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NEW YORK Mengaed III

TED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

VOL. IV.—NO. 8.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 12, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 164

The Sabbath Recorder.

In the letter from our missionaries, which we publish ed week before last, allusion was made to a discussion of the Sabbath question which took place in the Bible Class established among the passengers of the Houqua. The question was: "Is there evidence in the Scriptures, that the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh to the first day of the week?" Mr. Lord, the Baptist missionary, took the affirmative, and advocated that view under the three general heads of the Legal argument, the Apostolic argument, and the argument or testimony from the Fathers. Mr. Carpenter, the Seventh-day Baptist missionary, replied; and we publish below that part of his reply which relates to the legal argu-

To that part of Bro. Lord's Argument for the Change of the Sabbath, which related to the Divine Law.

It is contended by our brother, that the sab batic institution is twofold in its nature-mora and positive; that the moral part is all contained in the injunction, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." This, he says, is binding on all men; while the positive part of the command is binding only on the Jews.

To make any good use of such a distinction as moral and positive in the fourth commandment, it devolves on our brother to point out definitely how much of it is moral, and how much positive. What is moral, according to the definition given, must be discernable from the light of nature. But the light of nature does not teach me that one day in seven, rather than one in six, or one in ten, ought to be set apart to rest and devotion. Indeed, it does not teach me that the whole of any day should be spent in this way. It merely teaches me that I ought to rest when weary, and devote some time, perenjoined indirectly in the law, is positive in its nature. I object to the propriety of such a distinction; but if our brother insists upon it, let us see where it will lead him. He claims that the positive part is done away, and that the moral part is binding. I ask, What is the amount of that part which is binding? After taking away the positive part of the command, what is there left in the shape of a weekly rest Verily, nothing at all! In casting away the positive part of the command, we have disannulled the law of the weekly Sabbath completely. And if we have disannulled it, why turn round from this sacrilegious act, and attempt to borrow its authority in order to enforce the observance of the first day of the week? If it cannot enforce the seventh day, which it seems to enforce, because it is so shorn of its strength, by losing its positive character, that it has no form, nor power, nor any thing definable left, then how can it enforce another day, to which it has not even the semblance of a relation? Thus it becomes evident, that the seventh day cannot be taken from the law of the fourth commandment without producing results sufficiently, alarming, it would seem, to impose a check upon the presumption that would prompt to such an undertaking.

Again, let it be required to define the institution of the Sabbath. In what does it consist? In God's blessing and sanctifying the seventh tion. And if it cannot be classed with them, day. The position taken by our brother seems we infer that it cannot cease with them. It is to imply that God first set apart a weekly rest, classed with those primitive, fundamental inand then, by a separate act, designated the day stitutions, which are essential to all social order on which it should occur. But this was not the and happiness. case. And how can he suppose that the instituin the first place, a material building erected; a thing, the second destroys the first! then that building must be dedicated to the

also appear from its commemorative character. shall not do any work." This feature of the institution, our brother

tinually before the minds of men, the great other nine precepts with which it is associated. He doubtless foresaw, and he revealed it to his to every man according to his work. servant Daniel, that at a distant day a beast would rise up and speak great words against the Most High, and think to change times and laws. It is a notorious fact, that the Romish Church claims to have changed the Sabbath.

he set apart the seventh day, it is certainly wise for us to inquire whether that reason remains the same, or has ceased to exist. The reason embraces two important ideas: first, that God has set his creatures an example of sabbatizing; secondly, that He is the Creator of the are circumstances which incline man to secularize the Sabbath day, so long there will be ochaps some stated, time, to the worship of my ing all the contempt that, in after time, would I could gain from reason, unaided by revelation. honor, God, in his wisdom, saw fit to place upon first day of the week. If so, then it follows that not only the particular it his own broad seal. He conferred upon it tion sufficiently conspicuous and authoritative, it would seem, to arrest the attention of all who inquire for his will, and not their own, on this subject. In regard to the second idea embraced in the reason upon which the institution is ritual, nor any part of it. based, I remark, that the being and perfections of God, which are brought to view by this commemorative institution, lie at the very foundation of all true religion. As long, therefore, as and attributes of God, so long will this reason idolatry. remain. And so long as there is a tendency in man to relapse into Atheism and Idolatry, so long it will be important that he should be frequently reminded of the fact, that God created the world. It is not easy to see how men could so far forget their Creator, as to become Atheists, or fall down before dumb idols, while they should pay respectful attention to an institution that would weekly remind them of the great First Cause of all things.

The Sabbath was instituted before Abraham was born; therefore it is not Jewish. It was instituted before the fall of our first parents; Redeemer, but from the relation which he sustains to us and to all mankind, of Creator; therefore it cannot be classed with types and shadows, which belong to the remedial dispensa-

My brother objects to the view above given tion can be retained, and the day changed, since of the commemorative character of the sab-God's blessing the particular day specified, con- batic institution, because it was urged upon stituted that day the institution in question? the Israelites for another reason, viz. their de-To make a very plain matter, if possible, still liverance from Egyptian bondage. Before this more plain, let us suppose that, in order to the objection can have any weight, it must be existence of a public sanctuary, there must be, shown, that when we have two reasons for doing

My brother wishes to use the authority of the worship of the Most High. We have now be- law of God, in order to enforce the observance fore us the sanctuary of God. Now if any of the first day of the week. But if the objecman will assert, that the material, gross build- tions already considered were not in his way, ing, being merely temporary in its nature, is not still there would be another very prominent obessential at all to the sanctuary, then we will jection. The language of the fourth comsuppose that the sacrilegious torch of the in- mandment is not well suited to his purpose. cendiary is applied to it, and it is consumed to His pious feelings might be shocked ever so ashes. What now becomes of the sanctuary? much by the secular use made of the first day The building is gone, but is all that is essential of the week; but as often as he should attempt making a great noise until a late hour. to the sanctuary left? What becomes of the to reclaim his offending brother, and resort to dedication? Does it remain? And can it be the law for this purpose, if he should allow that applied to a new building, erected on the same law to speak out plainly, it would utter its spot? No; the dedication is not the sanctuary. deafening and terrific peals of condemnation in And if it was, it could not be applied to another his own ears, while it would leave his brother building. untouched. For with the authority of God it The impropriety of attempting to wrest from would proclaim the decree, "The seventh day the sabbatic institution, the seventh day, will is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou

If the first day of the week had been proved week is commended to our notice, with a reason tion, then it would have been strictly a Christassigned why it should be observed. That ian ordinance, and not adapted to the exigenreason is the resurrection of our Saviour. The cies of man. It could be properly enforced in the prayers and devotional exercises of those to compel them to be baptized, or to partake of memorative institution. God blessed the seventh force of some law upon this subject, before they but something between each.

day, because that in it he had rested, &c. He become Christians; some law which should rested from all his work. Hence the sabbatic have a tendency to bring them within the reach institution serves to commemorate, not only the of those influences which should lead them to rest of the Creator, but also the work from Christ. Such a law is the fourth commandment. which he rested. It is an institution of weekly This can be enforced upon the consciences of recurrence; hence its tendency is to keep con- all men, with the same propriety as can those

truth that God created the world. And as the In pleading for the original Sabbath, let it contemplation of his works serves to impress not be supposed, as is sometimes ignorantly the mind with a sense of the wisdom, goodness, affirmed, that we are under the same regulations and majesty of God, it is easy to see the fitness in regard to it as were the Jews. Under the as well as the importance of the Sabbath, con- former dispensation, if a man cursed his father sidered as a commemorative institution. It is or his mother he was put to death. The same not claimed that this is the only design of the doom awaited the Sabbath-breaker. But now, institution, but it is the only reason which God God has informed us that he has appointed a saw fit to assign, when he gave it to our race. day in which He will judge the world, and give

From what has been said, it appears-

1st. That, admitting the distinction insisted on by our brother, the moral part of the fourth command amounts to nothing that is tangible. 2d. If the positive part is ceremonial also, As God has seen fit to assign a reason why then the command is disannulled, and he should not attempt to use its authority.

3d. The command is not ceremonial in its

4th. The seventh day is essential to the institution of the weekly Sabbath.

5th. The Sabbath, being a commemorative world. In regard to the first, so long as there institution, the reason on which it is founded, remains in full force.

6th. The Sabbath, and the day called the casion for them to be referred to the example | Lord's day, being both commemorative, and comof the Creator in resting on that day. Foresee- memorating different events, cannot be identical.

7th. The language of the fourth command is Creator. This, it seems to me, is the utmost be heaped upon the day that He was pleased to not adapted to enforce the observance of the letter in which the latter acknowledged the re- places for preaching the gospel, both to the

8th. If the change contended for were provday specified, but the proportion of time also, the high sanction of his own example—a sanc- ed, the new Sabbath, being strictly a Christian ordinance, like baptism and the Lord's Supper, could not be enforced directly on all mankind.

9th. In pleading the law of the Sabbath, we are not obliged to admit the whole Jewish

10th. Our brother, who secularizes the Sabbath, can resort to the fourth command to justify his practice of sabbatizing, with the same propriety with which a worshiper of idols can reit is profitable for men to contemplate the being sort to the second command to justify his S. CARPENTER.

_ ARABIAN TRADITION.

TERAH, the father of Abraham, was a vender of idolatrous images, and Abraham was brought ip in that worship, but, discovering the true God, he asked the ages of those who came to worship the images. Upon receiving the answer to his inquiries, he was accustomed to remark, "How is it possible that a man sixty years of age (or as the case might be) should adore a God made but yesterday." On one occasion, an old woman brought an offering of flour to the images; Abraham took the flour, broke all the idols, with the exception of the largest, in the hands of which he placed a stick, and, on his father's return, said that an old therefore it is not ceremonial. It did not result woman had brought an offering to the gods, from the relation which God sustains to us, of who, having disputed who should eat first, the largest had taken a stick and broken the smaller ones. His father, disbelieving the story, complained to Nimrod, the idolatrous king of Assyria, who ordered Abraham to be brought be fore him. Being conducted into his presence. Nimrod exclaimed, "Let us worship fire. No," answered Abraham, "rather let us worship water, the quencher of fire." "Let us worship water," replied the monarch. "Rather!" retorted the other, "the clouds, because they discharge the water." "Let it be so." "No. was the reply, "we ought rather to adore the wind, because it disperses the clouds." "So be it," replied Nimrod. "Ought we not to worship Him who rules the wind?" replied the son of Terah. Nimrod was so enraged at Abraham's sallies, that he ordered him to be thrown into a fiery furnace; but our ancestor came out unhurt. and without a hair of his head injured. Voice of Jacob.

NAZARENE WOMEN.

