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VOL. IV.—NO. 41.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 30, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 197.

The Sabbath Recorder.

A PRIENDLY EPISTLE RELATIVE TO THE SABBATH The following letter, written by Bro. Nathan Wardner to a friend in this country, has been placed in our hands with permission to make such use of it as we may deem proper. It contains many good thoughts, and some new ones, on which account we think our readers will thank us for pub-

Hongkong, (China,) July 15th, 1847.

DEAR BROTHER.—All the duties of man to God and his fellows are involved in one word, "love." The injunction is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart," (Deut. 6: 5,) "and thy neighbor as thyself," (Lev. 19: 18.) This is the only principle upon which man ever performed an acceptable act in any age of the world. Hence the quintessence of Old Testament religion is identical with that of the New; its forms and institutions differing ago from what pleases him at present; and. conditions and relations must always impose the same obligations. To love God with all the heart, and our neighbor as ourselves, implies a glory and the best interest of mankind. The Christian is to possess a kindred spirit with Him, and be prompted by the same desire, (difhim," says the inspired penman, "and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth tion of himself; and to disregard them is to in-

sult him. Since love, as theologians generally agree, does not mean a simple emotion, or feeling, but an established principle of good-will, which prompts the possessor to that course best adapted to the desired end, the same principle must with equal strength awaken a desire to know what that course is. Whence is this knowledge to be obtained? Every intelligent Christian will answer, " From the volume of inspiration." No man can love God in the sense of the command above quoted, without reposing sufficient confidence in God's varacity to trust his word, or, in the love he bears to his creatures, to believe he desires their highest good. And no intelligent person would suspect his competence to judge. He being the Creator, knowing our nature, ability, and relations, certainly must know best what laws are most suitable for them. To desire, therefore, to set aside, or in the least to deviate from the path he has marked out, must be either to question his varacity or wisthe Psalmist says, "The law of the Lord is perfect." Therefore it must be based on those reasons and conditions which made its existence necessary. These precepts may perhaps be considered under two heads. 1st. Such as same reasons, with the same applicability, will are of general application. 2d. Those that are always impose the same obligations. Therefore includes all those based on the general relations in imposing duty, the fourth command is as existing between God and his creatures, and between man and man. Those relations are the reasons upon which these precepts are based. Or, rather, the cause of the effects. And as well might we expect the time to come when lead will lose its weight while the laws of that given in the fourth commandment. What gravitation continue to act as they now do, as then? Did not that additional reason grow out for any precept of the divine law to cease while of a special relation in which the Jews were the reasons which made its existence necessary placed, in addition to the general one, by reason are in full force. It is written, "Thou shalt of their deliverance from bondage? If that have no other gods before me." Why? Be- reason nullifies the general one, then that cause there is no other god. Can this obliga- special relation must nullify the general one. tion cease while that reason exists? Again, "Thou shalt not make any graven image." laws were abolished at the death of Christ, and

it is still applicable, we can with the same pro- that man's relations to God and his fellows were general in its application as that of any other me, looks like an absurdity. precept of the Decalogue. It cannot with pro- | Christ declares that he "came not to destroy priety be restricted to any one nation or body | the law." Such a work was not included in his and from all interest in the atonement.

always produce the same effects, so sure the binding now as it ever was; all the arguments that man can invent to the contrary notwith-

But we are told, that the Jews were urged to observe the Sabbath for another reason besides

Again, we are told that all the Old Testament

main the same. Are not the reasons of this pensation.' Let me ask once more, Are man's precept as applicable now as they were then? relations to his Maker and his fellows the same Is not the fact that God created the earth in now that they ever were? Should any one ansix days and rested the seventh as true now as swer in the negative, he is bound to show whereit was then? Is not a witness that he is the in they differ. But, if they were always the Creator of all things, as essential now as it was same, without alteration, what bringing over then? Where is there a single item in the rea- could there be? To say the precepts of the son God has assigned for this institution that is Decalogue were brought over into the new not applicable to man at the present day? If dispensation, would be equivalent to saying priety contend that the first command is nuga- brought over, as though they would have ceased, tory, as that the fourth is. This reason is as had not such a transfer been made; which, to

of people without excluding all others from the commission. Did he do more than he expected race of mankind. That it was designed for the to when he came? To say that he did, the whole human race is confirmed beyond all rea- position must either be assumed that he was sonable cavil by the words of our Saviour- then ignorant of what was necessary for him to Mark 2: 27—when he declares, "The Sabbath do, and learned something new afterwards, or was made for man." Neither the Bible nor that he transcended his authority by overleaphistory gives any account that the Sabbath was ing the bounds of his commission. What ever made but once. Hence if it was ever Christian would not shudder to make such a only so far as the circumstances of that age made for man (as Christ declares) it was made charge? We are also informed, that "he magdiffered from the present. God being unchang for him when it was made, that is, at the finish nified the law and made it honorable." Would able in his nature, could not be pleased with a ing of creation. All caviling, therefore, in re- he have conferred honor upon the law by blotdifferent state of the heart four thousand years gard to its being a type of the gospel rest, or ting it from existence as a worthless thing? peculiarly a Jewish institution, is fruitless and Honor consists in representing an object as vain. Even had it never existed till the giving valuable and worthy to be extolled. But you under the same circumstances, could not ap- of the law on Mount Sinai, the reason assigned will say, 'there was a law abolished at the death prove a different course of conduct. The same for its institution makes it as obligatory upon of Christ, for Paul says so? Granted. But Gentiles as Jews. For a law must be as ex- to say that all law was abolished then, would be tensive in its application as the reason upon to contradict our Saviour's declaration, and which it is based. There would be as much Paul's too; for Paul says, faith does not make propriety in limiting every other precept of the void the law, but establishes it; that is, makes supreme desire for the promotion of God's Decalogue to the Jewish nation as the fourth; it more firm and immovable. The estimate which would free the Gentiles from the pos- which God placed upon it, is indicated by the not been misinformed. I do, and perhaps ha- who "had every virtue under heaven," and that sibility of sinning, from all need of a Saviour, price that was paid to satisfy its claims. Would he have paid such a price for that which was There are laws, however, of a special and worthless, and fit only to be struck from existfering only in degree,) for the accomplishment limited application, based on special relations, ence? Again, Paul says, "the law is holy, just of the same end. Hence he can but love to do and limited only by the limits of those relations. and good." Were these principles struck from his commandments. "Whosoever saith, I know Such was the law of types and shadows, and existence at the death of Christ? They must took his hand and replied: such are the institutions of the gospel church. have been if that law was, for they formed the Since the fall, no covenant of works has existed very essence of it. That which was annulled by which man could merit pardon for his sins. could not have been based on any relation that is not in him." His laws are simply a revela- If there had been, no atonement would have now exists; if it had been, it would still be in been necessary. But the Scriptures hold up force. But all must have been included in the Christ as the only medium of salvation to the typical, ceremonial, and Jewish national laws, fallen sons and daughters of Adam. And this which were intended for one end. The object utter folly of profane swearing. I will abandon say, was once accosted, during a severe Christsalvation is offered only upon condition of faith of all was accomplished at that time, and all the it forever." in him as the sacrifice. Since there can be no reasons that enforced them ceased at that time. faith without knowledge, types and shadows Therefore, a single precept of the Decalogue were instituted to represent him, and the work | could not possibly be included with them. You he was to perform, to those living prior to his will doubtless refer me to the 3d of 2d Corinadvent. Through these they could see him, be- thians to prove the abolition of the Decalogue. lieve on him, and be saved by his merits. This I do not admit that it proves any such thing; relation was limited to the death of Christ, and for it says no such thing. It says, "the ministrathen the ceremonial law ended; and after that, tion of death, written and engraven on stones, son came not amisse, and the words of the disone side, and the determination to pay no attenit had no application, neither to Jews nor Gen- was glorious," which, with its glory, was done ciple to the blind man came to my remem- tion to them acquiring proportionate vigor on tiles. This law extended as far as the reasons away by reason of the superior glory of the brance, "Be of goode comfort, arise, hee call- the other, the clergyman was moved to tell the upon which it was based, both in application Spirit's ministration. Mark, it was not the law eth thee." There was still worke for mee to bishop, that his lordship did not understand his and time, and no farther. But did the obliga- that was thus affected, but the ministration of it. doe. tion of children to honor their parents cease | This ministration was glorious inasmuch as it | then? And why not? You would doubtless enforced the law, which was holy, just, and parents was not affected by the death of Christ; claims could be satisfied only by the death of could be spared for my daughter Brereton; in shall be put in the stocks." hence the same reason imposes that obligation the offender. The Spirit's ministration excels the toppe of a linnen chest found one or two of "Put thine own drunken pride and cruelty now as much as it did before." Is not that in glory from the fact that it enforces the same my first babie cloathes strewed with lavender, in the stocks," retorted the good old priest, anmode of reasoning as good for the fourth com- law, (which would make its glory equal,) and in carefully pinned up and put away by poore old gered beyond his Christian patience, and premand as for the fifth? Does not man sustain addition to that, has the power of giving life to nurse; took up the lace cap, the two who had paring to return to the sufferers for whom he dom, or else exposes a spirit of disregard for the same relation to God, as creature to Creator, the offender upon certain specified conditions, worne it first, my little sonne, my precious had pleaded in vain. "I say there are eleven him, his government, and the best interests of since Christ's death, as he did before? Do not and at the same time justice has its full demands; William, and beloved daughter Diana, both commandments, not ten, and that it were well man, the out-flowings of an unreconciled and his condition and relation render a day of rest as it is written, "Christ hath redeemed us from taken. Can I now say it is well? All things for such flocks as you govern, if it were added rebellious spirit. No law is perfect unless each and worship as necessary now as they did be- under the curse of the law, being made a curse article is based on a good and substantial reason, fore? Is not the fact that God is the Creator for us." Thus making it a ministration of perfectly adapted to the relations existing be- of all things as necessary to be kept in mind righteousness and life. From the above contween the subjects, and between them and their now as it was then? Does not man need a wit-siderations, I cannot see how any of those pas-walked forth; the sunne had gone down behind came on earth to do good to the poor and wo-Law-giver. For if a precept has no good reason ness against atheism and idolatry as much now sages speaking of the abolition of ordinances, Framlingham, leaving a bright golden edge ful, and who said, Behold I give unto you a to enforce it, there can be none for obeying it; as he did then? If so, then all the reasons and sabbaths, which upon the narrow ridge of darke cloud; the aire new commandment, love one another." Hunt.

> forced by different reasons, based on different relations, and hence entirely a different thing.

SHOCKING SUPERSTITION.

