Principal. RS, Preceptress.

employed in the various

8 will be divided into three

Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Dec. 15, March 22 April 5, July 12

weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00

hose wishing to board themate families at \$1,25 to \$1 50.

experience and observation

m, that while they hold th

the object is best secured

ern themselves, and there-

gher and nobler faculties of

the refining and restraining

ectations, and hope by a laud

welfare, to make it a flourish

Correspondence may be ad-to its Spencer, of DeRnyter N.J. Agents.

TEACHER'S SEMINARY

tments by eight able and ex

im the Male Department, and ment

inition, in putting forth another like, this opportunity to express

e patrons, for the very liberal the past eight years that it has hope, by continuing to augment

to be heated by hot air,

occupy separate buildings, un-extended. They will board in

board, and for the order of

moral, intellectual, and physical

manner to render them thorough to meet the great responsibili-

mottois, "The health, the morals, ents." To secure these most de-

with which, no student should

used to leave town, except to

ag to all regular academic exer-

chewing or smoking, can not be

iance, or using profane language.

room by students during the

ther the ringing of the first bell

enen except in cases of sickness, ewithout permission previously incipals

ution is sufficiently ample to

damental principles of the dif-

Institution, is the qualification

iers Classes are exercised in

ie supervision of their respective facilities of a Normal School.

ally, for, the three past years; in any other in the State.

7 consists of three terms, as

Medday August 11th, 1846, and

nesday, November 24th, 1846,

wesday, March 23d, 1847, and

nudents purposing to strend present; and as the plan, of as will require the entire term

the term; xand; accordingly.

r any length of time less tha

er classes already in operation

102 majorana 181 00 maki

ARE TERM.

7 33 50 to 5 00 to 25

d trition, (except for the ex

th term, either, by actua

supposed with some

E BUSSELL

it of the Board of Trus

PUBLICATION:

OF THE SABBATH

H TRACT SOCIETY have

in London in 1724, probab

\$10.00 THE

at the academic buildings.

N. Principals,

The Sabbath Recorder.

A TOUCHING STORY.

BY PROFESSOR WILSON.

The coffin was let down to the bottom of the grave, the planks were removed from the heaped up brink, the first rattling clods had struck their knell, the quick shoveling was over, and the long, broad, skillfully-cut pieces of turf were aptly joined together, and trimly laid by the beating spade, so that the newest mound in the church-yard was scarcely distinguished from those that were grown over by the undisturbed grass and daisies of a luxuriant spring. The burial was soon over, and the party, with one consenting motion, having uncovered their heads in decent reverence of the place and occasion, were beginning to separate, and about to leave the church-yard. Here some acquaintances from different parts of the parish, who had not had an opportunity of addressing each other in the house that belonged to the deceased, nor in the course of the hundred yards the little procession had to move, from his bed to his grave, were shaking hands quietly, but cheerfully, and inquiring after the welfare of each others' families. There a knot of neighbors were speaking without exaggeration of the respectable character which the deceased had borne, and mentioning one to another the little incidents of his life. some of them so remote as to be known only to the grey-headed persons of the group. While a few yards further removed from the spot were standing together parties who discussed ordinary concerns, altogether unconnected with the funeral; such as the state of the markets, the promise of the season, or change of tenants: but still with a sobriety of manner and voice that was insensibly produced by the influence of the simple ceremony now closed, by the quiet you two, and you alone. Tears were in his sent forth a fine impression of the Pilgrim's graves around, and the shadow of the spire and

Two men yet stood together at the head of the grave, with severe and unimpassioned grief. They were brothers—the only sons of him who their situation that naturally kept the eyes of quiet in the grave, near the dust of your mother, without labor and without the consciousness of many directed upon them for a long time, and depart not from my burial till, in the name of doing anything remarkable, or the ambitious more intently than would have been the case, had there been nothing more observable than the common symptoms of common sorrow. But these two brothers, who were standing at the head of their father's grave, had for some years tears that needed not to be hidden; and when been totally estranged from each other, and the the brothers had released each other from a only words that had passed between them, dur- long and sobbing embrace, many went up to ing all that time, had been uttered within a few | them, and, in a single word or two, expressed days past, during the necessary preparations for their joy at this perfect reconcilement. The the old man's funeral.

grey walls of the house of God.