Miss Plumly, in her journal of travels in

ets dream. Their features combine the per- the quill to vibrate; and this vibration, com- practiced openly to gratify the pedo-baptist Israel ;-their figures, the united delicacy, and clarionet. Israel;—their figures, the united delicacy, and clarionet.

voluptuousness of form, which the finest statue "The toumo is a how, similar to the lesiba, pastor of one of the Baptist churches in Engpossesses. The costume of those we saw this but it has no quill, and the convex part of the land, himself a professed Baptist, but his wife seems to have overlooked. The first day of the to be the Sabbath under the present dispensation was well suited to their wearers. bow is surmounted by a calabash, having a hole a pedo-baptist, allows pedo-baptist members Their long hair, which was plaited, fell over in it. In playing on this instrument, one end of of the church to have their children sprinked their shoulders, and was in many instances or- it is held by the left hand, in such a manner by pedo baptist ministers in his own meeting namented with great numbers of gold sequins, that the thumb and fore-finger may be left free, house, and even his own children are thereand some pearls; in others, flowers of brilliant and may seize the string at will. The other brought forward and sprinkled. Even the first day institution is based on such a founda, only on believers. A man would have no more hues replaced the "pearl and gold." But all hand is armed with a small rod, for the purpose church to which the Rev. Andrew Fuller so Hence it is commemorative of the resurrection. As such, it is continually alluded to
in the present pastor is
in the pastor is the pastor is with silver bracelets,) the petticoat reaching certain point by seizing the strings in different unable to stem the current; and there is reason

THE LOCKED TREASURE.

Pray, mother, just unlock this box. his is the tiny key; And there's something here, you know, I long have wished to see. Don't weep, mamma-I'll only look, Surely 'twill give no pain, And then will lock the treasures up, And put them back again.

My dear, the contents of this box Most precious relics are; For it contains sweet Jessie's locks, And likeness of Papa!

With trembling hand she raised the lid; The child in wonder gazed; He smoothed the locks, and to his lips His father's likeness raised. As gently down he drew the lid. He felt his mother's tear; Again he asked, "Why, mother, ween?" There's nothing living here.

You tell me I should never grieve For what God takes away; You bid me say, "His will be done," When I kneel down to pray; So, mother, let me wipe your tears: Look at my pretty toy:
The mother felt the keen rebuke, And clasped her darling boy!

MUSIC AMONG THE BASSOCTOOS.

A friend of the Paris Society of Evangelical lar to M. Casalis, has been so kind as to send it a work of benevolence to establish and sunhim an organ, as well to gratify the Bassootoos port them. I have frequently visited schools of his church and to contribute to the improve- established and taught by pagan Chinese, for have aided in the purchase of this organ, and long as I pleased. Christian missionaries will be M. M. Keck and Lautre have been charged with able to establish schools among the Chinese to ing details respecting the effect produced by the "2. He inculcated universal philanthropy. All September 20, 1845:—

"The day when your organ arrived at Thaba Bassiou, was a veritable holy day. Our Christians ran together to hear those harmonious notes, which resounded for the first time in my house. Madame Keck, knowing how to play upon it, executed successively some of my favorite airs, which were accompanied by the voice. The good Moussetse asked if this was the harp of which David speaks so frequently. Moshesh was dumb with admiration; and the profound sighs which escaped from his breast testified to the interior emotion which he experienced. Music has, indeed, great power over this people. Pushuli, a brother of Moshesh, being strongly opposed to the Gospel, has often said, 'I fear, above every thing else, the songs of the Christians. They are full of tears, and I can never listen to them without feeling unhappy; while I hear, at the same time, a secret voice, telling me that the Christians alone know the truth.' When any thing weighs upon the heart of Moshesh, he assembles the schoolchildren, and makes them sing. At such a time it is very interesting to see this Chief, whose voice has been blunted by the war-cry of his people, beating time, and entering into the feelings of the little scholars!

"The natives attach so much importance to singing, that when reinforcements arrive, they very soon ascertain whether the new missionaries have a good voice and love music. Those who reside at stations where the sacred music is not good, consider the defect as a great trial: and they have too much simplicity not to speak of it openly. Still the Bassootoos have not a very delicate ear. In this respect they are infinitely behind the Hottentots, whose musical taste you have doubtless heard greatly commended. It is with the utmost difficulty that we have been able to make this people perceive the difference between a full tone and a semitone. Nevertheless, this difficulty constantly grows less and less; and in the case of children it does not exist; which seems to prove that the ears of the adults have been spoiled by their national songs. And what songs! You would think you were hearing a concert of bears! Certain monotonous vociferations, accompanied by the most ungraceful gestures; and nothing which speaks to the heart, or expresses a feeling of humanity!

"The instrumental music is not more ad Palestine, gives this description of the women vanced. The women prize the moroupa very in the city of Nazareth. There had been a highly. This is a kind of drum, consisting of a wedding on the afternoon of her arrival; and calabash or an earthen pot, over which a skin in the evening the bride, with a bundle of has been tightly drawn; and they beat this skin to Baptist churches, as is abundantly proved clothes on her head, was escorted by a troop of with the back of their hands. The men have by its effects in Great Britain. The views of girls, with music, round the town to the house the lesiba and the towno. The first is a small Robert Hall have so spread in that kingdom as of her husband, where they remained clapping bow stretched by means of a cord, like the nearly to destroy the identity of the Baptist their hands, and with the aid of a few drums, strings of a violin. At one extremity of the denomination. In many Baptist churches, once bow, this cord terminates in a flat piece of quill. regular, but now open communion, the immer-The Syrian Greek women are beyond com- When they play on the instrument, they place sion of believers is despised and derided; and parison the loveliest in the world;—we saw the end to which the quill is attached between if a candidate for admission into any of them. many of those of Nazareth, who came down the fingers, half shut, and the palm of the hand, conscientiously wishes to be immersed, he has with their pitchers to the fountain Nahor for in such a way as to form a cavity below. The to be baptized as stealthily as possible and genwater, in whom were visibly united all that player then applies his lips to his fingers thus erally by twilight, for fear of offending the painters may endeavor to picture—all that po- disposed, and breathes strongly, which causes sprinkled members. While infant sprinkling is fect proportion of the Greek model, with the municated to the cord, produces a piercing members, believer's baptism has to be adminischaracter and expression of the daughters of sound, like that which a novice draws from a tered almost secretly, for fear that the church

only to the knees, and the under yest open at places. The tone resembles that of the guitar, to fear that after his decease, the church may who observe it. The Sabbath also is a com- the Lord's Supper. But men need to feel the the breast, It is neither bodice, tunic, or jacket, when it is struck in the same way. The natives be easily induced to settle a pedo-baptist ministration. are extravagantly fond of this instrument. ter as pastor. Wive constant of the in as a bar and place in the dead the country.

They tell a story of the old Chief Gaika, who one day heard an English lady play on the piano, and then told her, very soberly, that he had something which sung far better. The lady was a little piqued at seeing her favorite instrument treated with such neglect by a savage, when she expected him to be thrown into ecstasies, and begged him to exhibit his wonder. The Chief went in search of his toumo, and returned with an air of triumph, saying, Here is something which beats your long box! Yousee that we have made some progress at Thaba Bassiou, inasmuch as your organ has excited very great admiration." [Le Petit Messager.

The influence of this celebrated Chinese sage upon his country, which embraces one third part of the population of our globe, has been the subject of an elaborate article in the Bibliotheca Sacra, from the pen of Rev. Mr. Tracy, a missionary in that quarter of the world. The concluding paragraph, copied below, indicates that the influence of Confucius is not wholly adverse to Christian efforts for the diffusion of

"1. It is probably owing to his influence, that education is so general, and reading so common among the Chinese. Schools are nu-Missions, united in bonds of amity to many of merous, and their importance is appreciated. our dear Missionaries in Africa, and in particu- They are glad to have them noticed, and think ment of sacred music among them, as to give the purpose of giving the scholars Christian in to the missionary a special proof of his Christ- struction; and have always been well received. ian affection. Many friends of missions at Paris | and permitted to address and question them as its transportation to Africa, and its delivery to great advantage; and probably may often bring the missionary at Thaba Bassiou. We will now those already in operation under their influsubmit to our readers an extract from the ence, at a small expense, and find them good

instrument upon the natives, and also respecting within four seas, said he, 'are brothers i' and the state of music among the Bassootoos. The brothers, he insists, should live in harmony and letter of which we are speaking, is dated kindness towards each other. This favors the residence of missionaries among the Chinese; and their conduct in seeking the welfare of their 'brothers' in China, may be shown to be in accordance with the teachings of the sage.

"3. He confined his instructions to things pertaining to the present life, and left unsupblied the wants of the soul. The Chinese have. consequently, adopted parts of the religious systems of other nations with which they have become acquainted; but their attachment to them does not appear to be very strong. They feel, though not very deeply, the need of some religion; and as they have none, either in the books of Confucius or the system of superstition, which have come in from other countries, that is pure or reasonable enough to satisfy them, we may expect that they will be, at least. less indisposed to consider the claims of Christianity, than they otherwise would have been."

PREACHING IN THE 16TH CENTURY.

It is a question whether the more homely manner of preaching in the sixteenth century should ever have been given up! Dr. Johnson, we are told by Boswell, predicted, that when the Scotch clergy should give up that manner. religon would soon decay in that country. As an illustration of this conjecture of our English oracle, a late writer assures us, "that such of the clergy of Scotland as have participated least in the literary progress of the country, and whose manner of preaching has more of the last age than the present, retain the greatest popularity, and (amidst an unprecedented) number of seceders,) have suffered least by the desertion of their hearers. And it is also an inflexible truth, of which we may find many examples nearer home, that though no preacher should ever descend to the disgusting cant and coarseness of language which have often deformed the pages of our predecessors, yet the purest doctrines of the gospel, being too highly embellished by art, or divested of their more simple phraseology, are not received by common capacities as evangelical truth, or the ora-

OPEN COMMUNION. - The following paragraph appeared originally, we believe, in the New-York Baptist Register. It strikes us as giving a somewhat overdrawn picture. But there is no doubt a great deal of occasion for similar complaints:-

"The plan of open communion is destructive

will be stigmatized as strict and bigoted. A

New York, August 12, 1847.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

[Prepared from a copy of the printed Minutes.] The Seventh-day Baptist Western Associa-

tion held its Annual Session with the church in Independence, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of June, 1847. The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. Thomas E. Babcock, from 1 John, 4: 10-" Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his son to be the propitiation for our sins." After the discourse, the Association was duly organized by the appointment of the following officers: N. V. HULL, President; E. A. GREEN and D. R. STILLMAN, Secretaries.

The Letters from the Churches gave a truly cheering account of their state. A majority of them have enjoyed revivals during the past year, which have resulted in not only an increase of their numbers, but of their zeal in the cause of God. A few, however, complain of spiritual death, and one or two of internal difficulties. From the statistics published in the Minutes, we learn that during the associational year 154 persons have been added to the churches by baptism, and 66 by letter. The Association now includes seventeen churches, with 1,769 members. A new church was reported as having been formed in part from the First Church in Alfred. Those who formed it left their old associates in perfect harmony.

Two delegates from the Central Association were present, viz. Russel G. Burdick and David Maxson. Eld. James H. Cochran, who attend ed the Central Association as a delegate, was also present, and made a report of his visit. He stated that the Central Association con templated printing in a tract form a short ar gument addressed to the observers of the first day, in favor of our claims, presented by James Bailey. A collection was taken to assist in defraying the expense of such publication.

The Domestic Missionary Operations of the on very extensively. Labor has been performed to some extent, however, by Br'n Rowse Babcock, Thomas E. Babcock, and Leman Andrus. Considerable has been done also within the bounds of the Association for the Foreign Mission. A sermon upon the subject of Foreign Missions was preached during the session of the Association, by Eld. N. V. Hull, and a collection was taken up.

