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Principals,

VOL. IV. -NO. 37.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 2, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 193.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

### EXTRACTS FROM MISSIONARY LETTERS.

We make very full extracts from the communications of our missionaries, even to minute details concerning their household arrangements, &c. Our apology for bringing all these minutize before the public, is the necessity of liaving our people thoroughly informed in reference to the expense of sustaining the cause, and the deep interest felt by all of them in regard to the missionaries, with whom they are, most of them, personally acquainted. In a more advanced stage of our operations, it may not be necessary to be so full.

[Mr. Carpenter's Journal continued.] SHANGHAI, July 7th, 1847.

BELOVED BRETHREN, -I now have the pleas-

ure of informing you, that I have obtained a

house in this city, and am now occupying it. I took possession of it on the last day of June. You may be surprised to learn that I have got a large, commodious house, and paid the rent in advance. But I will explain. After I had come to a decision to make this city our station, it was a matter of necessity that I should obtain some house. The London Mission took me in and bade me welcome to stay until I could obtain a house. I spent about three weeks, during which time a pretty thorough search was made. Only three could I find, besides the one I am in. One of these is on the foreign ground, pleasantly located, but quite small for all of us. It is built after the European style, and the rent is \$400 a year. Rent is very high on the grounds allotted to the British. Another is a new house close by two of our American missionaries, (Bishop Boone and Mr. Lyle.) This is a Chinese house, and would require at least \$200 expense to make it comfortable. The rent would be \$320. Another is a house nearly finished in the native style, and smaller than the placed in circumstances which impressed me so last mentioned. The rooms were well arranged thoroughly with the conviction of the importfor our two little families, and I felt strongly inclined to take it. It is situated at the southern extremity of the suburbs. The rent would have been probably \$130. The owner asked \$160. But afterwards I ascertained that he would have taken less. But there was one little circumstance that prevented me from taking this house; it was only one story high. and the ground rooms are too damp. Besides, it would have required at least \$100 additional expense to make it comfortable. The fitting up would have consisted in putting ceiling overhead under the tile roof, to prevent being baked in summer, and frozen in winter, and in putting in glass windows. In two-story houses, besides this, the side walls have to be thickened with brick and ceiling. The house that I have taken is in a better location than either of the others. It is sufficiently removed from all the other missionaries, is in a part of the city as densely populated perhaps as any, and yet a little retired from any of the principal business streets. It is already fitted up sufficiently for one family: i. e. one sitting-room, two large bed-rooms, and fidently expect his blessing to attend our efforts. one small study, are fitted up. There is a chimney and grate in the sitting-room. The imply on our part? To what extent does it grate I have put in. There is a great abundance of rooms in the house, and it may be necessary to fit one or two small lower rooms. All that would be required for them would be glass windows. The rent of this house is \$170, a year. In addition, I had to pay the go-between-man-(I have not seen the owner)-\$6. I also had to pay for the kitchen fixtures \$5, so that the house this year costs \$181. The grate ample set for us, can we expect to succeed well \$1, makes \$182. Upon the whole, this is the in a course essentially different? Now that cheapest house: I could get, even for the first year. It is more spacious and airy than either of the others; and prospectively it contains one other advantage, which is not often found in a Chinese house. It has one ground room, about 20 feet by 30, which, with a trifling expense might be used as a chapel. And we hope to need one in two years. And I presume we can keep the house as long as it is desirable to keep it. The Chinese believe this house to be haunted. Hence no Chinaman will rent it, and the rent is brought down to about one half of what it otherwise would be. It is a more costly house than the one Bishop Boone occupies, for acquainted. It was in the afternoon, and I which he pays \$400. It is said that a man was found him standing on the steps of his shop, strangled in this house a few years since. This is the origin of the notion that it is haunted. The greatest difficulty I find with it yet, is, that but this seemed to cause him no concern, unless poet says it is haunted with fleas. The former occupant when he had occasion to bow to some acquaintkept two or three dogs around him. But my ance. When I turned to enter his shop, he servant is making fearful battle with these troublesome occupants. Although there is time repeating his prayers as rapidly as ever. much room in the house, there is but little of it Perceiving that no one was present in the shop available at present. But amidst acres of tile to attend to me, he clapped his hands several roofs, it is some relief in summer, to have some times, making a loud noise, the object of which open space to let the air circulate. The best we can do, it is much more oppressive in the came running into the shop. city during the summer months than it is out. Hence the London Mission have located themselves out on the British grounds. It is also doubt, went and inquired of his father, who, which I am not willing to leave behind, that the cheaper in the long run to get a piece of land out

other so cheaply.

towards us. 1st. We had a very prosperous mentioned. The young man again came and sued for it longer than my life, and he bought met with a kind reception there; even strangers showing us no small favor; which I consider special providences of God in behalf of our infant mission. 3d. A prosperous voyage to this place. 4th. Hospitality and kindness here. 5th. The concurrence of circumstances connected with obtaining a house. 6th. Chinese superstition making available to us a house and location so desirable as this. Putting all these things together, and comparing them with what of us, and observe what we were doing. the Bible teaches in reference to God's care for his people and for his cause, it does appear to forward, and the mission will prosper.

towards us will excite both you and us, and all prices and prosperous business. the friends of the cause, to gratitude and praise. And I hope we may keep steadily before us the great object of our coming here. It would seem to be difficult to lose sight of it, while we see on every side of us a teeming populafion who have no knowledge of the God that made them, nor of the only name under heaven given among men, whereby they must be saved. Nay, it must be impossible to lose sight of our object in coming here, if we daily hear from an idol temple within fifty yards of us, the sound of a great drum, or of a huge bell, both of which are occasionally struck for the purpose of awakening the attention of their stupid gods to their stupid worship. Never before was I ance and urgency of the charge given by our inn, his curiosity to view the place led him to ley, who, they were told, was to preach in the up on high; for, although heathenism is seen in this city in its mildest aspect, yet enough of fluence may be seen even here to excite the road-side, stranger as he was, he resolved to earnest desire to communicate to them the word enter. On entering, he found himself unexof eternal life. Even while I am writing, the bell is sounding, and two or three guns have just been fired, I suppose for the same purpose. But find some one whom he could recognize as an moral character of these fallen ones? Learn ing may toil for it, but it will toil in vain. There is no intrinsic regenerating power in learning or labor, at home or abroad, if separate from the Spirit of the Lord. Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord. Whatever means, therefore, are put into requisition, it must be in habitual reliance on the power and grace of God. And this is my concern, that we may be assisted to do as instruments just what his wisdom has dictated to be done by human instrumentality, and then we may con-But the inquiry arises, how much does this please God to use human sympathy and labor and faithfulness in this great enterprise of redeeming the lost? If a life of complete consecration to the service of God, embracing the most heroic self-denial, the enduring of greatest contradiction of sinners against himself, and the offering up of prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears—if such a life be the exfield, I hope we may labor with all our might to fulfill the good pleasure of his will in directing us to this place.

# PRAYER AND TRADE.

Rev. Mr. Hume, a missionary at Bombay. says that there are about twenty-five thousand Parsees or followers of Zoroaster, in Bombay, and that they constitute the most intelligent, enterprising and wealthy class of the native pop-

A few days ago I had occasion to go into the shop of a Parsee, with whom I am considerably with his face toward the setting sun, busily engave me a very cordial salutation, bowing and waving his hand for me to enter, but all the seemed to be well understood by the family, as

had come to purchase; when he, being in quail before thy scythe; it can cut off nothing and build. But they must have their chapels in the city. Considering all the advantages this told what his father had said; but the price dawn, that there is scarce a night between house combines, I regard it very fortunate being extravagant, I objected to it, and told him Yes, I will set my house in order; the task

voyage from New York to Hongkong. 2d. We stated the price now asked; which being still it with his blood. Thus, I lay every weight very unreasonable, I was about to leave, but aside, and am ready for the journey. When said I would give him the sum offered at first, the traveler has paid his debts in the city of a if he chose to take it.

> with my offer, and as he shook his head at this, more a single creditor upon earth, and I know I passed out another door, leaving him repeat- I shall find none in the place to which I go. ing his prayers as busily as ever. While I re- Oh, it is a blessed thing to die, when we can mained, he appeared much interested in what say, with Hezekiah, "Behold, for peace I had was passing in the shop; and although praying great bitterness; but thou hast, in love to my with his face in an opposite direction, he every soul, delivered it from the pit of corruption: for moment turned so far about as to catch a glance | thou hast cast all my sins behind thy back."

telligent business man; but alas, how blind in heart. But beside the cross of Jesus there regard to spiritual matters! He readily ac- grows a plant that is fairer still, and has a juster me that his hand and his counsel are in this knowledged that we were indebted to God for claim to be called Hearts-ease. Nothing like it matter. And if God be for us it is of little con- every thing; but I have often seen him, early alleviates the bitter pangs that precede the hour sequence who is against us; the work will go in the morning, bowing reverently to the differ- of dissolution! ent articles in his shop, muttering over something at the same time. This is done from a I hope the kindness and mercy of our God superstitious belief that it may secure good

### A DOMESTIC PICTURE.

Blest be that spot, where cheerful guests retire To pause from toil, and trim their evening fire; Blest that abode, where want and pain repair, And every stranger finds a ready chair; Blest be those feasts with simple plenty crowned Where all the ruddy family around Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail, Or sigh with pity at some mournful tale; Or press the bashful stranger to his food, And learn the luxury of doing good.

### SINGULAR EFFICACY OF SOCIAL PRAYER.

A clergyman, who was not very remarkable for his zeal in the cause of his Divine Master, while traveling, not many months ago, in a certain section of this State, stopped for a night in a place where there was an extensive revival of Saviour to his disciples just before he ascended stroll through the streets. He had not proceeded far on his evening ramble, before his ear was arrested by the voice of prayer. He paused and listened, and finding that the voice issued its bewildering, beclouding, and benumbing in- from a retired and humble dwelling by the pectedly surrounded by a band of disciples assembled for special prayer. He cast his eye about upon the little group, in a vain endeavor to who is competent to the task of remodeling the acquaintance; but all were strangers in person, though brethren in Christ. Collecting his wandering thoughts, he bowed himself in the humble attitude of prayer, and, to his infinite surprise, he soon discovered that himself, by name, and the people of his charge, were the subjects of ardent and importunate supplication. The person who was leading their devotions, was an entire stranger to him, and yet he seemed to wrestle in spirit with God, that he might be aroused to greater faithfulness and zeal in his ministerial duties and private devotions, and that God would prepare him to become instrumental in reviving his work in the church and congregation over whom he was placed as a spiritual watchman. After the meeting had closed, being deeply impressed with the guilt of his past negligence, and with the responsibility of the ministerial office, he silently withdrew and returned to his lodgings. Not long after this event, he returned to his people, and resumed, with renewed vigor, the duties of his office. Within a short time, a revival commenced in his congregation, and three hundred were early numbered as the hopeful subjects of redeeming mercy. The revivals in both mentioned places still continue.