The Constitutionnel relates the following case of "discipline in the French convents:"-" The houses of religious communities are much more harsh note afarre off; a bat flitted past, neare numerous at Paris than is believed, especially to my face, the shapes of things became indisthose of women. Of what occurs therein in tinct, and no shadow marked the houre on the macerations and mortifications of all kinds, the sunne-dial; a little gust of wind rose, and stirfollowing fact, hardly credible in the century in red the tops of the trees. The stillnesse of all which we now are, may give an idea. On around was very solemn; a sweete feeling, that That is, to worship as God. Why? Because such as are necessary under the gospel dispen- Tuesday, Dr. B— was invited to visit one of could not be uttered, of lowly thanksgiving and it would be robbing Jehovah of his due. "Thou sation were reënacted. This brings us back to these convents of cloistered women, to prescribe love, spread over my heart. The Lord was shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in our former position, that is, that an obligation for one of the nuns. On his arrival at the convain." Man sustains such a relation to his cannot cease while the reasons which imposed vent, he was introduced to the cell in which the ward peace, as of outward silence and beauty, on this fourth day the lights were not made first Maker as lays him under obligation to reverence it remain in force. Can it be shown, that a sick person, on whose behalf he had been called and my heart was stirred as the trees of the him supremely. Can any of these obligations single reason imposing any one of the ten pre- in, was lying in bed. He questioned her about wood are moved by the wind. cease while those relations, exist? Once more, cepts upon mankind has varied from what it her sickness, and on the symptoms which she Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." was originally? I think not. If those precepts felt. The sick person answered, in a weak glasse that I had turned at sun-sett, that it was which might have altogether obscured the firma-Why? Because it is the popular practice, or were ever abolished, man's relations to his voice, that nothing was the matter with her; but runne out, the prayer arose that so my life might the law of the land, or more convenient to ob. Maker and his fellows were first abolished. her features showed pain, and soon after her runne its course, and gently cease. serve that day than any other? Let the Law- Can man be freed from obligation to have no strength gave way, and she fainted. The Docgiver assign his own reason—which is as fol. other God but Jehovah while he sustains the tor hastened to unfasten her dress, and partially lows, "For in six days the Lord made heaven relation he now does and always did? Could opened it in the endeavor to restore her conand earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and the child ever be freed from obligation to honor sciousness; but judge of the surprise he then rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord his parents while he sustains that relation? felt on seeing a crucifix placed on the breast of blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it." In Or can man ever be freed from obligation to re- the nun, with spikes which entered the flesh. man, I deem a constant participation in manuel the fourth day. If geology can make good this rests the proof that he is the Author of all cognize God as the Creator of all things while He immediately removed this instrument of labor indispensable. Labor! blessed boon of periods of solar darkness, it were in further things, and of what is assumed in the three pre- that fact exists? To all these questions you torture; but the nun, on recovering from her God, to alleviate the horrors and purify the tenceeding precepts, viz. that he is the only true will answer, No. Such a thing could never fainting fit, put her hand to her breast, and, per- dency of our fallen state! when shall its bene-God. Thus furnishing his creatures with an take place without the universe being blotted ceiving that her crucifix had disappeared, de- fits and its joys be brought home to each and to indisputable testimony against atheism and from existence. But provided such an occur- manded it with loud cries, and repeating that all? We may make it a curse and a burthen I live, the more I feel the importance of adheridolatry. Was such an institution necessary in rence could take place, all then existing, would she could not allow it to be taken from her, for by so regarding it, as we may any other bless- ing to the rule I have laid down for myself in the early ages of the world and for the reasons at once be freed from sin, (for there is no sin that she bore it in fulfillment of a vow, and as ing from heaven, but the truth is irrepressible relation to such matters:—1. To hear as little assigned ? To say it was not, would be charge without law,) from all condemnation, (for there an act of penitence imposed on her by her con- that only he who is familiar with labor and loves as possible whatever is to the prejudice of othing God with folly. If it was necessary, then is no condemnation without law,) and from all fessor. But the Doctor, employing his authority, it can either improve or enjoy life. The man ers. 2. To believe nothing of the kind till I it was adapted to the relations man sustained obligation, (for there is no obligation without declared that he would oppose the continuation whose only stimulant to exertion in any field is am absolutely forced to it. 3. Never to drink to God and his fellows. Hence the relations law.) Even the Jews that nailed our Saviour of such maceration by all the means in his the hope of individual gain, can hardly have into the spirit of one who circulates an evil remust be changed or destroyed before that pre to his cross, could stand before Jehovah's tri- power. The nun had not only the breast torn risen above the condition of a slave. We must port 4. Always, to moderate as far out I han the unkindness which is expressed towards other innocence and guiltless and full of holes from the points with which the learn to be true workers—our frames need it—the unkindness which is expressed towards other innocence and guiltless and full of holes from the points with which the

PROFANE SWEARING.

To swear-is neither brave, polite nor wise; You would not swear upon the bed of death-Heflect—your Maker now could stop your breath!"

Brother S - and myself were entertained during the Convention week, at the house of a medical gentleman, eminent in his profession, but addicted, it was said, to profanity in ordinary conversation. Without a premonition, no suspicion of so blameworthy a practice could have arisen in our minds; for no real Christian ever showed guests greater courtesy, or seemed further from profaneness than our gentlemanly host. He did not even annoy us with lady-like mindings, putting forth the buddings of profanity in "la me!"—" good gracious!" and the like. But on Sunday night, our conversation taking a religious turn, the subject of profane swearing was incidentally named, when I could not resist the temptation of drawing a bow at venture,

and so I said "Doctor, we leave you to-morrow; and be assured we are very grateful to Mrs. D-and yourself; but may I say, dear sir, we have been disappointed here ?"

"Disappointed!"

"Yes sir, but most agreeably-" "In what way, Mr. Č——?"

"Will you pardon me, if I say we were mis-

informed, and may I name it?" "Certainly, sir, say what you wish."

"Well, my dear sir, we were told that Dr D— was not guarded in his language—but

surely you are misrepresented-" your candor; yet sir, I regret to say, you have

and one of them a clergyman?"

Dr. D-, so courteous and so intelligent a in any quarter of England, who is not remarkaman, has greater reverence for us than for the ble for meekness, and who does not make a venerable God!"

a tremulous voice, "I never did before see the episcopal and yet not impossible bishop, we

REFLECTIONS ON PROVIDENCE.

visible will passe away, but the unseene will re- as it ought to be, to the others over the tables maine, so if the heart loveth these, its treasures in church. Does your lordship remember, do are safe in Heaven. When evening came I you in fact know anything at all of Him who hence it is defective and imperfect. But relations which made the existence of that in- are declared to be shadows of Christ, can be was soft, and the Gillo-flowers on the low wall stitution necessary at the beginning, are in full considered as having reference to a single pre- gave out a pleasant perfume as I passed; stopforce at the present day. Hence, as true as the cept of the Decalogue, without contradicting ped and pluct'd some of the pale yellow flowers, same causes acting under the same circumstances revelation and the plainest dictates of reason. as I thought of the day whereon my three little The same arguments which prove that a law maidens brought the young plants from the cascannot be abolished while the reasons exist that the, and planted them here, the while I stood enforce it, prove also that it cannot be changed. bye looking at their happie faces; now one is of special and limited application. The first if conditions and relations have anything to do If a precept be changed from what it was, it is not, and the others are farre from mee. As I nothing. The commencement of the first day's not the same. It becomes a different law, en- walked up and down the terrace, saw the rookes work I hold to be the moving of God's Spirit became darker, the starres, which did at first show but dimly, were now bright and sparkling. There was scarce a sound, the birds were all silent, save the corn-crake, which uttered its very gracious unto mee; it was a season of in-

Came into the house, and seeing the sand-

Diary of Lady Willoughby.

DIVORCE OF LABOR FROM STUDY.

is universally accessed to in all treatises on learn, it is said, 'all were abolished except traces of similar injuries. Dr. B—, on leavely souls, if unstified, cry out for it. Most earnest were heard, a very different account would be government, that a law cannot cease or be altered while the reasons upon which it is based research but her back presented our unperverted impulses demand it—our very ers. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side crucifix was covered, but her back presented our unperverted impulses demand it—our very ers. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side crucifix was covered, but her back presented our unperverted impulses demand it—our very ers. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side crucifix was covered, but her back presented our unperverted impulses demand it—our very ers. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side crucifix was covered, but her back presented our unperverted impulses demand it—our very ers. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side crucifix was covered, but her back presented our unperverted impulses demand it—our very ers. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side crucifix was covered, but her back presented our unperverted impulses demand it—our very ers. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side crucifix was covered, but her back presented our unperverted impulses demand it—our very ers. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side crucifix was covered, but her back presented our unperverted impulses demand it—our very ers. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side crucifix was covered. But her back presented in the crucifix was covered in the course of the crucifix was covered. But her back presented in the crucifix was covered in the

but universal prescription which divorces entirely profound study from manual labor which, in its attention to the intellectual and moral nature of the student, forgets that he has also a physical frame to be developed and invigorated. Do the mass of our young men finish their studies with stronger constitutions. sturdier frames; more athletic limbs, than they brought away from their parental firesides? Not within the sphere of my observation—far otherwise. I have known many dyspepsias. consumptions, debilities, which traced their origin to the seminaries: I do not remember any that were cured there; I have known the stout lad in the district school who graduated a feeble invalid from the university. My conviction is that the physical department of education has decidedly retrograded since the days of Greek freedom and glory. Our prevalent error is not one of method and detail—it is fundamental. We have lost the true basis ordained of God for the harmonious and healthful development of the whole human being, in separating the education of the head from the education of the Horace Greeley.

THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

A certain bishop, who lived some hundred years ago, and who was very unlike the Christian bishops of old, before titles were invented for them; very unlike Fenelon too, who nevertheless had plenty of titles; very unlike St. Francis de Sales, who was for talking nothing but "roses;" very unlike St. Vincent de Paul, "Sir," interrupted he, "I do honor you for who founded the Sisterhood of Charity; very unlike Rundle, who "had a heart," and Berkley bitually, use profane language; but, sir, can you other exquisite bishop, we blush to have forgotthink I would swear before religious people ten his name, who was grieved to find that he had a hundred pounds at his banker's when the Tears stood in my eyes, (the frank-hearted- season had been so bad for the poor; this highly ness of a gentleman always starts them,) as I unresembling bishop, who nevertheless was like "My dear sir, you amaze us. Can it be that times past, for there is no bishop now, at least point of turning his right cheek to be smitten, "Gentlemen," replied the Doctor, and with the moment you have smitten his left—this unmas, by a parson-Adams kind of inferior clergyman, and told a long story of the wants of certain poor people, of whose cases his lordship was unaware. What the dialogue was, which August 27, 1663. Wearied and somewhat led to the remark we are about to mention, the sad at heart, I lay'd down my penne yesterday, reporters of the circumstance do not appear to and shortly afterward was sent for to give some have ascertained: but it seems that the repreeleven commandments.