The subject of Ministerial Education was brought before the Association, and after due consideration, a Committe of five was appointed the year 1734, he was chosen and ordained to to correspond with ministering brethren in the office of Deacon, which station he filled for other parts of the denomination, and secure if several years. While officiating in that capacity, possible an Educational Course for the Ministry, the church called him to the improvement of keeping a public house at Dauphin at the time suited to the entire denomination. This Com- his gift, by way of publicly explaining the mitte consists of N. V. Hull, J. H. Cochran, W. C. Kenyon, L. Andrus, and T. E. Babcock, who are to report at the next meeting of the Associa-

Eld. Daniel Babcock, from Wisconsin, was present, and stated that the churches in that Territory were about to establish an Association, to be called the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association, and desired delegates to meet with them for that purpose on the 8th of July. His request was complied with, and Br'n Thomas E. Babcock and A. W. Coon were ap-

Several resolutions were introduced by a Committee appointed for the purpose, discussed by various members of the Association, and adopted. They are as follows:-

corder to be a valuable auxiliary in publishing and circulating the general truths of the Gospel, and especially for enforcing the claims of the Sabbath; therefore,

the Churches to take every measure which may of which I intend to copy for publication. They be calculated to extend the circulation of that

2. Whereas, in our opinion, Slavery, as exists in the United States, is a violation of the laws of God and subversive of the natural and in the pulpit. Among the letters is one to inalienable rights of men; therefore,

of the Churches, and of individual Christians, to take such measures as to them may appear the most likely to result in its immediate and total overthrow.

3. Whereas, in the opinion of this Associa-Society's Library. tion, the institution of Odd-Fellows, and other Secret Societies, are opposed to the spirit of the Gospel and the perpetuity of the Church, and tend to the overthrow of givil government and social order; therefore,

to the Churches to solemnly protest against the after he entered the ministry he was a close union of any of their members with such student, for a laboring and business man. Be-Societies.

4. Whereas, we consider the spirit of war, (especially offensive war,) is in direct opposition to the principles of the Gospel, which in-

ian spirit which has involved us in war with a neighboring nation, and we earnestly recommend to the Churches to discountenance every bring on that happy time when the "swords shall be beat into ploughshares, and the spears into pruning hooks, and nations shall learn war no

deavors to put a stop to the outward manifestations of the corrupt nature of man, we consider it absolutely necessary that we, as Christians, should cultivate spirituality and a deep and chorough work of grace personally, without which our efforts as Christians will be rendered to a great extent nugatory.

claims on the missionary enterprise of this As-

7. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our oppressed brethren in Pennsylvania, that we take a heart-felt interest in their struggle for provided a resting place for them and himself liberty, and that we pledge ourselves to lend them pecuniary aid if it is necessary to carry their case up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

8. Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to this Association the propriety of specifying a course of preparatory studies for the Ministry, such as they can recommend and approve.

to increase our exertions in missionary operations, if we expect or desire God's blessing to rest upon us as a people.

10. Resolved, That we do most heartily sympathize with those who, in different parts of our country, are devoted especially to the promotion of moral purity and the preservation of every virtuous emotion of the heart, and that we urge upon all the ministering brethren in the Association to make the seventh command of the Decalogue, a subject of explanation at least once each year before the congregations of To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:their charge.

N. V. Hull; the second by J. H. Cochran, R. trumpeted the drowning of two persons who Babcock, and N. V. Hull; the third by A. W. burg, in time of a high freshet, after the de-Coon, J. H. Cochran, L. Andrus, and E. A. struction of the bridge, on a Snnday, as a Green; the fourth by D. E. Maxson, A. A. F. just punishment for "Sabbath-Breaking." Will L. Andrus, J. H. Cochran, and R. Green; the tion superadded, that the public may form a by man's judgment. minth by J. H. Cochran, L. Andrus, H. P. Bur- correct judgment of these matters for themdick, and R. Babcock; the tenth by W. C. Ken- selves? yon and E. P. Larkin.

After a session of three days, the Association adjourned to meet with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the fourth day of the week before the last Sabbath in June, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ELD. JONATHAN DUNHAM.

Piscataway Seventh-day Baptist Church, was born in Piscataway, near the city of New Seventh-day Baptist Church in that place. Being the son of a minister of the Gospel, we may suppose that his early education was of a religious character, and from the ancient records, we find that he embraced religion when young, and received baptism and admission into the church by the administration of his father. In Word. His father, their former pastor, being now dead, the little church was in a destitute condition. From 1734 until 1745 he continued to preach to them as a licentiate. The reason why he was not called to ordination sooner, is supposed to have been a diversity of sentiment in the church. In 1745, he was called to ordi nation, and to take the oversight of the church He was sent for ordination to a Yearly Meeting held at a place called French Creek, in Pennsylvania, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. We learn from the church records, that he was ordained by Elders Williams and Noble. Although he was advanced in life before he received ordination, yet experience, a strong mind, a good store of acquired knowledge, and a robust constitution, enabled him, with the bless-1. Whereas, we consider the Sabbath Re- ing of God, to be an able and useful minister of the New Testament. He preached much and wrote much. I have recently found in the possession of one of his descendants a bundle of his manu-Resolved, That we earnestly recommend scripts, which have been presented to me, some are letters which he had written to individuals entire destruction, and of the very handsome upon différent subjects, and sketches of sermons which have the appearance of having been used Joseph Stennett of London, written in 1752 Resolved, That we consider it to be the duty He published a work on the subject of the Sabbath, which some of our aged friends remember; but at present not a copy of it is to be found, although I have made much inquiry, wishing to obtain one to deposit in the Tract effect.

In addition to his calling as a minister, he was a farmer, tanner, and shoemaker. Upor the farm he occupied may now be seen some of Resolved, That this Association recommend the remains of the old tan-yard. It is said that ing a very conscientious Christian, and very followers of Constantine,—a manifestation of tenacious of his own religious sentiments, he His approbation of hallowing that day as holy applied himself closely, that he might be en- time—as the "Christian Sabbath?"—or would culcates love and good will to men; therefore, abled to defend himself against the attacks of it not be a legitimate deduction, from their own Resolved, That we deprecate the anti-christ- the gainsayer, and impart the truths he loved to special pleadings, to ascribe it to the "direct others. The church was considerably enlarged and immediate interposition of Divine Provi during his administration. Previous to his en- dence to punish" the perversion of the Sabbath measure which may be calculated to encourage tering the ministry, they had always worshiped of the Lord thy God, which He declares is the such a spirit, and to use their endeavors to in private dwellings, but they soon after built seventh day—for changing times and laws, and them a comfortable meeting-house, which is still in existence, though used for a barn. Mr. Dunham lived to see his country redeemed from 5. Resolved, That while we are using our en. oppression's yoke, though not to see it enjoy the above cases, the explanation of man's connational peace. God blessed him with a numer- tracted notions of the operations of the Goverous offspring, including most of the present nor of the Universe, is of any material conmembers of the church of which he was the sequence; nor does he think that a thousand worthy pastor. During his lifetime he selected such occurrences will settle the question as to. a very handsome spot on his farm and fenced it the true Sabbath; but he finds it well somein as a burying place for the dead. It occupies times to administer as a remedy, a hair of the cis Mason, of the Tavoy Mission.

extensive field of missionary labor, and has scendants lie in that peaceful spot. It is known by the name of the Dunham buryingground. Having lived to see a numerous and respectable offspring around him, and having after the toils of life are over, and after waiting patiently for his Master to call him home, yet the call came to him in an unexpected way. The British army being encamped near his house, and the small pox prevailing among them, he caught the disease, and died, and was buried in the spot he had selected; where his 9. Resolved, That we consider it necessary grave is now to be seen with a tomb-stone bearing the following inscription:-

REV. JONATHAN DUNHAM, Who died March 10, 1777, aged 83 years. Angels may speak him-Oh! not we, Whose worth this congregation see, But for our loss wer't in our power, We'd weep an everlasting shower. W. B. GILLETT.

SABBATH-BREAKING

W. M. F.

MOURNFUL CASUALTY—Two Persons Drown ED.—On Saturday afternoon last, Messrs. John Sourbeck, Christian Kendig, Jonathan Novin- emigration of the free negroes to Liberia, has ger, and a Mr. Graham, went fishing in the determined to send out, in its expedition in Susquehanna, at Dauphin, in a skiff. They had not got far into the river before the skiff ran upon a rock. In getting it off, three, Messrs. Sourbeck, Kendig and Graham, got upon the Jonathan Dunham, an early pastor of the beck, and pulled him into the water. A struggle ensued to save themselves by the boat, which was upset in the attempt, when all three of them were obliged to save themselves the could swim, and made for the shore, but sunk before he reached it. Mr. Novinger clung to the boat until he was rescued. Mr. Kendig a boat from shore.

had left their friends on an excursion more of amusement than of utility. Mr. Sourbeck was a man over fifty years of age, and extensively known, having for many years kept a tavern at the west end of the Harrisburg Bridge; he was of his death. Mr. Graham was from Perry county, near Newport, we are informed, and was attached to the Engineer corps engaged in locating the Pennsylvania Railroad. They have both left families to lament their loss.

Put that and that together, too!

Just as I was folding the foregoing to dispatch t, the Philadelphia Ledger was laid on my table, and my eyes rested on the following announcement:-

CHURCH DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, about 4 1-2 o'clock, during the thunder shower, the German Lutheran Church, (St. Paul's,) at the corner of Brown and St. John streets, was struck by lightning and destroyed. The electric fluid attracted to the steeple passed into the interior of the church at its base, and the fire communicating with the organ, which was situated immediately under it, the whole of the southern portion of the building, with the steeple, was in a blaze in a short time. The wind at the time blew violently, and the roof, with the steeple, was soon enveloped in a mass of flame, the latter falling into the church, adding greatly to the conflagration and to the destruction of the interior. Very little of the inside has escaped injury or church, with its bells and clock, but little remains except the walls.

Two organs, with the greater portion of the church furniture, were destroyed. There had been divine service during the afternoon, the congregation having been dismissed some ten or fifteen minutes previous to the catastrophe. We are informed that several persons, with the sexton, lingered behind, and had only quit the place a moment or two before the fluid took

The church, with the furniture and the organs, cost between twenty-one and twenty-two thousand dollars. The loss is, however, partly covered by an insurance for \$8,000 on the building, and \$1,200 on the clock and bells.

Was this "act of God,"-to whom all casualties occurring on first day are attributed by the substituting in the place of his own appointed institutions, the inventions of man.

The writer does not believe that in either of

6. Resolved, That the Western Valley is an hearly one acre of ground. Many of his de- dog which inflicts the wound-just for what it is worth, and no more. That's all.

> DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK -St. Paue's Church Destroyed.-We learn by an extra from the Rochester Advertiser dated Sunday last, that the splendid Church of St. Paul, or Grace Church, was destroyed by fire in that city, on that day. The splendid organ of the Society, as also the massive bell, were both destroyed, the latter having been melted. The cost of the two was something like \$2,000. The outer walls of the Church which are of cut stone, are considerably injur ed, but remain standing. Every thing upon the inner portion was consumed. The loss to the congregation must be something like \$20,000 or \$25,000, \$10,000 of which is covered by insurance; \$4,000 in one company, and \$3,000 each in two others. The church has been very unfortunate one. Twice the immense height, has fallen to the ground; and this, together with other disasters, has rendered it peculiarly unfortunate.

