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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 5, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 163.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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 [From James A. Begg's unpublished work on the Sab-bath—Section v.]

[Concluded.]

But the objection we are considering has reference not merely to the effect arising from difference of longitude, but also to that arising from difference of latitude. It has been said that at the Poles there is in the year only a day and a night, each of six months duration, and that consequently there can be no weekly Sabbath, nor can the fourth commandment be obligatory there.

This objection is, we suppose, an enlargment of that of Bishop White, of the 17th century, who puts it in this form: "In many regions of the world, and under sundry climates, there are no ordinary weeks containing seven particular days, distinguished each from other by morning and evening, and by the rising and setting, and by the presence and departure, of the sun. Therefore, the Sabbath day of the fourth commandment cannot be observed in many regions of the universal world, by such nations as live under a climate where there are no such weeks and days as the law of the fourth commandment enjoineth to be observed." He gives the following latitudes of places:-"70°. In the Southern part of Groineland,

of May unto July 14, sixty-five of our days.

hundred and two.

"80°. In the North of Baffin's Bay and Greenland; the day continueth from April the and thirty-three.

"85°. In regions and places undiscovered, the day continueth from March 23d, until August 31st, of our days one hundred and sixty-one.

"90°. Under this degree, the day continueth from March the 10th, until September the 13th, of our days one hundred and eighty-seven .-Treatise of the Sabbath, p. 178.

We will not stop to speculate on what may be found at the Poles, should God ever permit the arduous adventurer to reach these objects of scientific ambition. The possibility of their approach remains yet to be proved, (although another attempt to do so has just been proposed;) and it will be time enough to discuss the bearing of the Creator's Sabbath law upon the been proved that there are any.

Meanwhile, we observe that all experience in lower latitudes, tend to destroy our conthat portion of his theory which relates to them. Inhospitable as Greenland is, it has been satisfactorily ascertained in our own day, that even there the law calling men to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, is not an imposlatitudes named by the objector in relation to that land, and they have recorded their experience without seeming to have been aware or even to suspect their Sabbathless condition. In this instance, facts make fictions of the bishops tinguished in high lattudes, it is true, were

In the year 1822, Mr. William Scoresby, junior, commander of the ship Baffin, (now, we believe, a minister of the Gospel,) sailing from land till he reached not merely latitude 70°, but | been maintained on Sabbath. even to 80° 31'. Now, what is the evidence prentices, consisting of reading the Bible, sing- always wished, a period of rest." p. 85.

There was very good light during the day from the back of the couch, the woman bends for Here," he adds we remained standing off ten tilbhall after three." pp. 232, 233. And ward, pours her tears on his feet, and anoints and on or lying to the most of the day, with the on the 3d of January, 1830, "It was Sunday, them with precious ointment." [Narrative of intention, after the conclusion of the Sabbath, to and spent so usual." p. 240.

proceed to the eastward, along the northern face Spitzbergen." pp. 24, 29.

were suspended, for the usual observance of that of the ship's company, "being at least as sails." p. 48. In latitude 75°, Sunday, June the admirable adaptation found here, as else-2d-several whales were seen during the after. where, between the desires and the means of noon and evening; and the Altona was observ- gratification, the pious one will not forget the ed to have all her boats in chase. The har- Hand which, under the most apparently hopeconsiderable numbers which they were not tures a table in the wilderness." pp. 245, 248 allowed to pursue, that I was obliged to order 72°, July 14, "Being Sunday, we remained as climate in which no Sabbath can be enjoyed nearly stationary as the crowded state of the "The gale abated to-day, and the weather beice by which we were enveloped would permit, came settled and clear. Commander Ross and ligious exercises." p. 147.

records of northern summer Sundays, which are the same distinctness, proving abundantly that day and night in their regular succession. Their careful and constant observance of Sunday is of itself the best evidence in disproof of Finmarke. Lapland, and in the North of Rus. the Bishop's notion of the impossibility of sia and Tartaria, one day lasteth from the 10th sanctifying the Sabbath in those regions. The objection we have been considering, never "75°. In the North of Groineland, the Isle seems indeed to have been present to Mr. Chery. Nova Zembla, Lancassters, and Scoresby's mind; but, even if the very object Horse-sounds: the day continueth from April of the voyage had been its confutation, it could the 21st, until August the 2d, of our days one scarcely have been more effectually accomplishdate, "Sunday 15th of September," he says, "We had divine service as usual. It is a little voyage, no circumstance ever occurred to prevent us engaging in public worship on the Sabbath day; in a few instances, the hour of worship could not exactly be kept, but opportunity was always found of having each of the services in succession, on the plan adopted at the commencement of the voyage." p. 382.

In latitude 63° 53', on Sunday, May 31st, we beyond the reach of a Sabbath's blessing. read, "This day the church service was performed, and a sermon read as usual." Voyage of Discovery, vol. 1. p. 26. In latitude 66° 22' on Sunday, June 7th, "The day was marked with the customary observance of divine worinhabitants of these regions when it shall have ship." Ibid. p. 37. In latitude 70° 357, on Damietta) with the Egyptian donkey-men who Sunday, July 26th, divine service was performfidence in the Bishop's calculations, by falsifying company." Ibid. p. 85. In latitude 75° 57', is the custom in the East, to send for the guest good meridian altitude of the sun." Ibid. p. from the southward." Ibid. p. 219. In latitude | the Governor of the province—a rough looking 74° 19 1-2', Sunday, August 30, "Divine ser- man, with a grisly beard, snow-white turban, spected." Ibid. vol. II. p. 43.

Both of the northern voyages already referred to, in proof that the Sabbath can be disperformed principally during the summer, and therefore while the sun was mostly above the horizon. But they abundantly prove that in such circumstances, at least, there is no difficulty in distinguishing one day from another, and that Liverpool, passed along the east coast of Green- the worship observed upon Sundays could have

We have, however, other important evidence which his journal of this voyage to the Northern | Sir John Ross, our last-adduced witness, in a Whale Fishery furnishes on the point in ques- | Second Voyage in Search of a North-West tion? Exactly the opposite of that which our Passage, spent four winters, chiefly in latitudes objecting friends so dreaded or deplored, and about 70°; and his journal still abounds with which all, but specially they, ought to prize. testimony quite in point for our present pur-Mr. Scoresby is evidently a Christian, and one poses. On July 5th, 1829, they entered Davis' Sunday than most men bearing the Christian the Danish Settlement of Holstein, being Sunname, and was much more than usually at- day, Sir John "attended the church with the tentive to secure Sunday observance, by all Governor," having joined in worship with the the divan on which we sat, there were seats all is regularly noted. Even before leaving our 2d they were in latitude 74° 18', and being place on those side seats uninvited, and yet un-

church near, a boat was sent ashore inviting any we find that the absence of that luminary makes of the villagers on board "who might be dispos- no such alteration in their arrangements as ob-God's revealed will which led this brother to sun, much in the same way as when he shone confound Sunday with the Sabbath, we rejoice out most brilliantly. Dimmer days they were, in the evidence of a true and living faith which indeed; but although it was but a twilight, his work affords. Proceeding with him upon there is no intimation of any interruption of his voyage, we find that in latitude 68° 45' N., their plans or purposes having been occasioned "on Sunday the 21st of April," they had a hard by that circumstance. Nov. 16, "The Sunday gale directly against them; but being fully pre- was spent as usual. The sun had not been seen pared for it "had divine service, as usual, yesterday, and neither sun nor moon was visible morning and afternoon, with the religious exer- this day." p. 221. But although the sun cises of the apprentices in the evening." p. 22. should have disappeared for the winter, still on On the 25th of April they were in latitude Dec. 1st its upper limb was again seen, by re enters and takes her seat by the wall just be-75° 5', and afterwards he writes, "We continu- fraction p. 227. On the 26th of the same hind him. The Pharisee eyes her with abhored to approach the Pole in a sea clear of ice month, when the sun never rose above the rence; but as custom permits it, he does not to the N. W. and W., until one in the morning horizon, Sir John still speaks of it as "a calm prevent her coming in. After a little time, as of Sunday the 28th, when, in latitude 800 30 , and clear morning;" and four days after, Jesus is reclining with his feet sloped toward

At Boothia Felix, in latitude 70°, Sir John met a party of Esquimaux natives, amounting Again, May 11th, "Our latitude was 79° 58', in number to thirty-one. The appearance of The next day being Sunday, our researches these people, he remarks, was very superior to divine worship." "May 13th-Immediately well clothed, and far better fed." "And if the after the conclusion of the Sabbath, we have to, moralist is inclined to speculate on the nature reefed the top-sails, and took in all unnecessary and distribution of happiness in this world, on pooners were so tantalized by seeing whales in less circumstances, thus spreads for His crea-

On the 20th of January, the sun reappeared them from the mast head, and to run the ship at noon, the first time for the season; and the out of the way." p. 72. In latitude 73°, June remark appended, well deserves the attention 23d, "Being Sunday, we rested. We had of such objectors as those with whom we are public worship as usual." p. 127. In latitude at present contending, who regard this as a for the purpose of honoring the Sabbath, and the surgeon paid a visit to the native village, giving all hands an opportunity of joining in and were amused by an exhibition of singing public worship and spending the day in re- and dancing. The sun appeared for the first time, after an absence of fifty days, being about These extracts form a fair specimen of the half its diameter above the visible horizon; so that we might have seen the upper limb before, noted as regularly in these high latitudes as as we had calculated, had the sky been suffithey ever are, or can be, in more temperate ciently clear. That, however, which gave us climes. Other days' transactions are noted with pleasure, had no such effect on the Esquimaux, to whom the night of this region is their day; or although the sun did not set to them below the to which it is, at least, far preferable, since it is horizon, for a period of three months, still of far more value to them in hunting the cun there was no difficulty in their distinguishing ning and cautious seals. For this reason, they always returned home when the day broke complaining of the light as their enemy, and as the cause of a compulsory, not a wilful idle-

The objection speculatively advanced by theological controversialists, is thus found in experience to have no foundation. The day's ransactions, Sabbath and Sunday, are noted by the adventurous discoverer alike minutely when the sun is below as when it is above the horizon. ed than when, at the close of his journal, under Doubtless, those in such circumstances are less incommoded by diminished light, than they would be if only occasionally subjected to the 6th, until August 17th, of our days one hundred remarkable, that during the whole of the deprivation. The eye by the prolonged twilight adapts itself to, and thus becomes fitted for it. He who made man's eye clearly sees; and He who said, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," has not placed the creature in circumstances in which obedience is impossible. Such an idea in connection with Polar scenes seems never once to have presented itself to the mind We now adduce another witness. In 1818, of Ross; but if it had, no better confutation of Sir John Ross explored the northern extremity the fallacy could have been adduced than is of Baffin's Bay, and therefore, although not in furnished in his regular notings of the everyquite such high latitudes as we have seen Mr. day life of himself and others placed in the very Scoresby attained, came but little short of him. condition which has so often been pointed to as

EASTERN CUSTOMS.

