBANY.—Wm. B. Gillett.

Miscellaneous.

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

Come nearer to me, William, come and clasp me in thine arms. For the sight of thee, my loved one, even death of fear disarms.

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.

We were sorrowfully engaged in these thoughts, when a young woman entered the office. When we saw young, we mean under thirty. She had a small girl by the hand—a beautiful little creature, about three years old.

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 discovered the reason in the fact that she was a relative of a soldier in Captain's company of artillery. This corps had been engaged, and we remembered had suffered very severely.

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.

Such a scream! It was the wail of a broken heart. Only one—and then as still as death. That cry was ringing in our ears for a month.

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.

The little incident recorded above was recalled 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 her husband.

Back Wiazar, in Germany this grain is called buel-weizen, which may be translated beech wheat, in consequence of its grains resembling in some measure, and in fact in a very near degree, the mast of the beech tree, being

three-cornered like the beech-nut. We think our farmers, generally, labor under a sad mistake, in regard to this grain. In the first place, it has been supposed that it requires a poor and exhausted soil, and that it will not grow on lands that are rich, or in a condition to produce other grains.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN SWEDEN.

Dr. Baird, in a late lecture delivered in Springfield upon foreign governments and the social customs of different nations, alluded particularly to Sweden, a land made recently quite familiar to us through the graphic writings of Frederika Bremer.

When a young girl is to be married, she dresses herself in all her bridal garments, and places herself in the middle of the parlor, standing. A circle of bright lights are placed about her, and the groomsmen also come into the room, bearing each a brilliantly lighted chandelier.

FAMINES.

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

In 306, thousands of the Scots died from want of food.

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.

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 one-third 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.

CALAMITIES OF GENIUS.

Homer was a beggar; Plantus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in gaol; Paul Borgnese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Bentivoglio was refused admittance into an hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the celebrated writer of the Lusid, ended his days in an almshouse; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons to pay his debts, as far as it 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 grip 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; Chatterton the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE OX-YOKE.—A farmer in Seabrook, Mass., has made the following very important improvements in the ox-yoke—

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 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.

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NEW DISCOVERIES IN ASIA MINOR.—In the course of some researches which have been recently made at Lipsek, (the ancient Lampascus,) in Asia Minor, a number of antique articles of gold and silver have been found; among them are, 1st, forty silver spoons, the bowls of which are nearly twice as long, wide and deep as our table spoons, and the handles also, proportionally longer than those in use at the present day, are square in form, and 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 bust, surmounted with the Arctensis (Diana) Each of these spoons weighs 40 drachms. 2. A round plate of silver of five feet in diameter, on which is engraved a female figure of the height of two feet, magnificently attired—about her are a fox, a peacock, and a parrot, and at her feet crouch two lions astride of which is a child. 3. A large plate in the form of a star with six angles, on which are engraved two female heads with flowing hair. 4. A silver stick of 2 metres 12 centimes length, and composed of four pieces soldered together. 5. Four large goblets of silver with handles, on which are sculptured in bas relief, female heads, all of different physiognomies. 6. A large cylindrical vase on three feet, ornamented with arabesques. 7. A flambeau of silver, with three feet, ornamented with arabesques, and armed at the top with a point. 8. A woman's necklace of gold, of beautiful workmanship, weighing 24 drachms. This necklace was set with forty large pearls, all of which crumbled to dust as soon as they were touched.

Every thing leads to the supposition that the most part of them, if not all, belonged to a temple of Diana, a divinity, the worship of whom prevailed very much in the neighborhood of Lampascus. The Turkish Government have sent to the spot two agents to examine these antiquities, and to carry on researches.

FRUITS OF THE WAR.—The Jonesboro Whig has the following direct and sufficient answer to the question, "What harm has the War done?"

"Col. Wm. B. Campbell's 1st regiment of Tennessee volunteers numbered 1,000 brave men on the march to Mexico. Only 350, rank and file, of this gallant regiment, returned with 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 inhospitable clime, promiscuously thrown together; and there they must rest in quiet till the last loud trump calls the nations of the earth to stand before the God of Armies!"

THE TOMB OF JOHN BUNYAN.—Bunyan was buried in Bunhill fields, where his tomb is often visited to this day. Not long since, a funeral took place there, which was attended, among others by the celebrated Dr. Maginn, for a long time, one of the most brilliant writers for Blackwood's magazine. As soon as the funeral was over, the doctor said to the sexton, "Grave-digger, show me the tomb of Bunyan!"

The grave-digger led the way, and was followed by Maginn, who seemed deeply thoughtful. 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 minds. [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 pair of water. John refused to fetch it, alleging that it was not his business, 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."

"Well, do you harness the horses directly, 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 to fill her pail—and then drive her back again!

The lesson, it is needless to say, was never forgotten. [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 surprised. Deliver me from sudden death. Not from sudden death in respect of itself, for I care not how short my passage be, so it be safe. Never any weary traveler complained that he came too soon to his journey's end. But let it not be sudden in respect of me. Make me always ready to receive death. Thus no guest comes unawares to him who keeps a constant table. [Fuller.]