August 29. Busied this forenoone in order- "Eleven commandments!" cried the bishop ing some changes in the household: looked on "why, fellow, you are drunk. Who ever heard answer, "Because the relation they bear to their good, bearing the image of its Author, whose the linnen, and made out a list of some that of an eleventh commandment? Depart, or you

"IN THE BEGINNING."

The beginning spoken of here has been ariously estimated. My own opinion, as published in 1814, is, that it forms no part of the first day, but refers to a period of indefinite antiquity when God created the worlds out of as they slowly winged their way over head to on the face of the waters. We can allow their nests and young broods; how small a geology the amplest time for its various revoluthing maketh the full cup to overflow—the tears tions without infringing even on the literalities rose to my eyes, my home was deserted. As it of the Mosaic record, while nature herself bears witness to the need of a creative interposition, more especially for the latter part of the work of the third day, even though geologists should be able to assign a competent natural process for the former part of that day's work. If the one could be executed by the old laws of matter, the other requires new dispositions, these incontestible evidences of a directing wisdom in the formation of the actual economy of things. The sixteenth verse is perhaps retrospective, as the first, and part of the second are. At all events the language admits of being so rendered as to signify that to exist, but made to be for signs and the division of time, which they could only be by the dispersion of those dark and heavy vapors ment from the view of the earth. This solution is strengthened by the philological arguments of Rosenmuller; and even Granville Penn, the greatest of all our recent alarmists, has a theory by which to dispose of the imagina-

On LISTENING TO EVIL REPORTS. The longer

New York, March 30, 1848.

NEWS FROM OUR MISSIONARIES.

Within the past week, two vessels from Shanghai, China have arrived at New York, bringing letters from our missionaries to Nov. 17. some three months later than those previously received. The letters to the Executive Board we do not of course feel at liberty to publish until they have been laid before that body. But here are on our table sev eral letters to private individuals, which give a very good ides of the feelings and position of the missionaries, and from which we are sure we shall be pardoned for making some extracts. May these extracts serve to encourage the friends of the mission throughout the denomination, as the letters have encouraged those to whom they were written.

The first letter we take up is from Mrs. Carpenter to Mrs. A. M. Rogers. Under date of October 23, 1847, she

says:-"We have been talking of the day we last saw you all-a day ever memorable in our calendar, and a day which our friends will remember for our sakes. Nearly ten months have elapsed since then, yet how fresh are your parting words! How distinct is the tear which glistened in many an eye! How eloquent the farewell'-the 'God bless you,' which is still ringing in our ears! How warm the pressure of many a hand which we shall never clasp dations needed there would be indispensable again this side the grave! They are pastthose words, those looks, those shake-hands. Can we ever forget you? Shall we ever be forgotten? It is wrong to ask. How vivid is every family scene there—how familiar every social circle in which we have mingled! Now we are a little community by ourselves. We have formed many valuable acquaintances, gained many valuable friends; still our hearts cling ideas of our necessities, and would have no obto each other. We love our associates, and we ject to minister to them if understood. Cottonknow we are loved in return. Nor do we love our friends on the other continent less. Our hearts cling to them, and we feel that we are only separated for a season. The whole globe | thing; a muslin dress which in New York could lies between us, yet many a waking, many a sleeping hour, do our spirits hold sweet fellowship with them, and derive strength from the bath. Shall I tell you how we spend it? We are entirely out of the question. Flannels and commence by a social season of prayer on sixth- yarn stockings we must send home for. I men ed by some chat of a Sabbath-day character. by them in their future action on such matters Our daily morning devotions after breakfast are perhaps a little protracted. At ten o'clock we sing, read a sermon or religious lecture, then close by prayer, and try to make the remainder benefit, I would say, they are more so. And of the day profitable by conversation, meditation, &c. The monthly concerts we observe, and find them thus far very profitable. We sometimes attend the sanctuary assemblies of our first-day friends, but not weekly. Their Thursday evening prayer meetings we generally some of us attend. But how different from our accustomed social meetings at home in happy

Nov. 17.—" You ask if I am happy? Yes, I am and have been most happy. I would not exchange my present prospects with the wealthiest, the most fashionable lady in New York. I too am an inhabitant of a mighty city -a walled city—a heathen city—a city of the dead, dead in trespasses and sins. When will they look to Him through whom alone they may have light and life? It seems so very, very long, before we shall be able to converse much with them. Yet we certainly have much to encourage us, when we find that we can make ourselves at all understood. We are constantly adding to our little stock of words and phrases, which is already quite available in our domestic affairs, and in conversing with our teacher, who takes great pains to correct and improve ns. Our missionary friends are very kind to assist us; and although they have taken no pains to conceal the fact that they deprecate such a diversity of opinions here, still they treat us with as much cordiality as our most sanguine hopes could have promised us."

The next letter we take up is from Mr. Wardner, dated

Nov. 8. Here is a paragraph from it:placed in highly-ornamented coffins, which are so much prized that many purchase them before or arched over with brick, leaving a small opening in one end. Sometimes large numbers of them are placed together, and covered with earth, forming high mounds; but very frequenttime of burial, brown paper, cut in the shape of money, or gilt paper, is burnt by the coffin to furnish the departed spirit with spending money. About three times a year, they go to cleanse and repair them, and burn incense money, &c. Bro. Carpenter and myself witnessed such scene yesterday morning in our walk. The surface of the soil was removed by the side of the grave, which was filled with straw, and covered with a mat supported by two bamboo ranged in the order worn, so as much to resemble a person, covered with ghost money. When the torch was applied, a woman and two children presented themselves, with white sashes then kneeling they bowed their heads to the

lamentation." We begin to

quite willing to hear. Our hired man appears quite thoughtful, reads his Testament attentively, verbally renounces idolatry, seems pleased to hear us talk on the subject of religion, and bound to secrecy by its obligations. To this I the evening of the first inst., a fire broke out in peculiar to Odd-Fellowship which I have taken, the eastern suburbs, which consumed upwards half a million. Several persons were consumed, and many families no doubt deprived of homes and the comforts of life. The boatmen, principally from Canton and the Fukien provinces, came forward and plundered by force of arms."

Part of the letter from which the above is copied, was written by Mrs. Wardner, who expresses much anxiety to become qualified to teach, and to have a school for Chinese

from a letter of Mrs. Carpenter, in which are some important and timely suggestions in answer to inquiries upon the subject of which she speaks:-

"When another company is sent out, tell them to bring every thing they have in the world, from a cook-stove down to a rolling-pin-Nothing is in use in our own country which is not needed just as much here. We are just as liable to sickness, in which case the accommohere. We do not suffer for anything, but we hope others will profit by our experience and bring a regular outfit of everything, as most of the articles needed are difficult or impossible to obtain here, and are very expensive when found. | ship upon another ground, and one dishonorable Of course I do not allude to food; we can live to the fraternity: as cheaply here as at home, and whatever is made here is cheap; but the natives have faint wool in all its forms is very cheap; silks also, had heard, and that if it were true I did not and many kinds of cotton goods. But prints, and muslins, such as we use, are a different be bought for two dollars, cannot be bought for less than ten or twelve here. We happen for tunately not to need, and so shall not buy. Masilent communion. To-day has been the Sab- terials for caps and collars, and such like things. day evening. Our cheerful breakfast is enliven- tion these things that our friends may be guided Some generous heart may wish to give. and would gladly do so were it known that such things were as acceptable as money. For their the trouble of sending them will be slight, com pared with the expense of buying them here, or the discomfort of going without."

ODD-FELLOWSHIP—NO. 4.

Since my last, I have received an account.or the expulsion of Francis X. Zeigler, (the wit ness who testified in the Lancaster case, parrated in No. 3.) The poor brother had told too much truth, reluctant as he was. Such conduct was unworthy of an Odd-Fellow. The following is a copy of his expulsion :-

"Susquehanna Lodge, No. 80, I. O. of O. F., Monday evening, Nov. 17, 1845. Mr. F. X. Zeigler:

DEAR SIR,—I hereby notify you, that for conduct unworthy an Odd-Fellow, (of which you are aware,) you was on Monday evening, Nov. 10th, by a unanimous vote, expelled from this Yours in haste,

H. H. HAUSTORN, Secretary."

This affords additional evidence of the cor ruption of the Order. Henceforth it cannot be claimed, that Odd-Fellowship does not require a brother to aid another contrary to justice; for in this instance the Lodge voted unanimously to expel him because he had the temerity to conform in any degree to the demands of the law and the claims of justice.

Odd-Fellowship has likewise been charged with controlling elections. The following is an extract from a pamphlet on "Secret Societies," by Rev. J. S. Backus, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Auburn, N. Y .:-

"When on my way to Philadelphia, last fall "The Chinese mode of burying is peculiar. I witnessed the efforts of an Odd-Fellow to ob-Few bodies are interred, but they are generally tain the name of a gentleman for membership in a lodge, in which he took occasion to speak of a candidate for an important office in Pennsylvania, who, he affirmed, would be elected. death to suit their own fancy. These are placed | On being asked how he could think so, as his in some retired spot, and thatched with straw, party were in the minority, he replied, 'He belongs to the I. O. of O. F.—to a lodge in the city, where they number over five hundred of the real old stand-bys.' 'But do you suppose,' said the man, 'that being a member of the Order will help one into office?' 'I know it,' ly they stand alone and uncovered. At the said he, 'I belong to the Order myself, and understand its advantages.' This was sufficient the man gave his name to be proposed, that he might unite before election."

This will furnish us with a key to the strange results of certain elections. I will introduce another extract from the same author to show that Odd-Fellowship interferes with the discipline of the churches:-

"It has dared to lay its meddlesome hand on the discipline of a church, staying the exclusion of one, and moving the exclusion of another poles, and a suit of clothes placed on this, ar- who was less criminal than the former, save that he opposed the secret society to which the former and mover belonged."