If the Lord went to work to drown the two men at Harrisburg, on Sunday, it was no rest day to Him; if He went to work to destroy the Some twelve or eighteen months since, some | church at Philadelphia, on Sunday, it was no The first of the foregoing resolutions was of your Brothers of the Type in the Empire rest-day; and if he went to work to consume advocated by J. H. Cochran, H. P. Burdick, and Metropolis, at that distance from the scene, the Temple at Rochester, on the same day, dedicated to honoring first day, it is certainly G. Burdick, L. Andrus, A. A. F. Randolph, D. attempted to cross the Susquehanna, at Harris- no evidence that He hallows the day, or regards their veneration for a day He has not appointed. We rejoice not in these misfortunes, but sympathize with them in their loss; still it may Randolph, J. H. Cochran, and S. Rider; the any of the same itching prints return the com- be profitable to contemplate these matters in fifth by N. V. Hull and L. Andrus; the sixth by pliment, and append the following extract from their varied aspects, that we may form a proper H. P. Burdick and A. W. Coon; the seventh by a late Harrisburgh paper, with the above cap- estimate of His doings, and not judge His acts

COLONIZATION OF FREE NEGROES .- A Ken- day is spent in that place. It ought to be read tucky paper says that the Colonization Society in connection with the notices of Gen. Scott's of that State, in order to induce a more full worshiping at a Catholic Church in Vera Cruz: November next, several free colored men, from different sections of the State, chosen by the free negroes in their respective neighborhoods, it makes it somewhat aristocratic—the rabble rock, where Mr. Graham slipped, and endeavor- to go to the colony, and make a full examination not being able to afford that amount for pleasing to save himself, he caught hold of Mr. Sour- of its condition and prospects, (remaining there ure. Bands of music enliven the scene, and twelve months for that purpose,) and return and make a report to their constituents. The free negroes of Lexington, Maysville, Danville, and ten-pin alleys, shooting galleries, flying horses. Brunswick, N. J., in 1694. He was the son of best way they could. Mr. Sourbeck, who could Richmond, have chosen, in each place, one of swings and sailing chairs, together with fine Eld. Edmund Dunham, the first pastor of the not swim, immediately sunk. Mr. Graham their number; and the citizens of those places promenade walks among beds of roses and have raised the money to defray the expenses of the person chosen to go to the colony, to remained on the rock until he was taken off by support him while there, and to bring him back with Pueblans, glide away happily and joyfully again. The National Era, speaking of the Two of the four were thus suddenly launched | matter, inquires very pertinently, "What kind into eternity within a few moments after they of a report is to be expected from these poor people, who, already under the control of the slaveholders, are still further to depend upon them for all the expenses of their mission ?"

> Society, the American Episcopal Board, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, have as a means of preserving health and prolonging life. In accordance with this rule, a Mr. Wilpeople, and the influence of New England rum upon them, he says that it is a painful fact, that the tribes on the western coast are gradually disappearing; and it is still more painful, as well as undeniably true, to reflect that the means of their destruction have been furnished by our own and other Christian nations. The great day of account will reveal, it may be, that the number of the victims of intemperance in Africa, greatly exceeds those of the slave trade. The intervention of missionary influence alone, it is believed, will avert these calamities.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT IN HAVANA.—A recent number of the Faro Industrial, a paper publish ed in Havana, says that His Excellency, the Governor, has granted permission for six bull fights to take place in the Plaza de Toros, on as many successive Sundays, the nett receipts of two of the performances to go to the expense of a public exhibition of the products of Cubar industry-the others to be for the benefit of the managers of the Plaza. The chief of the bull fighters and the, members of his corps, full o enthusiasm for the purpose to which the two first-mentioned performances are dedicated, have offered their services for those occasions without compensation. From the exhibition in behalf of which they volunteer, much is ex

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.—The National Corresponding Committee of the Liberty Party, headed by Alvan Stewart, of New York, have given notice of a convention to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday, the 20th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to continue in session two days.

Associational Messenger.—Eld. David Clawson, the Messenger of the Eastern Association to the churches in Connecticut and Rhode Island, spent the last Sabbath with the four or five Sabbaths to come with the Rhode Island churches.

RETURN OF MISSIONARIES,—Among the pas-Mergui Mission, and daughter, aged six years; also two children (daughters) of the Rev. Fran- who was converted by reading a tract, and after-

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY. The Christian Observer says that it appears by a recent letter from the Rev. Mr. Schneider, a missionary in Turkey, that the Turkish Government are taking measures to dissolve all connection between Church and State, so far as Christian sects in the empire are concerned. The Patriarchs are to be deprived of all political power. This measure will remove the greatest hindrance to the progress of the Gospel. And what is remarkable, the example of the United States is quoted by the Turks, to sustain this new doctrine of toleration.

PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.—Mr. David Ames, now 86 years old, gives the following account of a visit of President John Adams to the public works of Northampton, Mass., nearly fifty years tower, which was originally carried to a great ago. It contrasts strangely with the parade which is made now-a-days whenever a President visits public works :-

> "The writer of this remembers, well, he thinks in 1799, being then superintendent of the public works, that the elder Adams, then President of the United States, drove up to his office door, without any attendants but his servant. and inquired for the overseer of the public works, and wished to go through the shops on the Hill and at the water shops. The writer accompained him through all the works, after which he, together with the then Master! Armorer, Col. Orr, received an invitation to dine with him and his lady at the hotel, then kept by Mr. Z. Parsons. After dinner the President went on his journey as any private gentleman would, without any ceremony."

SUNDAY RECREATIONS IN MEXICO.—A letter writer at Puebla, Mexico, gives the following account of the way in which a part of the Sun-

"The Tivoli Garden is one of the fashionable resorts for Sunday evening, and it is quite a place of amusement. Ladies and gentlemen flock there in crowds, to see and to be seen, and as there is an entrance fee of 121-2 cents, different parties resort to various amusements. according to fancy-coqueting or flirting, promenading or dancing. Billiard-rooms, ball-rooms. blooming violets, and a variety of 'other amusements, too numerous to mention, all have their votaries, and Sunday evening and all holydays. on the tide of time."

CHINA, THE VICEROY AND THE MISSIONARIES -The American Messenger says that a missionary writes, that on a visit of the Vicerov of Che-Kiang and Fuh-Kien to Amov, as the missionaries were in the crowd among the common WESTERN AFRICA. The London Missionary people, the Lord Mayor seeing them, came down from the forum to greet them, and stood in conversation with them for some time. Soon the Commandant of Amoy escorted them to an adopted a rule allowing their missionaries on eminence where they could have a better view the coast of Africa to return once in four years, of the parade, and ordered his servants to supply them with tea in Mandarin cups. They were then invited by the great civil Judge, to take seats with him on a stage erected under son has recently returned to this country. a booth for his private convenience. Not less Speaking of the miserable condition of that than a thousand persons gathered around, to witness the scene of four missionaries sitting and conversing with the highest Mandarin of

The next day they were admitted into the presence of the Viceroy himself, who received them kindly, and spoke favorable of their work, and expressed the wish that they might always be as they then were, "brethren." In the evening the Viceroy sent each of them his card, and they presented him with a copy of the New Testament, Chinese Christian Almanac, and other books. The Viceroy has under his immediate jurisdiction about fourteen millions of people.

.THE ARRACAN MISSION.—The Rev. Mr. Abbott is to start for his field of labor about the middle of August. He goes by the way of England and the overland route to Asia. Sixteen hundred converts are said to be waiting his return for baptism. In an address which he recently delivered at Hartford, Ct., and which is reported in the Christian Secretary, he gave the following account of the commencement of the work among the people for whom he labors:

"In the year 1837, Mr. A. made a journey to the North-west, beyond the Arracan mountains. He met with a young bandit chief on his journey, who, he was informed, had 300 men at his command. If this chief knew that a traveler had money in his possession, he would put him to the torture by placing coals on his back, sticking pins under his nails, or roasting him over a slow fire; in this way they could always succeed in extorting money if the victim had it. He went into this young chief's house in the evening, and with his Bible in his hand commenced preaching to those in the hut. Some two hundred wild, savage-looking men, had collected around the house. Mr. A. continued preaching till about 11 o'clock, during which time he was frequently interrupted by the young chief and others, who would take hold of his clothes, ask him where he got this or that article, &c., but they appeared to pay no attention to his preaching. About half past 11, something was said that arrested the attention of his audience, and its aspect became entirely changed. The young chief sat at his feet and listened with profound attention. The next day Church in Waterford, Ct., and expects to spend he held three services, which resulted in the conversion of some of his hearers, the young chief among the number, who subsequently became a preacher. Here the work of God commenced, and three thousand five hundred natives sengers in the Faneuil Hall, arrived at Boston were converted, -seventeen hundred of whom from Calcutta, are Mr. and Mrs. Brayton, of the Mr. A. baptized with his own hands. Fifteen hundred have been baptized since, by a trader, wards became a preacher."

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David Ames, now ing account of a ms to the public nearly fifty years the parade which a President visits

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Mexico.—A letter lves the following a part of the Sunt ought to be read of Gen. Scott's irch in Vera Cruz: of the fashionable and it is quite a s and gentlemen and to be seen, e of 121-2 cents, cratic—the rabble amount for pleasen the scene, and ng or flirting, promrooms, ball-rooms, eries, flying horses, together with fine beds of roses and ty of Other amuseion, all have their g and all holydays, appily and joyfully

THE MISSIONARIES. says that a missionof the Viceroy of Amoy, as the misamong the common seeing them, came et them, and stood rsome time. Soon escorted them to an have a better view iis servants to supidarin cups. They eat civil Judge, to stage erected under venience. Not less athered around, to missionaries sitting ighest Mandarin of

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The Rev. Mr. Abd of labor about the goes by the way of route to Asia. Sixesaid to be waiting ran address which he tford, Ct., and which n Secretary, he gave he commencement of for whom he labors: A made a journey to ne Arracan mountains. idit chief on his jourd, had 300 men at his knew that a traveler ion, he would put him g coals on his back, nails, or roasting him way they could always ney if the victim had it. chief's house in the ible in his hand comse in the hut. Some e looking men, had col-Mr. A. continued Alock, during which anterrupted by the would take hold to the got this or that the got the pay no attention half past 11, crested the attention pect became entirely frat at his feet and ntion. The hext day

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General Intelligence.

WAR NEWS.

News has been received from Vera Cruz to the 23d ult., of which the following is the sub-

The Vera Cruz papers of the 22d state that the Peace Commissioners failed in adjusting matters, notwithstanding the interference of the British Minister. This intelligence produced great excitement at Vera Cruz, and on all sides preparations were visible to prosecute the war with redoubled vigor.

Gen. Scott was to leave Puebla on the 13th of July, at the head of 12,000 men, for the Capital

Santa Anna is said to have under his command 22,000 men; and is making active preparations for a determined and bloody resistance. He has taken advantage of the preconcerted delays of the Peace Commissioners to some purpose; and now finds himself in a position to give battle to the American General.