"Early next morning, we settled accounts (at June 21st, "It being Sunday, divine service was had brought us thus far on our journey; soon performed." Ibid. p. 58. In lat. 75° 35', "On after which the Consul's Janissary, dressed in white, with red shoes, came in to invite us to ed, and a sermon, as usual, read to the ship's our forenoon's repast. We then found that it August 16th, "After divine service, we had a when the feast is prepared, saying, 'Come, for all things are now ready.' The Consul was 155. In latitude 76° 37', Sunday, August 23, sitting as usual in the corner of his divan, along "Soon after divine service, a breeze sprung up with some Egyptian friends, among whom was sibility. Our own countrymen have reached the vice was performed." In latitude 65° 30', Sun- and piercing eye. After the repast, the servants day, Sept. 27th, "After divine service the ship's carried round a brazen basin, and out of a jar company were mustered, and their clothes in- poured water on the hands of every guest. We remembered Elijah pouring water upon the hands of Elisha. (2 Kings iii. 11.) Returning again to the hall, and squatted once more upon the divan, coffee was brought in very small cups, each cup being enclosed in a small silver case. The long pipes were next carried in by six attendants. Each servant stood at a reverent distance, and kept his eye fixed upon the hand of the guest whom he was serving, watching the slightest motion. This visibly recalled the allusion in the Psalms, 'Behold, as the eye of servants look unto the hands of their masters, so our eyes wait upon the Lord our God,' &c.

> In the room where we were received, besides everlasting life. tears. afterwards saw this custom at others to make him prisoner. Jerusalem; and there it was still more fitted to in the case of the woman that was a sinner. Christ is dining at the Pharisee's table. As the feast goes on, the door opens, and a woman

a Mission of Enquiry to the Jews, 1839.

For the Sabbath Recorder. FAREWELL TO THE SHIP HOUQUA. Inscribed to her honored and worthy Commander, Cap

Now fare thee well!—spread thy white wings forth, And haste, noble ship, to thy home in the North; But thou wilt awaken fond memories there, Of the loved, and the lost, and the dwellers afar. They will hasten to meet thee, who trustingly cast Dear treasures, with thee, on the ocean's breast; And some, they will welcome with usury back, While others, alas, have no homeward track,

And there will be pictured, at memory's beck, A sad, fond scene on thy crowded deck, When they met, who will meet upon earth no more, And parted, whose partings will soon be o'er; The sighs, that were wreathed with hope's best smile, And tears, whence the rainbow gleamed out the while, And hopes that were symboled, good ship, by thee, Unmoored from earth's soundings, thrown out on the sea, To the prospering breath of the Unseen given, Steered only by eyes that are fixed on Heaven.

So be it ever-each thought of thee, A gem in the casket of memory. We have had our sorrows—they past away; We had our joys, but they might not stay; And lights, and shades, have the wanderers felt, Since last by their fathers' hearth they knelt.

We saw the brow of the angry storm Smile out when kissed by the sunbeam warm, And sink to its quiet and breeze-like rest, Like maddened Saul, by the minstrel blest. We saw the troubled waters rise,
A crystal shaft, to the bending skies;
And many a night, and many a day.
We roamed where the Porpoise and Dolphin play; Where the monarch of the finny tribes, Rolls back the white spray from his rugged sides; Where the Albatros stretches his tireless wing, Or sleeps on the wave in his wandering; Where the Stormy Petrel and Sea Gull come, And dip their plumes in the crested foam.

We stood on old Ocean's topmost height, Where both pole-stars challenged the wondering sight And the waves seemed beating each starry strand Where earth's unshaken pillars stand, On either side grasped by her outstretched hand. Again we behold, and strange bright stars Look down from our zenith; the high sun wears Casts our shadow southward-how far we stray

Lo! the spicy breeze from a sunny land, And our bounding steps press a coral strand. We stray where the children of nature rove, Where the orange-tree skirteth the plantain grove, Where the banian nurseth her pendant stems, And we sighed to view. by the gushing stream, The strange oblation in blindness laid On a heathen shrine in the cocoa's shade And our hearts went up to Him whose hand Has won bright gems from a heathen land, For the shadows of death to be swept away And Java redeemed by the gospel ray.

'Tis past! thou wilt shelter our heads no more; We pass from thy decks to a foreign shore, Thou hast been a bright link in the lengthened chain That bound us with dear ones beyond the main; That link is severed, but love guards well The wires, that thrill to its wakening spell Nor fears, with a whole broad world between The cankering rust; but go-we have seen The "Celestial Empire" heave in sight-And we turn from thee, with a sad "good-night."

God prosper thee in thy homeward track, Bearing kind hearts and loved voices back To the homes, whose hearths shall be gladdened by the When the pennons stream out to the land of the free. But thou hast a voice which shall sorrow awaken. For death's fearful lance over thee has been shaken. And one has passed from our midst away— A meteor vanished—a darkened ray.

There will be sad tears to his memory, Who sank to rest in the Southern Sea; And weeping for those who have gone away, By heathen temples and streams to pray; For they shall return no more, nor see Kindred or country;" but peace to thee, O wanderer! God's blessing be with thee still And ours dear Houqua; farewell ! farewell! L. M. CARPENTER.

Hong Kong Harbor, April 28, 1847.

FORGIVENESS; OR, VICTORY TO JESUS CHRIST

only God, who is love; whose mercies are over whether it was unfounded alarm." all his works; who shows his love in the care with which his almighty providence hath prothe bird that flies in the air; the fish that

preacher's discourse, and determined to put an end to it; and as human life is thought very little of by them, he did not hesitate about it. So he got a great stick, and went behind the missionary while he was preaching, and raised it up to knock the poor man on the head: but fortunately he missed his blow, and the stick came down on the preacher's shoulder instead of his head. Then the guilty and disappointed Hindoo wanted to escape, but a great many of those who had been listening to the discourse, and saw his base action, became very angry and ashamed at it; and they seized the man, and brought him to the missionary. So the preacher looked at him, as he stood quite ashamed and full of fear before him; and then looking at his other hearers, said, "What shall I do with him?" "Give him a good beating," they cried, holding the stick that might have killed him.

"O," said the preacher, "I cannot do that!" I suppose the Hindoos thought he did not think himself strong enough to beat the wicked Hindop as he deserved.

"Well," said they, "send him to the judge, and he will be sentenced to two years hard labor on the road."

"I cannot do that," said the missionary. The Hindoos were astonished, and said. "What can you do ?"

"I can forgive him," said the missionary; this is all I can do; and I will tell you why, -Jesus Christ is my Lord and my God : he commands me to love my enemies, and to do good to them that despitefully use me and per-

Then he turned to the trembling Hindoo, and said, "I forgive you from my heart; but never forget that it is Jesus Christ you are to thank for your escape from punishment; and it was against Jesus Christ and his religion you were angry when you aimed that blow at me."

The Hindoos were astonished at this forgiveness of an enemy; -they were silent a moment; hen rose up kaltogether, and shouted out "Victory to Jesus Christ! Victory to Jesus [S. S. Advocate.

A WONDERFUL CONVERSION.

There was, some years ago, not far from this place, a very gifted preacher, who, for several years, preached with great earnestness and success the doctrines of the cross; but who on that very account, was violently opposed. One of his opponents, a well-informed person, who had for a long time absented himself from the church. thought, one Sunday morning, that he would go and hear the gloomy man once more, to see if his preaching was more tolerable to him than it had been hitherto. He went, and that morning the preacher was speaking of the narrow way, which he did not make either narrower or broader than the word of God describes. "A new creature in Christ, or eternal condemnation. was the theme of his discourse, and he spoke with power and not as a mere reasoner. During the sermon, the question forced itself upon the hearer's conscience, "How is it with myself? Does this man declare the real truth!" This thought took such a hold on him, that he could not get rid of it in any of his engagements or amusements. But it became from day to day more troublesome; more and more penetrating, and threatened to embitter every joy of his life. so that at last he thought he would go and soe the preacher himself and ask him upon his conscience if he were convinced of the truth of that which he had lately preached. He fulfilled his intention and went to the preacher. "Sir," said he to him, with great earnestness, "I was one of your hearers when you spoke, a short time ago, of the only way of salvation. I confess to you, you have disturbed my peace of mind, and I can not refrain from asking you Some years ago a missionary was preaching solemnly before God, and upon your conscience, to the Hindoos. He was telling of the true and if you can prove what you have asserted, or

The preacher, not a little surprised at his address, replied with convincing certainty, that vided for the insect that crawls on the earth; he had spoken the word of God, and consequently infallible truth. "What, then, is to swims in the water; the beast that walks on the become of us?" replied the visitor. His last earth; and the man, the lord of all, to whom word, us, startled the minister; but he rallied he hath given dominion over the works of his his thoughts and began to explain the plan of hands. He was telling of that God who willeth salvation to the enquirer, and exhort him to not the death of a sinner, but rather that he repent and believe. But the latter, as though should turn from his wickedness, and live; who he had not heard one syllable of what the preachis a holy, pure, and just God, and therefore is er had said, interrupted him in the midst of it, "About the door of the Consul's house were angry with the wicked every day, but yet is and repeated, with increasing emotion, the anxmany poor and diseased, hanging about in ex- forbearing and patient, slow to anger, and of jous exclamation, "If it be true, sir, I beseech pectation of getting help from those who visited great kindness. He was telling of that God you, what are we to do?" Terrified, the preachhim. We remembered Lazarus laid at the rich who so loved sinful, cruel, and unmerciful men, er staggers back. "We?" thinks he; "what who has a truer and far higher reverence for Straits, and on the 26th of the same month, at man's gate. At dinner we were still more in- as to give his only-begotten Son, that whosoever means this we?" and endeavoring to stifle his terested in observing a custom of the country. believeth on him should not perish, but have inward uneasiness and embarrassment, he resumed his exhortations and advice. Tears He was telling, moreover, of the Son of God; came to the visitor; he smote his hands togethunder his command. "Divine service on board," Esquimaux. Narrative, pp. 43, 75. On August around the walls. Many came in and took their describing the character of the meek, holy, er like one in despair, and exclaimed in an act. compassionate Saviour; who even sent away cent which might have moved a heart of stone, own shores, we read, "In the evening, we had sunday, he says, "Divine service was performalso our usual religious exercises with the aped, and the remainder of it was made, what we on business or the news of the day, and our was angry with those who polluted the temple The preacher stood pale, trembling and speechhost spoke freely to them. This made us under- by selling them in it :- he was telling of his less, and then, completely overwhelmed with ing, and prayer," and where there was not a Passing now to the sunless days of winter, stand the scene in Simon's house at Bethany, love, of all his patience;—how he forgave his astonishment, with down-cast eyes and convulwhere Jesus sat at supper, and Mary came in enemies, and taught his disciples to do good to sive sobbings, he exclaimed, "Friend, get down and anointed his feet with ointment; and also those that hated them; to bless those that on your knees, and let us pray to God for mered to join us in our usual divine service." pp. jectors to the universal observance of the Sab- the scene in the Pharisee's house, where the cursed them;—how, in his last miracle on earth, cy?" They knelt down and prayed, and shortbath would lead us to expect. The events of woman who was a sinner came in uninvited and he returned good for evil, and healed the ear of ly after, the visitor took his leave. The preach-While regretting deeply the ignorance of every day are journalized in the absence of the yet not forbidden, and washed his feet with her the high priest's servant, who was come with er shut himself up in his closet. Next Sunday word was sent that the minister was unwell, Now, while he was speaking thus, many and could not appear. The same thing hapillustrate these incidents. We were sitting listened attentively; but others thought he was pened the Sunday following. On the third around Mr. Nicolayson's table, when first one pointing to their religion, and contrasting it with Sunday, the preacher made his appearance beand then another stranger opened the door and the religion of Jesus Christ; and contrasting fore his congregation, worn with his inward came in, taking seats by the wall. They leaned such a goddess as Kalee, with the character of conflict, and pale, but his eyes beaming with forward and spoke to those at the table. Now the true God. The priests, or Brahmins, are joy, and commenced his discourse with the always much opposed to the Christian mission- surprising and affecting declaration that he had aries, because these priests live in ease and idle- now for the first time passed the strait gate. ness by the superstition of the people; and You will ask what occurred to him in his they think, like the silversmiths we read of in chamber during the interval that and clapsed the Acts of the Apostles, that if Christianity A storm passed over him-but the Lord was were to prevail, their craft would come to not in the storm; an earthquake but the Lord was not in the fire. Then came the small still

naught. So sometimes when they did not inter was not in the earthquake; a fire but the Lord fere, they would incite others to do so. ovel do not know whether a Brahmin was the woide; on which the man enveloped his face cause or not, but while this missionary was thus in his mantle, and from that time he know what preaching, one of the Hindos, who had come was the Gospel, and what was grace. from some distance, grew very indignant at the Krummacher.