I will likewise present some extracts from teen places for public worship in the city of N the "Renunciations and Expose of Odd-Fellow- York. Twenty years ago, when the population (mourning badges) tied around their heads, the ship," by Dr. E. Willis, of Harvard, whose re- of the city was 200,000, there were one hundred ends of which reached nearly to the ground be- spectability is endorsed by over fifty inhabitants and one churches; now the population is estihind them. As the smoke began to rise, they of the town where he resides. In giving his mated at 400,000, from which it is inferred that bowed, waving their clenched hands four times; reasons for renouncing the Order, he presents the city is better supplied now than formerly many which my limits will not allow me to in- with places of public worship, which is unground the same number of times; after which troduce. I shall introduce a few, and refer the doubtedly a fact, if the comparative size of the the woman burst forth into a loud and mournful reader to the original work :-

talk to the people a little about Ya-soo-koo tau- the corrupt and corrupting tendency of the ob- than those of twenty years' standing.

erit ikus germente girkimasan Lab gashirgi.

lee (Jesus doctrine,) and generally find them ligations of the Order, I could no longer coalesce with it. I could not feel that I had done my duty as a citizen, until I had done what I could to put the public upon its guard and to prevent its mischief .- Page 8. It is objected that I am says he prays daily." * * * * * "On reply, I claim a release from all obligations on the ground of contract. I was desirous of knowing what were the obligations and secrets of a hundred houses. The loss is estimated at of the institution before joining, that I might maturely consider and judge of its merits for myself. But I was told by them that I must take it upon their recommendation, but that I might be assured it would not affect my religious or social obligations and duties. It was on that express condition that I took it, and on that condition I claim exemption, total exemption, from the bond. I esteem the whole thing a lving fraud. To adhere to it I must violate every relation to God or man. I feel bound in We will close our extracts with the following paragraph | conscience, to enter my solemn protest against the whole thing—its obligations, its secrecy, its signs and tokens, its exclusiveness, its sacrilegious ceremonies, its lying pretences, both in its lectures and its claims to antiquity, its titles and its fooleries. My duty to expose and rebuke such iniquity, I could not covenant away, if I should try. But I did not try. I fling back the charge of breach of contract upon those who make it."—Page 9.

After showing that it interferes with the domestic, social, religious and civil relations, he declares that "the pledge of non-interference which they gave me was not true; the institution does interfere with every social relation." But he justifies his renunciation of Odd-Fellow-

"It is on the ground of deliberate deception and fraud. Before uniting I had heard the secrets of the Order were exposed and published in a book. And I had heard something of the nature of the disclosures. I told them what I wish to unite with them. They assured me again and again that it was false, that the pretended disclosures were not true; and it was on that assurance that I went forward. But to my no small amazement, when I had been initiated, and taken the degrees, and got a book of disclosures, and come to compare them, I found the book correct, so correct, that some of the lodges use it in the lodge work as their guide."

But he claims justification "on the ground, that in its present position no man can adhere to its obligations of secrecy, without lying, deceiving, or conniving at deception. The thing is out, and was out when Odd-Fellows told me it was not." Page 11 and 12. I might continue these extracts to any length, but think the above is sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced mind or the subject. Should any one desire farther information on the subject, it can be obtained by addressing a letter, postpaid, enclosing money enough to cover the expense, to Rev. Nathaniel Colver, 2 Province House Court, Boston; or, W. S. Damrell, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston. Having established, (at least in my own mind,) that a church would be justified in excluding a member who is an adhering Odd-Fellow, after due labor, provided he cannot be reclaimed, I close my investigation, unless I should feel myself called out by a criticism upon what I have writ-

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.—A correspondent of the Christian Observer says that in respect to temperance, Maine is the Banner State. Some special exertions in this cause were made as early as 1828. Signal success also has attended these and those made more systematically and upon a more extended scale since. The inland and rural districts especially, have thus been almost thoroughly purged and purified from that blighting curse that was previously upon them. And while much yet remains to be done in our larger and more populous districts, and those adjoining the seaboard, there is reason for hope in the many clean hands and stout hearts, that are as valiantly as ever battling it against this giant foe of God and man, especial ly in connection with the promised aid and blessing of Almighty God on efforts herein made in His strength, and with a supreme re ference to His glory and the religious as wel as moral well-being of man."

THE POPE NOT OMNIPOTENT.—A correspondent of one of the English papers, writing from Rome, tells a singular story of the limits of the Papal power. There was an outburst at Milar some weeks since, and a number of persons were killed. Funeral services, in honor of the slain, were performed in the church of St. Carlo Borromeo. The usual prayers were offered This very lighly incensed the Austrian Ambas sador, and he forthwith repaired to the Lateran to expostulate with His Holiness, Pius IX. The Pope told him that he could do nothing in the premises. The prayers had already gone up to heaven, and could not be recalled. Even the possessor of St. Peter's keys could not do anything to hinder their efficacy. The Ambassador had to leave disappointed.

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.—By a paragraph in the Journal of Commerce, of Saturday last, it appears that there are two hundred and ninehouses is taken into consideration, the recent-"Settled thus as I am in my conviction of ly built churches being much more capacious

PROTESTANT TEACHER TURNED CATHOLIC. A good deal has been said in the papers respecting a female teacher who went West under the patronage of Gov. Slade's and Miss Beecher's Education Society, and then entered the Catholic church. From a letter of Prof. Stowe it appears that the individual is Miss Mary P. Thompson, a native of Durham, in New Hampshire, who was educated at Mount Holyoke Female vow, threw up his office, and became priest. Seminary, and removed to Ohio in the spring | Not long after, he went as a missionary to Chili. of 1846, a year before this Society was organized. She applied to Miss Beecher and Gov. York. His stay in Chili not being very pro-Slade for a situation as a teacher after she had tracted, he returned to Italy, where he was apteacher, and then declined, concluding to take train of peculiar circumstances was made carthe veil and enter the numery at Cincinnati. dinal, and finally was elevated to the pontificate. The reason of her course, according to the Congregational Journal, is that she was not treated received in America may have influenced his with all the deference she thought due to one of her importance by the Protestant minister and church in the place where she resided; and the Catholics discovering that her pride was wounded, by a little extra attention and flattery coaxed her into their church, making many promises of what they would do for her.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN ARKANSAS.—The Catholic Almanac for 1848 says that three Roman maintenance; hence must the bishop look to the charity and benevolence of the friends of religion abroad to enable him to provide, both for himself and his clergy, food and raiment for the missions of Arkansas; for were all his flock, scattered as they are over a diocese of fifty-five thousand square miles, assembled together, they would not form a large congrega-

the visit of Dr. Burns to the Free-Will Baptists among those who write for the newspapers. of this country, we have spoken of him as a But the following paragraph from the N.Y. delegate from "the General Baptists of Eng- Recorder is proof positive that there are such: land." But a friend in London informs us that this is a mistake, as "he represents the 'New | Connection of General Baptists,' who are chiefly first-rate, you may publish them—if they are sprung (like himself) from the Methodists, and does not belong to, nor is recognized by, the London from 1639."

RELIGION AMONG THE BAPTISTS IN NEW YORK At the monthly meeting of the pastors of Baptist Churches in the City of New York. held on the 6th of March, about two hundred baptisms were reported as having taken place within the previous month. Serial meetings are now progressing in several of the churches.

AN APPROPRIATE TEXT.—In Boston, on the Sunday after the death of Mr. Adams, some three or four clergymen preached from the following singularly appropriate text: "For behold, the Lord of hosts doth take the mighty man, the prudent, and the ancient, and the honorable man, and the counsellor and eloquent orator."—Isaiah 3: 1—3.

PREMIUM FOR A TRACT IN GERMAN.-Rev. Dr. Kurtz, editor of the Baltimore Lutheran Observer, has received a communication from Basle, Switzerland, offering 250 gold ducats, or \$625, for the best tract in German on the Sanctification of the Lord's day. The design is to circulate the accepted Tract as extensively as possible throughout Europe.

THE JEWS.—It is said that within the last twenty years thirty thousand wealthy Jews have emigrated from Bavaria, on account of the restrictions to which they were subjected. Or the other hand, it is stated that a Jewish gentleman, named Aratri, has been chosen a director of the Roman Club in Florence—an honor never before conferred on a Jew in Italy.

"Honor to whom Honor."—In our paper of week before last appeared the "Song of the Snow-Bird," credited to Miss Gould. We ought to have known—and should, if we had formity of opinion were required in minor given the subject a moment's thought—that not to Miss Gould, but to our old friend, Rev. Francis C. Woodworth, Editor of the Youth's Cabinet, belongs the honor of immortalizing commended because she could not bear them 'poor chick-a-de-de."

10. 1848, is before us. The number of gentlemen in attendance upon the school during the year was 246; number of ladies 209; making a total of 455. This indicates that the Institution has a strong hold upon the confidence of the community.

THE UNION MAGAZINE for April is one of the richest numbers yet published. It has more than twenty original articles, generally of a high order; three fine engravings, and nine wood cuts. Mrs. Child and Mrs. Sigourney are among the contributors. Edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland. Published by Israel Post, 140 Nassau-st., at \$3 per annum.

THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR comes to us this week in a neat dress, and without the smell of fire upon it, although the office in which it was printed, together with many valuable papers, was consumed in the recent fire at Boston. uprightness, and is in direct contradiction to the Distant be the day of a similar calamity.

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ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT POPE.—A converted Roman Catholic priest of New York, who has in years past been quite intimate with the present occupant of the Papal chair, and who is perfectly familiar with his personal history states that his first position of any prominence, was that of a membership in the Garde Nobile. While thus engaged, he was induced to take a and while on his way, visited the city of New gone to the West. She engaged to become a pointed Papal Nuncio to Naples, and by a It is difficult to say how far the impressions he subsequent actions.

CHEAP AND UNIFORM POSTAGE. The partial reduction of letter-postage in this country has operated very favorably, increasing the number of letters from 25 to 52 millions, and requiring less appropriations from the general treasury than was anticipated. In England. where the reduction has been complete, the number of letters has increased four-fold, and Catholic families have not settled within the the post office revenue has exceeded the annual limits of Arkansas for the last three years and a expenses by four millions of dollars. In view half. The bishop has lately traveled on horse- of these facts, some of the Bostonians are urging back, over five hundred miles, and only met a greater reduction and more uniform rate of two families who professed the faith. He states postage. They have prepared a petition to with reluctance and pain, that he has received | Congress, which is to be extensively circulated in his whole diocese, no more than thirty-one throughout Massachusetts. We copy it in hope dollars, for three years and a half, toward his that it will be approved and circulated in other

> To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, Citizens of Massachusetts, espectfully petition Congress to pass a law to establish a uniform rate of Postage, not to exceed one cent on Newspapers, and two cents on each pre-paid Letter of half an ounce, for all distances; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

A SENSIBLE POET.—We have known persons Dr. Burns.—In our occasional allusions to who doubted the existence of sensible poets

"We received, some days ago, a few verses, with the accompanying direction:- 'If they are not, burn them, and accept the thanks of We have complied with these sensible directions explicitly. The verses were fair, but they were original and genuine denomination, constituting not "first-rate." We committed them to the the Assembly,' which hath regularly met in flames with the feeling that it would be a relief to us, if many others who write verses were as considerate and as wise as the author of these."