# THE EVENING OF LIFE.

him that is yet able to receive meat," saith the me to bear the harshness of your rebuke.' son of Sirach. Yes! and by what expedient do such men try to overcome thy bitterness? Oh! when I see them, like some beaten foe, who retreats from fence to fence behind the last in-

"Taught by some impulse from on high, men's minds Suspect the coming danger, as we see
The waters heave before the approaching storm."

But of you it may be said-

"They hear the wild winds lash the bursting sails, At every joint the shivering vessel creaks, But strike they will not, and go blindly down."

How sweet, O death, is the thought of thee to the man who could never find a satisfying his son, a young man of twenty years of age, portion here below, but who, even amidst this fleeting life, still lived and leaned upon the I asked him the price of the article which I promises of that which is everlasting! I do not with the fore finger of the right hand, wrote wings of my spirit may bear me unencumbered upon the palm of the other the price to be away. Old Age, for him who has a Saviour, charged. The young man then came back and thy rosy evening changes so insensibly into

that I have got it, especially as I could get no what I would give. The young man, not feel-will not be difficult. The best of my property ing at liberty to act on his own responsibility. I take along with me. I leave my children to went and reported my offer to his father, who the great Father of the fatherless, to whom bewent and reported my oner to his father, who the great Father of the fat mark the hims dealings of our Heaven's Pather before, a sum considerably less than that first the earth, and my soul to the Lord. He has day, and having done all, to stand.

foreign land, how does he exult to pass the gate, The young man again hastened to his father as he bends his steps homeward. I have no Yes, old men, the blessed thistle is an herb of The person here mentioned is a shrewd, in- precious use. It soothes the aching of the

### SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED.

BISHOP BUTLER.—This worthy prelate, when on his death bed, having sent for his chaplain, observed, that though he had endeavored to avoid sin and please God, yet from the consciousness which he felt of perpetual infirmities, he was still afraid to die.

"My lord," said the chaplain, " you have forgotten that Jesus Christ is a Saviour." "True," that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." "True," replied the bishop, with admiration; "and I am surprised that, though I have read that Scripture a thousand times over, I never felt its virtue till this moment, and now I die happy."

PSALM XXXII: 37—Mark the perfect man, and behold the pright; for the end of that man is peace.

THE MIMIC TAKEN OFF.—A Mr. Madan, who had been educated for the bar, being a great mimic, was one evening desired by some wicked companions to go and hear the Rev. John Wesneighborhood, and then return and exhibit his manner and discourse for their entertainment Accordingly he went to the meeting with this intention, when, just as he entered the place, Mr. Wesley named his text, "Prepare to meet thy God." with a solemnity of accent that struck the young man very forcibly, inspiring a seriousness which continued to increase as the good man proceeded in exhorting his hearers to repentance. On returning from the meeting, Mi M. was accosted by his acquaintances, "Have you taken off the old Methodist?" "No, gentlemen," he replied, "but he has taken me off! And from that time he left their company, asso ciated with serious people, was soon converted and afterwards became a useful minister of the

1 Con. xiv 24, 25—But if all prophesy, and there come in one that believeth not, or one unlearned, he is convinced of all, he is judged of all; and thus are the secrets of his heart made manifest; and so, falling down on his face, he will worship God, and report that God is in you of a truth.

PATIENCE UNDER REPROOF.—Tasso, the celeorated author of "Jerusalem Delivered," when nformed by his physician that he must soon die. thanked him for the tidings, and expressed much gratitude that he was soon to be brought safe into port, after so long a storm. When his last moment arrived, he calmly said, "Into thy hands I commit my spirit, O Lord;" but expired before the sentence was finished.

It is recorded of him, that "there never was scholar more humble, a wit more devout, or man more amiable in society." When he had extended his reputation throughout Italy, by his celebrated poem, his father, fearing that it and that hath prosperity in all things: yea, unto much?" "Sir," replied Tasso, "it has enabled spected:-

Prov. xix: 11-The discretion of a man deferreth his an

REMARKABLE RESIGNATION.—When the Duke trenchment: driven now from the joyous revelry of Burgundy, the illustrious and promising pupil, of youth, and anon from manhood's keen enjoy- of Archbishop Fenelon, lay dead in his coffin, The late Hon. Samuel Hubbard, also, of Bosments, until they are reduced, at last, to solicit and the nobles of his court, in all the pomp of ton, says the American Messenger, had a rea faint gratification from stimulating, perhaps, silent sadness, stood weeping around, the arch-markable acquaintance with the Bible. He a languid palate. Oh! when I see them, like bishop came into the apartment, and having fix. had a large Bible class of young men; and in the worm which cleaves to the withered leaf, ed his eyes on the corpse, broke out at length the conversations and discussions which arose, feeding on the wan and shadowy remembrance in terms to this effect :- "There lies my belov- would quote a verse from memory, and add, of days never to return, and trying whether it ed prince, for whom I cherished an affection "I think you will find it in \_\_\_\_," naming the may do them any good to forget that which they equal to the tenderest regard of the tenderest chapter and verse; and the reference would be now no more can change,—how do I then, with parent. Nor were my affections lost; he loved found invariably correct. Such a knowledge my whole soul, exclaim, Thanks be to Jesus me, in return, with all the ardor of a son. There of the Scriptures could have been obtained gaged in repeating his prayers. Many people Christ, my Lord, who hath delivered me from he lies, and all my worldly happiness lies dead only by long and faithful study. were passing along the street just before him; the bondage of this corruptible world! The with him. But if the turning of a straw would call him back to life, I would not for ten thousand worlds be the turner of that straw in opposition to the will of God." Joв i: 21—The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away

blessed be the name of the Lord.

THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE, -Among the prisoners taken captive at the battle of Waterloo. there was a Highland piper. Napoleon, struck with his mountain dress and sinewy limbs, asked him to play on his instrument, which is said to sound delightfully in the glens and mountains of Scotland. "Play a pibroch," said Napoleon, and the Highlander played it. "Play a march;" it was done. "Play a retreat," "Na, na,' said the Highlander, "I never learned to play a retreat!" No retreat ! should be the motto emblazoned on the standard of every Christian warrior, as he goes forth to battle, " not against flesh and blood, but against principalities. against powers, against the rulers of the dark. ness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places?

## PINKNEY AND EMMET.

The Knickerbocker for the past month has the following anecdote of the two eminent persons named above. Where sarcasm, invective and severity of denunciation are regarded as the characteristics of eloquence, the lesson which the subjoined narrative conveys, may operate as a useful corrective:-"We do not know when we have encounter-

ed a more forcible exemplification of the truth. that 'a soft answer turneth away wrath,' than is afforded in the ensuing anecdote: On, one occasion, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the eloquent Irish exile, Mr. Emmet, and the distinguished orator, Mr. Pinkney, were on opposite sides in an important cause, and one which the latter had much at heart. In the course of the argument he traveled out of the cause to make observations personal and extremely offensive, on Mr. Emmet, with a view probably of irritating him and weakering his reply. Mr. Emmet sat quiet and endured it all. It seemed to have sharpened his intellect, without having irritated his temper. When the argument was through, he said, 'Perhaps he ought to notice the remarks of the opposite counsel. but this was a species of warfare in which he had the good fortune to have little experience, and one in which he never dealt. He was willing that his learned opponent should have all was the answer, "but how shall I know He is a the advantage he promised himself from the Saviour for me?" "My lord, it is written, Him display of his talents in that way. When he came to this country he was a stranger, and was happy to say, that from the bar generally, and the court universally, he had experienced nothing but politeness, and even kindness. He believed the court would do him the justice to say, that he had said or done nothing in this cause to merit à different treatment. He had always been accustomed to admire and even reverence the learning and eloquence of Mr. Pinkney, and he was the last man from whom he should have expected personal observations had been in early life taught by the highest authority, not to return railing for railing. He would only say, that he had been informed that the learned gentleman had filled the highest office his country could bestow at the court of St. James. He was very sure that he had not learned his breeding in that school."

"The court and the bar were delighted; for Mr. Pinkney was apt to be occasionally a little too over-bearing. When we take into consideration the merit of resistance against the natural impulse of a warm Irish temperament, we must admire still more the manner adopted by Mr. Emmet. Mr. Pinkney, as we gather from Wheaton's Life of that gentleman, afterwards tendered the most ample and generous apology. 'The manner,' said he, 'in which Mr. Emmet has replied, reproaches me by its forbearance and urbanity, and could not fail to hasten the repentance which reflection alone would have produced and which I am glad to have so public an occasion of avowing. I offer him a gratuitous and cheerful atonement; cheerful, because it puts me to rights with myself, and because it is tendered not to ignorance and presumption, but to the highest worth, intellect, and morals, enhanced by such eloquence as few may hope to equal; to an interesting stranger whom adversity has tried, and affliction struck severely to the heart; to an exile whom any country might be proud to receive, and every man of a generous temper would be ashamed to offend."

# THE BIBLE HONORED WHERE KNOWN.

Among men of education and talents, those who have been known as enemies of the Bible might seduce him from more advantageous stu- have, for the most part, unhesitatingly acknowldies, was greatly vexed, and went to him and edged their ignorance of its contents, or at remonstrated against his devoting himself to least that they were not familiar with its pages; philosophy and poetry, making use of many while the invariable testimony of all who have very harsh expressions. The old gentleman's candidly studied it, has been in favor of its "O DEATH! how bitter is the remembrance anger being heightened by the patience of Tas- claims to divine authority, and to the sublimity. God has fixed our station here in this promising of thee to a man that liveth at rest in his post so, he at length exclaimed, "Of what use is purity, and wisdom of its precepts. The testisessions, to him that hath nothing to vex him, that philosophy on which you value yourself so mony following will be very generally re-

> The venerable John Quincy Adams recently stated to a friend, that ever since he was thirty years old he had been accustomed, among the first things, to read the Bible every morning. With few interruptions, he has followed the

practice over half a century.

# MATERNAL AUTHORITY.

"Mary, let that book alone," says a mother to her little daughter, who is trying to pull the Bible from the table. "Let it alone."