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New York, August 5, 1847.

DEFENSE OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

A book of nearly three hundred pages, in deiense of Negro Slavery as it exists in the United States, was published in one of our southern cities in 1846. It was prepared by Dr. Matthew Estes, of Columbus, "cheered and assisted in his labors by several distinguished literary and scientific gentlemen, who kindly consented to furnish facts, hints, and suggestions." If any reliance can be placed upon the opinions of the press in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and other cotton-growing States, this work is regarded as a triumphant vindication of the "peculiar institution." Under such circumstances, our readers my feel interested in a limbrief statement of some of its leading argu-

One position, upon which considerable stress is laid by the writer, is, that slavery makes men brave and courageous. In support of this assertion, reference is made to the late struggle in Texas, where, it is said, "a mere handful of southern men—a majority of them slaveholders -contended successfully against the comparatively colossal power of Mexico." Indeed, it is claimed, that in all our wars, whether with whites or with the Indians, southern men have displayed high-toned chivalry and undaunted courage, which can be ascribed only to the spirit fostered by slavery. Now there can be but little doubt that the system of slavery fosters a spirit which makes good fighters. Thomas Jefferson says that "the whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions; the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives loose to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities." Of course no better school could be found in which to obtain the moored about a mile in front of Anjier village. first qualification of a warrior-recklessness of the rights and lives of others. But we fail to thronged by native peddlers, laden with cocoasee in this result of the system any thing to recommend it. On the contrary, such exhibitions of its natural consequences make us feel like tatoes, yams, squashes, corn, rice, eggs, curry, the immortal Washington when he said, "It is sea-shells, bats, monkeys, squirrels, Sumatra among my first wishes to see some plan adopted | pigeons, Java sparrows, hens, sheep, &c. by which slavery in this country may be abolishshore, in company with the Captain. At the

ed by law." Another position taken by Dr. Estes, is, that landing was a well-constructed dock, furnished slavery is adapted to protect our republican with glass lamps, which bore a strong reseminstitutions against the ignorance of northern blance to civilized architecture. As we came mechanics and laborers. The course of reasoning by which he sustains this position is plain some instrumental music performed by the enough, but takes for granted the very questions natives at a little distance from us. Their in- shall avail ourselves of every means within our at issue. He says that the whole mass at the struments were rude and rudely played. One reach for gaining the necessary information in North, "though but little superior to our somewhat resembled a tenor viol, but the rest blacks," enjoy the right of suffrage, and of seemed to be composed of metal, upon which desirable to send us, may be forwarded to Mr. course may abuse it in their ignorance. At the they beat with sticks. Near the spot where we South it is not so. There the great body of landed stood a large banyan tree, whose trunk those who perform the drudgery of society are was five or six feet through, composed of a slaves, who are represented at the ballot-box by multitude of parts, of various thicknesses. Its their intelligent and aristocratic masters; hence | branches covered an area three or four rods in there is less danger to the State. But we are diameter, among which were seats arranged yet to learn, that there is more danger in ex- sufficient to accommodate many persons. Among | day, July 22d, pursuant to a call of the General tending the elective francise to the many, than the first things which attracted our attention on Temperance Council of New York, a number there is in concentrating it in a few individuals landing, were the coral fragments which lay of delegates from twelve counties in this State, whose interests may be in direct opposition to strewn in abundance; from which we gathered assembled at Saratoga Springs, to promote the the interests of the many. In this connection several interesting specimens. We soon prothe Doctor makes a great boast of the number ceeded to the Post Office, kept by the Dutch of Presidents who have been southern men and Governor, where we deposited our letters. slaveholders. It is admitted, he says, that slave! The few dwellings occupied by the Dutch, are holders are now, and have been in times past, well constructed, roofed with tiles, high bethe leading politicians of the Union; and this tween-joints, brick floors, plastered inside and fact he regards as among the many instances of out, with veranda in front, and surrounded with southern superiority. It is hard for northern beautiful flower gardens. The houses of the politicians, not only to be cheated out of the natives, comprising most of the village, are conprincipal offices in the gift of the government, structed of bamboo, and seem to answer a very but to have that fact trumpeted as an evidence good purpose in that climate. The village conof their ignorance and stupidity. Perhaps, tains about two hundred buildings, a considerahowever, there is no more effectual way to ble part of which are store-houses, containing teach them a lesson they need to learn. It the various articles of produce and manufacture ought, therefore, to be received with meekness brought in by the surrounding inhabitants for

But the most important benefit of the system of slavery, in the estimation of this writer, is, that it discourages infidelity and promotes piety. In proof that such is the fact, we are told that there are no infidel papers or parties at the South, and that Mormonism, Millerism, ism, are scarcely known there; while there are at least six hundred thousand church communicants among slaves, comprising nearly one half which he held in his hand, and another laid and of some of the most popular religious denominations. Verily this is a glowing picture of the a park, surrounded by open buildings, and state of things. Would that it were a true picture. But stubborn facts stand in the way of believing it. According to the census of 1840, a large portion of the 500,000 white persons 20 years of age who can neither read nor write, are located in the Slave States. Only a very small portion of the slaves know the letters of the alphabet, and in some of the States it would be treated as a crime to teach them. According to reports of the missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society, it seems that pinety-nine one-hundredths of the slaves receive no instruction at all; and that "while and fans for our refreshment. Passing out of the white family are bowing before God in the the village east, we took a view of their rice parler, the slave is preparing the morning meal fields, which are made level, surrounded with in the kitchen." In view of such facts, we embankments, and watered by means of an must be permitted to doubt the correctness of aqueduct, constructed of brick, covered with the couclusion, that slavery promotes any thing white plaster, and elevated about six feet above

This book of Mr. Estes is an attempt to sus- plain and village. In some places the rice was tain slavery by fair argument; and the writer says that if it cannot be so sustained," it should be abandoned as soon as possible, for no one can have any interest in sustaining error." Perhaps he thinks he has succeeded in his object; indeed, he talks as though that was cer- Their fruit is about the size and shape of a set against, rather than won to the love of. slavery by this effort.

NEWS FROM OUR MISSIONARIES.

The following letter continues the narrative of the voyage of our missionaries up to the latest date. We have other communications, descriptive of interesting incidents and places, which will appear in due time.

Hong Kong, April 28th, 1847.

Supposing that an early notice of our safe irrival would be desired, I embrace the first opportunity to inform you. Guarded by that Hand which controls the raging deep, after a pleasant and prosperous voyage of 112 days, we have arrived at this place, where we intend to stay until we obtain the necessary information to enable us to determine in reference to a permanent location. Bro. Carpenter has given you an account of the voyage as far as the Island of Java, where I will commence.

For several days we lay becalmed between Prince's Island and Crockatca, until the morning of the 29th of March, when a light breeze springing up, wafted us gently onward. As we approached the land, its towering peaks and verdant plains, alternately covered with trees and green, exhibited no uninteresting spectacle to the eye. When within twelve or fifteen miles of Anjier, we were met by a boat containing eleven Malays, laden with fruits and articles of their manufacture for sale. Their Kong last evening. This forenoon Bro. Carcomplexion resembles our North American Indians, stature small and slender, nearly naked, hair long and black, small flat noses, black eyes, with prominent oval foreheads, and possessing good degree of shrewdness. Their early visit was for the purpose of securing the job of supplying the ship with water and provisions. At 10 o'clock in the evening we were safely Before sunrise the next morning, we were nuts, mangusteens, devil's apples, oranges, plantains, bananas, pine-apples, onions, sweet-po-About 10 o'clock all the passengers went on

near the shore, our attention was attracted by trade. These we visited next. On our way we met a distressed looking object, sitting in the middle of the street, nearly naked, who seemed of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; -and that to be merely a living skeleton. As we passed, he stretched out his withered hand, expressive of his wretchedness. At a little distance from this were some natives manufacturing bark people liberty to decide by ballot, in a general Fourierism, Swedenborgianism, and Universal. ropes. One end was tied around the body of State vote, whether intoxicating liquors may or a man standing at a proper distance, while one may not be sold within the State." At the conat the other end twisted it with a rude machine rubbed it. On the other side of the street was tion, to be held at Troy on the 12th of August thronged by natives busily empled in preparing their articles for sale. Thence we crosed a bridge south of the Post Office, and entered the guard's department, including about two acres, surrounded by an embankment, with gate-way entrances. This was tastefully arranged, in a square form, bordered by a few nice buildings inhabited by whites. Leaving this, we entered a Chinese store, containing a great variety, and many articles of European manufacture. Here we were treated with much attention and courtesy, being supplied with seats

ready to harvest. Thence we passed through their fruit groves, consisting of plantains and bananas fifteen or twenty feet high, having leaves about eight feet long and three wide, resembling those of the hickory in shape tain. But we think that most readers will be common cucumber, with a yellow rind, and very delicious to the taste. The cocoa tree is thirty or forty feet high, with two sets of leaves, starting from nearly the same point, one reaching up and the other down, about twelve feet long, resembling the sumack. These compose the top. The fruit hangs in large clusters of a hundred or more attached to the body. The Caster is six or eight inches in diameter and of proportionate height, bearing fruit about the size of an orange, from which the oil is extracted. After visiting these, we returned to the boat, and found two of our men so intoxicated that they were unable to row. No such degrading conduct did we discover among the natives. Their civility and respectful deportment would be a good reproof to most of the cities and villages in Christianized America.