It is thought that Santa Anna will not await the attack of Scott at the Capital, but will advance to meet him at Rio Frio, where works of defense have been thrown up for some time.

Another skirmish has taken place between Gen. Pearce and the guerrillas. The Mexicans were defeated.

Santa Fé, a small town near Jalapa, has been totally destroyed by order of Gov. Wilson.

message desiring them to come to this City, nese at the battle of Chiuhai. where she would provide for them a more comfortable home than their straitened circumstances would permit them to enjoy in their native island. Word came over to her that they would embark immediately. The noble-hearted creature rented a small, but comfortable tenement, and furnished it, to the extent of her limited means, with furniture, food, and fuel. In due time the parents and sister arrived, and joined herself and brother here; and the meeting, under such circumstances, of the reunited fami ly was one inexpressibly joyful.

The most sanguine hopes, and the brightest wishes, of the affectionate, self-sacrificing daughter and sister, were fully accomplished. Those poverty and gaunt famine, and were all gathered parents had brought with them the seeds of the pestilence that rages iu many portions of Ire-, land, consequent upon hunger, bad food, and and the poor, heart-broken girl, in a few short weeks, has followed father, mother, brother, and sister, to the grave, and once more is alone in the land of her adoption, without a relative to condole with her in her bereavement.

[Albany Statesman.

correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune, under date time the population has grown from 10,639 to of August 4th, says that a young lady, residing 12,532. This cheering fact is doubtless to be in the upper part of the city, the daughter of a explained by the substitution of free for slave bank officer, when going to bed last night, was labor. about closing her shutter, when she was horrified by laying her hand on an immense snake, which, with expaned jaws, was peering into the apartment sacred to maiden privacy and "meditation, fancy free." Dreadfully alarmed, she rushed down stairs, alarmed her parents, raised the hue and cry, and a number of persons, armed with all the implements known and described in an indictment for an assault and battery, went to attack the monster. One of the first blows knocked him from the window-sill, and he tumbled down through the branches of a grape vine into the yard. His pursuers followed, and soon completed the work of death. It proved to be an anaconda six or seven feet long and some six inches in circumference. Hardly had, he been killed before a neighbor came rushing in breathless to reclaim his pet! of an Egyptian female mummy, that had been But it was too late, and nothing now remains entombed more than 2,000 years, on being but his skin to grace some private collection or planted in a garden, vegetated with great public museum. An anaconda hunt is not a subject of every-day occurrence in these lati- or qualities from our modern onion."

fell from near the top of Coal Hill, above Sligo, on Sunday; consequently the Hon. Timothy on Monday afternoon. In its descent it rolled Farrar, of Hollis, who reached his one hundagainst a frame school-house, and instantly kill redth year on the 11th instant, is now the oldest day, starting at a half an hour before sunset. ers, one of whom it is feared may not recover. Green belonged to the class of 1765, and Mr. European manner. The names of the children killed were Oliver Farrar to that of 1767. McAninch, John Cassidy, Morgan Richards, John Davis, and Charles Doran. It occurred during school recess, and the children were playing in the yard, and, seeing the rock rolling down, it is supposed they ran under the house, which was elevated on the lower side four or five feet from the ground, in order to escape the rolling stone. The teacher, Mr. Chiders, was the only one in the house at the time the accident occurred, and very narrowly out seeing the most cheering accounts of the escaped. An event like this, hurrying so many crops. The papers of New York, Pennsylvachildren from the very midst of their youthful nia, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, as sports to death-itself, and from the play-ground well as of the Southern States, all speak in the to the grave, is almost unexampled for the promptness of the summons and the sting it leaves for those who mourn. [Pitts'g Gaz.

GROWTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. In 1790, the whole personal property of the State of Massachusetts was estimated at \$44,024,347. In 1809, it had increased to \$97,949,616. In 1830. it was \$205,856,422, and in 1840 it amounted to \$299,880,338. The average in 1840, was \$406 50 to each resident of the State, the number of inhabitants being more than 700,-000, and in 1847, it will amount to about \$3,-884,000. From these facts it appears that wealth increases in Massachusetts three times faster than the population. Were the whole property of the State divided, every family consisting of five persons would have an estate worth \$2,032. But the cost of living has kept captivity among the Camanche Indians. He

SUMMARY.

There have died on ship-board, on the pas-Quebec. In all, 200,000 must have already essential. been added to the population of North America from Europe since 1st of January last.

Work will be made in from sixteen to twenty the rest of her crew. days. A company has also been formed for the purpose of establishing a direct steam communication between some port of Mexico, probably Vera Cruz, and Germany.

heard, a day or two since, the story of a hard- the language of which, as well as French and have exacted! working, industrious Irish servant girl, who, Spanish, he spoke with fluency. He translated having amassed the sum of \$100 from her Chinese tales into English, and Æsop's Fables scanty earnings, sent the whole of it to her fa- into Chinese, was the author of several works ther, mother, and sisters, in Ireland, with a of great merit, and saved the lives of 500 Chi-

> ty of thirty miles an hour, and in a short time ing a curious collection as need be looked at. came into collision with the accommodation train from Norwich. The shock was awful. Joseph Adams, the engineer, and L. Stackpole, of Boston, were instantly killed, and two firemen were badly wounded.

their happiness was short-lived, indeed. The finding the collision inevitable, reversed the engines, and then jumped off, when one of the locomotives started back at a fearful rate for some distance, and finally came in collision exposure; and soon after their arrival here, with another train, severely injuring many one after another fell victims to its virulence, others. The locomotives were shattered to

take their place; and Wilmington, which in ten years, ending in 1840, increased its population only from 6,628 to 8,452, or 1,824, has increased, during the last seven years, from 8,-432 to 12,532, or 4,080 souls. The increase KILLING AN ANACONDA.—The Philadelphia | has Keen most rapid the last two years, in which

> At the Utica Steam Woolen Factory from 350,000 to 385,100 lbs. of fleece wool is required annually for manufacturing by this company, at a cost generally of about \$125,000. The cloth manufactured daily, exceeds 450 yards. The amount of goods sold each year will amount to upward of \$300,000—whereas the cost of buildings, machinery, lots, &c., does not exceed \$75, 000, the whole of the machinery being now in full operation. The wool purchased since 1st June last, by the company, is about 384,000 lbs. costing about \$115,000.

> In the Belgian Horticulturist, it is stated that "M! Houlton has communicated to the Medico-Botanic Society, of Louviers, the item that an onion, which he had found in the hand strength. It did not vary at all in appearance

Dr. Ezra Green, of Dover, (N. H.) who completed the one hundred and first year of his age Five Children Killed.—A large limestone on the 28th of June last, died at his residence ed five children, besides wounding three oth- living graduate of Harvard University. Dr. The clocks are now arranged in the ordinary

stated by the Charleston Mercury. At the election for sheriff, in 1843, 2,354 votes were cast in the city and county, but in the late election the number was but 2,015.

We can scarcely look into an exchange with- be converted into legal currency. most encouraging terms.

The New York Tribune says that the city is dense with strangers, and the hotels are overflowed. One hundred and forty-two persons arrived at the Astor House alone on Tuesday, filling the utmost capacity of that noble structure "from turret to foundation stone."

The Great Britain, this mighty Leviathan o ships, was raised out of her bed on Dundram beach by the apparatus applied to her, on the spring tides, but the giving way of some of the tackling made it necessary to let the water into her hold again. No doubt, however, is now entertained of getting her off safely and with very trifling injury from the rock on which she struck.

Warren 'Lynes, the son of a widow Lynes, in Texas, has just returned from a ten years Pace with the increase, for the average surplus was captured at the age of 12 years, when the wolves and wildcats. It is now a city of 20,000 over consumption is only about \$10 per head. family had just settled in Texas from Vermont. inhabitants.

Mr .Duncah, an African traveler, presented a paper at a late meeting of the Royal Geogra- that another slave case is exciting attention in phical Society, containing an account of a recent | Camden, New Jersey. It is that of a colored journey into the interior of Africa 460 miles, man named Joseph Dudley, who was employed sage from Great Britain to Quebec. over 2,500 where no European had ever been. He was by a Mr. Minzer. Dudley had saved money cieties, agents, and tract distributors, are requested to comemigrants; in Grosse Isle Hospital, 1,500; on kindly treated by the king of Dehomey, who enough to purchase the freedom of his wife, board ships at Grosse Isle 750; and in Montre- promoted his views. Among other things, Dr. who is a slave at the South. To obtain her as are calculated to show the usefulness of that field of labor. al, Quebec, the sheds, &c., over 3,500 more; Duncan gives novel details of this king's mili- liberation he placed the money in the hands of Annual Members of the Society, Auxiliary Societies, or in all, 8,250 deaths, besides the pestilence car- tary establishment. His body guard consists of another colored man, to go South, ascertain the Churches, owing or having contributions designed to be inried through Canada, destroying the clergy, upwards of 6,000 women, armed with muskets, whereabout of the woman, and purchase her physicians, nuns, benevolent householders, short sabres, and clubs. This guard is also freedom. The friend proved a false one, led crews of boats, ships. &c., Over 70,000 per- officered by women, and the officers are select- a slaveholder there a few days ago, and Dudley sons have reached Canada from Europe this ed principally on account of their height and has disappeared. It is reported that he was year, and of those some 5,000 are yet below bodily dimensions, corpulency being absolutely kidnapped and carried off to the South. A

On Friday afternoon last, 25 miles S. E. by East of Fire Island, the Merchant's Pilot boat A letter quoted by the Gazette de Colonge, Nettle, fell in with a boat containing a seaman states that a Dane, long resident in New-York, named Kelsey, who related that he had been has prepared a plan for a line of four steam- attached to the schr. Sarah Strong, from Philaships between this City and Gluckstadt, on the delphia, with a cargo of coal for Boston; that Elbe. The project is said to be warmly sup- on the night previous, about 11 o'clock, the ported by the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, schooner, while lying to in a gale, was knocked and by the City of Hamburg, which will secure | down, and capsized, and he, discovering a boat prompt raising of the necessary capital, \$1,000,- about 100 yards from him, swam to it, and 000. It is expected that the passage to New-shortly after he saw the schooner sink with all

The Buffalo Commercial gives two cases of frauds upon emigrants. In one case a ticket was signed by P. Steele, 160 South st., corner of Dover, New-York, and directed to R. S. Robert Thom, British Consul at Ning-Po, Spring, Buffalo, who was to forward them up died of dropsy, in China, on the 14th of Sep- the lake. But Mr. S. had no means to carry tember last, at the age of thirty-nine. He was out the agreement, and the company (of nine a native of Glasgow, Scotland; went to Cara- persons) are penniless in the midst of their jourcas in 1828, afterward to Mexico, next to Eng- ney. What makes the matter worse is, they paid NOBLE CONDUCT AND HARD FATE.—We land, thence to Bordeaux, and finally to China, \$30 more than any respectable house would has also sold this season 1,000 bushels of rye.