these brothers, and neither of them could dis- On the following Sabbath they were seen sittinctly tell the cause of this unnatural estrange- ting, with their families, in the same pew, and ment. Perhaps dim jealousies of their father's it was observed that they read out of the same favor; selfish thoughts, that will sometimes force | Bible, when the minister gave out the text; and themselves into poor men's hearts, respecting that they sang together, taking hold of the same temporal expectations; unaccommodating man- psalm book. The psalm was sung, (given out ners on both sides; taunting words that mean at their request,) of which one verse had been little when uttered, but which rankle and fester in remembrance; imaginary opposition of in- than usual was on that Sabbath found on the terest, that, duly considered, would have been plate for the poor, for Love and Charity are sisone and the same—these and many other ters. And ever after, both during the peace and causes wight when single, but strong when rist troubles of this life, the hearts of the brothers ing up in one baneful band, had gradually and were as one, and in nothing were they divided. fatally infected their hearts, till at last they who in youth had been seldom separate, and truly attached, now met at market, and, miserable to say, at church, with dark and averted faces, like

different clansmen during a feud. Surely, if any thing could have softened their hearts towards each other, it must have been to stand silently side by side, while earth, stones. and clods, were falling down upon their father's coffin. And doubtless their hearts were so softened; but pride, that destroyer of man's peace, prevented the holy affections of nature from being shown. And thus these two brothers stood there together, determined not to let each other know the mutual tenderness that in spite of them was gushing up in their hearts, and teaching them the unconfessed folly and wickedness of their causeless quarrel.

A headstone had been prepared, and a person came forward to plant it-a plain stone, with a sandglass, skull, and cross bones, chiseled not rudely, and a few words inscribed. The younger brother, regarding the operation with a troubled eye, said, loud enough to be heard by several of the bystanders—

"William, this is not kind in you—you should have told me this. I loved my father as well as you could have loved him. You were the elder, and, it may be, the favorite son; but I had a right in nature to have joined you in ordering this headstone, had I not?"

During these words, the stone was sinking into the earth, and many persons who were on their way from the grave returned. For a while, the elder brother said nothing, for he had a consciousness in his heart that he ought to have communicated to him as liberally as to his prosconsulted his father's son, in designing this last mark of affection and respect to his memory; so the stone was planted in silence, and now stood erect, decent and simple, among the other unostentatious memorials of the humble dead

age of the deceased, and told that the stone had been exceed to the deceased. been erected by his "affectionate sons." The sight of these words seemed to soften the angry man, and he said, somewhat more mildly, "Yes, we are his affectionate sons; and, since my sermon. Where was the text?" name is on the stone, I am satisfied, brother. We have not drawn together, kindly of late would you believe it? Mrs. A. wore that horrid years, and perhaps never may, but I acknowl- bonnet of hers. I couldn't keep my eyes off it, edge and respect your worth; and here, before all meeting time. Miss P. had on a lovely pink our friends, and before the friends of our father, one. Miss T. wore a new shawl that must have with my foot above his head. I express my will- cost fifty dollars; I wonder her folks don't see ingness to be on other and better terms with the folly of extravagance. And there was Mrs. you; and if we cannot command our hearts, let H. with her pelisse. It's astonishing what a us at least bar out all unkindness."

The minister who attended the funeral, and "Well, if you have forgotten the sermon, you before he left the church-yard, now came for you prefer this one or Mr. A. ?"

Ward, and asked the elder brother why he spoke "Oh, Mr. A. He's so handsome and so gracenot regarding this matter. He saw that there ful! What an eye, and what a set of teeth!"

Malagasy Madagascar.

was something of a cold and sullen pride rising up in his heart; but not easily may any man hope to dismiss from the chamber of his heart even the vilest guest, if once cherished there. With a solemn and almost severe air, he looked upon the relenting man, and then, changing his Its purest, tenderest, holiest power, in after life is shown, countenance into serenity, said gently-

Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well, Together, such as brethren are, In unity to dwell.

pression of a natural sentiment, quite overcame heart in which many kind if not warm affections dwelt; and the man, thus appealed to bowed down his head and wept.

"Give me your hand, brother;" and it was all present, and all hearts felt kindlier and more humanely towards each other.

ly grasping each other's hands, in the little hollong since dead, and their father, whose shroud was haply not yet still, from the fall of dust to The gentle light true love imparts, 'mid sorrows, cares, and dust, the minister stood beside them, with a pleasant countenance, and said-

"I must fulfil the promise I made to your fafew words which his hand wrote at an hour say that you did your duty to your old father, for did he not often beseech you, apart from one another, for your own sakes as Christians, for reconciled to one another? When the palsy struck him for the last time, you were both absent; nor was it your fault that you were not beside the old man when he died. As long as sense continued with him here, did he think of you over his grave. I now obey him:

Some turned their heads away to hide their brothers themselves walked away from the No deep and deadly quarrel was between church-yard, with the minister, to the Manse. repeated at their father's grave; a larger sum

MINISTRY TO THE POOR.