> Toward night, a breeze springing up, we raised anchor and set sail. The next day we passed through Banco Straits into the Java sea having Banco Island on the left, Lepusee ahead with Low and Saddle Islands on the right, all in plain view. On the night of the 2d of April, we passed through Gasper Straits into the China Sea, where we were becalmed in sight of St. Barb's Island five days. On the 14th of April we passed the Great Nutuna, lying in lat. 4° N. long. 109° E., being forty miles long and nine broad; high, uneven, rocky, and said to be inhabited by cannibals. We arrived at Hong penter and myself called on Bro. Dean, the Baptist Missionary of this place, and gained some information in regard to what course it would be advisable to pursue. We then called upon the American Consul, who gave us farther information, and directed us to whom to apply for a house. We visited the man, a Scotch gentleman, named Strachn, who, after inquiring into our business, offered us the use of a convenient house, free of charge. We could but regard this unexpected favor as the gracious interposition of Divine Providence. In the course of the day we had our things taken from the ship, and safely deposited in the house. According to what information we have been able to attain, Shanghai appears to be a much more favorable location than Foo-chow-foo, both in regard to the healthiness of the climate and accessibility of its inhabitants. We learn that Mr. Shuck is expected to locate at the former place, on his return from America, and that Mr. Johnson, of the American Board, has recently established himself at the latter. We respect to these places. Any thing which it is Bush, the American Consul at Hong Kong, who will forward to us.

Yours in Christian bonds, N. WARDNER.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .- On Thurs banishment from the Empire State of all that can intoxicate. After the opening exercises, several addresses were delivered, and resolutions discussed. Resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the advocates of the Temperance Cause then present fully believe in its Divine origin and support; that the system of licensing men to sell intoxicating drinks is radically wrong, and ought to be abolished, together with all laws that give countenance thereto; that no legislation can be a sufficient defense against the evils of Intemperance, except that which aims at the entire prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks; and that, properly, the great question now to be submitted to the people, and by them to be decided at the ballot-box, is not "License or No License," but Sale or No Sale " in self-defense we will vote for such men only as we believe will, if elected, give their influence and vote in favor of a law granting to the clusion of the meeting, the officers were authorized to call a General Temperance Conven-

One of our cotemporaries says that in the Sand- of the grave, brought there, as is supposed, by and compulsory acts of foreign governments, cause of temperance. Frequent processions and temperance festivities sustain and animate them, while their adherence to the pledge is made to a great extent a religious duty. A spirit of worthy emulation in other lands was recently shown at an attempt to smuggle in five barrels of brandy at the port of Honolulu. The offence subjected the vessel to confiscation, and the principals and accessories to fines of \$1,000 each. The forfeited liquor was publicly emptied into the street in front of the Custom House. The King, in a recent letter to America, asks for help from our country to deliver his nation descrying the name of piety.

Sabbath Morning. WELCOME, delightful morn; Sweet day of sacred rest, I hail thy kind return; Lord, make these moments blest: I soar to reach And fleeting toys, Immortal joys. 2 Now may the King descend, And fill his throne of grace; Thy sceptre, Lord, extend, While saints address thy face: And learn to know Let sinners feel And fear the Lord 3 Descend, celestial Dove,

1

THE SABBATH.

HAYWARD.

With all thy quickening powers; Disclose a Saviour's love, Then shall my soul Nor Sabbaths be New life obtain Enjoyed in vain.

Sabbath Evening. WEET is the light of Sabbath eve, And soft the sunbeams lingering there; For these blest hours the world I leave, Wafted on wings of faith and prayer. 2 The time how lovely, and how still! Peace shines and smiles on all below;

The plain, the stream, the wood, the hill, All fair with evening's setting glow, 3 Season of rest! the tranquil soul Feels the sweet calm, and melts to love; And, while these sacred moments roll Faith sees a smiling heaven above. 4 Nor will our days of toil be long, Our pilgrimage will soon be trod; And we shall join the ceaseless song,

The endless Sabbath of our God.

The above is a copy of one page of the New Hymn Book. It is inserted here for the purpose of showing the size of the pages, and the style in which the book is got up.

Two Church Edifices burned on a Sunday -Some persons claim great shrewdness in discovering the designs of Providence in the various casualties which occur-particularly those which occur on Sundays. But two events transpired on Sunday, July 25, which will probably puzzle them. The first event was the burning of St. Paul's Church in Rochester, which took place at an early hour in the morning, destroying consecrated property valued at about thirty thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of only ten thousand dollars. The second event was the destruction of St. Paul's Church in Philadelphia, in the afternoon of the same day. The building was nearly new, and erected at an expense of twenty-eight thousand dollars, of which some seventeen thousand dollars was insured. We should like to know whether these would properly come under the head of "Sabbath Accidents," and what is the natural inference from them as to the estimation in which Providence holds the churches or congregations to which these edifices belonged.

their support from the Whigs, and eschew all | Tale of the Masorcha Club," "Letters from a party alliances in the coming election. We Railway Witnessin London," "Sir H. Nicholas's notice in the last number of the Nonconformist | History of the Navy," "Evenings at Sea," "The a very valuable address, to Dissenting Electors, | Dog of Alcibiades," "Sir Robert Peel and the calling upon them to stand firmly upon the basis | Currency." The July number commences a of their own principles, supporting candidates new volume, making the present a favorable fully committed to them, or, if none such be in the field, setting up candidates of their own, or retiring formally from the polls, just as the circumstances may require.

THE SABBATH IN LONDON.—The Presbyterian says that at a public meeting recently held in England, it was stated that out of a population of more than two millions, there was an attendance of only four hundred thousand persons on the services of the Sabbath, in the churches and chapels of all denominations! "If inquiry was made as to the occupation of the rest, the crowded state of steam-vessels, rail-way carriages, public houses, gardens, club and gaming houses, would furnish a reply."

ROYAL BENEFICENCE The King of Prussia has recently given \$758 to the Rhemish Missionary Society, toward the support of its first missionaries in China. The Minister of State, Dr. Eichorn, in transmitting the donation, informed the Society that he was charged by the King to testify the lively interest which his majesty takes in this enterprise, in behalf of which he invoked the gracious aid and the rich blessings of the Lord."

A MARTYR REFORMER.—Many are the instances in which the advocates of reform fall martyrs to their zeal. Rev. Orange Scott, one of the founders of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, been persuaded some few years ago. You can TEMPERANCE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- belongs to this class. He is now on the verge wich Islands, notwithstanding the impositions his abundant labors and cares. Recently he dictated an address to the church of his foundthe people maintain their steadfastness in the ing, which was published in the True Wesleyan, and from which the following paragraph is

taken :-'You will all, brethern, concede to me a deep interest in all our concerns. When our church was organized, I threw myself and all that I had upon her altar, not then thinking I should so soon be consumed; but so it is. The embarrassed state of our Book-Concern, over which you called me to preside, has literally worn me out. Yes, brethern, I must go down to the dead. I would not cast a reflection upon any of you—some of you have done nobly; others. perhaps, might have done more, and so have released the Concern from its embarrassment long before this, and have saved the Agent from a premature grave.

DEAR BRETHREN,—I take this method of calling your attention to the fact that the Anniversaries of the Missionary and Tract Societies are soon to be held. The place designated is De-Ruyter; and it is desirable that all the money, &c., which can be collected for these objects, should be forwarded to that place at that time; and farther, that those meetings should be conducted upon such a plan as to create the greatest possible amount of interest in behalf of the objects the interests of which they meet to promote. Therefore I suggest that immediate and efficient measures be taken to collect funds for these objects, and that they be forwarded to some person designing to attend, or one of the delegates appointed to attend said meetings, that they may forward the same in due time. And I farther suggest, that as many of the friends of these Societies as possibly can, should attend their meetings. Let them not be thinly attended. Brethren, will you immediately attend to this?

To the Churches in the Western Seventh-day Baptist As-

THE HYMN BOOK.—Eld. Nathan V. Hull sug. gests that the most convenient way to supply the churches in Western New York and Pennsylvania with Hymn Books, would be to send them to an agent in Alfred, from whom they might be taken to the different places where they are wanted. The suggestion is favorably received, and arrangements will probably be made to have those who desire it supplied in that way. But the publishers desire to know, as near as possible, what number will be required in the different sections, that they may send accordingly. They hope, therefore, that the churches and societies will send in their orders as early as convenient, stating distinctly in what way the books can best be sent.

THE UNION MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART.—The second number of this beautiful monthly has just been issued, and fully realizes the expectations awakened by the first number. It is edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, author of "A New Home," "Forest Life," &c., assisted by a long list of the most eminent writers of the country. Each number contains forty-eight pages of reading matter, one engraving in mezzotint, one line engraving, illustrative wood cuts dispersed through the body of the work, and a colored fashion plate. All the engravings are from original designs, and admirably executed. The literary matter is equal to that of any work of the class. As a whole, we think this magazine has few rivals. Published by Israel Post, No. 140 Nassau-st., N. Y. Terms \$3 per year, in advance.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—The DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND.—The National Era | July number of this deservedly popular monthly says that in consequence of the interference of has been republished by Leonard Scott & Co., the Government with the work of public educa- of No. 79 Fulton-st. The following is a list of tion, including religious instruction, the Dissent- its contents: "Prescott's Peru," "Crossing the ers have determined generally to withdraw Desert," "Life of Jean Paul Richter," "A time to subscribe.

> English Missionary Societies .- There has been an increase of the receipts of the English Missionary Societies during the past year. The total income of the Church Missionary Society during the past year was £116,287. being an advance on the previous year of £14,-369; of which sum £10,429 was raised and expended by the different missions. The total income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society during the last year was £115,762, being an advance of £2,838; of which sum £4,770 was derived from Juvenile Christmas and New Year's offerings, £11,788 raised by foreign auxiliaries among the missions, and £6,462 were contributed by Ireland. The receipts of the London Missionary Society have amounted to £76,319, £3,426 less than those of the previous year, and the expenditures to £75,724. The receipts of the Baptist Missionary Society were £28,223, being an increase of £1,934, and the expenditures were £26,399. It will be seen that the total increase of these societies amounts to £15,705.

RETURN TO PROTESTANTISM.—The London Atlas contains a letter, of which the following is an extract. It is from the Paris correspond. ent of that journal:-" The religious world are all on tiptoe, awaiting the result of a negociation pending between the highest ecclesiastical authority in the kingdom, and a lady of the most illustrious rank—the Duchess de Talleyrand, known in this country as the Duchess of Dino -who has announced her determination of returning to Protestantism, from which she had form no idea of the excitement to which this determination has given rise; and I am told that in the church of her parish, in the Fabourg St. Germain, litanies to the Virgin are put up night and day in her behalf. Meanwhile the lady's family stand aghast, and know not where to call for aid. The event will cause much interest in England, where the Duchess accompanied her uncle, the late Prince Talleyrand, in his embassy, and where she is still remembered with the admiration due to her great genius and romantic beauty."

BAPTISM OF A JEWISH HAZAN.-Mr. Bernard Sleinthal, for many years a Minister in the Synagogue in Germany, was received into the Jewish Mission House in New York a few months ago, became a candidate for membership in one of the Reformed Dutch Churches of this city, and was baptized on the 15th ult. It is his purpose, says the Jewish Chronicle, "to devote himself to the services of the gospel as a Missionary to his brethren."

Kitummacher.

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N. V. Hull.