> THE CONTRAST .- 'The Blue Hen's Chickens.' paper published at Wilmington, Delaware, contrasts the free labor of the North with the slave labor of the South, as follows:-

"In the Eastern States, no man is respectaole who has not some business or employment, except he be superannuated; every man is a working bee; there are no drones; consequently, the country is prosperous. The poor and rich are happy, and live in the midst of plenty. Not so in the South, where slavery exists. There, labor is disreputable, and no one works who can by any means avoid it. Consequently. the labor of one-half the population is lost. The country looks desolate and decaying; morals are at a low ebb; there is no enterprise and no improvement; and a few white slaveholders enjoy all the honors and offices. The many whites are ignorant, and degraded almost to the level of slaves, except that they cannot be sold like cattle. Then, must these few slaveholders be permitted to plant their accursed institution in new and free territory, to the exclusion of white laboring and producing freemen, both from the free and slave States? Forbid it, Heaven!"

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

The following section from one of Andrew Fuller's Sermons, (vol. I., page 528,) appears to me of great weight. I send it to the Recorder, that our church-members may all read it, and consider whether it is not as appropriate to our times as it was when first preached, forty years ago.

BEWARE OF SINKING INTO A RELAXED DISCI-PLINE.—As an army without good order and discipline cannot stand their ground, so neither can a Christian church. Great forbearance should doubtless be exercised in small matters. There would be endless divisions if an unithings. In such things we must bear and forbear. But we must be firm and resolute in opposition to much of the liberality and candor of the present age. The church at Ephesus is which were evil.' There are not only wicked characters, but evils even in good men, from ALFRED ACADEMY.—A Catalogue of the Offi- which the church is to be purged. There is cers and Students of Alfred Academy and plenty of work to be done by those who are Teachers' Seminary, for the year ending March spiritual. Many churches have sunk into ruin by slothfulness, and by worldly policy-retaining opulent sinners from a dread of losing their patronage, or from perverted notions of our Saviour's meaning when he told the Jews that they who were without sin should cast the first stone, or from false tenderness, and sometimes from a wish to be excused in their own turn; thus agreeing together to tempt the Lord. My brethren, stand fast here. Whatever pleas may be urged, have no merely nominal members; but all effective men, whose hearts are with you. If any habitually absent themselves, try and restore them; but if they will not return. dissolve the union. If any man set himself against discipline, he had better be out of the church than in it. If any man forsake the gospel, restore him if you can; but if you cannot, where the bond of union is broken the form is not worth preserving, nor ought it to be preserved. The candor of modern times has in it a large portion of indifference to truth and

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A RELAXED DISCIgood order and found, so neither reat forbearance in small matters. isions if an uhiquired in minor nust bear and fornd resolute in oplity and candor of h at Ephesus is ld not bear them not only wicked good men from inged. There is those who are e sunk into ruin policy—retain-pol of losing their inclions of our de the Committee onetimes swniturn; pleas may ears are with diemselves, try

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the SENATE, last week, one of the principal topics of discussion was the appointment of an Ambassador to the Court of Rome, which was strenuously opposed as a thing unnecessary and only designed to affect the Catholic vote at the coming election; but the proposition was finally agreed to. The Loan Bill furnish another topic, which was discussed at considerable length, but upon which no action was taken. A bill was passed for the establishment of a retired Navy List; also a bill in favor of purchasing American hemp for the use of the Navy. The amendments made by the House to the bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, were concurred in by the Senate; so that the bill only waits the signature of the President to become a law.

In the House of Representatives, there was considerable discussion relative to the proposed appropriations for schools among the Indians; but the general appropriation bill, which brought up this subject, was not finally acted upon. A proposition to bring home and bury with appropriate honors the remains of the officers who have died during the Mexican war, was discuss ed at considerable length. Several private bills were passed, petitions received, &c., &c.

INDIAN MASSACRES IN YUCATAN.

The following items relative to affairs in Yu catan, are copied from New Orleans papers :-

The Patria states that the Indians have been committing farther and fouler atrocities. The rancho of Sacauquil had been outraged by the years after the commission of the offence; and robbery and murder of families—31 persons be- provided farther, that the subsequent marriage ing killed; some were thrown into the flames of the parties may be plead in bar of a convicof burning houses, and neither women nor child- tion. ren were spared. One of the victims was the young Don Mateo Rosada, son of Don Felipa, whose mother was also wounded.

News had been received at Becanchan, Feb. 12, that Indians had collected with the intention of attacking that town. Much alarm was experienced among the inhabitants, at the dreadful anticipation of similar barbarities to what had been inflicted elsewhere.

with such impudence, as to besiege even the City of Valladolid, (one of the largest cities of Yucatan;) but, after some time, asked a suspension of hostilities, with a view of entering into negotiations with the commandant of the

Chansenota, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defended itself bravely, was taken by the Indians, and (14th ult.) was burned to

In Tecax, the commandant had decided to adopt the guerrilla system, as most likely to harass the enemy and save his people. His men had succeeded in dislodging a body of 500 Indians, who had been fortified at a place called Tixmenac. Two of the latter were killed. Their companions, however, returned to the fight, but were again worsted, with a loss of 12

Another party under the command of Don Laureano Parez, had a fight with the Indians at Chansaxsucil, killing three; than going on to another rancho, found the corpses of 29 Yucztanese, killed by the insurgents; these Parez buried. Twenty whites were also assassinated at a place called Kamecabchen.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The following items, cut from the "Nation' for February 26, 1847, will give our readers some idea of the present state of Ireland:

In one week there have been twenty deaths from positive starvation in Mayo. Dozens of inquests. The dead are buried without shrouds hunger. During the last 17 days, the allow-

The Galway Vindicator states that one hundred deaths have taken place in the local poor-Roundstone, in Connemara, four, five, and six and four hands in a gale. house jail and hospitals during the week. At bodies have lain over ground for days, none sons have been committed to prison for stealing a filly, which they were found eating.

The Longford correspondent of the Freeman says: "Society is fast being resolved into its country. Owing to the progress of famine, fell so thick as to prevent the sight from penemany are reduced to the necessity of procuring food just as when governments had no existence, and when society had no organization. At Killucan (County Westmeath) petty sessions,

crime of having stolen a few turnips!" A few days ago a female child was arrested cabbage, which it was suspected she had stolen.

The jail of Longford is filled to excess with famine-victims, who have been committed to take their trial for the stealing of cabbages, turnips, &c. Fever and dysentery prevail in the jail to an alarming extent. It at present contains more than three times the number of sea—together with the beloved object whom he persons it was originally intended to accommo-sought to save. The great majority of those on

The Westmeath Independent states the death from famine, of two brothers, John and James Kinahan, in the parish of Cam, County Roscommon. Their ages were, respectively, 11 and 14 years. They had been turned out of the off with the ice, for they have not since been Athlone work-house in cold weather, without notice being given to their parents or any other friend. The Athlone Sentinel says the cause of their expulsion was, their mother held 4 acres of land. They came home to her to die volumes, will be soon given to the press by Mr. on the bare floor of her cabin.

Thomas Terry, of Castle Quarter, and a ver- vised them for publication, and has by his will dict, 'died of starvation,' returned. The un- appropriated a sum of money to defray the exfortunate man took a turnip from a field, but pense of printing, &c. Among the unpublished got so weak that it fell from his hands, and writings of Mr. Adams is a new version of The rolled from his reach.

Ibricken, without coffins; and one man, through portion of his Mss. consists of historical, biowant of anything else, was actually buried in a graphical and poetical works, relating to the basket

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PENALTIES FOR ABDUCTION AND SEDUCTION.

The following Acts, which have recently been passed by the Legislature of New York, give some indication of the state of public sentiment, and will greatly encourage the friends of moral purity:

An Act to Punish Abduction as a Crime. The People of the State of New York, represent-

ed in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: SECTION 1. Any person who shall inveigle, entice or take away any unmarried female of previous chaste character, under 25 years of age, from her father's house, or wheresoever else she may be, for the purpose of prostitution at a house of ill-fame, assignation or elsewhere, and every person who shall aid or assist in such abduction for such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year. Provided that no conviction shall be had under the provisions of this Act on the testimony of the female so inveigled or enticed away, unsupported by other evidence, nor unless an indictment shall be found within two years after the commission of the offence.

An Act to Punish Seduction as a Crime. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Any man who shall, under promise of marriage, seduce and have illicit connection with any unmarried female of previous chaste character, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a common jail not exceeding one year; provided that no conviction shall be had under the provisions of this act, on the testimony of the female seduced, unsupported by other evidence, nor unless indictment shall be found within two

INSURRECTION AND ITS OVERTHROW.

A telegraphic dispatch to the N.Y. Tribune says that Gen. Lane and troops left the City of Mexico on the 17th ult., and on the fourth day arrived at Sequeltaplan. Before arriving there, however, information reached him that a body of 300 lancers was awaiting their arrival to atvictory. The doors of the first house were however burst in a twinkling, and all the assailants found within were killed. The same was the case with the next house. The Americans determined to drive the enemy from their defences. House after house was taken by a sanguinary struggle, until at last the town was cers collected a large body outside the town of the Finance Committee of that Institution. cleared. Not satisfied with the result, the Lanwhere they were attacked by Gen. Lane and Col. Hays, who cut them up in a terrible manner. One hundred of the enemy were killed, and but one American killed and four wounded. Fifty prisoners were taken, among them Lieut. Col. Montanee and Capt. Montanee, his son, Fabricias. and Lieut. Martiney. Father Jarauta escaped.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The New Brunswicker publishes the particulars of the loss of the ship Omega, from Liverpool to New York. It seems that the Omega sailed for this City on the 16th of January, with 315 passengers—that she had been left at the mercy of the waves for a week, on the banks of Newfoundland, having lost her fore-yard, mainwhen the bark Aurora, bound for St. John, N. B., took on half her passengers. The Aurora arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst. with 73 of the unfortunate passengers, having landed 33 at Canso, while 60 had died on board of cold and a wine glass of water to each person. In returning from carrying her passengers to the Aurosa, the Omega lost her pinnace, second mate

On the 11th of February the Omega fell in with the brig Barbara bound for Cork, which one old man was devoured by dogs. Four per- had taken off all but 30 of her crew and passenthe Omega, her captain, first mate and 29 others are supposed to have gone to the bottom that night. The Barbara pursued her voyage, and on the 2d inst., when near St. Johns, the snow was encompassed by slob-ice, which, being pressed by the wind toward the land, carried the ship along with it, and when day broke she was close to the rocks. She struck and soon up in custody of the police, charged with the broke up. The masts having fallen against the crew jumped from off them and the bowsprit for having in her possession a small head of upon the rocks; and those who were fortunate succeded in clambering up the precipitous ascent. The affectionate father or husband, in endeavoring to preserve a child or wife, might have been seen to miss his footing and fall, either mangled upon the rocks or drowned in the ed and broke up. Capt. Skinner, his mate and steward, with a female passenger and her infant, took to the boat shortly after the vessel struck; and it is believed they were carried heard of. Only forty-three persons were saved.