Mary stops for a moment, and then takes hold of the book again. Pretty soon the mother sees that Mary is still playing with the Bible. "Did you not hear me tell you to let that book alone? Why don't you obey?" Mary stops for a moment, but is soon again at her forbidden amusement. By and by down comes the Bible on the floor. Up jumps the mother, and hastily gives the child a blow, exclaiming, there, obey me next time." The child screams, the mother picks up the Bible, saying, "I wonder my children do not obey me better." Is it strange that a child thus managed should be disobedient? There is no more effectual way of teaching a child disobedience, than by giving commands which you have no intention of enforcing. The mother who first coaxes, then threatens; then pretends to punish; then punishes a little; is only making trouble for herself and sorrow for her family.

New York, March 2, 1848.

CHRISTIANITY MISREPRESENTED BY CHRISTIANS Smith, in his "Consular Cities of China," recently republished in this country, tells a good many stories illustrative of the influence exerted, by the representatives of Christian nations in China. The testimony of A-tuh, "a smart, intelligent, well-educated man," ought to be read and pondered by all. According to Mr. Smith, he "spoke of the insolent treatment to which the Chinese residents were exposed from the police of Hong Kong, and the Europeans generally, and became much excited when he spoke of a recent indignity which his father had suffered. He said the English had always been overbearing toward his countrymen; and until they showed a kinder spirit toward them, Christianity would never be respected. Especially, continued he, since the war the Chinese generally hate the English to a much greater degree than ever before, as they have done so much greater mischief. On this account, they are more disinclined than formerly to listen to Christian doctrines, thinking that if Englishmen are Christians, it cannot be a good religion which permits them to be so in solent and mischievous." The father of A-tuh, Leang-Afa, confirmed this by his own testimony. "On my asking him," says Mr. Smith, "what were the principal obstacles to missionary success, he replied, "The Chinaman's heart is very hard; they will listen to European missionaries, and not bring objections till they have departthis kind :- 'Perhaps this English doctrine may be very good; but we wish that you would first try it on the English themselves, for they are wicked men. WHEN THIS DOCTRINE HAS MADE THEM BETTER, THEN COME AND SPEAK TO US."

### THE MORMONS.

The privations and sufferings of the Mormons since they left Nauvoo, the site of their temple to go farther west, have been almost unparalleled. It seems, however, that they have at length found a resting-place, where they hope for quiet. From a circular addressed to the members of the Nauvoo Church, by the twelve Mormon apostles, we learn that their principal abiding place hereafter, is to be in the valley of the great Salt Lake, and, if they succeed according to their expectations, their central position between the Pacific and the Mississippi, their numbers and united prospects, will give them an importance that they have not been able to attain in the United States. Their numbers will be greatly increased this season. It is confidently asserted, by those who ought to know, that at least 20,000 persons are in expectation of joining the church during this summer The number of their members, and the extent and industry of their system of proselyting, ex ceeds the belief of those not informed of their real operations. No sect has ever sprung up that could boast of the same number of members within the same space of time. They have, notwithstanding the opposition which they have encountered, pushed their missionaries and preachers into every continent, and many of the islands of the sea, and have made proselytes everywhere. Their progress has been as incredible as their belief is absurd. The present site of their church, in the midst of mountains on the margin of the great Salt Lake, and cut off on all sides from other settlements by a belt of sterile and mountainous country of nearly five hundred miles in breadth, gives to their present position and enterprise a novelty which will attract hundreds to them; and they confidently look forward, within a very short period, to the formation of a large and powerful settlement at that place.

# ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTION—JUDICIAL DECISION

A case was tried some weeks ago, in the Supreme Court of New York, which involves important church interests. It seems that while Rev. John Maffit was under the discipline of the Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Green, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church in Brooklyn, assisted him to evade certain disciplinary proceedings. For doing so, Mr. Green was suspended from his ministry one year, by the New York Annual Conference, and a new pastor appointed in his place. Subsequently Mr. G. resigned his connection with the Method ist Episcopal Church; and the Centenary Church, having done the same thing, gave him a call to become their pastor, which he accepted. When the pastor appointed by the Conference went to take possession of the parsonage and the church, he was met with a refusal, on the ground that the church had withdrawn from the Conference, and denied its jurisdiction; hence proceedings in law were instituted After a full hearing of the case, the Court gave the following decision :-

That the itinerancy of their preachers is a well established rule of the Methodist Episcowishes or those of the congregation, is not contrary to law. That the Centenary M. E. Church in Brooklyn, having been organized in conneclong as the connection continues, by the 'Doc- other men. trines and Discipline' laid down for the government of the Church.

That their meeting-house and parsonage, havgenerally, and for the use of a Methodist Epis- taken sick; if his sickness continues over a thou!"

copal congregation, it is not in the power of the | week, he is entitled to receive from the funds trustees to divert them to any other purpose, or of the Society \$4,00 a week; but a poor brothto withdraw them from the subordination which was voluntarily assumed at the establishment of the Society.

It is no excuse for the trustees, that their action has been sanctioned or governed by a majority of the males now worshiping in that house, it being their only duty to see that the temporalities of the Society are faithfully devoted to the uses intended by those whose benevolence founded and endowed the Church.

That they erred in refusing admission to the relator as their preacher. That it is the duty and has been the practice of this Court to enforce the rights thus established, and that with regard to ministerial offices and corporations, it is competent for this Court not only to direct them to act, but the manner in which they shall act. Therefore a peremptory mandamus must be awarded, commanding the defendants to admit the relator to their pulpit and parsonage.

### ODD-FELLOWSHIP-NO. 2.

Having in my former communication examined the effects and influences of Odd-Fellowship | smile of conscience and of Heaven shall bless on society and the domestic relations, I propose in this number to examine its claims to be considered a charitable or benevolent institution.

Were we to receive as proof, the testimony

of its advocates, and the lectures delivered by

should be constrained to believe it the ne plus ultra of benevolence and truth, and the church of Christ would be placed completety in the back ground. Rev. Mr. Harvey, member of Cherryvalley Lodge, and Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cherry-valley, New York, in an address delivered at the celebration of Founted. But to me, they will address remarks of ain Lodge I.O. of O. F., West Springfield, Sept. 4th, 1847, page 11, speaking of the objects of the Order, says, "These are, in the first place, the banishment of all pecuniary distress from within its pale, not caused by crime or immorality committed by the sufferer." After having praised Odd-Fellowship in this strain for nearly half a page, he views the sufferer in the agonies of death, and represents Odd-Fellowship "whispering in the ear of a husband's, a father's dying grief, 'Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy amount than five dollars." It is to be regretted, widows trust in me." Here Rev. Mr. Harvey on account of the loss of time which has octakes the language of God himself, (see Jer. 49: curred, that the wishes of the Board had not puts this very language into her mouth. This, in my opinion, falls very little short of blasphemy. It may be said, that I pervert the reverend gentleman, and that he ought not so to be understood. I know that charity is an excellent be subscribed, and the payment pledged by grace, and covers a multitude of sins. But I cannot (without doing violence to my own judgment and to the English language,) stretch my charity broad enough to cover such arrogance. Read an anecdote recorded on page 17 of said Address, where you will discover that what was presented on page 11 as a theory, has here as- have deterred some from acting at all sumed a practical embodiment. A poor but worthy member of his own church, (not an Odd-Fellow,) was laid on the bed of death; his pro- | tion; for if the amount named was subscribed perty exhausted; his family in want; but no in small sums by individuals scattered over the prospect before him but of ending his days in a poor-house. The benevolence of this pious minister was awakened; he appealed to the it could afford no reliable assistance to the Board; charity of the community with various success; and therefore the sum of five dollars was named some gave cheerfully, some reluctantly, and as the smallest sum the Board wish the trouble some not at all. "There were some fifty or of collecting, trusting that the deficiency in sixty Odd-Fellows in the place. He had but to make his errand known to each of these, and a response come forth, not in covetous excuses, impotent good wishes, or pennies warped by the vice of avarice, but in a liberal, ready relief." Tales of a like character are often trumpeted to the world, and are probably in every lecturer's mouth, and generally accompanied with an unkind thurst at the churches. I do not say that such circumstances never do exist; but I do say, that I believe that when they do the promises of Executive Boards before liabiliexist the whole transaction was for effect, and that they are often colored to suit the occasion, and that still oftener they are like the far famed Oil Jug," whose location could never be found.

After all this display and boasting, the benevolence of Odd-Fellowship, with few exceptions is the benevolence of a Mutual Insurance Company, in which a great degree of sagacity is manifested to keep out of its pales such as would be most likely to become chargeable. No person can become a member of a lodge, under any in a place where there are no religious services circumstances, who is under 21 or over 60 years | but those of the dissenting sects, should attend of age, and an increased initiating fee is de-their meetings, especially if the teaching of manded of a man over 40 approximating to 60. Again, a man cannot become a member unless he is exempt from all mental or bodily infirmities, which may prevent him from using the means of obtaining a respectable subsistence for himself and family. See By-laws of Oneactah Lodge, No. 172, I. O. of O. F., Art. vi. and danger of growing gradually tolerant of heresy, vii., page 22 and 23. Now we have no object and thinking with indifference on schism. tion to these rules, as the rules and by-laws of a Mutual Insurance Company. It is a fair business transaction. But considered as a benevolent or charitable institution, we are constrained to view its claims as totally unfounded. Is this the benevolence of the Gospel? We should be sorry to be told that it is, but still more so pal Church, and that their practice of enforcing to be constrained to believe it. The benevothat itinerancy by means of the Bishop's station- lence of the Gospel is universal and disinteresting the preachers, without consulting their ed; the benevolence of Odd-Fellowship is limited and selfish. The one is unostentatious and sincere; the other like the Pharisee thanking tion with that Society at large, is bound, so God-no, Odd-Fellowship-that he is not like

There is another very striking analogy be-

er, no matter how poor his circumstances, is entitled to no more. Is this the boasted benevolence of Odd-Fellowship? Ah, truly, but it is not the benevolence of the Gospel.

Let us next examine its effects on religious character. If it increases a man's zeal for God, and the cause of truth; if it makes him more punctual in his attendance on public worship; if it makes his presence more frequent at the prayer and conference meeting; if it makes him more devotional when there; if it causes him to pay a more strict regard to the claims of the Sabbath; if he is more ready to aid in sending the gospel to the heathen; in short, if it makes him a better citizen, a better neighbor, a better husband, a better father, and a more devoted Christian-we shall be constrained to acknowledge that Odd-Fellowship is of God, and that its members will be blessed, as our reverend lecturer declares in his conclusion: "The them in life, and shed a halo around their death; when from an eminence covered with light they shall fall to rise again in glory, and angel messengers shall guide their ascending spirits where FRIENDSHIP, LOVE and TRUTH had their birth, its members and published by the lodges, we and live forever." But our observation does not give an affirmative answer to those items, and we have yet to receive the first evidence that Odd-Fellowship improves the religious character of any of its members. On the contrary, we least within the circle of our acquaintance,) belonging to Odd-Fellowship, fall below (in these particulars) the generality of the brethren who are not of the Order; and that, when the claims of the church and the lodge conflict, Odd-Fellowship has the preference.