Nathan V. Hull sugenient way to supply New York and Pennks. would be to send ed, from whom they Herent places where iggestion is favorably nts will probably be desire it supplied in lishers desire to know, number will be requiris that they may send therefore, that the send in their orders ting distinctly in what

OF LITERATURE AND ber of this beautiful sued, and fully realizes d by the first number. Kirkland, author of st Life," &c., assisted st eminent writers of contains forty-eight r, one engraving in ing, illustrative wood body of the work, All the engravings and admirably exer is equal to that of a whole, we think ivals. Published by au-st., N. Y. Terms THE CONTROL

IGH MAGAZINE.—The edly popular monthly Leonard Scott & Co., following is a list of Peru," "Crossing the Paul Richter," "A b." "Letters from a ""Sir H. Nicholas's renings at Sea," " The Robert, Peel and the umber commences a present a favorable

ocieties.—There has ceipts of the English ng the past year. Church Missionary year was £116,287 revious year of £14,-29 was raised and exmissions. The total Missionary Society 115,762, being an adnch sum £4,770 was Christmas and New Se raised by foreign missions, and £6,462 and The receipts of occept have amounted han those of the prenditures to £75,724. at Missionary Society crease of £1,934, and £26.399. It will be ase of these societies Berger and Solidar

ism.—The London which the following he Paris correspond. Feligious world are Leault of a negocia-agnest ecclesiastical a lady of the most es de Talleyrand, the Duchess of Dino determination of refrom which she had years ago. You can rise ; and I am told Eish; in the Fabourg Virgin are put up Meanwhile the **Enow**not where dicagse much in-Le Lalleyrand, in still remembered r great genius and PREDICTE CHAR di kiri bertaki

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General Intelligence.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Washington arrived at New York on Friday last, bringing English papers to the 15th of July, on which day she sailed. The news is not important.

The weather continued favorable, and there is scarcely room to doubt an abundant harvest. Even the potato appears to be very generally healthy, and to promise bountifully. Wheat and flour had risen somewhat since previous advices; but in other respects the market remained unchanged.

In France, there had been a judicial development of official corruption in the matter of M. ment. The evidence adduced fastened guilt returned to his prison in the Luxemborg, attempted suicide by firing two pistols, one into his mouth, which missed, and another aimed at his breast, but the ball did not penetrate his body. He remains under strict guard.

wretched state. Beside the open rupture of the in length and width. She sunk in about 8 feet Queen and her Consort, rumors of treacherous intrigues, even to the extent of designs, if not to assassinate, at least to dethrone the Queen, are generally circulated. These designs appear to have their chief seat in Paris, and every day brings fresh proof of the signal failure of the schemes of Louis Philippe, which he meditated compassing when bringing about the Montpensier marriage.

The Malta Mail of the 25th ult. says: "We have just received intelligence from Kurdistan that is rather discouraging. It is said that in tion an engagement with the Kurds the Turks have lost about 3,000 men. Bederhan Bey was at Van, and report says that he is strengthening Tuscan, at the foot of Pine-st., New York, last window in Boston—commencing on Sunday ment is, however, still very sanguine in the the hold, some twenty-five feet, and died in half Mail says " she preached enough during the expectation that this chieftain will soon be an hour. He was about 40, and leaves a wife two days from her window to wear out the ber of their troops, not considering the difficulties the country opposes to their bringing Bederhan Bey to terms."

In a debate in the House of Commons, July 8, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that pearance of the crops."

The condition of Ireland in a social point of view, can be fully understood from the fierce litigation now going on at quarter sessions. There is at Nenagh the enormous quantity of 4,500 civil bills and 200 criminal cases; at Storkestown, one of the divisions of the County of being 81 per cent. for the whole season. But 200 ejectments for non-payment of rent. At Parsonstown, out of 126 offences, 100 were offences against property.

It is stated in a private letter from Clonmel, Ireland, that the merchants of that town, who have realized such immense profits by hoarding up their stocks of meal, &c., are now obliged now receives on its placid bosom what would

A great sanitary fact is at present being exemplified in Glasgow. While fever rages around, the prisons, containing about six hundred inmates, have not one fever patient. This is at once a reward to the friends of prison discipline, and an encouragement to those of sanitary ad-

England has paid, for Cotton alone, to the Commander Bigelow, he marched at the head 000,000.

of Russia had determined to construct forthwith | Sailors fought bravely, and routed double their a vast line of railroads to connect the three number, with a loss of twelve men killed and capitals of St. Petersburgh, Moscow, and War- wounded.

of O'Connell, was celebrated at Rome with man sat for most of the afternoon, on a block great pomp on the 28th ult., as had been an- of wood, leaning against an empty hogshead.

ending 5th inst., as compared with the previous less as her offspring. Darkness came, and she year, is \$5,000,000.

WAR NEWS.

The following items give all the important news from the seat of war received within a week past :-

at Perote. There had been a collision at La female gazelle having suddenly died from some-

by 1,200 or 1,400 Mexicans, who commenced a dead at the side of his companion. heavy fire from all directions, but fled through the chapporal after six or eight rounds of grape. De Russy continued at intervals for several days to fight his way back to the river, where he was received by Col. Gates's reinforcements. He reached Tampico on the night of the 16th, with a loss of 20 killed, 10 wounded, 2 missing, and 20 horses and 60 pack mules. Capt. Boyd and Lieut. Tannahill were killed. De Russy year continue to swell the tide of evil, and hast- without affecting her hands or her person in the received several balls through his clothes, and en on some—it is hard to say what—dreadful slightest degree. Capt. Wyse had three horses shot under him. The Mexican loss is represented at 150. Lieut. Whipple has been lassoed near Vera Gruz.

The Mexican Government is said to have appointed two Commissioners to confer with Com- nated by the proper authorities, all persons missioner Trist. Santa Anna is supposed to subject to military duty duly enrolled, notified favor peace. A letter from Mexico, dated the of such enrollment, and the lists put into the 2d, says there is no doubt but that the treaty hands of the Ward Collectors. So don't trouwill be concluded immediately by the Commis- ble yourselves about the commutation tax till sioners, the peace party is so strong, and that Santa Anna will probably pronounce for peace. The names of the Commissioners given are Oarstiz, Baranda and Tornel.

from the Brazos, with troops, burst her boiler Cambridge, more especially at Divinity Hall, place for flour manufacturing in the United

Accidents on the Sabbath.—On Saturday

firemen's room. Capt. De Groot, of the steamer Roger Williams, who was about two miles distant at the time of the disaster, answered the Niagara's signals for assistance, hastened to transfer her passengers to his boat, and proceeded with them to Albany; with the exception of the two persons scalded, who returned to this City in the Thomas Powell, (which had also gone to the relief of the Niagara, and which towed her near the shore where she anchored,) for medical assistance. They were ta-M. Teste and Pellapra, members of the Govern- ken to the City Hospital, their wounds examined and cared for, and are pronounced out upon M. Teste beyond cavil or doubt, and tend- of danger, and gradually recovering. The Nied strongly to inculpate others. At the close agara had about 200 passengers on board. of the sitting on the 12th inst., M. Teste having That so few of such a number should be injured, is a circumstance almost miraculously fortunate.

The Sandusky Clarion says that last Saturday, as the steamer Constitution was making the wharf, she ran foul of the dock. The concussion was such as to stop her headway, by smash-Affairs in Spain seem at present to be in a ing a hole in the bow of the steamer 6 or 7 feet

> Mr. J. Gildersleeve, of Babylon, while bathing, on Saturday the 24th ult., swam a great distance from the shore, and never returned. It is not known whether he perished by a shark, on the Sunday. by the cramp, or by exhaustion. He was about 40 years of age and left a family.

Mr. Wm. Hughes, of Columbia-st., Brooklyn, stevedore, while at work on the British ship oration, of two days' length, from her chamber Saturday morning, was thrown to the bottom of and getting through on Monday night. The

SUMMARY.

The tolls on the New York Canals continue taken place in 15 days navigation, equal at the photographic pictures is called "Heliotype." present rate of receipts to \$300,000. The receipts are more than twice as large as they were to the same period in 1842 or 1843. The largest rate of increase has been at Buffalo, 170 per cent! at last point.

Earl Grey, Colonial Secretary of England, writes to Lord Elgin, in Canada, that it will not be practicable this year to carry into effect a scheme of Colonization. He would rather advise Parliament to grant a sum of money to to destroy great quantities of it, through its be- construct railways in the Colonies, and coming heated in their stores. The river Suir employ the emigrants on the works. He states, officially, that the number of persons who have have subsisted many who have gone off this emigrated to North America during the last twenty years, is 1,337,000. If we add the emigrants who have sailed since last February, it will be found that one and a half millions of men, women and children have been added to the population of this continent since 1826, from the United Kingdom alone.

The U.S. Steamship Washington, arrived at Mobile on the 12th with a bearer of dispatches Mr. McQueen stated in evidence before a to the Government. She reports that informa-Committee of the House of Commons last tion had been received at Vera Cruz from Tomonth, that in the course of the last 25 years, basco, stating that after Com. Perry had left United States, £268,000,000 sterling, or \$1,300,- of 300 Marines and Sailors, and attacked about 600 Mexicans, whom they found encamped a The Paris Presse announces that the Emperor few miles from the city. The Marines and

The funeral service for the repose of the soul near the old Brewery, a miserably haggard wo-She had an infant in her arms, and was caress-The increase of British revenue in the year ing it, although she seemed as feeble and helpwas in the same place. Some charitable individuals discovered her unhappy plight, and resolved to give her shelter for the night. On approaching her, they found that she was asleep, and the child in her arms was dead.

The Malta Times says that a curious instance of extreme affection in the animal, which ended Gen. Scott still remained at Puebla at the fatally, took place last week, at the country last advices. Gens. Cadwalader and Pillow were residence of Baron Gauci, in this Island. A Haya, in which the Mexicans were worsted as thing it had eaten, the male stood over the dead body of his mate, butting every one who at-Col. De Russy's detachment, in returning tempted to touch it; then, suddenly making a near Huejulta, in a narrow pass, was surrounded spring, struck his head against a wall, and fell day afternoon. In its descent it rushed against

> Twelve hundred Chinese criminals are said to have been beheaded in Canton during the last year, and many thousands are now in prison. Since the opening of the seals of the provincial officers on the 5th, the work of decapitacalamity.

According to the Militia Law no person can be required to pay this commutation until the districts of the respective companies are desigthese requisitions are complied with.

The Rev. James C. Richmond, of the class of 1828, has sent an amicable challenge, in the manner of the old universities, to the President, The U.S. steamer Ann Chase, Capt. Brown, Professors, and students of the University at

The large barn and corn-house attached to morning last, the steamboat Niagara left this the County House at Chatham 4 Corners, N. Y., scribers to newspapers, to the following article, City at half past six o'clock A. M. for Albany, was burnt on the 26th by an incendiary, sup- taken from the new regulations for the governand had proceeded on her route some thirty posed to be a man called York Shaver. There ment of the Post Office Department—(Page 35, miles, when her steam chimney exploded, kill- were over 4,000 sheaves of rye burned in the No. 244:)—"It is ordered that Regulation 549, ing two firemen, scalding two of the passengers building, together with three valuable horses, which authorizes persons to subscribe for news-

> On Wednesday two men from Maryland arrived at Port Elizabeth, Cumberland County, N. J., in search of a negro, who they alledged had run away from his master. They found the man at work in a corn-field, who no sooner discovered his old acquaintances than he gave leg bail-whereupon one of the men fired the contents of a six barrel pistol at him, but more missed aim, and the man got off.