The works of John Quincy Adams, which of the canal to unite the two oceans. will make some fifteen or twenty large octavo Chas. Francis Adams, the son and executor of An inquest was held, near Dungarvan, on the deceased Statesman, who had carefully re-Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's gers, ill with the ship fever. Three men were lately buried in Kilmurry, Oberon, and several minor poems; but the chief last half century.

SUMMARY.

Dr. Zimmerman, the author and physician of celebrity, known by his works on Solitude and National pride, went from Hanover to attend Frederick the Great in his last illness. One day, the King said to him, "You have, I pre sume, helped many a man into the other world?" This was rather a bitter pill for the doctor; but the dose he gave the King in return was a judicious mixture of truth and flattery— 'Not so many as your majesty, nor with so much honor to myself."

On Saturday, eight workmen on the State works at Black Rock—four Germans and four Irishmen—were blown up in one of the laborer's huts, ignited by a spark from a pipe. The Buffalo Republican says six of them were wounded. Some were terribly mangled, eyes out nose and part of the face blown off. The show els, pick-axes and drills and the men were blown up together.

A Cincinnati paper notices the arrival in that city, from Augusta, Ga., of a colored woman and her twelve children, recently set free by "the last will and testament" of a wealthy old man of that place. The woman was his favorite servant, and besides giving her and her children their freedom, has also bequeathed them between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

A magnificent Lake Steamer, to be called the Empire State," is to be brought out next season, and to run between Buffalo and Chicago, and is to accomplish the trip in 60 hours. She is to be 310 feet long, with a breadth of beam of 37 feet, and 1650 tons burden.

The boiler of the Iron Foundry of Messrs. whom has since died. It took the roof off the kind, though lack of means. building and blew down the side wall.

The steamboat Raritan, running between New Brunswick, N. J., and New York, took fire on the 20th inst., was run ashore on the flats, and completely destroyed. No lives were lost. The boat was valued at \$70,000.

On the 21st inst., the rail-road train from N. York to Philadelphia, ran into the Passaic River near Newark, N. J., in consequence of the draw-bridge being up. One man was killed, and considerable damage done to property.

Fifteen years ago last June, the first authortack them. They arrived at the edge of the ized settlement of the whites was commenced in The Indians had convened in such force, and town without opposition, but when passing the lowa; and now it is a sovereign State, with upfirst house, were suddenly assailed with a terri- wards of 100,000 inhabitants, and two represent- transmitted by post in 1839, was 76,000,000; ble volley. The enemy from escopete batteries atives in Congress, and ere long it will have in 1847 it amounted to 322,000,000. on the inside, supposed they could gain an easy an equal number of votes in our national legislature, with most of the New England States.

> Dr. Stearns died on Saturday morning, March 16th. He continued in possession of his mental faculties till two days before. He was 78 years old—had been a Senator of this State, was one of the founders of the American Tract Society, and at the time of his death was the Chairman

If we can give credit to the opinion of cometographers, 1848 will have the advantage of witnessing the return of a large and beautiful comet, mentioned by historians and chroniclers of 1564, and which was observed in 1556 by

The steamer Paul Jones, bound to New Or leans, struck a snag on the Grand Chain in the Mississippi, and sunk in deep water. She broke to pieces. The boat and cargo are a to-

The child of Mr. McElroy of Napahock, Livingston Co., who was kidnapped last December, has been discovered in Canada, and the thief arrested by Mr. Samuel Andrews of Detroit, who has started with them, for the boy's home. Mr. topmast, rudder, and all her sails in a storm, McElroy returned but a few days ago from an unsuccessful search through the Far West.

> The Africans are building a large church in worship on that side of the dark continent.

The Rowe street Congregational Society, Boston, having invited Rev. Mr. Love to become their pastor, he has accepted the call on condition that they first pay up what they owe their old shepherd, Mr. Baldwin!

his hat on. He was prosecuted by the pastor of the church.

The "Day Book" says that Mrs. Gaines has already received an offer of \$9,000,000 from an association of some of the wealthiest men in of Andover. the Union, for her title to the estate, but has not accepted it.

According to the Episcopal Recorder, the present Governor of Pennsylvania is the first who has appointed a day of annual thanksgiving in that State, and the present House of Representatives the first that has ever adopted the regulation of having their daily sessions opened

David and William Beaty and Patrick Foye have been held for trial in Newport, R. I., for throwing indecent writings into the house of Isaac R. Tanner, addressed to his daughter.

A colored man is exciting a sensation in St. Louis, by the astonishing rapidity with which he performs arithmetical calculations. He works out a sum almost instantly, and on all other topics is exceedingly dull and ignorant.

Lamb wisely and wittily observes, "that he who hath not a dram of folly in his mixture, hath pounds of much worse matter in his composition.

A thousand marines under Commodore Perry, are ordered to survey the Isthmus of Tehuatepec. We shall then ascertain the feasibility

The Hudson River is fairly open again, and navigation is resumed. The steamboat Admiral was the first to reach Albany, which she did on the afternoon of March 22.

The British bark Highland Mary, Capt. Gellis, arrived at New York, March 21, with the captain, five of her crew, and fifty-six of her passen-

been transformed into a city. It is only a few weeks since Auburn experienced the same transformation.

We find, in a letter from an officer of the U. S. steamer Spitfire, a statement of a horrible affair which took place at Talascova, Mexico, a few days previous to the 20th of February. taken to Talascoya, tied to stakes in full view of each other, and then the tongue, eyes, nose ears, and hands of one were deliberately cut off! After the first one died, another was treated in the same way and so on.

Supreme Court Judge last Spring, but has been since called to plead before a higher tribunal. He died at his house in Ithaca on the 9th inst., at the age of 64, having been stricken with paralysis when in apparently good health. Mr. J was distinguished for his legal acquirements, kindness of heart and active enterprise, and a pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. sincere and devout believer in the great truths This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably of Christianity.

lately made a donation to Beloit College, which has given it a new impulse in its career of usefulness. It is principally under the control of the Congregationalists of that region, and it is Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New located in Beloit, Wisconsin, on Rock River, adjacent to one of the most glorious prairies in all the glorious West.

The Emperor of Russia has presented several enormous and magnificent blocks of black and veined marble, for the completion of Napoleon's cenotaph, which is advancing but slowly, though fourteen or fifteen artists are always at work in sculpturing the statutes, medallions, and bassorelievos which are to ornament it.

The Boston Traveler says that the authorities of one of our Railroads, whose President is a thoroughly practical man, are organizing a sys-Curtis & Randall, of East Boston, exploded tem of cheap traveling, for the thousands in our March 23d, instantly killing the Engineer and city and outskirts, who are at present, in a dangerously wounding five or six others, one of measure deprived of healthful exercise of this

A gentleman in Nantucket lately had restored to him a large quantity of silver ware which was stolen from his house at the time of the great fire in that place. He has no knowledge from whence it came.

A bald eagle, which measured eight feet between the tips of his wings, was recently shot by two sportsmen, in Barnstable, Mass. He held in his beak, when shot, a sheldrake, and in his talons, a water-witch.

The Burlington County (N. J.) jail, being without a prisoner, has been converted into a butcher's shop.

The number of chargeable letters in Britain, The Augusta (Ga.) Democrat chronicles the

marriage in that County, of Mr. George Frenger, aged sixty-eight years, to Miss Frances McFarand Merchant, aged fourteen years. The lot next to where the Wall-st. (N. Y.

church stood, 25 by 74 feet, in 1746 belonged to Nicholas Bayard, who sold it that year for £125. In 1784 it was sold for \$550. In 1817, for \$11,200, and in 1833, for \$31,500. Five hundred poor people left the port of

Sigo, per steamer Shamrock, on Monday week, with the intention of taking shipping for LATEST FOREIGN NEWS -At ten o'clock on Monday night the steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston, with two weeks later foreign news. The Republic has been confirmed in France,

the House of Peers overthrown, titles of nobility abolished, and universal suffrage and vote by ballot proclaimed. The Republic has been recognized by Great Britain, Belgium, Switzer land, and the United States. The Royal Family Queen, with most of the family, being in England. The Revolution in France is producing important effects in Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Liberia; the first regular house of Christian Italy, &c. Indian Corn is in demand, and the tendency of Breadstuffs generally is upward.

Review of New York Market.

ASHES-Pearls \$7 80; Pots 5 80.-FLOUR AND MEAL-Western and Genesee Flour 6 50 a 6 69. Jersey Meal 2 50, --- GRAIN-Genesee Wheat is held at 1 50; A man was lately fined five dollars and costs, Ohio 1 40. Corn 47 a 52c. Barley 87c. Rye 75c. Oats in Goshen, Ohio, for appearing in church with his bat on. He was prosecuted by the pastor. Butter and Cheese are firm at previous prices.

MARRIED,

In Andover, N. Y., March 13, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. Lo-RENZO R. BABCOCK, of Scio, and Miss Eleanor Voorhers,

In West Union, N. Y., March 16, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr JOHN C. GREEN, of Independence, to Miss EMILY SHERMAN, of the first-mentioned place.

DIED,

In Alfred, N. Y., March 8, ABEL BURDICK, in the 81st Iu Andover, N. Y., March 15, SILAS LANPHEAR, in the 45th year of his age. February 9, THEODATY BLIVIN, of Amity, N. Y., in the 86th year of his age.

E. D. Randolph, Maxson Green, W. A. Babcock, E. P. Larkin, L. Titsworth, N. V. Hull, Wm. Utter, O. F. Redfield

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Notice-Bills.—Several weeks ago we gave notice of our desire to settle up all old accounts for the Recorder, so as to begin the fifth volume, in June next, with clean books. To encourage promptness, and to secure as complete a settlement as possible, we proposed to receive \$2 per year on old accounts, if paid previous to the close of the present vol.; while all accounts remaining unsettled at the time, we gave notice, would be kept separate from future accounts, and charged at the rate of \$2 50 per year, according to our published terms. Within a few weeks past we have sent bills to nearly all of our subscribers who owe us more than \$1, reckoning to the close of the present volume. This will enable each one to understand exactly how his account stands, and to avail himself of our offer to receive the advance price, even on old accounts. If our bills are incorrect in any respect, we will cheerfully correct them on a representation of The village of Oswego, N. Y., has recently the case, If they are correct, we hope the money will be immediately forwarded, either through our agents or directly to us. You may send money by mail at our risk, provided you inform the postmaster what the letter contains, and retain a description of the bills.