### GENERAL AGENCY OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Since the issuing of the Circular of the Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society, relative to the General Agency, the inquiry has several times been made, "if it was the design of the Board that no sums should be received of less and having personified Odd-Fellowship, been expressed more definitely, and that it is now necessary to explain them.

About seventy-five Circulars were issued. the request had been made, that to each of these Circulars the sum of eight dollars should some responsible individual, the matter would probably have been understood, and the \$600 asked might have been ere this easily raised. But to name a definite sum, it was thought, would appear as a requisition or tax upon the individuals addressed, and perhaps would under such instructions. And yet it did not seem prudent to leave it entirely without limitawhole denomination, the most of the subscribers being nearly or quite unknown to the Treasurer, such subscriptions would be made up by such as should return larger sums. It is a matter entirely immaterial to the Board, how this sum is raised, provided it is returned to us with at most the name of one responsible individual to call upon when it is wanted for each five dollars subscribed. The experience of Boards conducting benevolent or denominational enterprises among a people so scattered, has shown the necessity of some responsibility attached to ties are incurred by employing men, furnishing outfits, &c. We trust that a course so manifestly right will be approved by our brethren generally, and that the necessary pledges will be forwarded to us with little delay.

PAUL STILLMAN, Cor. Sec.

"I AM HOLIER THAN THOU."-A correspondent of the high-church Episcopal paper in New York, inquires whether a churchman, residing their ministers be able and wise. Another correspondent, whose communication seems to be approved by the editor, expresses the opinion that he should not, because to attend the wor ship of sects is to "abandon both the doctrine and fellowship of the apostles," and "incur the Whether such a view of the case is consistent with that charity which hopeth all things, the reader may judge. There is, however, some apology for this advice, in the fact that the denomination to which the writer belongs has the "forms" of worship printed and made ready to its hands. The head of a family, where there is no priest, may become his own priest, "and needs only a Prayer-book, an almanac to direct him to the proper day in the calendar where the lessons are appointed, a Bible from which to read them, and a volume of printed

### MISSIONS AND SLAVERY.

The religious papers published in the Southern States have a strange way of mixing up sacred and profane things, without seeming to see their incongruity. A recent number of the Christian Index, the organ of the Georgia Baptists, affords a good illustration. On one page it publishes the proceedings of the West Tennessee Baptist Association, held in Septembe last, at which a report on Foreign Missions was presented, containing the following paragraph

"But what shall your committee say of China Shall China be forgotten? Never! She now deservedly attracts more attention than any other missionary field. Her population is onethird of the world. She numbers not less than three hundred and fifty millions. They are not a savage, but a civilized people. Their Emperor has read the Bible, pronounced it the best book that was ever written, and recommended it to all his subjects. The light of divine truth may now be poured upon the Celestial Empire. The Convention, in the judgment of your committee, should aid the cause in China. Let us feel for her, pray for her, and labor for her. What though she be on the opof the same stock—children of the same father, and bound to the same destinies. They are our brethren, though sixteen thousand miles assunder from us, and though we have never seen

That is all very true-very good. It cheers one's heart to see the band of brotherhood re cognized as existing between persons dwelling "sixteen thousand miles assunder," who have are fully persuaded, that church members, (at never seen each other. But what shall we say of the following notice, which appears on the page opposite the one from which the above paragraph is taken?

"EXECUTOR'S SALE.-Will be sold the late residence of Jesse Perkins, deceased, late of Greene County, on Wednesday, the first schools, and a large contribution was taken up day of March next, the following property, viz: on the spot. "Allen, about 30 years old; Claiborn, 25; Dick, 25; Anderson, 20; Asa, 15; Israel, 14; Harrison, 13; Nathan, 13; Sirena, 14; Adaline, 12; and Wesley, 10.

"Also, stock of hogs, stock of cattle, horses, corn, fodder, oats, plantation tools, &c.'

### PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC PROSELYTES.

A Kentucky correspondent of the Christian Witness uses the following language in relation to the comparative number of conversions from Catholicism to Protestantism and Protestantism to Catholicism :-

one Protestant becomes a Catholic. Impres- necessary to see them at large. They may, sions to this effect come in from all quarters. however, now get a view of them in miniature, Hardly an extensive journey through the State can be taken without hearing of more or less becoming Protestants—rarely here and there of one becoming a Catholic. Every one knows of scores whose ancestors were Catholics-very likely to regret it. few can be pointed out, now Romanists, whose forefathers were ever Protestants. The same absorbing process, (within restricted limits,) which is swallowing up the French population n St. Louis, and the Quaker population in Philadelphia, is slowly wasting away the isolated settlements of Catholics in Kentucky. Emigration, immigration, and intermarriages, are all argely in favor of the great majority, of whomsoever they may consist, and constantly against the minority, of whatever form of faith."

The truth of this closing remark is attested by the experience of our own denomination. Our number is small indeed, when compared with the denominations who differ from us in relation to the day of the Sabbath; and besides M. Musgrave, in a letter to the Tennesee Bapthis, the adoption of our belief involves a much greater pecuniary sacrifice than is connected with joining any other denomination. The natural consequence is, that many of those who are brought up in the observance of the Sabbath, are induced to forsake it when they engage in business. They acknowledge our sentiments to be scriptural, but they are unwilling to make the sacrifices which are necessary to comply with them; hence they leave us and join other denominations. Whether they find their spirituality and religious enjoyment increased by such a course, we leave the reader to judge.

WHOLESALE PARDONING.—The True Wesleyan says that "Governor Young, of this State, in the exercise of his pardoning prerogative. It is stated that he has pardoned more than one of their deliberations: hundred, some of whom are among the worst class of State's Prison convicts. In the fearful list are no less than five murderers; eleven convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, eight of whom were sentenced for life; and the balance made up of burglars, forgers, bigamists, hibit the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. robbers, and thieves, of every grade and description." If this statement be true, the question may well be raised as to what use there is in going to the expense of trying and convicting men who are so soon to receive an executive pardon?

TEMPERANCE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A Molohai, attended by a thousand children. A \$260. speech was made by his Majesty the King, who exhibited great pleasure at the scene. Speeches were also made by the Prime Minister, by the High Chief of the Privy Council, and by the Governor of Maui, who did honor to the occa-

BAPTIST MISSIONS.—The Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Union acknowledges the resermons approved by his Bishop." All this is ceipt of \$5,506 80 in the month of January, very convenient, and would no doubt enable a and \$54,704 32 in the first ten months of the dollars. man to get along alone very well-growing present financial year. Twenty-four thousand tween Odd-Fellowship and a Mutual Insurance stronger each day in the feeling expressed by dollars are wanted in the months of February ing been built by contributions from Methodists Company. Let a man of tens of thousands be one of old, "Stand aside, for I am holier than and March to cover the expenditures of the

COST OF COLLECTING CHURCH-RATES.—Bucks Advertiser says that Mr. Simonds, of whose imprisonment we have given some account, has came out of jail, and returned home. The parish church of Mursley, however, is still minus her five-pence. After all the labor and bustle, the fivepence has not yet been recovered. And this is rather curious, seeing that the whole proceedings were founded upon an act of Parliament for the more easy recovery of churchrates. Let us see :- the amiable churchwarden has about a dozen journeys to Winslow; the clerk of the Winslow Bench has about a dozen 'Bucks to wit" papers to issue; the worthy magistrates themselves have to be deprived of dinner more than once for an hour or two; a constabulary officer has to convey Simonds from Winslow to Aylesbury; for five weeks the county has to provide Simonds with bed, board. and lodging; a monster indictment is framed by the clerk of the peace; a barrister is retained to expound the document to a jury; all the great and influential gentlemen of the county are compelled to put their heads into mental posite side of the globe? They are descendants torture for six mortal hours! Such is the plan for the more easy recovery of church-rates, and said five-pence has not yet been recovered.

> SUNDAY SCHOOLS AT THE WEST .- A meeting was held in this city last week in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, at which a report was presented from one of the missionaries of the Union at the West, representing its operations as exceedingly successful in that quarter. During the last two years, 395 schools have been organized, in which 527 teachers and 18,020 scholars are engaged. At the close of the meeting, 224 of the Union's libraries, worth \$10 each, were pledged for the use of Western

BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, now to be seen in this city, is one of the most extensive and perfect works of the kind ever exhibited. It presents to the visitor, in the course of two hours, a complete view of the Mississippi river for twelve hundred miles, with all the scenery and towns on its banks. Everybody has read about western steamboats, flatboats, rafts, snags, and snag boats-about sugar plantations, cotton fields, natural forests, and bluffs. But only a few persons, comparatively, "Ten Catholics become Protestants where choose to run the risks and pay the expenses without risk, and with very little expense, by visiting Mr. Banvard's Panorama. Those who avail themselves of the opportunity, will not be

> BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for February has been republished by Leonard Scott & Co., in advance of the English edition, which has not yet been received in this country. The following is its table of contents:-The Russian Empire; Autobiography of a German Headsman; Edinburgh after Flodden; Subjects for Pictures; Jerusalem; My English Acquaintance; Our West India Colonies; Now and Then. Office of republication No. 79 Fulton-st., corner

Anti-Mission Associations.—The Rev. P tist, alludes to an anti-mission Association, and gives some very interesting facts. He says:-

"Associations which have declared non-fellowship with the missionaries, show a gradual decrease every year, so that within the last five years, the number has decreased from sixty thousand to forty-five thousand. Look at the Missionary Associations, reporting their hundreds baptized every year. The Lord works with his people. He will bring dearth and famine on those who will not obey him. Brethren, come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and no longer occupy a back ground; examine this great subject, and act promptly."

THE LICENSE LAW IN NEW JERSEY.—The majority of the Special Committee to which the subject of repealing the license law of last sesappears to have outdone all who have preceded, sion was referred, presented their report on Tuesday morning. The following is the result

> After a careful investigation, and under a deep sense of the responsibilities they assume. the Committee state that they believe the public good will be promoted by the repeal of the law, and therefore recommend a repeal, and that licenses granted be so modified as to pro-

In the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, the Rev. B. F. Bradbrook, the Baptist minister of that place, acknowledges the products of a "Donation Visit," as follows: viz., cash \$26, books, English goods, ready-made clothing, shoes, groceries, honey, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, pork, beef, flour, corn, a patent washing machine, and last, though not least, a valuable recent letter from the Sandwich Islands, gives horse, saddle, side-saddle, bridle, etc., presented an account of a juvenile temperance meeting at | by a young lady-amounting in value to about

> A proposition is on foot to raise a monument to Bunyan, "in the shape of a new chapel at Bedford, on the site where Bunyan used to preach: and thus it will be made, not only to perpetuate his memory, but, at the same time, to promote the worship and honor of our common Lord."