You must love the poor; you must also respect them: and in truth, respect is the very soul of the love which I have enjoined. Honor the poor man. Let not his poverty for a moment hide you from his participation of your own nature and of the divine image. Never let the man be lost in the beggar. If you have not power to penetrate to the spirit within him, and to reverence that divine principle more your office. If there seem to you exaggeration, or a false sentimentality, in the language own. which pronounces the soul of one poor man worth more than the wealth of worlds, or than all material nature, then you want the spirit of your function, and cannot lay it aside too soon. Go to the poor, to awaken in them the consciousness of their relation to God, and of their immortality. Do not go as the representative of the richer classes, to keep them in order; but go in the name of Christians, to make them par- shall summon the living and the dead in Christ, takers of the highest distinctions and blessings to meet their Lord in the air. in which any of us rejoice. Carry to them the Gospel, not for purposes of worldly policy, but as a life-giving truth, imparted by God to lift them above all worldly greatness, to subject them to a nobler law than that of the state—to make them citizens of heaven. Present religion to them in a generous form. Carry to prosperous and enlightened. Stir up the poor man to be active for his own improvement, and teach him that the power of improvement is perous neighbor. Because he is poor, do not think that he is put into your hands as a passive material, to be shaped at your pleasure. Remember that he is as free as yourselves, and can only be carried forward by a spring of im-

TALKING AFTER CHURCH.

Well. Laura, give me a short sketch of the Asia.-

"Oh. I don't know—I have forgotten it. But want of taste some folks exhibit."

had something intrusted to him to say publicly have not the audience. But which preacher do South Seas. Samoan

THE LOVE OF LATER YEARS.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

They err who deem Love's brightest hourin blooming youth When passions, chastened and subdued, to riper years are English," and the book which delights them, and And earth and earthly things are viewed in light that breaks

It is not in the flush of youth, or days of cloudless mirth, The time, the place, and this beautiful ex- We feel the tenderness and truth of Love's devoted worth; Life then is like a tranquil stream which flows in sunshine

> And objects mirrored in it seem to share its sparkling light. 'T is when the howling winds arise, and life is like the ocean, Whose mountain billows brave the skies, lashed by the grim has already met with. Several respectastorm's commotion:

given, while a murmur of satisfaction arose from When lightning cleaves the murky cloud, and thunder-bolts 'T is then we feel our spirits bowed by loneliness around us.

low that lay between the grave of their mother, E'en such, to tried and wounded hearts in manhood's darker

Its beams on minds of joy bereft, their fresh'ning brightness ther on his death bed. I must read to you a And show that life has somewhat left to which their hopes

It steals upon the sick at heart, the desolate in soul, when his tongue denied its office. I need not To bid their doubts and fears depart, and point a brighter

the sake of the mother who bore you, and Ste-phen, who died that you might be born, to be In youth, 't is like the meteor's gleam which dazzles and sweeps by; In after life its splendors seem linked with eternity!

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

The Hanserd Kyolly's Society has recently eyes—I saw them there—and on his cheek, too, Progress, accurately printed, from the first ediwhen no breath came from his lips. But of this | tion, with notices of all the subsequent additions no more. He died with this paper in his hand, and alterations made by the author. Mr. Offer, and he made me know that I was to read it to the editor, well observes, that "the greatest characteristic of original genius, is its spontane-"'My Sons: If you will let my bones lie ous exertion,—the evidence of having written God and Christ, you promise to love one anoth- aim of doing a great work. The greatest efforts er as you used to do. Dear boys, receive my of genius flow as naturally as it is for common men to breathe. In this view, Bunyan's work comes nearer to the inspired poetry of the He brews in its character than any other human composition. He wrote from the impulse of his genius, sanctified and illuminated by a heavenly influence: as if, indeed, he had exerted no voluntary supervision over its exercise. Every thing is as natural and unconstrained as if i had not been intended for public inspection. There has not been found any model with which it can even be compared. It is a beautiful transparency seen as the heavenly light shines through -the renewed spirit alone enjoys the picture in its perfection, with all its chaste, but glowing colors. It can be fully appreciated only by him who possessess that spiritual light without which the things of God and heaven cannot be dis-

With what artless simplicity does Bunyan tell

"I only thought to make I knew not what: nor did I undertake Thereby to please my neighbor: no, not I; I did it my own self to gratify. Neither did I but vacant seasons spend In this my scribble; nor did I intend But to divert myself in doing this, From worser thoughts, which make me do amiss. Thus I set pen to paper with delight, And quickly had my thoughts in black and white; For having now my method by the end, Still, as I pull'd, it came; and so I penn'd It down; until it came at last to be, For length and breadth, the bigness that you see."

When thus finished, Mr. Bunyan showed it

"Some said, John, print it; others said, Not so; Some said, it might do good; others said, No."

The former judged rightly, and John acted wisely in resolving to leave it as a legacy to the world. Posterity has sealed its verdict, and there is every probability of the work continuing to be read by the pilgrim travelers to the New Jerusalem until the blast of the archangel

Without referring to numerous editions pub lished by booksellers, by private individuals, and by various religious and literary societies, their report, are these:

For the people of England, America, and Europe.—English other parts.