The Montreal Herald and the Pilot, continue to exhibit the melancholy results of the ship fever. At the wretched sheds, 1,712 miserable emigrants lay sick last Saturday-32 of them died that day, and 202 during the week. More banished creatures continue to arrive daily, and the record of human woe is proportionably length-

On the 21st inst. a petition from Rev. T Johnston and others, praying that the custom of selling property at the doors of the Churches, after Divine Service on Sundays, may be discontinued, was presented to the Parliament of Canada. It is also customary in Lower Canada to address political meetings at church doors

The Editor of the Detroit Free Press has satisfied himself by diligent inquiry, that the On the same evening a young man named wheat crop in Michigan will be equal to that of John Snediker was drowned at Oyster Bay Mill. last year, when there was a surplus of seven He tried to swim too far, and sank from exhaus- millions five hundred thousand bushels, equal to one and a half millions barrels of flour.

> Abby Folsome preached a Fourth of July lungs of a lion, and make an elephant hoarse. Her physical powers are tremendous, and her

According to a paragraph in the Philadelphia "with respect to the future prospects of the country, and more especially of Ireland, he believed that he was warranted in saying that lieved that he was warranted in saying that of the season are \$1.654.450. To same time of the season are \$1,654,450. To same time to contain an account of the daguerreotype pro- 1,667 passengers arrived at Grosse Isle in five last year \$1,152,400. Increase \$502,050. Equal cess, and hints for the manufacture of gun-cot-ships—one of them from Bremen, with 326 pasto nearly 50 per cent. And this increase has ton. In this manuscript, the art of producing sengers. Few sick-few deaths.

killed on the Long Island railroad. As her Roscommon, there were 1,900 civil bills, and the third week in July shows an increase of prosecuted the company for damages. The case was referred to referees, of whom judge Greenwood was one. They rendered a verdict to the plaintiff of \$950.

Rev. Messrs. Leider and Cruse, German Missionaries, have planted schools among the Copts, the remnants of the ancient Egyptians, in which they have three hundred pupils. There are 100 young men in the service of the Pasha, who have been educated by Mr.

The Recorder states that among the cheering intelligence from India, is the abolishment, in two of the provinces of that country, of the suttee, or burning of widows, and the prohibition of infanticide. It shows an increasing spirit of humanity in that country, which it may be hoped will prevail.

One of the principal lodges of Prussian Free Masons has struck out of its laws the clauses which prescribed that no person could be received a Mason unless he professed the Christhe admission of Jews.

quantity of coal sent by railroad this week is 32,269 15 tons; by canal, 7,640 15. Total for the week, 39,910 10; do for the season, by rail road, 683,668 04 tons, and by canal, 93,320. On Monday afternoon, in one of the alleys There has been an increase this week on both

> The Ice Trade, though but recently commenced in India, has become to the United States one of the most lucrative articles of export. They now drink iced champagin in Calcutta, Madras, and Canton. One house in Boston sent in a single year 101 vessels with car- 52c. goes of ice. Almost equal to the product of the whole wine harvest of Bordeaux-eighteen millions of floring

An accident from the careless use of fire-arms occurred in Philadelphia, July 29, by which James McMullen was killed with his jaw entirely shot away, Henry McLaughlin so badly wounded in his breast that his recovery is doubtful, and John Cole severely lacerated.

A large lime stone rolled from the top of a a frame school house and instantly killed five children, besides wounding three others, one of whom it is feared may not recover.

Samuel Cohen, at Clifton, Staten Island, was In Hebron, Pa., in April last, Mrs. White, wife of John Wringing out a towel when a flash of lightning White, after a short illness, in the triumph of Faith. Ser tion has been renewed. Causes are in opera- passed under her face and struck the towel in tion among the Chinese that must year after her hand, which was burnt in many places,

> The Presbytery of Ohio, (Old School) lately passed resolutions forbidding their licentiates to solemnize the marriage covenant. The legislature of Connecticut enacted a law at its late session, authorizing licentiates, settled for one year, to perform the marriage ceremony.

In its sitting of the 16th, the three states of the Prussian Diet, adopted by two hundred and twenty votes against one hundred and fifteen, the bill for the admission of Jews to all places. except such as are connected with religious instructions.

on the 12th, killing 9, and wounding several. to discuss with him, orally, the three Christian States. In addition to the extensive mills there James Dolan, of Pittsburgh, and others, died doctrines of the Episcopacy, the Holy Trinity, already, three new ones of the largest class are going up. beline em grane comised.

-Mr. Noah Avery and lady of Seneca County nineteen sheep, a number of hogs, and a variety papers by depositing the money with post-matter, &c., be, and the same is hereby repealed. This order to take effect from and after the first day of July, 1847." Owing to the limited circulation of the order, the Postmaster General has extended the time when it is to take effect, to July 31, 1847.

> Mr. Hotchkiss, the gentleman who was so brutally assaulted in Brooklyn several months CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH degree, but still exhibits a lamentable want of fortunately for himself than the runaway, he intellectual action. All attempts to test his recollection of the assault upon him have hitherto proved fruitless. He has not the surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidaslightest recollection of the circumstance, nor can his friends make him comprehend his present condition, nor the cause which led to it.

About thirty sail of vessels, says the Bath Tribune, are building on the Damariscotta river at this time. Six or seven of these vessels are ships averaging from 600 to 650 tons each. The tonnage built in the United States, on account of the late increase in the corn trade, has been enormous, and will, before another year, have its effect upon freights.

A recent order of the King of Prussia enacts ever exhibited that, pursuant to existing laws, clergymen who depart from their duty shall be submitted to different degrees of punishment. Those who preach against any form of religion sanctioned by the State are liable to dismissal, and to imprisonment of from four to six weeks.

Gov Dodge, of Wisconsin, intends-so say the Wisconsin papers-to call together the Legislature early in October, for the purpose ef preparing another Constitution, and the admission of the Territory into the Union. Before the adjournment of the next Congress, Representatives and Senators from Wisconsin A mittee, consisting of Thomas B. Brown, Lucius Cranmay take their appropriate seats in the grand dall, Wm. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey, Nathan V. Hull and Council of the Nation.

On June 12 an interesting ceremony took love of the freedom of speech stronger than Paris. It was the baptism of three negro the other members of the Committee, and which he was reprinces. Two of them sons of Peter, King of Grand Bassan in Africa, the other, the son of a for the press a book which is believed by good judges to be

all cases, and without any previous consultation, death was caused, as it was alledged, by the they have been made the distributors of Amerinegligence of the agents of the road, her father can charity to the suffering people of Ireland.

Rev. Amos A. Phelps, late Secretary of the died on Thursday last, at the residence of Rev. E. D. Moore, in Roxbury, Mass.

T. W. Williams, of Beliot, Conn., has made a donation of \$10,000 to Beliot College, Wis-

The Queen of England has granted a pension of £1,000 a year to the wife and daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Chalmers.

The steamship Hibernia reached Boston on Monday last, bringing five days later news from Europe. There had been a slight advance in Cotton, a decline in Breadstuffs, and the prospects of the harvest were good. The French Peers had brought the trial concerning ministerial corruption to a close. M Teste will have to refund the 95,900 francs, be imprisoned three years, pay a fine of 94,000 tian religion, and which particularly forbade francs, and forfeit his peerage, offices and civil rights. Gen. Cabieres forfeits a fine of 10,000 The Pottsville Miners' Journal says: "The francs, his peerage, his military honors. Parmenter forfeits his civil rights and a fine of 10, 000 francs, &c.

Review of New York Market.

ASHES Pearls have advanced to \$7. Pots 4 87. FLOUR - Before the steamer's news, Genesee Flour was 75, and Western 5 50. Since the arrival of the steamer, arrel more. Jersey Meal 3 62; Western 3 00. GRAIN Wheat has advanced a little, but is not in great

lemand. Corn 62 a 70c. Rye 80c. Oats plenty at 50 a PROVISIONS-Mess Pork 15 37; Prime 12 50. Beef without change. Lard 9c. Butter is steady at 11 a 15c. for

In Hebron, Pa., July 10th, by Eld. Rowse Babcock, Mr. CALEB LEWIS, Jr., of Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., to Miss Erizabeth Ann Barcock of Genesee, Allegany

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 15th ult., by Rev. S. B. Crandall, Mr. Avery C. CRANDALL, and Miss MERCY Rogers. By the same, on the 26th ult., Mr. WILLIAM B. STILLMAN, and Miss HANNAH M. DENISON, both of West Edmeston.

At Newport, R. I., on the 18th of May last, ROSANNA TAYLOR, aged 75 years. She was a colored woman, and had been a most exemplary member of the Seventh-day Baptist During a thunder storm, a servant of Mr. church in Newport fot 52 years. She was like a shock of corn fully ripe, and left this world in a happy frame of mind. mon from the text "The Master calleth for thee."

LETTERS.

Abel Maxson, Friendship,

Isaac Hall, Centerville, R. I.

E. Lanphear, Nile, A. C. Stannard, A. F. Handolph, "

N. V. Hull, S. P. Stillman, S. B. Crandall, Rowse Babcock, R. W. Utter, John Whitford, E. D. Randolph, G. W. Hink ley, Joy Griswold, W. M. Fahnestock, Benj. Stelle.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. P. Babcock, Hopkinton, R. I. \$2 00 pays to vol 3 No. 52 G. I. Lewis, John Green, 2 00 Benj. Potter, 2 00 Sands Palmer, 2 00 Clark Saunders, 2 00 Arnold Hiscox,
James Lewis, Ulysses, Pa. 2 00 2 00 M. Bradley, Millport, Pa.
Benj. Stelle, Crossingville, Pa.
James Stelle, 2 00 2 00 2 00 Eld. Dean, Kingsville, O. B. Randolph, Berlin, 1.00 2 00 Amelia Green, " Thos. Ashley, New York, 1 00

2 00

2 00

4 00

TRACT SOCIETY NOTICE

The Fourth Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held at DeRnyter. Madison Co., N. Y., on fifth day, September 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M Auxiliary Societies, agents, and tract distributors, are requested to communicate to the Corresponding Secretary, without delay, such facts connected with the circulation of Sabbath Tracts as are calculated to show the usefulness of that field of labor. Annual Members of the Society, Auxiliary Societies, or Churches, owing or having contributions designed to be included in the Treasurer's Annual Report, are requested to forward them to the Treasurer before the 5th of September, at which time he will make up his report. PAUL STILLMAN, General Agent

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION:

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

DLUMBE 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

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

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

THE NEW HYMN BOOK.

A T the last meeting of the General Conference, a Com-Sherman S. Griswold, was appointed to prepare and secure the publication of a Hymn Book suited to the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Subsequently Mr. place in the Parish Church of St. Elizabeth, in work, which received the unanimous and hearty approval of hymns, covering nearly six hundred pages of the size of the Baptists. It will be printed on fine paper, and upon stereotype plates prepared from entirely new type. In style of Some time since a Miss Amanda Smith was pliment of exceeding significance. In almost the price, in common leather binding, has been fixed at 75 workmanship, is intended that, the book shall be inferior cents per copy, or \$9 per dozen. Copies will be put up in extra binding, with gilt edges, &c, to suit every variety of taste, at prices co responding to the style.

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

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

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

AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three erms, of fourteen weeks each:

First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Dec. 15, April 5,

Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00

Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture. Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them, elves. Board can be had in private families at \$1.25 to \$1.50-Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall

and middle of the winter terms, to continue seven weeks, in which special attention will be given to those intending to teach common schools, with a view to fit them for their Every member of the school will be exercised in compo sition, and in reading or speaking select pieces.