> We learn from the Bridgeport (Ct.) Farmer, that the donations to the rector of St. John's Church, in that city, in Wednesday and Thurs. day evenings, amounted to about eight hundred

> The Brainerd Presbyterian Church in New York city, during the thirteen years of its existence, has contributed over \$91,800-more than \$7,000 a year for benevolent purposes.

QUINCY AD ton, on the few minute more than e degree of 1 he took his resentatives to the office Chase, had until about citement. putting the suddenly at dying /" I that followed the venerabl was falling agonies of ately suspend telligence of just as it was .Mr. Benton ing, annound that body ha placed upon room, and ev to his situati tially recover heard to utte is the end spoke no mo insensible a until he gen returned to In the Sen

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Feb. 25, announced, r dividuals, an each State w of the illust place, which Massachuset is to be dre The officers crape, the co to be put i various othe memory. T ington, on Sa Mr. Adam were in atte continued wi r The follo

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va) Gazette, the Rev. aptist minister of that products of a "Donaviz., cash \$26, books, iede, clothing, shoes, cheese, eggs, poultry, not least, a valuable bridle, etc.; presented iting in value to about

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JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

General Intelligence.

The venerable Patriot and Statesman, John QUINCY ADAMS, died at the Capitol, in Washingmore than eighty years old, he enjoyed a good degree of health up to Feb. 21st, on which day he took his seat as usual in the House of Representatives. A series of resolutions of thanks to the officers of the army, introduced by Mr Chase, had occupied the attention of the House until about one o'clock, giving rise to some exsuddenly arrested by the cry, "Mr. Adams is dying!" It is impossible to describe the scene that followed. The members sprang towards the venerable man, and he was caught as he four years. On leaving the Presidency in 1829, agonies of death. All business was immediately suspended—the House adjourned; and intelligence of the sad event reaching the Senate just as it was about to take up the special order, . Mr. Benton rose, in a few words of great feeling, announced the calamitous visitation, and that body hastily adjourned. Mr. Adams was placed upon a sofa, carried to the Speaker's room, and every medical attention at once given to his situation. Here, for a moment, he partially recovered the use of his speech, and was heard to utter, in low, faltering accents, " This is the end of earth !- I am composed !" He

In the Senate and House of Representatives Feb. 25, Mr. Adams' death was formall announced, remarks were made by various in dividuals, and a committee of one member from each State was appointed to attend the remains of the illustrious dead to their final resting place, which is understood to be Quincy, in Massachusetts. Mr. Adams' seat in the House is to be dressed in mourning for thirty days. The officers of the army are ordered to wear crape, the colors of the different regiments are to be put in mourning for six months, and various other honors are to be paid to hi memory. The funeral took place at Wash ington, on Sabbath, Feb. 26.

spoke no more, but lingered, to all appearance

insensible and unconscious, from that period

until he gently breathed his last, and his spirit

returned to the God who gave it.

Mr. Adams' wife, and her niece and nephew were in attendance soon after his attack, and continued with him to the last.

The following extract from Mr. Hudson's tribute to the virtues of the illustrious dead, delivered in the House of Representatives. gives the best biographical sketch we have

when he was but eleven years of age, he ac- when his property was confiscated and his per- were captured and taken back to prison. companied his father, John Adams, to France, son put into close confinement. His friends who was sent with Benjamin Franklin and hearing no news direct from him, and a rumor Arthur Lee, as Commissioners to the Court of | being in circulation that his vessel was lost with Versailles. After remaining in France about all on board, they supposed of course that he eighteen months, during which time he applied was dead. A succession was opened in the himself closely to the study of the French and | proper Court, his property sold, the succession Latin languages, he returned to his own coun- closed, and the proceeds paid over to the suptry in August, 1779. In November of the same posed widow. The wife, about six months ago, year his father was again dispatched to Europe | married a young lawyer of New Orleans. for the discharge of diplomatic services, and Three or four days since, to the wonder of took his son John Quincy with him.

Amsterdam, and afterward of the University at | teresting discussions of the law. Leyden. Francis Dana, who accompanied John Adams, as Secretary to the Embassy, received in 1781 the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, and took John Quincy Adams, then fourteen years of age, with him as his private Secretary. Here he remained till October, 1782, when he left Mr., Dana, at St. Petersburgh, and returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland where he remained some months, till his father took him to Paris, at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace in 1783. From that time till 1785 he was with his father in England, Holland, and France; during the whole o which period he was a close student.

At the age of eighteen, at his own request, his father permitted him to return to Massachusetts, where he entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1787, with distinguished honors. Soon after leaving College he entered the office of the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, afterward Chief Justice of Massachusetts, where he remained the usual period of three years in the study of the law, when he entered the profession, and established himself at Boston.

In 1794 Gen. Washington appointed him resident Minister to the United Netherlands. From that period till 1801 he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister in Holland, England, and Prussia. resumption of navigation. The Lake is as clear Just as Gen. Washington was retiring from of ice as in July. A strong wind from the \$1,850,000; Louis Phillippe is said to be worth after a short and painful illness. Door Bruss with F. Stope Clarence—Samuel Hunt. office, he appointed Mr. Adams Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon he received a new commission, changing his destination to Berlin. During his residence of about three years, and a half at Berlin, he concluded an important commercial treaty with Prussia—thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was recalled near the close of his father's administration, and arrived in his native country in September,

In 1802 he was chosen by the Boston District to the Senate of Massachusetts, and soon after was elected by the Legislature a Senator in Congress for six years from March 3, 1803. He remained in the Senate of the United States until 1808, when he resigned. While in the Senate he received the appointment of Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard University, an office which he filled with distinguished ability.

In 1809 he was appointed, by President Madison, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister to Hudson, whence a boat came down.

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Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, where he rendered the most important services to his country. By his influence with that Court he induced Russia to offer her mediation between Great Britain and the United States, in the war of 1812; and, when the proper time had arriv ed, he was placed by President Madison at the ton, on the evening of the 23d of February, a head of five distinguished Commissioners to few minutes after seven o'clock. Although negotiate a treaty of peace, which was concluded at Ghent in 1814. Mr. Adams was then as sociated with Mr. Clay and Mr. Gallatin to negotiate a Commercial Convention with Great Britain, and was forthwith appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. While in Europe, in 1811, he received the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme

Court of the United States, which he declined. After remaining in England till the close of citement. The Speaker was just in the act of President Madison's Administration, he was call putting the question upon them, when he was ed home, and placed by President Monroe at the head of the Department of State, where he remained eight years.

In 1825 he was chosen by the House of Representatives President of the United States for was falling from his chair, apparently in the he returned to his native place in Massachusetts, and in 1831 he was elected a member of this House, and by the free suffrages of the people has been continued in that office to the day of

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS—PEACE.

Proceedings in Congress last week are nearly destitute of interest. The occurrence of Mr. Adams' sickness on the first day of the week's sessions, his subsequent death, and the adjournment in consequence until after the funeral, prevented the transaction of any important business. The Treaty of Peace with Mexico, however, was presented to the Senate, and referred printed. Its terms have not yet been made public. But the editor of the New York Tri. degree of north latitude, thence due west to the Pacific, giving us an accession of ten degrees or nearly 700 English miles in width across the whole north end of Mexico, with all that she Rio Grande, and as many on the other. The territory we thus acquire can hardly be less than 2,000,000 square miles in all, equal to a district 2,000 miles long and 1,000 broad; but of this a irreclaimable desert of rock and arid sand, destitute in the main of wood, of soil, and even of

Most Singular Occurrences.—Capt. Martin Lund, a Dane by birth, who was well known in New Orleans, left there about eighteen months merchandize for a Mexican port, upon a specuevery one, the long-lost, but veritable Capt. At Paris he was put to school, and when in | Lund, returned to his former home, and found 1780 John Adams removed to Holland, his son | quite an alteration in his affairs, both pecuniary enjoyed the advantages of the public school at and domestic. This may give rise to some in-

> Mexican News.—The American Star, of Feb. 11, published in the city of Mexico, contains the official announcement that the treaty of peace was ratified on the part of the Mexican Congress, by receiving the signature of Signor Rossa, Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 10th inst. which date it bears. A meeting of the Deputies and Senators who were in the city was

> The Star of the 12th says that Santa Anna had asked for a passport to leave the Republic, and that he recommends to his friends to yield up the contest with the United States, sue for peace, and establish a good government.

Pena y Pena publishes a letter in which he states that the Government of Queretaro, in conjunction with Gen. Scott, have resolved upon attention. A large company in Normandy, the imprisonment of Santa Anna and thus remove the only obstacle which exists against a speedy conclusion of peace. There was considerable animation exhibited at Queretaro. Business was fast reviving under the general belief that peace was at hand, if not already

passed out of the harbor, and all is free for the them had a Bible and three prayer books. south-west had been blowing for several days, and no ice had made its appearance, which is good evidence that there has been none of consequence above. This is without precedent in the history of Lake Erie navigation.

A late arrival at Norfolk brings the painful intelligence from Venezuela, that President Monargus has attempted to seize the civil powerand has caused the members of Congress who were unfavorable to his designs to be mas sacred. Civil war was expected.

Of forty-eight deserters from the American Army, forty-one were foreigners, and forty-two were men of intemperate habits.

The New Bedford Bulletin relates a case, in which a young man in a drug store in New in prices. Bedford became a raving maniac from inhaling Chloroform.

# SUMMARY.

nas continued to redeem its notes, at its own counter, in specie, or specie-paying funds, notwithstanding its discredit in this city and Philadelphia, and that the bank rests on a better foundation than formerly—more than two-thirds of its entire circulation having been redeemed. We quote this bank the same as other western [ Pennsylvania money, (2 per cent discount.)

more, has left all his property, valued at \$12,- space, and is not liable to get out of order. It 000, to a young lady, a school-mistress of that is calculated to go by hand power, the same town, who, when the old gentleman visited Hatheir notice, in consequence of his shabby ap- building one is but a few dollars, and they are lady not only gave him a warm welcome, but not Mills requiring heavy quantities of Corn, cal Speller," a work of which the deceased was moved by steam power. the author. "Kind words cost nothing."