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 Five Americans captured near Vera Cruz, were for sale at this office. If contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index 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, 87½ cents; ditto. gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37½. Ben Johnson was a candidate for the office of Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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VIRGINIA.

OHIO.

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GOD BLESS THE MARINER.

God's blessing on the mariner!
A venturous life leads he; What reck the landsmen of their toil Who dwell upon the sea?

The landsman sits within his home, His fireside bright and warm. Nor asks, "How fares the mariner, All night amid the storm? God bless the hardy mariner!

A homely garb wears he; And he goeth with a rolling gait, Like a ship upon the sea. He hath piped the loud "Ay, ay, sir!"

O'er the voices of the main Till his deep tones have the hoarseness Of the rising hurricane.

His seamed and honest visage The sun and wind have tanned, And hard as iron gauntlet Is his broad and sinewy hand. But, O, a spirit looketh

From out his clear, blue eye

A merrier who than he?

With a truthful, childlike earnestness Like an angel from the sky. A venturous life the sailor leads Between the sky and sea; And when the hour of dread is past,

He knows that by the rudder-bands Stands One well skilled to save: For a strong hand is the Steersman's, That directs him o'er the wave.

THE AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF PERU.

Mr. Prescott had lost one eye by accident in his early youth, and had, by study, so strained the nerve of the other, that he was all but completely blind. He at first despaired, but he determined to try whether he could make the ears do the work of the eyes. He taught his reader, unacquainted with any language but his own to pronounce the Spanish, though not exactly in the accent of the court of Madrid. He read at a slow and stumbling pace, while the historian listened with painful attention. Practice at length made the work easier for both, though the reader never understood a word of his au thor. In this way they ploughed along patiently through seven Spanish quartos. He found a last that he could go over about two-thirds a much in an hour as he could when read to in English. The experiment was made, and he became convinced of the practicability of substituting the ear for the eye. He was overjoy-ed, for his library was no longer to consist of sealed volumes. He now obtained the services of a secretary acquainted with the different ancient and modern languages. Still there were many impediments to overcome. His eye, however, gradually improved, and he could use it by daylight (never again in the evening) a few hours; though it was not till after some years, and then with repeated intervals of weeks and sometimes months of debility. Many a chapter, and some of the severest in Ferdinand and Isabella, were written almost wholly with the aid of the eyes of his secretary. His modus operandi was necessarily peculiar. He selected first, all the authorities in the different languages that could bear on the topic to be discussed. He then listened to the reading of these, one after the other, dictating very copious notes on each. When the survey was completed, a large pile of notes was amassed, which was read to him over and over again, until the whole was embraced by his mind, when they were fused down into the consecutive contents of a chapter. When the subject was complex, and not pure narrative, requiring a great variety of reference, and sifting of contradictory authorities, the work must have been very difficult; but it strengthened memory, kept his faculties wide awake, and taught him to generalize; for the little details slipped through the holes in the memory. His labor did not end with this process; he found it was as difficult to write as to read, and procured in London a large writing case for the blind. This he could use in the dark as well as in the light. The characters, indeed, might pass for hieroglyphics; but they were deciphered by his secretary, and transferred by him to a legible form in a fair copy. Yet I have heard him say his hair sometimes stood on end at the woful blunders and misconceptions of the original, which, every now and then, escaping detection, found their way into the first proof of the printer. Amid such difficulties was the composition of the history of Ferdinand and Isabella heroically completed at the end of something less than ten years from its commencement. He remembered that Johnson says that Milton gave up his are a merchant, a professional man, or a me-fond parents are so apt to vitiate their appetites, history of England, because it was scarcely chanic, never buy lots or stocks, unless you and it will save them a great deal of mortification possible to write history with the eyes of others; and was stimulated in the midst of his embarrassments to overcome them. Well might he feel a proud satisfaction in conquering the obstacles of nature. Mr. Prescott had four copies of the history first printed for himself, and had so little confidence in its immediate success. that he had thought of postponing the publication till after his death; but his father told him, "the man who writes a book he is afraid to publish, is a coward."

This decided him. The work was published in the beginning of 1838. Its reception in his own country, and in all parts of Europe, was have, should be the first rule; to get what you eat; and thus you will prepare them to go chathine!" such as to repay him, if anything could, for the long nights of toil by which it had been produ-Bentley's Miscellany.

ADVENTURE OF WHALEMEN.

loss of the American whaler Lawrence, which left Poughkeepsie on the 10th of July, 1845, bound on a whaling voyage. From the state- and saves something from year to year, is al- are old tarred ropes which have long been in ment published by How, the mate, we learn that on the night of the 27th of May, 1846, while in the vicinity of the Japan Islands, the vessel struck on a rock, and the entire crew put off in three boats, only one of which, however, reached the land in safety.

been completely consumed previous to the 3d of June, the day on which they landed. On landing they discovered a bamboo cottage, but there being no persons within, one of the party speak here, merely with reference to being cottage, but refused to sit down. They inquired, by signs, how many there were in the party, and on being told appeared frightened and ran

The next morning those in the boat landed at a spot on the mouth of the river, where a representation of a fort had been placed. Here about sixty men, armed with spears, motioned them away. This had not the desired effect, as How and his companions advanced, threw themselves on their knees, and supplicated food, which was brought to them immediately. They were again motioned off, but on pointing out the frail nature of their boat for a long voyage, were ordered to get into it again, after being searched and deprived of everything they had

The natives then got also into a boat and towed the other up the river to a lake, on one side of which stood a house, covered all round with mats, which they entered. At night they were removed on foot to a brick building a some distance, which appeared to be the prison of the town. They were there locked up in a cell all night, with a watch over them, and in the morning were led blindfolded to the Governor's house, where they were interrogated as to their religion and country, and subsequently removed back to prison. Daily similar interrogatories were put to them. In this prison they continued for 11 months, having a daily allowance of rice, fish and water.

At last, all the company having fallen sick, the guards removed them to Jeddo, where the Emperor lived, and at which place they were put on board a junk, and stowed in the hold. One day they were made to wash themselves, clean clothes were given them, and they were conducted into the cabin, which was beautifully fitted up with silk and gold ornaments. They were then given to understand that they had arrived at Matsamai, where the Emperor's son lived, and that he was coming on board to see them. Soon after the Prince appeared, and they were again examined before him in the Dutch language. This lasted for an hour. The Prince left them, and shortly after sent a box of

The next day they continued their voyage, and arrived at another city, where they were put into a box, the lid fastened down, and carried to the Town Hall, where they underwent another questioning. The chief object throughout of the Japanese was evidently to find out whether they were Englishmen; and the mate where a man in European dress sat among the Judges. He spoke first to the prisoners in fell. His companions shricked with dismay, Dutch, and then in French.

anything about it." He asked their religion, and the circumstances which brought them of a rope. He clung to it with all the tenacity From flesh and blood I first was formed, as other creatures be; there, interpreting as he went along into Jap- of despair; but, presently, one end of the rope But neither flesh nor blood nor any such things are in me. anese, and also informed them that they would gave way, and the workman slipped along with soon recover their liberty. Notwithstanding it to near the end. Perceiving that he was then this, one of the seven endeavored to make his at a distance of twenty feet from the ground, he escape, but was caught and inhumanly murder- grasped the cord with all his might, and actually escape, but was caught and inhumanly murder- grasped the cord with all his might, and actually lovers glad.

ed. At last, after seventeen months' confine- hung suspended for several minutes. At length, All this I've done, and ten times more, and more I will do ment, they were liberated, and sent to the feeling his strength giving way, he plucked up Dutch factory, in the director of which they re- all his resolution, and giving a spring, abandoncognized the European who had spoken to them | ed the cord. To the intense astonishment of so kindly at the town-hall. Ten days after they the terrified beholders, he fell on his feet, and were put on board the Dutch ship Hertogeu- did not receive the slighest contusion; nor was bosch, in which vessel they arrived at Singapore he otherwise affected than by a momentary

HOW TO GET A LIVING.

BE INDUSTRIOUS.—Every body knows that industry is a fundamental virtue in the man of In Hoffmeister's Letters from the East, we read feet. Herschell called this a happy accident, business. But it is not every sort of industry that Hoffmeister was very successful in collect- but Dr. Wollaston justly remarked, "that it was which tends to wealth. Many men work hard ing butterflies, and a great number of birds to do a great deal of business, and, after all, were shot by himself and his companions: "I make less money than they would if they did carefully unpacked them, and had hardly laid less. Industry should be expended in seeing to them for a moment in the sun to dry, when a all the details of business; in carefully finishing servant came in with the news, "Master! crows ridge's Literary Remains, in which I do rejoice up each separate undertaking, and in the maincome, take yellow birds!" I looked round, and greatly. It is refreshing to see such a union of Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each tenance of such a system as will keep every- sure enough, hrlf the birds were gone. I hastily the highest philosophy and poetry with so full a term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund

days, because when their necessary expenses marched in a long black file to my glass of suare light, they did not seize the opportunity to gar and water, which they filled with their carsave a small capital, which would have changed casses." their fortunes for the whole of their lives.

STICK TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—Let speculators make their thousands in a year or a day; on every account, to be accustomed to from the mind your own regular trade, never turning first. It is vastly more for their present health from it to the right hand or to the left. If you and comfort than little nice things with which have surplus money which you wish to invest. in after life. If you make it a point to give them Your own business you understand as well as the best of everything; to pamper with rich tions now-a-days, I thought you were going by other men; but other people's business you do cakes, sweetmeats, and sugar plums; if you alnot understand. Let your own business be one low them to say with a scold, "I don't like which is useful to the community. All occupa- this," or "can't eat that," and then go away tions possess the elements of profit in them- and make them a little toast, or kill a chicken selves, while mere speculation has no such ele- for their dainty palates, depend upon it, you are poor mother's soul yearning for her beloved,

which are introduced, are unfavorable, and generally the result is bad. To keep what you can fairly, the second.

Don't be in a hurry to get rich,—Gradual gains are the only natural gains, and they who are in haste to get rich, break through sound rules, fall into temptations, and distress of va- worn-out, and often considered worthless ma- last honors of earth, the preacher rose, and af-Advices from Singapore announce the total rious sorts, and generally fail of their object. terials, which the ingenuity of man has discov. ter a solemn pause, as if unable to utter any There is no use in getting rich suddenly. The ered the means of re-manufacturing, and renman who keeps his business under his control, dering of equal value of its original substances, est enjoyment which riches are able to afford.