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

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

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

RHODE ISLAND Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred-Maxson Green, Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer, James H. Cochran Newport-E. D. Barker. Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin-John Whitford. Brookfield—And'w Babcock NEW JERSEY. Clarence—Samuel Hunt. New Market-W. B. Gillet

Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth Darien—Ethan Saunders. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Salem - David Clawson. Edmeston—EphraimMaxson. Friendship—R. W. Utter. PENNSYLVANIA. Genesee-W.P Langworthy Crossingville—Benj. Stelle. Coudersport—R. Babcock Hounsfield-Wm. Green. Independence-JPLivermore. Leonardsville-W B.Maxson

Verona -Hiram Sherman.

Watson—Wm. Quibell, CONNECTICUT.

Waterford-L. T. Rogers,

one was win Maxon.)

VIRGINIA. Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond. Newport—Abel Stillman. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall.
Portville—Albert B. Crandall. New Salem-J. F. Handolph. OHIO. (100) Bloomfield—Charles Clark, Northumpton—S, Babcock Preston—Clark Rogers. Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick.

Richburgh—T. E. Babcock. Richland—Elias Burdick. Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis. MICHIGAN. Oporto-Job Tyler. Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Win. Utter.

Tallmadge—Bethuel Church. WISKONSAN, GUOL Mystic Br. Geo. Greenman

Albion—P. C. Burdichted 2 Milton—Joseph Goodrich Stillman Com Walword - Wal W. Clarke

bronce S. Cress No. 9 Spince Se, Aust tot

and the Atonement. Trans. chicagingh that of a slanderer; of tame, that he a honerer,

PEACE.

A few years ago, I met an elderly man in the Hartford stage, whose conversation led me to reflect on the baseness and iniquity often concealed behind the apparent glory of war. The thumb of his right hand hung down, as if suspended by a thread; and some of the pas- with their feet nor teeth. When angry, they sengers inquired the cause. "A Malay woman have no other method of revenging injuries, but cut the muscle with her sabre!" was the reply. by spitting. They can throw out their saliva to "A Malay woman!" they exclaimed; "how the distance of ten paces; and if it fall on the vice. came you fighting with a woman?"

all dress alike there," said he. "I was on board the U.S. ship Potomac when it was sent to chastise the Malays for murdering the crew of a Salem vessel. We attacked one of their forts, and killed some 200 or more. Many of the women were killed; and I can tell you the Malay women are as good fighters as the men."

the conflict, he was silent for a moment, and then added with a sigh, "Ah, that was a bad business. I do not like to remember it; I wish I never had had any thing to do with it. I have been a seaman from my youth, and I know the Malays well. They are a brave and honest people. Deal fairly with them, and they will treat you well, and may be trusted with untold gold. The Americans were to blame in that business. The truth is, Christian nations are generally to blame in the outset, in all their difficulties with less civilized people. A Salem ship went to Malacca to trade for pepper. They agreed to give the natives a stated compensation, when a certain number of measures full of pepper were delivered. Men, women, and children, were busy picking pepper, and bringing it on board. The Captain proposed that the sailors should go on shore and help them; and the natives consented with the most confiding good nature. The sailors were instructed to pick till evening, and then leave the baskets full of pepper among the bushes, with the understanding that they were to be brought on board by the natives in the morning. They did so, without exciting any suspicion of treachery. But in the night the baskets were all conveyed on board, and the vessel sailed away, leaving the Malays unpaid for their valuable cargo. This, of course, excited great indignation, and they made loud complaints to the commander of the next American vessel that arrived on the coast. In answer to a demand for redress from the government, they were assured that the case should be represented and the wrong redressed. But 'Yankee cuteness' in cheating a few savages was not sufficiently uncommon to make any stir, and the affair was soon forgotten. Some time after, another captain of a Salem ship played a similar trick, and carried off a still larger quantity of stolen pepper. The Malays, exasperated beyond measure, resorted to lynch law, and murdered an American crew that landed there. The U. S. ship Potomac was sent out to punish them for this outrage; and, as I told you, we killed some 200 men and women. I sometimes think our retaliation was not more rational or more like Christians than theirs."

"Will you please," said I, "tell me what sort of revenge would be like Christians."

He hesitated, and said it was a hard question to answer. "I never felt pleasantly about that affair, continued he; "I would not have killed her, if I had known she was a woman." I asked hordes, and pursued the carriage between the why he felt any more regret about killing a woman than a man. "I hardly know why, myself," answered he, "I don't suppose I should if it were a common thing for women to fight. But we are accustomed to think of them as not defending themselves; and there is something in every human heart, that makes a man unwilling to fight those who do not fight in return. It seems mean and dastardly, and a man cannot work himself up to it." "Then if one nation would not fight, another could not," said I. "What if a nation, instead of an individual, should make such an appeal to the manly feeling, which you say is inherent?" "I believe other nations would be ashamed to attack her." he replied. "It would take away all the glory and excitement of war, and the hardest I, and so we parted. [L. M. Child.

AFRICAN OSTRICH.

In the family of birds, the Ostrich holds the

prives it of the essential attribute of the bird, his family. The servant immediately got down, the power of flyng. The medium weight of the Ostrich is estimated at about 80 pounds. and it is a native only of the torrid regions of saved. The servant was a Protestant; his mas-Africa and Arabia, and has never been known to breed out of the country which first produced There have been instances, however, of its producing eggs in France, at the Royal Menagerie, Versailles; but all artificial or other means failed to hatch them, although there is no natu- doctrine fraught with the greatest consolation ral or continued incubation necessary for that to mankind, who are born to sorrow. Not only result in Africa or Arabia, the warmth of the is it that nothing can happen but God permits native sands, on which the Ostrich deposits her | -nothing can happen but what he enjoins. thorns and briars that obstruct your way, than

the name of the "Camel Bird."

The rich and graceful plumes of the Ostrich are most eagerly sought after, as furnishing one of the most elegant among the countless vanities of savage and civilized life. Among the native doubt which darkens, the hand of God may be Africans and Arabs its skin is used for leather. its egg-shells for drink cups—and from ancient ing ills, and a thousand apparent discrepancies, following:—"Soak the rice in cold salt and writers we learn, that whole nations have acequired the name of Struthophagis, (Ostrichesters,) from the preference they had manifested for the flesh of this bird. The Ostrich is of able to feel that all afflictions are sent for a all animals the most voracious; it will swallow wise purpose, and that there is a bright king- minutes and then serve. The grains are double leather, bonds, straw; grass, hair, and, it has been dom hereafter, where pain shall have no ensaid, iron and atones, or in fact, almost anything trance! It would go far to dry a mother's that is given it.

PERUVIAN LAMA.

the the Camel they have the scarcely known. Dr. Gregory. volume was quite spirited.

faculty of abstaining long from water, sometimes four or five days, and, like that animal, their food is coarse and trifling. Graceful and agile in their movements, and docile in their temper, they interest by their gentleness and beauty of form, and a group of admiring spectators is always to be observed before their domicil. They lie down to be loaded, and when weary, no blows can excite them to quicken their pace. They neither defend themselves skin it raises an itching, accompanied with a "I did not know, she was a woman, for they slight inflammation. Their flesh is eaten, and said to be as good as mutton.

I CAN'T BEAR TO BE LAME.

'Said a little girl who was thus afflicted, " can't bear to be lame, and go hobbling about like nobody else. I wish I could walk like you

After answering several questions concerning "I wish you could, Ellen," replied her little companion; "but it is not good to say you can't bear to be lame, because God made you so." "O no, Julia! it was not God, but the nurse.

when I was a baby."

"Well, that is different, to be sure," said the child; "but," looking thoughtfully, "I don't think it is right to say so, is it, cousin?"

"I think not," replied her cousin, who had overheard the conversation of the little girls. 'Ellen means, I suppose, that she was not born lame, by saying that God did not make her lame; but you know that nothing can possibly happen to us without the permission of God, for he tells us in his word, that 'the very hairs of our heads are all numbered, and that even a little sparrow cannot fall to the ground,' without his notice. Come hither, Ellen, and tell me if than oil paint, and has no smell. It was made you ever read in the Bible of a little boy, who, like yourself, was made lame by his nurse? and bruise the lumps on a stone, or an His father was the son of a king.'

recollect his name, it is such a curious one. His father was called Jonathan, Saul's son; and when the news came that they were both killed this mixture without adding more water, and a in battle, the nurse took up the little boy, to run away, and let him fall, and that made him It may be laid on with a brush with as much

was lame in both feet all the rest of his life. for if kept till next day it will be too thick But we hear nothing of his murmuring or com- consequently no more must be mixed up at one plaining; he seems to have had a remarkably time than can be laid on in a day. If different happy and contented disposition, and was very colors are required, any of the ochres, yellow or rateful to good King David, who was so kind | red ochre, or umber may be mixed with it in to, him. Think of that little boy, my dear any proportion. Prussian blue would be Ellen; and it will help you to be contented and | changed by the lime. Two coats of this paint thankful that you are not, like him, lame in both | will be sufficient, and when quite dry it may be

"It is scarcely possible for us ever to be placed in circumstances so distressing, or to have any affliction so heavy, as not to be able to think of some persons who are worse off than ourselves. Remember, my dear child, that discontented people can never be happy; and pray to God to make you contented, that you may be a happy little lame girl."

SINGULAR SACRIFICE.

In the winter of the year 1776, the Count and Countess Podotsky being on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves, which are very numerous in the Carpathian mountains, and when the cold is very severe, are more bold and savage than usual, came down in towns of Osweik and Zator, the latter of which is only a few leagues from Cracow. Of two servants, one was sent before to bespeak posthorses; the other, whom the Count particularly esteemed for his fidelity, seeing the wolves come nearer and nearer, begged his master to permit him to leave them his horse, by which their rage would, in some measure, be satisfied, and they should gain time to reach Zator. The Count consented; the servant mounted behind the carriage, and let the horse go, which was seized by the wolves, and torn into a thousand pieces. Meantime, the travelers proceeded with all the speed they could, in hopes to reach the town, from which they were not very distant. But the horses were tired, and the wolves becoming more savage now that they soldier would shrink from it as from cold-blood. had tasted blood, had almost overtaken the cared murder." "Such a peace establishment riage. In this extreme necessity, the servant would be at once cheap and beautiful," rejoined | cried out, "There is only one means of deliverance; I will go and meet the wolves, if you will swear to provide as a father for my wife and children. I must perish; but while they fall upon me, you will escape." Podotsky hesitated to comply; but as there was no prospect of escape, he consented, and solemnly same relative position which the Elephant does in that of the quadrupeds, being unequalled in vowed, that if he would sacrifice himself for point of stature or size. Its immense bulk de- their safety, he would constantly provide for went to meet the wolves, and was devoured! The Count reached the gates of Zator, and was ter a Catholic, and conscientiously kept his

PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE.