> which were a number of books on various of the Salem Post Office:subjects, and a quantity of jewelry-such as gold rings, breast pins, guards, chains, ear June 30, 1847 The Boston Courier describes a terrible acci- rings, miniature cases, miniatures, models, sil- June 30, 1846 dent that lately happened on the Norwich and ver watches, bracelets, silver rifle pistols, &c., Worcester Railroad. Two cars of the freight A quantity of music for pianos, guitars, violins, train, loaded with railroad iron, becoining de- flutes, &c., Dry goods of various kinds, coats, tached at the Oxford depot, where there is a pants, shirts, children's dresses, medicines, pockconsiderable inclination of the road, commenced et-books, razors and strops, gold plates and a retrograde movement, soon reached a veloci- teeth, and many other articles, all together mak-

Mr. Clay, in reply to a letter from some gentlemen in Maine, who had sent him a present of some scythes, and referred in their letter to the Mexican War, says: "Yes, gentlemen, I certainly concur with you in deprecating this certainly concur with you in deprecating the certainly concur with you in deprecating this certainly concur with your indication of the property of the pro We learn by a slip from the Charleston Mexican war, the causes which brought it about, she loved were, through her single efforts, res- Courier, that a collision took place on Friday, and the manner of its commencement. I their way from Puebla, our troops met the cued from the combined miseries of pinching on the Columbia railroad, near Gadsden, by sincerely wish that every bayonet and sword enemy eight miles from the capital, where a which fifteen persons, nearly all colored men, employed in its prosecution, by both belligerents, about her at last, in an humble, but comforta- were dreadfully crushed and mangled, several were converted into scythes, ploughshares, and ble home, in a land of peace and plenty. But of whom cannot survive. The engineers, on axes, and they dedicated to their respective uses in the innocent and peaceful arts of life."

> A few days since a gentleman from Builington County, discovered a whale in the brakers while bathing at Long Branch, the surf being very high they procured a gun forthwith, and shot him. The party present succeeded in securing the carcase, which required the strength As slaves decrease in Delaware, freemen of 24 men! It weighed from 1 to 2,000 pounds, and the tail was carried off by the captors, a company from Moorestown, as a trophy.

> > The "American Messenger," a monthly paper published in this City, by the American Tract Society, has gained a circulation of 98,-000, and is said to be increasing. This is probably a larger circulation than is enjoyed by any other periodical in the world. The London "People's Journal," before the quarrel between its Editor, Mr. Saunders, and the Howitts, was said to circulate 93,000.

the civilized world, and that it has already be-

British Parliament, that there was not a pound of tea brought to this country which did not green tea was made so by artificial means, and might just as well be colored yellow or blue.

The Quebec Gazette, of the 2d inst., states that Rev. Mr. McMahan, pastor of St. Patrick's Chrurch, had announced 60 deaths among his congregation alone in the previous week; also, that the Board of Health had entreated the Government in vain for the use of the empty Cavalry Barrack No. 2.

The Pope has changed the method of calculating time at Rome. It has always been customary to count up to twenty-four o'clock each

Rev. Mr. Wilson stated at a recent Missiona-Charleston, S. C., fell off in population, from ry meeting, that the wars on the coast of of 1830 to 1840, one thousand souls. We should Africa, which supply the Slave Trade, are kept infer that the process is still going, on from a fact | up by New-England rum shipped from the port

> One ton of silver bullion was stored in a St. Louis warehouse. It belongs to Santa Fe traders, and is on its way to Philadelphia, to

There are 350,000 seeds in the capsule of a tobacco plant. Roy, the celebrated Botanist, counted 32,000 seeds in the head of a poppy

Prof. Morse has bought a country seat on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie. For 100 acres of land he paid \$17,500.

Dr. J. D. Pierce, of Troy, Pa., shot his wife by mistake on the evening of the 22d inst. Mistaking her for a robber breaking into the house, he seized his gun and fired. The whole charge of shot entered her breast, and she fell dead on the floor.

Among the passengers in the Switzerland, at Boston, from Liverpool, are Mr. Amos Abbott, wife and five children, of Andover. Mr. A. has been for the last thirteen years a Missionary at

The Lutheran Church has now 1,000 congregations in the United States. 30,000 people belong to this denomination.

Chicago, twenty years ago, was the abode of

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin states charge has been made against William Hugg, the pound-keeper, of having been concerned in CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH he kidnapping.

A letter from Sterling, Worcester Co., Mass., gives an account of a malignant disease among the cattle upon the farm of a Mr. Smith, of that place. Six fine working cattle died in the tion of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its course of a week. The symptoms were like original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been the murrain. Several persons, among them the physician of the place, opened two or three of the cattle to ascertain what the disease was. One of the men cut his finger, and took the in- Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New fection from the dead ox. He died in 20 hours. The physician also lay dangerously sick at the time the letter was written.

of Judge Meech, at Shelburn, eight miles south of Burlington. A correspondent who has been over it, says this year he will mow over 500 acres, and cut 1,000 tons of hay. He keeps 3000 sheep, and has now four hundred head of neat cattle. A few days ago he sold fat oxen enough to amount to the sum of \$2,460. He

The following comparison of the returns for A short time ago the curiosities of the Dead the quarters ending June 30, of the years 1846 Letter Office were sold at Washington, among and 1847, shows a great increase of the business

Nett proceeds. Letters mailed. - \$1,565 31 20,936 - 1,377 32 17,822 3,114

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has decided the celebrated Maysville Methodist

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The New York papers of Tuesday morning contain Telegraphic the city of Mexico on the 17th of July. On hard battle was fought, and the Mexicans routed, with immense loss; our loss about 300 in killed and wounded. As soon as the battle was decided, the civil authorities of the city came out to meet Gen. Scott, and capitulated.

> Review of New York Market. MONDAY, AUG. 9.

ASHES-Pearls sold as high as \$7 -12. Pots 4 81. FLOUR AND MEAL-Genesee Flour 6 00. Michigan 62 a 5 81. Meal 2 75. Rye Flour 3 87.

GRAIN-Wheat from 1 15 to 1 20, according to quality Corn 66 a 71c. Rye 80c. Barley 55c. Oats 50c. Beans

PROVISIONS—No change in meats since our last report. Lard 9 a 10c. Butter 121 a 16 for yellow western State, and 18 a 20 for Orange County. Cheese in good demand at

In Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., August 1st, Dea. Jonathan Burdick, aged 75 years. When a good man dies, the com munity at large suffers a loss. Such is the case in the death of Deacon Burdick. . He was a nephew of Elder John Burdick. formerly Pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in It is stated that the forests of Assam, in Hopkinton R. I., where Dea. B. was born. When young, British India, are capable of producing India he removed to the town of Burlington, Ct. When about 2 Rubber sufficient to supply the demands of years old, he became a member of the Seventh-day Baptis Church, which at that time was established there. In 1822 he removed with his family to his residence in Plainfield, N come an extensive article of export from that Y., at which he died. He there became a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, Madison Co. He was soon called to serve as a Deacon in the church, and Sir George Larpent, Chairman of the East was ordained to that office in 1824, which office he filled India Association, recently testified before the until disabled by infirmity. Deacon Burdick was a Christian of more than common firmness and stability in all that appertains to the Christian and the office which he filled. By his death, the church is deprived of one of her main pillars, and undergo a coloring process to adapt it to the the community of a highly esteemed and useful member.

market; and that what was commonly called But most of all, his widow, now advanced in life, and his children and relations, suffer in this bereavement. "The memory of the just is blessed."

In Bridgewater, N. Y., July 20th, Miss Desire Brown'

In Hopkinton, R. I., July 14, of consumption, MATTHEW Browning, in the 32d year of his age. Brother Brown ng died in hope of a blessed immortality.

In Hopkinton, on the 15th of July, of consumption, MARY ANN BARBER, wife of Geo. S. Barber, aged 28 years. Sister Barber was one whose life exhibited an unusual degree of growth in grace. She was fully prepared for her change, and peacefully fell asleep in Jesus.

In Sangerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., of dropsy, July 27, 1847, Capt. ISRAEL P. LEWIS, in the 72d year of his age. In Alfred. N. Y., July 21, Thompson Burdick, in the 73d year of his age. He was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred, and died in the full hope of eternal

Wm. B. Maxson, N. V. Hull, Maxson Green, S. Carpenter Wm. Utter, H. Terry, Charles Potter, Alfred B. Burdick

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. M. F. Randolph, New Market, \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52 Lewis Titsworth, **52** D. W. F. Randolph, Jer. Dupham, I. Clawson, B. R. F. Randolph, J. R. Titsworth, John Pope, S. & J. Randolph, 2.00 2 00 R. Clawson, 2 00 Wm. Ayres, J. F. Randolph, Millington, N. J. 2 00 H. F. Randolp Elias Ayres, Shiloh. N. J. 2 00 Alex. C. Heritage, "2 00 Wid E. Stillman, Hopk'n, R.1. 2 00 Comfort Kenyon, M. S. Kenyon, 2 00 G. Burdick, 1 00 Truman Lanphear, "Edward Whitford, Adams, 2 00 2 00 2 00 Barton Whitford, 2 00 4 00 4 00 Jesse Maxson, Wm. H. Green, Alfred, H. W. Benjamin, " Josiah Sherman, 2_00 2_00 M. Stillman, Jr. 2.00 Roxana Coon, 2 00 George Maxson.

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P. M. Vincent,

E. R. Saunders,

Leonard Babcock,

G. L. Maxson, Leonardsville

Jared Covey, Unadilla Forks,

TRACT SOCIETY NOTICE

The Fourth Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held at DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on fifth day, September 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Auxiliary Somunicate to the Corresponding Secretary, without delay, such facts connected with the circulation of Sabbath Tracts cluded 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 just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidamuch 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. York, will be promptly attended to

DLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS; award The largest farm in Vermont is said to be that ed the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus

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

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut street; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 05 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; etersburg, 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

T the last meeting of the General Conference, a Committee, consisting of Thomas B. Brown, Lucius Crandall, Wm. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey, Nathan V. Hull, and Sherman S. Griswold, was appointed to prepare and secure the publication of a Hymn Book suited to the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Subsequently Mr. Church case, by which they give the entire property, to the Church South.

Brown, Chairman of the Committee, suggested a plan for the work, which received the unanimous and hearty approval of the other members of the Committee, and which he was requested by them to carry out. We are happy to state, that he has completed the duty assigned to him, and has prepared for the press a book which is believed by good judges to be? hymns, covering nearly six hundred pages of the size of the Baptists. It will be printed on fine paper, and upon stereo-type plates prepared from entirely new type. In style of workmanship, it is intended that the book shall be inferior to none. To secure for it as general a circulation as possible. the price, in common leather binding, has been fixed at 75 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 corresponding 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 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 ime 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 uneasiness, 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."

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAS R. IRISH, Principal.
GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress.

AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music Other experienced Teachers are employed the various De-

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each:

First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 EXTRAS—for Drawing

Piano Music Room-rent, including necessary furniture.

selves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50-Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall 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 ition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold the reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of

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

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

NEW YORK. Westerly-S. P. Stillman Alfred—Maxson Green, " James H. Cochran. Hopkinton-Joseph Spicer, A. B. Burdick Newport-E. D. Barker. ". Hiram P. Burdick. Brookfield-And'w Babcock. NEW JERSEY. New Market-W. B. Gillet Clarence—Samuel Hunt. Plainfield-E. B. Titsworth Darien-Ethan Saunders. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman.