A butcher of this city has offered a pre- pacity. mium of \$50 for the fattest and best conditioned Sheep. Both the animals are to be exhibited at the next Fair of the Américan Institute-October, 1848.

Captain Tobin, who is now at San Miguel, thus notices the last moments of a dying gamto the Committee on Foreign Relations to be bler, a desperado from Tennesee:-"He was in the last stage of galloping consumption, and his latest breath was expended in blaspheming his Maker, boasting of having committed five murbune says that it is agreed on all hands that the ders, and regretting that he could not carry his future boundary of the two nations is to be the money to Hell and cheat the Devil at poker! Rio Grande, from its mouth to about the 32d He died that night, and left \$2000 in gold be- acter. The judge held, that bad character, so

the plantation of the famous Randolph of Roan. taining a scholar. oke, and long in his service, but among the four hundred left free by his will, proposes to pubpossessed on this side of the Rio Grande, in- lish "The Private Life of John Randolph," including the cities or important villages of Santa cluding letters, poetry, anecdotes, &c., &c. Fé, Albuqerque, Taos, &c., and a Mexican pop. Many eminent men who knew the subject, and houses. The Chronicle says "he enjoys the ulation of perhaps 50,000 on this side of the know the author, have warmly aided the enter-

At Massilon, Ohio, on the 23d of Feb., great | pire to settle their private disputes.' excitement was occasioned by the town being flooded and much destruction occasioned by the contents of an immense reservoir, occupying a very large proportion is an inhospitable and location ninety feet above the town, escaping does so, is, that the telegraph interferes with and pouring through its midst. The force of the operation of the Post Office Department, the flood tore down several brick warehouses, a brick factory, the Tremont House, and the canal embankment, and almost all the stores, warehouses, &c., in town were overflown and their contents damaged.

The Governor of the Penitentiary at Halifax. ago in the schooner Independence, loaded with N.S., recently let out six prisoners, armed with weapons, for the purpose of capturing an JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born on the 11th lation. He went to the Rio Grande, sold his escaped convict. Contrary to his expectations, day of July, 1767, in that part of Braintree, cargo, and after taking on board the receipts, however, instead of aiding in the capture of the Mass., which was subsequently incorporated into | which amounted to \$3,000 or \$4,000 in specie, | convict, they burst into a rum-shop, and coma town by the name of Quincy, and hence was he again put to sea. A norther coming on he pelled the keeper thereof to furnish them with in the eighty-first year of his age. In 1778, was obliged to put into a hostile Mexican port, drink. After committing other outrages, they

> The Scientific American says that Mr. Robert Patterson, a practical and experienced flax spinner, of New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y has made some very important improvements in the method of manufacturing flax, which must be of great benefit to this rising and valuable branch of American industry. Mr. Patterson by his own process entirely disposes of all the hetcheling, and spins his thread without that operation, and makes a far superior article.

The Newark Advertiser states that A. G. Hecrote has patented a new mode of connecting cars, by which they are easily coupled by themselves. It is said to be impossible for one way to treat the Cholera. car running off the track to drag others after it. The "coupling" is so constructed, that on the slightest deviation beyond the regular curve of car and others is instantly severed.

Goodwin, the hard-hearted wretch who suffered his insane wife to perish of cold and hunger in a pig-sty in Canada, has been sentenced to held, but only 24 were present, and a majority imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. The of them were in favor of peace and the treaty. Judge told him that the Jury had been very merciful in not convicting him of murder, and if he had been convicted he would assuredly have been hanged.

> The Edinburgh Chronicle says that a Mr. Lemuel W. Wright, an American, has obtained a patent in England for a process of making paper of straw, which is attracting considerable France, have purchased a patent at a high price, and are preparing to manufacture straw paper

A number of colored persons, both free and slave, were arrested in New Orleans on Sunday. the 8th ult., for the crime of assembling to worship God! A New Orleans paper mentions, as The Buffalo Express states that the ice has an evidence of their criminality, that one of

> The Duke of Devonshire has an income of finally died in the triumphs of faith. \$150.000.000; Sir Robert Peel \$90,000,000; and John Jacob Astor \$30,000,000; and Astor says that a man with a couple hundred thousand dollars is just as well off as if he were

Dr. George Dock, at Harrisburg, Pa., removed, a few days ago, a cataract in the eye of a boy thirteen years of age, by the name of Culp, who had been blind from his infancy, but who now, (by three minutes' work of the surgical instrument) has the power of vision.

The manufacture of print goods, it is stated, has been reduced by failures and the pressure of the times at least 25,000 pieces per week. This, it is thought, will prevent further decline

Henry L. Wheaton, of Dudley, Mass., has been appointed President of the University at The Hudson river is now open, after a fashion, Norwich, Vt., in the place of Col. Ransom, deceased. inggregië et die Agidii,

Already in this our Southern latitude, says the N. O. Delta of Jan. 29th, do the harbingers

of mild and balmy spring begin to peer forth. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says: The The bud of leaflet and the blossom of flower Susquehannah County Bank, we understand, show symptoms of resuscitation, and of the reanimation of nature. The withered turf, in park and paddock, is casting off its sere coloring, and assuming nature's future garb of green. Birds no longer sit silently churlish in bush and tree bough, but gaily chirp their morning matins—and in every living thing the revivifying breath of the season seems to be felt.

J. W. Gordon, of North Carolina, has invent The Hagerstown News states that Hezekiah ed a new machine for shelling corn. It is of Burhans, an old man, who lately died in Balti- very simple construction, occupies but a small person who turns the crank, feeding in the ears gerstown a year ago, treated him with great of corn. With very little labor, one man can kindness, when others, viewing him as beneath shell twelve bushels per hour. The expense of pearance, treated him with great coldness. The intended for the use of farmers generally, and also introduced into her school the "Monotoni which is shelled by more expensive machines,

The New Jersey Lunatic Asylum is nearly R. L. Pell, Esq., the celebrated owner of the | finished, and was recently visited by the memextensive Pelham Farm, has offered a premium | bers of the Legislature. It is of brown stone of a piece of plate, valued at sixty dollars, or from a neighboring quarry, at a cost of \$80,000. sixty dollars in money-at the option of the It has spacious reception rooms, bathing, dining successful competitor—for the best fat Ox of rooms, and chapel, and is heated by four large three to five years old, that shall weigh not less steam boilers. It is delightfully warmed and than 3,500 lbs. The premium to be awarded at ventilated, and has four cast-iron cisterns in the particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 the judgment of a Committee of Butchers only. garret, of one hundred and twenty gallons ca-

> A grammar of the Inpong language, spoken by the negroes of Gaboon, Western Africa, and lately reduced to a written system by the missionaries of the American Board, at that station. has been printed, with vocabularies, in New York, at the expense of the Board. This gram- tion of the subject, any other work of its size extent. Its mar exhibits the wonderful fact, that these naked savages are possessed of a language rivaling the Greek in copiousness and flexibility.

It has recently been decided by one of the courts of Massachusetts, that no pupil of a pub- York, will be promptly attended to lic school can be legally expelled for bad charfar from being in any case a ground of expul-John Randolph, a colored servant born on sion, was in reality the strongest ground for re-

The American Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews have a missionary in New York city, Rev. John Neander, who has had much intercourse with Jews there at their own to henefit. They begin to employ him as um-

Governor Shunk has vetoed a bill to incorporate a Telegraph line from Philadelphia to Lewes in Delaware. The ground on which he and he thinks the State has no power to pass laws of which this would be the effect.

A colored barber in Cazenovia, N. Y., a few days ago inflicted a severe and dangerous wound on the neck of a man he was shaving, and with whom he had just had a quarrel about the price.

A Mr. McClay attempted to commit suicide on Monday night, at the Exchange Hotel, in Baltimore. He first cut his throat, and then threw himself from the fifth story window Though horribly injured, he is still living.

A plant indigenous to California, called chancalagia, has been lately introduced into the Southern States. It is regarded by the Mexicans and Californians as a panacea for all evils and distempers to which they may be exposed Its efficacy in curing diseases has been well

Recently, the Parochial authorities of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and St. Leonard's, Shorewitch, London, issued descriptions and rewards for the apprehension of 54 men charged with deserting their wives and families.

The Medical Colleges of Buffalo and Geneva. in this State, have made arrangements to send Professor Coventry, of Geneva College, to Euone man, and in case of accident they uncouple rope, to collect information regarding the best

Mines of lead have been discovered in Arkansas and the ore on being analyzed was found to be worth \$70 per ton for the silver alone which the track, the connection between the erratic it contains. It may therefore be regarded as the Argentine ore of lead.

> A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that Richard P. Robinson, of Ellen Jewett memory, died recently in West Florida, where he had kept a small drug store.

In Jacksonville, Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 20th alt., by Rev. L. C. Pattengill, Mr. Jonathan C. Burdick, of Plainfield, youngest son of Dea. Jonathan Burdick, deceased, to Miss CYNTHIA M. CLARKE, eldest daughter of Alanson Clarke, of the former place.

At Westerly, R. I., on the 10th of January, by Elil. I. Moore, Mr. Milton P. Saunders, of Brookfield, N. Y., to Miss Abby A. Prosser, of Westerly. In Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1848, by John

Edwards, Esq., Mr. OLIVER LANGWORTHY, of Portville, Cattaraugus Co., to Miss Happy I. Maxson, of the former

In Brookfield, N. Y., Feb. 18th, Mrs. SARAH BABCOCK, wife of David Babcock, (formerly Sarah Witter, of Hopkinton, R. I.) Sister Babcock has been for a number of years a worthy member of the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield. Her complaint was cancer of the breast, a painful disorder, which she bore with Christian fortitude, and E. S. B.

after a short and painful illness, Doct. Benjamin F. Stod-DARD, aged 56, highly esteemed as a physician and member Darien-Ethan Saunders. of society.

# LETTERS.

Samuel Davison, Maxson Green, B. G. Stitlman, L. C. Pattengill, John Edwards, Ethan Saunders, Elias Burdick, Charles Potter, P. C. Burdick, S S. Griswold (right.)

# RECEIPTS.

C Potter, Adams, \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52 N. Babcock, B. T. Bliss, W. V. Hubbard, Richland, 2 00 B. Slater, A. Greenman, Clarence, 2 00 A. Burdick, 3d, Alfred, M. Stillman, DeRuyter, S. Allen, Hopkinton, R. I. W. M Green, 4 . 52 Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter W. R. Wells, 2 00 " 52 Verona-Hiram Sherman. 2 00 J. D. Kenyon L. T. Rogers, 2d, Waterford, Ct. 2 00 I. S. Dunn, New Market, N. J. 2 00 J. Dunn, E. Coon, Albion, W. T.