The doctrine of a particular providence is eggs, being necessary, and alone sufficient for The notion of God should not be, that he has to sit down under every hedge lamenting your that purpose. From the striking peculiarities lit up the sun, and given the winds power to hard fate. The thread of a cheerful man's life in its form, and strong resemblance, when trav- roam through the world; but rather that his spins out much longer than that of a man who elling, to the ruminating animals, it received, glance is in every beam, and his breath in every is continually sad and desponding. Prudent and was only known to the ancient Greeks and breeze. The idea should not be entertained, conduct in the concerns of life is highly neces-Romans, as well as the nations of the east, by that after having given life to men, God concerns sary; but if distress succeed, dejection and de-selves, are never so amiable as when they are himself no more with his creatures; but rather spair will not afford relief. The best thing to useful; and, as for beauty, though men say to fall that through his special interference is it that be done when evil comes upon us, is not lament in love with girls at play, there is nothing to breath follows breath, and in every joy-in ation, but action; not to sit and murmur, but make them stand to their love like seeing them every hope which rises to cheer, and in every to rise and seek the remedy. discerned, producing out of a thousand seemnot only a general, but an individual good.

And how much of consolation is there to a heart when deeply stricken with sorrow, to be it boil briskly for ten minutes; then put it into but steady and mild. tears, which the death of her child has caused to flow, if she could be thus persuaded to regard the dealings of God. It would be to take half taining some fifteen or twenty odd numbers. the bitterness from sorrow, if she could be made published in 1717 to 1725, was sold at Leonard's The Lams inhabits Peru and Chili; and, be to feel that in allowing death to take her child, auction room, for \$14 50. The bidding for the

ANECDOTE OF WESLEY.

Joseph Bradford was for some years the traveling companion of Mr. Wesley, for whom he would have sacrificed health and even life; but to whom his will would never bend, except in

Joseph, said Mr. Wesley, one day, take these

letters to the post. B. I will take them after preaching, sir.

- W. Take them now, Joseph. B. I wish to hear you preach, sir, and there will be sufficient time for the post after ser-
- W. I insist upon your going now, Joseph.
- B. I will not go at present. W. You won't?
- B. No sir:
- W. Then you and I must part.

B. Very good, sir. They sleep over it. Both were early risers. At four o'clock the next morning the refractory helper was accosted with, Joseph, have you considered what I said—that we must part?

B. Yes sir. W. And must we part?

B. Please yourself, sir. W. Will you ask my pardon, Joseph?

B. No sir. W. You won't!

B. No sir.

W. Then I will ask yours, Joseph. Poor Joseph was instantly melted; smitter

as by the wand of Moses, when forth gushed the tears, like the water from the rock.

MILK PAINT.—A foreign correspondent o one of our exchange papers says that a paint has been used on the Continent with success, made from milk and lime, that dries quicker in the following manner: - Take fresh curds earthen pan or mortar, with a spatual or strong "O! I know," said Julia; "but I cannot spoon. Then put them into a pot with a quantity of lime well slacked with water, to make it just thick enough to be kneaded. Stir colored fluid will soon be observed as a paint. ease as varnish, and it dries very speedily. I "Yes; his name was Mephibosheth, and he must, however, be used the same day it is made polished with a piece of woolen cloth, or similar substance, and it will become as bright as varnish. It will only do for inside work; but white of an egg.

> invaluable for many purposes, is coming into common use among English farmers. Some buy whole cart-loads of it. The old price was eight cents per pound, but it can now be had in Liverpool for three—plantinum receivers, though they cost \$5,000, effecting a great saving, when substituted for glass in the manufacture The production of crops remove the phosphate of lime from the soil-bones dissolved in sulphuric acid produce this phosphate, and the phosphoric acid so produced has been brought to bear upon the land with the most beneficial arrival in their harbor of almost as great a curieffects. Professor Liebig gives it as his opinion, gree of civilization. In Wiley & Putnam's as many deep. new edition of Liebig, page 284, it is remarked that Ingenhouss proposed dilute sulphuric acid as a means of increasing the fertilty of soil Sprinkled on calcareous soils gypsum is formed, but this is a costly manure—100 lbs. of concentrated sulphuric acid diluted with 1,000 lbs. of water being equivalent only to 176 lbs. of

CUCUMBERS.—A writer in Blackwood, alludng to this vegetable, says that it was regarded as a great luxury by Sultan Mahoud II., who ly observed to him: You had your frolics, my number much larger than from any other in the State. cultivated it with his own hands in the Seraglio lord; let me now recommend one more to you; gardens. 'Having one day perceived that some take a frolic to be virtuous, and my word for it, of his cucumbers were missing, he sent for his that one will do you more honor than all the head gardener, and informed him that, should other frolics of your whole life. such a circumstance occur again, he would ordor his head to be cut off. The next day three more cucumbers had been stolen, upon which the gardener, to save his head, accused the pages of his highness of having committed the theft. These unhappy youths were immediately sent for, and having all declared themselves innocent, the Sultan, in order to discover the culprit, commanded them one after another to be disemboweled. Nothing was found in the stomach or entrails of the first six victims, but the autopsy of the seventh proved him to have been the guilty one.'

CHEERFULNESS .- It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the

a cullender, cover it up by the fire for a few the usual size, and quite distinct from each

A volume of the Boston News Letter, con Special was the dely beast of burden known that he has removed it from the world when in second-hand books, at 12 1-2 cents, and by an to the lidding. Its disposition is mild, gentle the heart was innocent, and pain and sorrow antiquarian, at \$1.50. The competition for the

VARIETY.

We find in an English paper an account of Compass. It will, at all times, show the speed and the position of the train on the line. A way time. It will note the time occupied at months to \$10, payable always in advance. each station, and the speed of each mile, on a The "National Whig" is what its name indicates. It paper, which can be taken off and filed. One index on the dial points to the place which corresponds to the one on the railway; another to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision indicates the speed; a third revolves once in 10,000 miles, showing what distance the engine to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes has traveled. This instrument is moved by a without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. separate wheel running on the rail, is not effect. Its columns are open to every man in the country, for the ed by breaks, and being illuminated at night is easily seen by the engineer. The experiment will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanics, has been successfully tried, fully realizing the Statistics for Chains Statistics for Chains Statistics for Chains anticipations of the inventor.

The Unitarian Church in Ware, Mass, was struck by lightning during the shower about 5 P. M. on Wednesday. The fluid struck the spire, which converged to a point more than a hundred feet high-shattered it to fragments, ran down the inside post of the tower, splitting it throughout, entered the basement, and followed the stove-pipe its whole length, and went out at the opposite end of the building. In the basement, which is used as a vestry, were some eight or ten ladies, who had met as a sewing circle, and though the fluid passed the whole length of the room, and within eight feet of them, none of them were seriously injured.

We should like to see the newspaper that would please everybody. Such a thing never did nor never can have a place among the things of earth, yet thousands are astonished that the paper to which they are subscribers does not contain just such articles as they like to read best. One expects moral essays; another love. tales and miscellany; another mirth and anecdotes; another looks for a sermon; while all wonder that their particular taste is not suited -never for a moment supposing that an editor caters for the mental appetites of thousands.

Mr. Baker, in a lecture on insects, lately delivered before the London Farmer's Club stated that the ravages of the common woollen moth may be entirely prevented, in the following manner:—He said, "you have nothing to do but to place shallow boxes in your drawers, with a little turpentine in them; and as the turlarvæ will protrude and be found dead on the are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and

Ex-Governor Edwards died at his residence in New-Haven, Ct., on Thursday, in the 68th year of his age. He was the son of the late Judge Piermont Edwards, brother of Judge it will last longer if varnished over with the Ogden Edwards, and father of the present Judge Henry P. Edwards, of this City. He has filled many offices of honor and trust, and among More Help to the Farmer.—Sulphuric acid, them Governor of the State of Connecticut, Speaker of the State Legislature, Member of Congress, and of the U.S. Senate.

> They, have an excellent way, says a Massachusetts paper, of keeping the boys at school in Wiscasset. The select men have ordered the arrest of all boys who may be loitering around the streets during school hours, saying they must either attend school or devote their time with diligence to some lawful employment.

The Philadelphians have the promise of an osity as the Chinese Junk. One Capt. William that the commercial prosperity of a country Adams left Wilmington, it seems, on Thursday may be estimated by the quantities of sulphuric morning, in what is called a "passenger gumacid it consumes; and Mr. Pursey, M. P., de- elastic sea-safety trunk," bound to Philadelphia, clared, in a lecture on it, last month, that he with provisions sufficient for three days. The considers it no inadequate criterion of the de- trunk is 38 inches long by 20 inches broad, and

> A child of Mr. Charles Chapman, of Danbury Conn., was poisoned on the 5th instant, by putting a visiting card in its mouth, which its mother had given it to play with. It died in forty eight hours after. An analysis of a card showed that the enamel or coating was composed of carbonate of lead.

> The profligate Duke of Wharton being one day in company with Swift, recounted several

Gallio, the most profound philosopher of his age, when interrogated by the Inquisition as to his and ending Thursday, March 4th. 1847. belief of a Supreme Being, replied, pointing to a straw on the floor of his dungeon, that from the structure of that object alone, he would infer with sincerity, the existence of an intelli- the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of gent Creator.

A schoolmaster in Cornwall, advertising his establishment, says: 'Every boarder must be supplied with a Bible and a Prayer book, a knife and fork, three towels, and a silver dessertspoon; all of which, except the books, become the proprietor's perquisites on the pupils, quitting the school.

A writer of the last century quaintly observed, hat when the cannon of the princes began war, the canons of the church were destroyed. 'It was, says he, first mitre that governed the world, then nitre-first St. Peter, and then salt-

Cobbett says—" Women, so amiable in them- tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

I never knew a scolding person that was able Alfred, June 23. 1846. To DRESS RICE.—A lady recommends the to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How water for seven hours: have ready a stew-pan then, can they govern others? Those, who are with boiling water, throw in the rice, and let generally calm. They are prompt and resolute,

An Englishman named John Higman escaped from Plainfield, N. J., the other day, with Phæbe Morrison, a girl about 17 years old. Higman left a wife and three children—one of the man left a wife and three children—one of the children dangerously ill, and another only three to be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip weeks old. Extensive privacy and constant retirement

are apt to make men out of humor with others. and too fond of themselves. Diogenes, being seked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered, Of wild beasts

that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city days excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore We find in an English paper an account of the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable an invention called an Itenerarium or Railway to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for of the engine, the distance to the next station, Advertisements of ten lines or less incorted.

Advertisements of ten lines or less incorted. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week chronometer connected with it, shows the rail- for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two way time. It will note the time occupied at months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one

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EDITED BY CI

speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on of a Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large space in the National Whig 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 The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest news-

papers 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 psess 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 topies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers. CHAS. W. FENTON,

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

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex perienced 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, with a little turpentine in them; and as the tur-pentine evaporates and penetrates the cloth, the pentine evaporates and penetrates the cloth, the consumption of the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

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

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a com plete 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 responsibi ties of active life. Our prime mottois, "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

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

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be

allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the

regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously

obtained from one of the Principals.

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

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund extravagances he had run through. Swift kind- red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years;

Academic Terms. The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and adding Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846,

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 nstruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

Board, per week,

Room-rent, per term, 1.50 \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term,

Piano Forte.

Drawing, The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, ooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual

payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL

President of the Board of Trus

The Sabbath Recorder.

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\$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

tions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paer so as to indicate the times to which they reach.

No paper discontinued until accerages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should directed, post paid, to GEORGE'B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

applied to a i spot? No t And if it was building. The impro the sabbatic also appear f

This feature seems to have Week's com assigned wit reason is the first day instil tion!enHenor