Durhamville-J. A. Potter. Salem -- David Clawson. Edmeston—EphraimMaxson Friendship—R. W. Utter. PENNSYLVANIA. Crossingville—Benj. Stelle. Coudersport—R. Babcock

Genesee-W.P Langworthy. Hounsfield-Wm. Green. Independence-JPLivermore. Leonardsville-W B.Maxson VIRGINIA. Lost Creek-Levi H. Bond. Newport-Abel Stillman. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Portville—Albert B. Crandall. New Salem-J. F. Randolph.

Waterford-L. T. Rogers,

Wm. Maxson.

OHIO. Preston—Clark Rogers.
Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Bloomfield—Charles Clark: Northampton-S. Babcock. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis. Richburgh—T. E. Babcock-Richland—Elias Burdick.

MICHIGAN. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Oporto—Job Tyler, And Sout Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Fallmadge—Bethuel Church. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Verona-Hiram Sherman. Watson—Wm. Quibell. CONNECTICUT. WISKONSAN Albion-P. C, Burdick.

Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, Waterford—L. T. Rogers, "Stillman Coon Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke

could realize a littler

Miscellaneous.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Remember me !"-However brief These simple words may seem to be, In hope or fear, or joy or grief, Who hath not said—"Remember me?"

The child, when first to school he goes, The sire, who nursed him on his knee, Each at the first sad parting knows A thought which prompts "Remember me."

The lover, when he bids adieu, From jealous doubts, however free, May use, and fondly feel them too. The tender words-"Remember me?"

The soldier, though by glory steeled Against full many a soft'ning plea, Will turn him from the tented field, Homeward—and sigh—"Remember me!" The sailor, as he ploughs the deep,

At midnight, on the star-lit sea, Compelled his lonely watch to keep, Breatlies the fond words-" Remember me!

Far more appealing is the power In doubt and grief, than hope and glee; And most affecting in the hour Of death, one faint "Remember me!"

Would'st thou their holiest form declare? Turn to Golgotha! turn, and see The dying thief—and hear his prayer— "In heaven, O Lord! remember me!"

Well may the heart this motto own. Since grace and nature both agree; -Feeling's full gush, thought's tenderest tone, Find utterance in—"Remember me!"

From the Examiner . DUELING.

The death of George C. Dromgoole, of Virginia, occasioned deep regret among a large circle of friends.

We knew him in other days. He was no ordinary man. His mind was unusually clear tant, the houses are collected into solid squares and strong, and, had no adverse circumstances of equal dimensions, which are called quadsociety, and an honor to the nation.

But it was in private life that he charmed. So which won him the love of friends and the respect of acquaintances.

peace; and, to drown the bitter thought that he any. was a murderer, he sullied his soul still deeper in crime by drinking to excess. And in early for slaughter to supply food to this beef- eatlife he was taken from us, a debased and self-

Yet how like him was the last act of his life! This little paragraph below, inserted in newspapers without comment, and glanced at by the reader, possibly without thought, tells, at once, timation of the depth of his crime.

"George C. Dromgoole, in his will, gave all his property to the children of the individual who fell by his hand in a duel."

It has fallen to our lot, in days when we thought dueling no sin, if we could be said to to know well some, who had killed their men. We never knew one who lived in peace after and they are sots.

The first time we were called upon to witness a duel was at 'Augusta, Georgia, in 1829. We were just entering manhood. The parties sive of fierce agony than any thing I know; I person; it is, in my opinion, another great adwere from our native State. We knew them have often distinguished it from a long distance, vantage attending this easy mode of visiting, both well. They were stationed at their places, and have always known that the struggle was that you are not compelled to remain a moment and at the word fire, the elder of the two, a then drawing to a close. The whole sight is longer in any house than you find it agreeable. man of promise and place, fell dead. We saw horrible and revolting: the ground is almost him, saw his brother, who gazed wildly into his made of bones; and the horses and riders are pale face, just now so full of life; saw friends drenched with gore. as they hurriedly took up his body, and bore him onward to his home. And we saw afterward the gray-haired father, as he bent over that body, hot tears falling down his cheeks, fall as one struck with palsy, for his prop, the boy of his hopes, was taken away, and there thing of uniform circular form, in the common was no longer happiness for him on earth!

us together; we were his attorney; and we had circular forms, appears, at first sight, absurd. to see him at his home, and our house. In And yet precisely such a machine has been company, we saw no change in him; he was invented for turning forms of various irregular light hearted, almost frolicsome in his gayety. shapes, such as gun-barrels, and gun-stocks, He never spoke of the murder; by an unutter- spokes of wheels, and shoe-lasts, wig-blocks, ed but well understood compact, (and how and last, busts of the human head. Machines for terribly did this describe the deed?) none ever all these purposes have been invented by Mr. referred to it. But soon we learned that he Blanchard, and one of the latter description never slept without a light in his room. Soon is now in full and successful operation in after we found that he was fast becoming a Boston. drunkard, and scarce three years had passed | Imagine a steam engine, in rapid motion, since the duel ere he was stricken down in early whirling round, and turning out the human manhood, and laid near his antagonist in the head and face divine, with nose, chin, lips,

never may we witness such another! That ture! Imagine such an eccentric machine, and you subject—so long kept sealed up by himself—so will have some idea of the wonderful stretch of long untouched by family or friend—the murder invention which conceived and completed such of his school companion and neighbor, was at a faculty. Such a machine is now in successful that an anxious mother asked Mrs. Barbauld. last broken by himself. "I could not help it," said he, as his eyes glared upon us, and his the trouble to search, he can see a bust of to read? breathing became painful from its quick and Daniel Webster rapidly revolving in one end and endeavored to direct his thoughts into other channels. In vain. "I could not help it; I sizes, turned out from marble, by machinery. was forced into it; could I help it?" And all What is curious, busts and cameos may be children at three?" this was, in a dueling sense, true. He had turned after one and the same model, into imiwhen so assured, he exclaimed wildly, "It will miniature face suitable for a lady's broach. not do-I murdered him-I see him now-I have seen him as he lay dead on the field, ever | THE RHUBARB.—The leaf of the common three years, dunces at twelve; and dunces at since I slew him. My God! My God!" And garden rhubarb is a fine display of the order of six, particularly clever at sixteen. One of the muttering these and like sentences, with a vegetable nature. It is common to find them shriek, such as I never heard mortal utter, he about 2 feet square, and containing over 500 died!

Another instance. A young Scotchman came examining one a few days ago, and making a to Charleston, S. C., and settled there. He calculation, the result of which, for its curiosity, gave offence to a noted duelist, and was chal- we will give. He found that on the suface of lenged; fought, and killed him. He removed a single leaf could be traced more than two afterward to New Orleans; he was engaged in miles of distinct canals, through which the successful business, and was regarded the mer- nourishment passed to give life and vigor to the riest fellow about. His intimate friends thought leaf. These canals being about a sixteenth of the murder had made no impression upon him; an inch apart, divided the leaf into 130,000 not one of his relatives believed he cared any fields, each as distinct to the eye as the divisions

speculations. News of a rise in price reached minute than the unaided eye can discover pass the telegraph office in New York. He says nations of France, England, and the United New Otleans soon after he had shipped a large in close contiguity, through these small fields, that in holding communication with the writer States, had been received into the presence of number of bates to New York. If he could there is little doubt that could all the canals for at the other end of the line in Boston, it often the Emperor of Japan, from whom they had self of make some particular arrangement, he circulation in a single leaf be extended in one happened that the two were total strangers, solicited the opening of the ports of his kingdom

to go to New York. He jumped on board a

ment been lip-deep-of the intellect, and not in the summer, wrappers or shepherddress; and of the heart? He grew better, and his phy- about their ordinary business, did not wear sician thought him convalescent. Now and stockings and shoes. They were usually conhim off me, don't tie his dead body to me;" but had a calimanco gown, another of camlet, and the fever had abated, and we all thought he some had them made of poplin. The sleeves would soon be well. He did grow better, but, were short, and did not come below the elbow. in Meadville. We presume they give short watching his opportunity, he went to a chest of On holydays, they wore one, two, or three ruffles credits. drawers, as if for some clothing, stealthily took on each arm—the deepest of which was somefrom it a razor, and drew it rapidly across his times nine to ten inches. They wore long Maine. It is superfluous to add that they bethroat! It was a dreadful gash that he made, gloves, coming up to the elbow. Round gowns long to orthodox churches. and would have been fatal had not one who was attempt upon his life!

peace since the day he killed his opponent. toes turned up in a point. They generally had When he thought his end near, he made the small, very small muffs, and some wore masks." confession. "He felt," he said, "as if he was a murderer, though no one charged him with the crime."

And our belief is, that no man who kills another ever feels otherwise. The mark of Cain is upon him, and he sees it, if no other eye does.

BUENOS AYRES.

The city of Buenos Ayres is large. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is, I should think, one of the most regular cities in the world. Every street is at right angles to the one it crosses, and the parallel ones being equidis-

occurred, he would have been an ornament to ras. On the other hand, the houses themselves are hollow squares; all the rooms opening into a neat little court-yard. They are generally Well, well, said Mr. Hume, 'uo matter; you simple, so kind, so true. We never knew a only one story high, with flat roofs, which are know, good woman, Christian charity commore generous man; he was wholly disinterest- fitted with seats, and are much frequented by ed, and knew how to sacrifice self with a grace the inhabitants in summer. In the centre of the town, is the Plazza, where the public offices, fortress, cathedral, &c., stand. Here, also, In an evil hour he was tempted, acting upon the old viceroys, before the revolution, had false notions of honor, to peril his life, and the their palaces. The general assemblage of false notions of honor, to peril his life, and the buildings possesses considerable architectural lattn, I he sceptic was actually obliged to accede to bility, but was soon restored to consciousness, that hour he was an altered man; he knew no beauty, although none individually can boast of the woman's terms, ere she would give him her

The great corral, where the animals are kept ing population, is one of the spectacles best worth seeing. The strength of the horse, as compared to that of the bullock, is quite astondiately turning to receive the shock, stands so collected; but here the practice is so universal, and it is surprising that their necks are not curiosity, of stopping to look in. Acquaintanbroken. The struggle is not, however, one of ces of the house, or of some of the guests, may creature want." fair strength; the horse's girt being matched occasionally peep in at the windows, in order have thought about it at all, to meet with many, against the bullock's extended neck. In a simi- to ascertain if any of those they would wish to lar manner a man can hold the wildest horse, meet are within; and if the results of the surif caught with the lazo just behind the ears. vey prove satisfactory, they enter without cerethe murder; we know only two who survive, When the bullock has been dragged to the spot mony. This seems to me a very agreeable where it is to be slaughtered, the matador with style of society; there are no formal reunions, great caution cuts the hamstrings. Then is and no person need enter a room with the given the death bellow; a noise more expres- chance of meeting a disagreeable or obnoxious

Machine for Turning Statuary.—One of the most remarkable inventions of the age, is that of Thomas Blanchard, of Boston, for turning busts, in a lathe. The art of turning anylathe, is familiar to every body. But the idea But the survivor! Business relations brought of turning in a lathe articles deviating from

forehead, eyes, ears, neck, breast and should-But his death!—we were present at it, and ers, of perfect proportion and accuracy to naoperation in Boston, and if any person will take at what age she should begin to teach her child sity, numerous clerical applicants were, as heads of the great expounder, of any desired the reply.

excuse a man could have to fight; but, tations of any sizes, from a colossal bust, to a busy, they had better teach in a good way friends, was, as the noble historian informs us,

square inches. We noticed a lover of nature mother was rather uncomfortable about it, but by walls of the grass and grain lands of the telegraph now exhibit a French missionary, states that several captains In 1834 or '35 he was engaged in large cotton well cultivated farm. As lateral fibres more ing in this city, occupied the same position in of vessels, belonging to the marine of the three

had not then come in fashion; so they wore Poor man! He knew, and had known, no with heels an inch and a half high, with peaked be made. [Hall's Book of the Feet.