# Review of New York Market.

MONDAY, PEB. 28. ASHES-Pots \$6 00; Pearls 8 25.—FLOUR AND MEAL-Western and Genesee Flour 6 12 to 6 50. Rye Wheat 1 38; Ohio 1 30. Corn 50 a 58c. Barley 83c. Rye 90c. Oats 48c.—PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork 10 00; Prime 8 25. Beef 5 37 a 8 25. Cheese 6 a 7c. Butter firm at previous prices.

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Open every evening, (Sunday excepted,) at the New Panorama Building in Broadway, adjoining Niblo's Garden. Admission fifty cents; children half price.

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Seats secured from ten till twelve o'clock, A. M.

### CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete ndex of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 872 cents; ditto. gilt edges, \$1 00; litto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 371. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with

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CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH 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 elucidaoriginal and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 5c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New

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### THE CHILD AND THE MOURNERS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY. A little child, beneath a tree, Sat and chanted cheerily. A little song, a pleasant song Which was—she sang it all day long—"When the wind blows, the blossoms fall; But a good God reigns over all."

There passed a lady by the way, Moaning in the face of day; There was a tear upon her cheek. Grief in her heart, too great to speak; Her husband died but yester-morn. And left her in the world, forlorn.

She stopped and listened to the child, That looked to heaven, and singing, smiled, And saw not, for her own despair, Another lady young and fair, Who, also passing, stopped to hear The infant's anthem, ringing clear-

For she, but a few sad days before, Had lost the little babe she bore; And grief was heavy at her soul, As that sweet harmony o'er her stole, And showed how bright had been the past, The present drear and overcast.

And as they stood beneath the tree, Listening soothed and placidly, A youth came by, whose sunken eyes Spake of a load of miseries; And he, arrested like the twain, Stopped to listen to the strain.

Death had bowed the youthful head Of his bride beloved—his bride unwed; Her marriage robes were fitted on, Her fair young face with blushes shone When the destroyer smote her low, And changed the lover's bliss to woe.

And these three listened to the song, Silver-toned, and sweet, and strong, Which that child, the livelong day, Chanted to itself in play;
"When the wind blows, the blossoms fall; But a good God reigns over all."

The widow's lips impulsive moved; The mother's grief, though unreproved, Softened, as her trembling tongue Repeated what the infant sung; And the sad lover, with a start, Conned it over in his heart.

And though the child-if child it were. And not a seraph sitting there-Was seen no more, the sorrowing three Went on their way resignedly. The song still ringing in their ears—Was it the music of the spheres?

Who shall tell? They did not know The strain recurred when sorrow grew To warn them, and console them too-"When the wind blows, the blossoms fall; But a good God reigns over all.'

### ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

There was a day when Talleyrand arrived in Havre, hot foot from Paris. It was in the darkest hour of the French Revolution. Pursued by the blood-hounds of the Reign of Terror, stripped of every wreck of property and power, Talleyrand secured a passage to America in a ship about to sail. He was going a beggar and a wanderer to a strange land, to earn his bread by daily labor.

"Is there an American staying at your house?" he asked the landlord of his hotel-" I am bound to cross the water, and would like a letter to some person of influence in the New World."

The landlord hesitated a moment, and then

"There is a gentleman up stairs, either from America or Britain, but whether an American

or Englishman, I cannot tell."

He pointed the way, and Talleyrand, who in his life was Bishop, Prince and Prime Minister, ascended the stairs. A miserable suppliant, he stood before the stranger's door and entered.

In the far corner of a dimly-lighted room, sat a gentleman of some fifty years, his arms folded and his head bowed on his breast. From a window directly opposite a flood of light poured over his forehead. His eyes looking from beneath the downcast brows, gazed in Talleyrand's face with a peculiar and searching exthe mouth and chin indicative of an iron will.

distinguished costume.

solicited his kind offices.

and broken English:

me with such horror, that a life of labor would -if suffered through her neglect to help him-

that Talleyrand never forgot, he retreated to- young ladies the art scientifically; from one of persons went to an inn under the pretence, as wards the door of the next chamber, his head whom Lady Mary Montague said she took they said, of ordering a little banquet. They still downcast, his eyes still looking from be- lessons three times a week, that she might be succeeded in putting the mistress of the house neath his darkened brow. He spoke as he re- perfect on her father's public days; when, in asleep by making her breathe the perfidious li treated backward; his voice was full of mean- order to perform her functions without interrup- quor which was concealed in a small bottle

"I am the only man born in the New World an hour or two beforehand. that can raise his hand to God and say-I have not one friend-not one-in all America." Talleyrand never forgot the overwhelming

words. "Who are you?" he cried, as he strange gen-

tleman retreated towards the next room. "Your by any of the Czars before him. A fundamenname?"

mockery than joy in its convulsive expression peror of Russia can reign no longer than twen- lent wife, cumber not yourself and me to get a "My name is Benedict Arnold."

gasping the words-

"ARNOLD THE TRAITOR!" another Cain with a murderer's mark upon his ing stabbed or strangled in his own palace. stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accents, brow. Even in the secluded room at that inn Such, at least, were the customs of the Czars, and behaviour, your heart and earnestness, your three weeks, cut her throat with a razor on the at Havre, his crime found him out, and forced for a long period clapsed since any attained the thought and will, which he cannot buy at any 29th ult.

### ARTISANS IN PERSIA.

The king is considered to have a general right to the labor of artisans; but he does not commonly exercise the right, receiving instead a certain tax, the amount of which varies according to the man's income. But if a man gets a reputation for any particular excellence or skill in any trade, the king, or the governor of the province where he is, sends for him, and makes him work for the monarch, and for the courtiers and great men, and he may think himself well off if he can get them to pay him even such miserable wages as may enable him just to keep himself from starving. This makes every man anxious to avoid the reputation of being an expert workman, or of having made improvements in his art. Mr. Fraser, in his "Narrative of a Journey into Khorassan," mentions a man who made some improvement in pottery, so far as to manufacture a sort of porcelain, resembling tolerable china ware. His fame quickly spread, and soon reached the court. When the king heard of it, he sent an order for the man to repair immediately to the capital, and make china for the Shah. The poor fellow, who knew the consequences, was terribly frightened at this order. He went, however, but not to make china. He scraped together all the money he could, and sold everything he had, to raise a bribe for the prime minister, whom he entreated to tell the king that he was not the man who made the china; that the real potter had run away, nobody knew where, and that he himself had been put under restraint by mistake, and prayed to be released. The prime minister put the money in his pocket, and told the story to the king, who sent a release to the poor man, who joyfully returned home, vowing that he would never more make a bit of china, or attempt any kind of improvement, as long as he lived. You see how this must tend to keep down the minds of the people, and prevent every kind of improvement.

### THE PRESS.

instrumentality ever contrived by man for the hour or two that both her bracelets had vamousexertion of moral influence. The Rev. Dr. | ed ! both gone! The rogue who had obtained Adams, in his late address at Yale College, re- one at the theatre, had ingeniously managed to marked:-

"In the city of Strasburg, on the eastern frontier of France, there stands, in the principal square, a large bronze statue of Guttenburg, the inventer of the art of printing with movable near Montreal, we find in a paper of that city: types. It is a full length figure of that fortunate individual, with a printing press at his side, and of Quebec, and Mr. Russell of Ancaster. When individual, with a printing press at his side, and of Quebec, and Mr. Russell of Ancaster. When was not yet the point of time when he might tiesofactive life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, "The health, the morals," and the point of time when he might tiesofactive life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, "The health, the morals," and the point of time when he might tiesofactive life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, "The health, the mor types. It is a full length figure of that fortunate an open scroll in his hand, with this inscription; the leaders plunged into the water, Mr. Ogden regale and be idle, expressed himself very and the manners of our students." To secure these most de the high pedestal on which the effigy stands, the first made good his footing on the main ice, hour he wished for. "Suppress your foolish an unreserved compliance with which, no student should are four tableaux in bas-relief, designed to re- but Mr. Russell's cloak unfortunately got entan- impatience," said the sun-dial, "and recollect present the effect of the art of printing on the gled, and before he could extricate himself he with awe that this moment pointed out by my general progress of the world. In one stands found himself in deep water. the names of the most distinguished scholars, He clung to the stage, but as the night was scorn, is the last to many, and doubtful to all." philosophers, and poets of all times; in another | dark he could see nothing of his companions. the names of those who have been most eminent | The horses swam with the stage two miles, unfor their achievements in the cause of human til it grounded on a shoal, near the Isle Dorval freedom; -conspicuous among which is an allu- where the horses perished. Owing to the insion to our declaration of independence, with tense cold, Mr. Russell's clothes were immethe names of Washington, Franklin, Hancock diately frozen to the stage, otherwise he must and Adams. On the third side, is a representa- have been swept off, as the wind was blowing tion of philanthropy knocking off the fetters of strongly. Soon after the plunge, Mr. Russell the slave, and instructing the tawny children of called out to the driver, Mudge, who answered oppression in useful knowledge; and on the that he was on a sheet of ice and drifting down; fourth is Christianity, surrounded by the repre- but the night was so dark that they could not sentatives of all nations, and tribes, and people, see each other. Mr. Russell afterward heard receiving from her hand, in their own tongue, him shouting at intervals, some distance ahead the word of eternal truth. Christianity! Hea- of himself, and there is every probability that ven-born Christianity! Divine philosophy! look | the unfortunate man was hurried down the La down with indifference or disdain on that beard- chine Rapids. ed man at work with tools in his smutty shop, away on the Rhine! Affect to overlook and un- ed, exposed to the dreadful inclemency of the the same ship which carried several chests filled dervalue him as a mechanic! A mechanic! weather, for eight hours, from half-past 1 in the why, out of those bars of wood, and pounds of morning, to half-past 9, at which hour he was metal, and ounces of ink, he is constructing a rescued. When found, his situation was dismachine to make the nations think. He is con- tressing in the extreme; from the continuous in the midst of a remarkably windy speech, to structing wings for Christianity herself, which beating of the surf over him as he lay, he had take a drink of water. Another member rose shall bear her, with the music of her silver trum- become completely encased in ice, to such an to a point of order. Everybody started, wonpet, to all the abodes of men."