In Brooklyn, sometimes called the "City of Churches," and in Williamsburgh, there are at the present time no less than seven grain, three molasses, and five rectifying distilleries! These seven grain distilleries are all in successful operation now, with one exception, and that will fire up in a few weeks. They work up at present about 2,200 bushels of grain daily, which yield about 1,000 gallons of whisky, and feed about 4,000 cows. This, however, is only one-third of the capacity of these distilleries for making whisky; when they are working at a profit they can turn out about two-thirds more.

The rum distilleries, we are told, work up twenty hogsheads of molasses daily, and the rectifiers turn out about 12,000 gallons each per week—making 60,000 gallons!

VARIETY.

The National Intelligencer contains a beautiful description of the wild and romantic scenery of the Saguenay River, between Hudson's Bay and the St. Lawrence—many of the bluffs are 800 to 1500 feet perpendicular, chiefly of granite, and some of them lean over upon the river, which in many places is 1,000 feet deep, and seldom less than 100 feet. A wondrous expression is the appearance of these rocks—a mass of granite weighing perhaps a million of tons hanging over the traveler's head, as if ready to fall and crush him. The river abounds with salmon, seals, and other fish, and at 150 miles north of the St. Lawrence there is a lovely lake 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 conveyed to the Queen's warehouse attached to the Custom house. Last week, one of the sticks was accidentally broken, when lo! it was found to be partly hollow, and to contain a considerable quantity of manufactured tobacco. The top of each pole had been perforated—the tobacco pressed in and secured with a peg, which, smoothed over, gave all the appearance of solidity.

A lawyer at a circuit court in Ireland dropped a ten-pound note under the table, while playing cards at an inn. He did not discover the loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room, he was met by the waiter, who said, "I know what you want, sir; you have lost something." "Yes; I have lost a ten-pound note." "Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is." "Thanks, my good lad; here's a sovereign for you." "No, sir; I want no reward for being honest; but, looking at him with a knowing grin, 'wasn't it 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 millions of dollars are exacted from the wretched population of India by reserving to itself, (as the old Kings did in France,) the sole monopoly of supplying fifty millions of people with salt, which it does of a very impure quality.

Dr. Baird, in his lecture, on Thursday evening, 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, amounts to 20,000 hours, or 8 years, 121 days and 10 hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that it is the same as if ten years were added to a man's life, in which he could command eight hours each day for the cultivation of his mind and heart.

The Scientific American says that we have in our city the American Patent Steam Ice Cream Co., which, with an engine of ten horse power, is in full operation, manufacturing every description of this much sought for article in the summer months, from the quality which is retailed to the newsboys for a cent a glass full, including the use of a spoon, to the costly quality which can be seen on the tables of the "upper ten."

A writer in the True Sun, recommends the following mixture for the Summer Complaint with children:—Two drachms rhubarb; half drachm salts of wormwood; one ounce paragonic; seventy drops essence peppermint, and eight ounces water. Dose for a child two years and upwards, a dessert spoonful, twice a day, or oftener, if required; and for an infant, a tea-spoonful.

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 simple 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 half of a Paris shop-keeper's drawing-room. 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 Granada \$3,500,000; Brazil (gold only) \$1,700,000.

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."

A curious pamphlet has been published in Paris on the private wealth of sovereigns. It shows that Louis Philippe, (who was once permitted, in charity, to share the bed of a stage driver at Salem, Massachusetts,) is now unquestionably the richest individual in the world.

The following is a German mode of preventing Sunday tipping.—All persons drinking and tipping upon Sundays and holidays 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 4l; such an ounce made into lace may be sold for 40l, which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

A funny milkman in Cincinnati, significantly remarks in an advertisement that there are no creeks or streams between his dairy and the market.

In some parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the clergyman demands a quantity of oats from the bridegroom and bride, as a fee for the performance of the marriage ceremony.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the City of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance.

Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for \$1, three times for \$1.50, one week for \$1.75, two weeks for \$2.75, one month for \$4, two months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one year for \$20, payable always in advance.

The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the discussion of political or any other questions.

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

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

The Memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers. Proprietor of the National Whig, P. S. ALLY, No. 15, N. W. FENTON.

P. S. All day, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once a week for six months, noticing the price for publishing the same at the bottom of the advertisement, and send the paper containing it to the National Whig office, and the amount will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns. July 15—6m—\$10 C. W. F.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES, Principals.

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years, that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and 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 economical.

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

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

Regulations. 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to 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, can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted.

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

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

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

Academic Terms. The Academic year for 1846—7 consists of three terms, as follows:—The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 10th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinary exceptions excepted.

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

Expenses. Board, per week, \$1 00 Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, 2 25

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

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extra terms named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees. ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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

\$3 50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach.

No paper discontinued until arrangements are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTZER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York.