> ANECDOTE OF HUME.—This distinguished philosopher was one day passing along a narrow foot-path which formerly winded through a boggy piece of ground at the back of Edintumble in and stick fast in the mud. Observing a woman approaching, he civilly requested her to lend him a helping hand out of his disagreeable situation. But she, casting one hurried glance at his abbreviated figure, passed on without heeding or regarding his request. He shouted lustily after her; and she was at last prevailed on by his cries to approach. 'Are na ve Hume the deist?' inquired she in a tone which implied that an answer in the affirmative would decide her against lending him any assistance. mands us to do good, even to our enemies. 'Christian charity here, Christian charity there,' replied the woman, 'I'll do naething for ye till ye turn a Christian yourself-ye maun first repeat baith the Lord's prayer and the Creed, or faith, I'll let ye groffle there as I found ye.' help. He used to tell the story with great

VISITING IN HAVANA.—The private houses at Mrs. Houston's Texas.

Mahogany.—Dr. Gibbons, an eminent physician in the latter end of the 17th century, had a brother a sea captain, who was the first that brought from the West Indies some mahogany logs to London for ballast. The doctor was then building him a house in Covent Garden, and his brother the captain thought they might be of service to him, but the carpenters found the wood too hard for their tools, and it was laid aside as useless. Soon after Mrs. Gibbons wanted a candle-box, and got a cabinet maker to make it out of the useless wood lying in the garden. The box was made, and the doctor was so pleased with it, that he got the cabinet maker to make him a bureau of it, and the fine color and polish of it induced him to invite a great number of his friends to see it, and among them the Duchess of Buckingham. Her grace begged the doctor for some of the make her a bureau also, on which the fame of and it became the rage for grand furniture. No other wood excels it yet.

INTELLECTUAL PRECOCITY.—It once happened

audible action. We knew to what he referred; of a lathe, and at the other he will see fac simile be able to read before five years of age," was

"Because, if young mammas will be very

than a bad one." I have known clever precocious clildren at most popular authoresses of the present day could not read when she was seven. Her said that as every body did learn to read with opportunity, she supposed her child would do so at last. By eighteen, this apparently slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable debts of her father, from the profits of her first work;

Hon. Miss Murray's Remarks on Education.

and before thirty, had published thirty volumes

steamer, went to Montgomery, (Alabama,) and boots and shoes worn by the earlier settlers of office, he inquired how the other was, and a pushed rapidly on by land for Washington New England, were coarse, clumped, square-mutual kind feeling sprang up between the two City. Over-excitement brought on fever, and toed, and adorned with enormous buckles. If men, although they were distant from each othhe was obliged to stop in the interior of South any boots made their appearance, prodigious er 220 miles. Mr. B. took occasion to go to was the thumping as they passed up the aisles Boston afterward, and went to the office as a Full fifteen years, or more, had elapsed since of the church; for a pair of boots was then ex- stranger. He was allowed to send a message he had killed his man. For the first time, he pected to last a man's life. The tops were to the office in which he was engaged in Newlay on a bed of sickness. He had fever, and short, but very wide at the top; formed, one York, in figures unintelligible to the writer in delirium with it. And in that delirium, with might suppose, with a special adaptation to rainy Boston, and in two minutes the telegraph gave terrible anguish and maniac fury, he spoke of weather; collecting the water as it fell, and him a formal introduction to his former corresthis deed of death! It made those of us who holding an ample bath for the feet and ankles! pondent and co-manipulator. The idea of givheard him shudder as we listened! Was his "The women, old and young, wore flannel ing an introduction by telegraph, one gentleman laughter, all along, forced? Had his merri- gowns in the winter. The young women wore, being 220 miles distant from his friend, strikes [Cincinnati Gazette. us as rather novel.

Signs and Firms.—Wait & Ketchum is the then he would start in his sleep, exclaim, " Take tented with one calico gown; but they generally very appropriate name of a firm in New York, which makes patent medicines on a large scale. Call & Settle have a tailoring establishment

Neal & Pray is a business firm at Portland,

Luke Sharp is in the retail business in Cinnear struck his elbow, as he was making the aprons. The shoes were either of thick or cinnati. As might be expected from the name, thin leather, broadcloth, or worsted stuff, all he is always wide awake whenever money is to Cist's Advertiser.

VARIETY.

The Vienna journals publish the decree which was drawn up some time ago to prevent injury to railways. It provides that any damage of a nature to endanger the lives, safety, or burgh Castle, when he had the misfortune to property of individuals, shall be punished with event of an accident. Any act causing any such injury is to be punished with the same penal. ties; and any employee of the railway causing accidents, whatever may be their consequences, by his negligence, is to be punished with from five to ten years' imprisonment; if the consequences of the accident are very serious, with from ten to twenty years' imprisonment; and if death be caused, with punishment of death.

> At Harrisburg. (Penn.,) Mr. Wm. Root, whilst examining the bridge in process of erection over the Susquehanna, lost his balance, and fell a distance of twenty feet, when he struck a cross timber of the false works of the bridge; and from thence seventeen feet to the water its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. below, striking upon the side of a gondola; and thence into the stream. He was immedi- accommodation of students and for rectation, security and thence into the stream. He was immediately taken from the water in a state of insensi-hiller but was soon restored to consciousness. are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture; and and continued to linger in dreadful agony until Sunday afternoon at half-past six o'clock, when death ended his sufferings.

A gentleman being once at a public enter-Havana, at least a great many of them, are mag- tainment where one of the party sat several nificent. It is the custom here to leave all the hours without speaking a syllable, and was eviishing: a man on horse-back, having thrown windows to the street open at night; the visit- dently silent from a contempt of the company, his lazo round the horns of the beast, can drag ing rooms are most commonly on the ground determined to resent it. Accordingly, when it any where he chooses. The animal plough- floor, and the passer-by is of course at liberty supper came, he studiously attended to the practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilithe rectitude of his intentions, and his own es- ing up the ground with outstretched legs, in to enjoy the sight of many a gay soirce and ter- silent man, and before his plate was empty, vain efforts to resist the force, generally dashes tullia. In other towns, where such things and loaded it with every thing at table. One of at full speed to one side; but the horse imme-sights are unknown, a crowd would speedily be the company marking this, asked him why he was so assiduous. "Sir," replied he, "it pro- think of entering the Institution. firmly that the bullock is almost thrown down, that no one thinks, from mere motives of idle ceeds from my humanity, and the tenderness of my disposition; I cannot bear to see a dumb

> "Manners," says, the eloquent Edmund Burke, "are of more importance than laws. Upon them, in a great measure, the laws depend. The laws touch us here and there, now allowed either within or about the academic buildings. and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the sible operation, like that of the air we breathe each evening, can not be permitted. in. According to their quality they aid mor- nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, als; they supply them or they totally destroy and then it must not be done without permission previously

The increasing or decreasing civilization of a nation, may be ascertained by the sites of its towns and its villages; as security and independence predominate, the towns descend from the mountains to the plains; but when tyranny and anarchy reign, they re-ascend the rocks, or take refuge on the high sands of the sea. In the middle ages, in Italy, on the Rhine, in France, of inaccessible rocks.

A person who dined in company with Dr. number much larger than from any other in the State. Johnson, endeavored to make his court to him by laughing immoderately at every thing he said. The Doctor bore it for some time with philosophical indifference; but the impertinent ha, ha, ha! becoming intolerable—"Pray, sir," said the Doctor, "what is the matter? I hope I have not said anything that you can comprehend."

Mr. Burke one day in the warmth of debate spoke some words rather disrespectful of the spoke some words rather disrespectful of the government. Mr. George Onslow called him to order, and said he would not sit silent and instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term wood, and got Wollaston, the cabinet maker, to to order, and said he would not sit silent and hear the sovereign insulted. Mr. Burke in exmahogany and Wollaston were much raised, planation said, "That though he reverenced his majesty's own person, he saw no reason for respecting his majesty's man-servant, his ox,

The first time that Mr. Pitt went to Cambridge, (Eng.,) after his election for the Univermight be expected, gaping for "lawn sleeves," "I should much prefer that a child should not | and other good things in the gift of their representative. Dr. - preached before the young premier, from the following text: "There is a "Why, then, have you written books for lad here, who hath five barley loves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?"

of the highest facetiousness; for once being desirous to be instructed what their tenets and payment or satisfactory arrangement. opinions were,) what the Armenians held, he pleasantly answered that they held all the ALFRED, June 23, 846. best Bishopricks and Deaneries in England.

Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," says that "the patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a violation of his sacred property."

A letter written from China, and addressed LIFE IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Mr. Botsford, to a person in the city of Nantes, in France, by could realize a fortune. But it was necessary line, they would reach a distance of ten miles. though constantly writing to each other. One to the commerce of Europe and America.

DRESS OF THE NEW ENGLANDERS.—"The morning, when there was nothing to do in the THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG is published in the city of Washington, every day, at three o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted, and served to subscribers in the City, at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown, in Alexandria, and in Baltimore, the same evening, at six and a quarter cents a week, payable to the sole agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents, two times for 75 cents, three times for \$1, one week for \$1 75, two weeks for \$2 75, one month for \$4, two months for \$7, three months for \$10, six months for \$16, one year for \$20, payable always in advance.

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

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

The "Weekly National Whig," one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday, for the low price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the 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 copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers. CHAS. W. FENTON,

Proprietor of the National Whig. P. S. All daily, weekly, and semi-weekly papers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement once week for six months, noticing the price for publishing the

age of a nature to endanger the lives, safety, or property of individuals, shall be punished with from five to ten years, imprisonment, in the will be duly remitted. Our editorial brethren are also requested to notice the National Whig in their reading columns. July 15.—6m—\$10

> 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 Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, 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 esponsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical nowers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough 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

Regulations.

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

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

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

or refine, by a constant, steady, uniform, insen- regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms,

obtained from one of the Principals.

Apparatus.

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

Notice.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. the towns stood, like eagle's nests, on the points Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years;

Academic Terms.

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

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

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

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, an be admitted at any time in the term.

Board, per week, Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term,

Piano Forte, Oil Painting, Drawing,

The entire expense for an academic year, including Dr. Morley, one of Lord Clarenden's early tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board thems rooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in adasked by a grave country gentleman (who was vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trus

The Sabbath Recorder.

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captain and sengers k plunging of against its the rattling against the ceasingly; of the mer labor; and clear. firm heard abov winds, and quent, flasi thunder()

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