# MANNERS OF OUR ANCESTORS.

Lord Dorchester, having no wife to do the honors of the table at Thoresby, imposed that task upon his eldest daughter, as soon as she pression. His face was striking in its outline; had bodily strength for the office, which in those days required no small share. For the mistress His form, vigorous even with the snows of of a country mansion was not only to invite fifty winters, was clad in a dark but rich and that is, urge and tease—her company to eat more than human throats could conveniently Talleyrand advanced-stated that he was a swallow, but to carve every dish, when chosen, fugitive—and under the impression that the with her own hands. The greater the lady, the gentleman before him was an American, he more indispensable the duty. Each joint was carried up in its turn, to be operated upon by He poured forth his story in eloquent French her, and her alone; since the peers and knights on either hand were so far from being bound to "I am a wanderer—an exile. I am forced offer their assistance, that the very master of the to fly to the New World, without a friend or house, posted opposite to her, might not act as hope. You are an American? Give me, then, her croupier; his department was to push the I beseech you, a letter of yours, so that I may bottle after dinner. As for the crowd of guests, be able to earn my bread. I am willing to toil the most inconsiderable among them—the in any manner—the scenes of Paris have filled curate, or subaltern, or squire's younger brother be a Paradise to a career of luxury in France. self to a slice of the mutton placed before him. You will give me a letter to one of your friends. would have chewed it in bitterness, and gone A gentleman like you has, doubtless, many home an affronted man, half inclined to give a wrong vote at the next election. There were The strange gentleman rose. With a look then professed carving-masters, who taught tion, she was forced to eat her own dinner alone

# THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

sadness of that look which accompanied these Russia completed the twenty-second year of his reign; in three years, therefore, he will have arrived at an epoch which has not been attained tal law exists in Russia, which dates before the My name"—with a smile that had more time of Peter the Great, and by which the Emty-five years. After this period, he is obliged curiously rich dinner for this man or woman He was gone. Talleyrand sank in a chair, to abdicate in favor of the heir presumptive of who has alighted at our gate; nor a bed-chamthe Imperial Crown; or, if he wants to maintain ber made ready at too great a cost; these things, himself on the throne, he does so at the risk of if they are curious in them, they can get for a Thus you see he wandered over the earth, braving all the aristocracy of Russia, and of be- few shillings in any village; but rather let this him to tell his name—that name the synonyme 25th year of his reign. The resolution which price in any city, and which he may well travel the Emperor will take for this important period twenty miles, and dine sparsely and sleep hardly, viwtsch, who is now twenty-nine years of age,

and that he will retire into Germany; but the more general opinion is, that he will convoke the Senate, for the purpose of having this barbarous law revoked, and thus be enabled to continue his reign without the fear of the nobles. The Emperor himself avoids all allusions to the subject.

### THE BRACELETS.

Maria Antoinette, of France, was passionate tre in the palace. Opposite the Queen's box being, like the man whose only occupation is to at the opera house, one evening, sat the wife of drink, to smoke, to gamble, and to idle away a rich banker, bedizened with jewels, and sport- his time." ing a pair of magnificent diamond bracelets; and so anxious was she to attract the notice of the queen, that she leaned her hand on the velvet cushion of the box, that the jewels might be fully seen. Her movements did not escape the notice of the queen. She cast several significent glances at the lady, who was delighted at the homage paid to her brilliants. In the course of the evening, a servant wearing the queen's livery, knocked at the door of the box, and with many compliments to the lady, and apologies treaties prevented any farther waste of powder, from the queen, begged that the latter might have a closer view of one of her splendid bracelets which had so much occupied the public attention and admiration. In a moment it was unclasped and given to the queen's messenger.

ments and efforts to attract the attention of the and hops in water; the decoction is not long in py by receiving a note from the commissioners her either to send the other bracelet by the sublieutenant of police and his attendants, to iden- is in a fit state for leavening bread. tify the one recovered, or to come herself with it to the bureau. She was en negligee, and preferred giving the other bracelet to the officer, The art of printing is perhaps the mightiest with many cautions of care; but she found in a possess himself of the other.

A TERRIBLE SITUATION.—The following distressing particulars of the loss of a mail-stage And there was light. Upon the several sides of and Mr. Russell both leaped from the stage; irreverently when he found it was not yet the sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without

Mr. Russell lay on the stage, where it ground. ed from the stage.

THE FARMER.-It does one's heart good to see a merry, round-faced farmer. So independ ent, and yet so free from vanities and pride. So rich, and yet so industrious-so patient and persevering in his calling, and yet so kind, social, and obliging. There are a thousand traits about his character. He is generally hospitable eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you, and sweat it out of you with double compound interest, as some I know wellyou are welcome. He will do you a kindness without expecting a return by way of compen- than to speak.' And there is a Spanish proverb sation-it is not so with everybody. He is gen- to the same effect :- 'Any fool may babble, but erally more honest and sincere-less disposed it takes a wise man to hold his tongue.' to deal in low and underhand cunning, than many I could name. He gives to society its best support—is the firmest pillar that supports the edifice of government—he is the lord of nature. Look at him in his homespun and grey, and laugh at him if you will, but believe me, he can laugh back if he pleases.

NEW Use of Chloroform.—A theft, by digny, near Port-a-Mousson, in France. Two Neck, Connecticut, in 1802. within a medalion. Her husband had been sent of the party expected, who had not arrived. On own; but the great man is he who in the midst Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, his return he found his wife in a state of alarm, of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the On the first of December, the Emperor of for she had not entirely lost her senses; she had independence of solitude been sensible of the robbers taking away her keys, and had seen them take from her closet a bag of silver, containing the sum of 335 francs with which they had absconded.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.—I pray you, Oh! excel-The last twenty years of his life are covered has been deeply engaging parties of St. Peterswith a cloud, from whose darkness but a few burg. Many suppose that he will abdicate in lie in hed and board; but let truth, and love, and has just completed the lie in hed and honor, and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds.

Let not the emphasis of hospitality but let truth, and love, and has just completed the and honor, and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds. Ralph Waldo Emerson.

### VARIETY.

The Dutchess of Praslin, who was murdered n a barbarous manner by her husband, left behind her the following summary of the duties of a wife: "The aim of a wife is to become the friend, the partner, the consolation of her husband; to educate her children, to direct all the household affairs—these are the true missions of women on earth: if she does not fulfill them y fond of the opera. She once played Susanna she has lived in vain, she is deserving of no n the "Marriage of Figaro," in a private thea- consideration, she is a useless and despicable

> Two gentlemen in St. Louis, having a dispute, (a lady being at the bottom of it,) agreed to heal their offended honors with a pair of pistols, at a distance of ten paces. The ground was measured, but before the word was given, one of the parties fired; this produced some altercation, and before it was settled the lady was seen approaching at full gallop. She neared the belligerents, sprang from her horse, clasped her lover in her arms, and by her enthe challenged party and seconds having agreed the challenged party and seconds naving agreed in the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

The yeast prepared by the Hungarians will The banker's wife soon discovered that it was keep a whole twelvemonth. During the sumin ingenious thief, who had observed her move- mer season they boil a quantity of wheaten bran queen, that had thus obtained the bracelet. The fermenting, and when this has taken place they police was soon apprised of the loss, and next throw in a sufficient portion of bran to form the morning, while at breakfast, she was made hap- whole into a thick paste, which they work into balls that are afterwards dried by a slow heat. of the police, stating that the thief and the When wanted for use they are broken, and bracelet had both been captured, and requiring boiling water is poured upon them. Having stood a proper time, the fluid is decanted, and

The poet Corpani once asked his friend Hay den, "How it happened that his church music was almost always of an animating, cheerful and even gay description?" To this, Hayden's answer was: "I cannot make it otherwise; I write according to the thoughts which I feel:-when I think upon God, my heart is so full of joy, that the notes dance and leap, as it were, from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

shadow, and which you survey with indecent

In a case involving about \$20,000, before the Supreme Court of Bristol County, Mass., in which Mr. Webster recently appeared for the plantiff, a case pending for fifteen years, he concluded his remarks by declaring that "if the code of common sense was not to govern courts in their deliberations, they might be looked upon as nuisances, rather than the exponents of

"I have been informed," says a missionary to India, "that some merchants in Birmingham have made a good speculation lately, in manufacturing idols of brass for the India market, for which they found a ready sale. It was mentioned to me as a fact last year, that two missionaries were embarking for Calcutta on board

In the N. Y. Legislature, a member paused extent, that it was found necessary to clear it dering what the point of order was. "I think, from him with axes, before he could be detach- sir," was the reply, "it is out of order for a wind-mill to go by water."

> A bill has been introduced into the New-Jersey Legislature "for the preservation of newspapers," which authorizes the clerks of counties to subscribe and preserve in a bound form all the newspapers published in them. No better history can be found than the newspapers, and in future years as matters of reference they are invaluable.

'I have known,' says Cicero, 'many sin by no student will be admitted for any length of time less than speaking, few by keeping silence; it is therefore more difficult to know how to be silent,

A merchant of St. Petersburg drives a carriage drawn by two very large wolves. They are harnessed exactly like carriage horses, and attract much attention.

A horse called Charles, forty-five years old, died on Staten Island on the 12th of December last. The Spirit of the Times states that he was the property of the late O. Mauran, Esq., means of chloroform, lately took place at Mar- of New York, and that he was bred at Horse

> It is said that if a few of the sheep in a large flock are furnished with bells, the dogs will not attack the flock, a dog thief being a cowardly, sneaking animal, and afraid of noise.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's away, under the pretence of looking for some opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK.

A bill has been introduced into the Mississippi Legislature, providing that where either man or wife be convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, the other party may be entitled to a divorce. The number of vessels wrecked on the coast

of Florida, and taken into Key West, during the last year, was 20, valued at \$515,250. Their expenses for repairs, &c., amounted to \$60,117 and the sum awarded to wreckers was \$50,904. The Saratoga Sentinal says that Mrs. Rachel

Some fine flax, producing 500 lbs, to the acre,

inhabitants.

## 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-

partments. 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 April 5,

Turrion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing Piano Music 8 00 Use of Instrument

Room-rent, including necessary furniture, Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured

by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there-by 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 sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laud able effort of all interested in its welfare to make it a flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be ad-

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

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

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

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical think of entering the Institution.

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

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings.

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted.

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

# Apparatus.

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

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

# Academic Terms.

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and 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 term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly,

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

term, extraordinaries excepted.

Board, per week, Room-rent, per term Tuition, per term. [Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte. Oil Painting Drawing,

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, coms are furnished at a moderate expense.

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

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

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

nished on reasonable terms. Letters of application from teachers and employers will be answered by a circular, giving references and full particulars. Books, Maps, Stationery &c., furnished to order on the lowest terms. The Teachers Advocate, \$1, in advance. Letters must be post-paid. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

# The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay ed more than six months; at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due.

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

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

The discretion of the publisher.

The discretion of the publisher.

Grorer B. Uttra, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

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EXTRAC We continue pries It will b the rest of the Wardher and from Bro. W. age. It is date.
We got it

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