NEVER DO BUSINESS FOR THE SAKE OF DOING IT, AND BEING COUNTED A GREAT MERCHANT. There is often more money to be made by a ness of surface, and delicacy of color, a ream of small business than a large one; and that busi-During the seven days they were on the ness will be in the end most respectable, which ocean, they had hardly any covering to protect is most successful. Do not get deeply in debt; transferring the various patterns to the earthen- New York city, the present spring, to occupy them from the snow, which was falling heavily, but so manage, as always, if possible, to have stance yet known for that purpose: it is so to. Franklin and Essex counties in the State of any way you please.

Do not Love Money extravagantly. We was left while the others returned to the boat, rich. In morals, the inordinate love of money During their absence, two men had entered the is one of the most degrading vices. But the extravagant desire of accumulation, induces an eagerness, many times, which is imprudent, and so misses its object from too much haste to

EXTRAORDINARY TENACITY OF LIFE.

An adventurer on the northwest coast of North America, relates one of his perils as fol-

"I was hunting one day, at the foot of Mount St. Bernardine, situated in the parallel of thirty-four degress north latitude, in company with the hunter I have already spoken of. We were quietly seated, discussing a piece of roasted venison, when the ugly visage of a grisly bear peeped out from some rocks about twenty yards on one side of us. We instantly jumped up and moved some distance off. The huge beast gradually drew himself out of his concealment, and trotted briskly down to our fire, where a few minutes before we were roasting venison. Not finding much there for him, he commenced galloping after us. The hunter said, 'I reckon this is an ugly customer; I'll take the first fire.' The shot was a true one the ball hit the brute somewhere about the head for the blood was dripping down his face, and he gave a roar that echoed through the woods. What are you gaping at?' said the hunter to me, as I was watching the bear, expecting to see him roll over every second. 'A steady hand now!' I dropped on one knee to make sure my aim. 'That's into his carcass; give him the other barrel,' said the hunter. I did so, and with effect, yet he pursued us. 'This is a devil in earnest,' said my companion. 'Three balls in him now, and on he comes as fresh as ever. Run on, you, and load. I'm ready for him now.' I did so, and was quickly ready. As soon as my friend discharged his rifle into our pursuing antagonist, he ran past me further on to load again, whilst I stood and fired both barrels at the bear. We continued on in this manner at a short distance from our dangerous enemy, like rifllemen retreating. One stopped to fire while the other retreated to re-load, until this huge grisly bear dropped on his haunches, and gave a thrilling roar, after receiving fifteen balls from our two guns.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—An event which may cently at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris. A workman, named Faure, employed in the rehis footing, and being at the edge of the scaffold, God, than know all things!" doubting not that in falling from such a great At last he said in English: "If there are any height he would be smashed to pieces. But in John Bulls amongst you, you had better not say his downward course, Faure, who did not lose his presence of mind, contrived to grasp hold weakness caused by the emotion he had under

INDEPENDENT CROWS AND VORACIOUS ANTS .canght up the remainder, and brought them in- knowledge on so many points at least of par-BE ECONOMICAL.—This rule is also familiar doors; but in half an hour I perceived that to every body. Economy is a virtue to be millions of microscopic ants had picked the skin practiced every hour in a great city. It is to clean from the feathers, notwithstanding the arbe practiced in pence as well as in pounds. A senic I had applied to it. A peep into my inshilling a day saved, amounts to an estate in the sect box completely floored me: the whole col- me that the very power of contemplation becourse of a life. Economy is especially impor- lection was turned into dust and dirt. The comes perverted, when it is made the main emtant in the outset of life, until the foundation of crows sat very quietly on the open door, as if ployment of life. an estate is laid. Many men are poor all their in mockery of my vexation; and the ants

doing them a great injury, not only on the score exclaimed: "It must be His will-I cannot NEVER TRADE AT GREAT HAZARD.—Such haz- of denying them a full muscle and rosy cheek, bear ifs." The minister stopped. The child ards are seldom well-balanced by the prospects but of forming one of the most inconvenient recovered; and the mother, after almost sufferof profit; and if they were, the habits of mind habits that they can carry along with them in ing martyrdom from him while a stripling, lived after life. When they come to leave you, they to see him hanged before he was two and twenwill not, half the time, find anything they can ty. Oh! it is good to say, "Not my will but fing and grumbling through life, the veriest slaves almost in the world. [Dr. Humphries.

ways rich. At any rate, he possesses the high- use in coalpits. Our readers will be surprised when we inform them, that out of this dirty and apparently unbleachable substance, is produced a tissue paper of the most beautiful fabric, even- the same effect: "Any fool may babble, but it which with wrapper and string, weighs 2 1-2 nacious that a sheet of it, if twisted by hand in New York. the form of a rope, will support upwards of one cwt. Truly we live in an age of invention. Farmer and Mechanic.

> The Watchman of the Valley says, that the converts from Popery to Protestanism, in Cincinnati, have become so numerous, that it is proposed to erect a new church in that city for been for ages overflowing, and it seems to be directed, post paid, to their accommodation.

CHRISTIAN TEACHING.—The teacher of the young should strive to be at home with Jesus, to know him familiarly, to form a clear, vivid, bright idea of him, to see him just as he ap peared on earth, to see him in the very dress in which he manifested himself to the men of Other experienced Teachers are employed the various De his age. He should follow him to the temple, to the mountain top to the shores of the sea of Galilee, and should understand the mixed feelings of the crowd around him, should see the scowl of the Pharisee who listened to catch his words for some matter of accusation, the imploring look of the diseased seeking healing from his words, the gaze of wonder among the ignorant, and the delighted, affectionate, reverential eagerness with which the single-hearted and humble hung on his lips. Just in propor-tion as we can place ourselves near to Christ, his wisdom, love, greatness, will break forth, and we shall be able to bring him near to the mind of the child. Dr. Channing.

How to HEAR THE GOSPEL.—The celebrated Rowland Hill was once reminded by an old man, that he heard him preach sixty-five years before, and well remembered the sermon. "You told us," said the old man, "that some people were very squeamish about the delivery of different ministers who preached the same gospel." You said "Suppose you were attending to hear a will read, where you expected a legacy to be left you, would you employ the time when it is reading, in criticising the manner in which the lawyer read it? No, you would not; you would be giving all ear to hear if anything was left to you, and how much it was. That is the way I would advise you to hear the gospel."

THE LITTLE SERAPH.—When Bishop Berkeley lived at Newport, R. I., he lost a son in earnearly a mile of ground was passed over, when ly life. The child was characterized; by deep seriousness of mind. He once asked his father this question-" What is the meaning of the almost be considered miraculous, took place re- ledge; seraphim is also Hebrew and signifies flame,-from whence it is inferred that the cherubim are an order of celestial beings exis of opinion that, had they confessed themselves pairs, which are now being carried on, was celling in knowledge, the seraphim excelling in knowledge, the ser I die, I shall be a Seraph, for I had rather love

VARIETY

I was taken from my native side, where I was born and bred. Not for one cause, but many more, that men cut off my head This being done, I drank, whereby such force I had, I put strife betwixt both kings and queens, and made true

Yet nothing of myself, but all against my will. New Market, N. J.

In 1815 Captain Smith ascertained that the neight of Mount Etna is 10,874 feet/ The Cutains, disappointed that their mountain had lost nearly 200 feet, would not believe it. In 1824 Sir Jno. Herschell, who was not aware of and then it must not be done without permission previously what Capt. Smith had done, determined the obtained from one of the Principals. height by a careful barometrical measurement, and found it 10,872 1-2, a difference of 1 1-2 an accident which would not have happened to

Dr. T. Arnold says: "We have got Coleticular facts. But there are marks enough that his mind was a little diseased by the want of a profession, and the consequent unsteadiness of his mind and purposes; it always seemed to follows:-

Two persons traveling on the road to Caudebec in a carriole, were smoking cigars, from the fire of which some straw at the bottom of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of bec in a carriole, were smoking cigars, from the horseback, alighted to assist them. "I have a term, extraordinaries excepted. been watching the smoke for some time," said he. "Why then did you not give us notice?" asked the travelers. "Well," responded the peasant, "there are so many new-fangled inven-

A minister, praying over a child apparently dying, said : "If it be Thy will, spare." The

When that most splendid of earthly monarchs, Louis XIV., lay in death, and all the might and VALUE OF OLD ROPE.—Among the numerous great church of Notre Dame to pay him the thing befitting so august an occasion, he simply said,-" There's nothing great but God. "

"I have known," says Cicero, "many sin by speaking, few by keeping silence; it is therefore more difficult to know how to be silent than to speak." And there is a Spanish proverb to takes a wise man to hold his tongue."

Forty families of colored people are to leave New York city, the present spring, to occupy Franklin and Essex counties in the State of

It is estimated that the annual amount spent in this country for liquors, would supply a minister loaded with Bibles, to every six thousand inhabitants on the globe.

A editor, in an article upon the wrongs of Ireland, says-" Ireland's cup of misery has not yet full!"

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VOL. IV.

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JAS R. 1RISH, Principal,
GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department,
CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Preceptress.
AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music,

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
Second "Dec. 15, "March 22

TUITION, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras-for Drawing Piano Music

Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture, Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themelves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in compoition, 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 thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence. The friends of the Institution have met with a success 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 addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction. W.C. KENYON, Principals,

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

four in the Female Department. THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage.

Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the word cherubim and seraphim, which occur in the Holy Scriptures?" His father replied—

"Older of 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 andeconomical:

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be

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

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

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

each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of six kness,

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

wagon became ignited. The flames soon drove instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term PLAIN DIET.—This is what children ought, in extinguishing the fire, a countryman, who had been for some time following them on no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

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

Board, per week, 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 extras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves.

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

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

payment or satisfactory arrangement.
SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trus ALFRED, June 23, 846.

Established for the accommodation of Schools, Addlemies

Colleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department furnished on reasonable terms. Letters of application from teachers and employers will be answered by a cheulin, giving references and full particulars, Books, Maps, Sunta &c., furnished to order on the lowest terms. The Teachers Advocate, \$1, in advance. Letters must be post paid.
26tf. E. H. WILCOX, PROFESTOR.

The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

TBRMS

\$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 fall staterip ed more than six months, as when the state of the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the payments.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ax cept at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York ry to the will Ghost has ne information c the Sabbath thou labor an enth thou she but seven da the first must God has got violation of h day of rest, a us to devote when the fire

command ar God shat this conclusion have pointed liability of a tures are de notito ek û Pewtipe; sa es pe persa Christ and e uniqueixe qu