> French Spanish Spain and S. America. Portuguese Portugal, Madeira, and other islands. Germany. German Esthonian Esthonia, in Russia. Armenian Armenia, in Turkev. Burmese Burmah. Singhalese Ceylon. Orissa. Oriya Hindostanee East Indies.

Holland and S. Africa.

France and Switzerland.

Bengalee Bengal. Madras. Tamil Bombay. Marathi Cararese Bombay. Gujaratti Surat. Malacca, and other places Malay

in the East Indies. Arabic Arabia. Samoan Islands. Tahiti.

many pages with accounts of the blessing which has come on his labors of love. Let us look to China. "In our Chinese schools," says a missionary, "the little girls are taught to read in for which they gladly leave their play that they may read it, is the Pilgrim's Progress."

Who can tell how much good the Pilgrim has

done already in heathen lands? We might fill

"It was partly through reading that book," said a Hindoo, "that I began to feel that the Christian religion was the only truly religion, and that Christ was the only Saviour."

"I feel encouraged," writes a missionary in the east, "from the very civil reception the Pilble Mohammedans have read it, and have asked for more copies for their friends. One native sent me a pleasing letter, thanking me with all his heart. He states, that he read the book for never saw such a beautiful book, and he prays that the Holy Spirit may enlighten the hearts of the Malays to understand it."

A missionary in Ceylon sought the aid of a pundit, or native teacher, in translating the Pilgrim into the Singhalese language. The pundit, who had been a heathen priest, was a learned and clever man. As he sat writing out the tale, he was often so affected by it that he could scarcely proceed. The account of Christian leaving the City of Destruction very much pleas-If such be Love's triumphant power, o'er spirits touched by ed him. When he found that Christian got into the Slough of Despond, he really began to feel much pity for him; but on the pilgrim arriving at Mount Sinai, he looked very sad, and said to the missionary, "Sir, what man can be saved?" The missionary replied, "Let us go on a little farther." He then came to the place where Christian got in at the Wicket Gate, and lost his burden at the foot of the cross. The pundit was so overcome with delight, that he laughed, clapped his hands, shouted, and danced for joy, crying out, "Delightful! delightful! When the Pilgrim was printed, and bound in marble paper, with gilt edges, the children of Ceylon were seen carrying it to their homes as the best prize they could obtain in the missionary school.

If we look to other parts of the world, we shall still see the same kindly reception given to the Pilgrim's book. "The young converts in South Africa," writes a Christian teacher, "are much profited by it." If such books as this be printed," said a Russian, "who can any longer put off his repentance?"

But with mingled sadness and joy we turn to Madagascar. When the cruel queen of that Isand drove the missionaries from their stations, this book, which had been printed by the Committee of the Religious Tract Society, was sent to comfort and instruct the native Christians, who were shut up in prison, or hid in the caves of the earth, or escaping for their lives through the dark forests of the country. And even when some of them were led forth to die as martyrs, they were firm, saying, "Now we are in the situation of Christian and Faithful, when they were led into Vanity Fair;" and others said, Shadow of Death he could say, Though it be a gloomy valley, yet it is the way to the Celestial Religious Tract Society's Report.

the ignorance on one side or the other from happy skies of heaven." which it springs by instructing them, if it be theirs—ourselves if it be our own; to the end, that the only kind of unanimity may be produced which is desirable among rational beings the agreement proceeding from full conviction, after the freest discussion.

collected, to which a master of acts of the Uni- nothing but it can lighten our burdens. versity set fire; in the full feeling of the orthodoxy of his secession, the mighty Augustine, clad in his cowl. advanced to the fire, holding in his hand the Pope's bull and decretals; "Because thou hast vexed the Lord's saints," exclaimed he, "mayest thou be consumed in eternalfire!" and threw it into the flames. Never was rebellion more resolutely proclaimed. "Highly needful were it," said Luther, another day, "that the Pope (that is the papacy) with all his doctrines and abominations should be burnt." [Ranke's History of the Reformation.

death, in his eightieth year, Elliott, "the apostle of the Indians," was found teaching the alown country." In this manuscript the Patient phabet to an Indian child at his bed-side. "Why and Proverbe are written in hemistiches, as illenot rest from your labors now?" "Because," brew poetry should be. Though it has suffered said the venerable man, "I have prayed to God by erasures, it has still many various meadings. to render me useful in my sphere; and he has and several of consequence; in particular it has heard my prayer; for now that I can no longer two verses in one place which are clearly genpreach, he leaves me strength enough to teach wine, though the Masorah has pronounced them this poor child his alphabet.'

SIMPLE STORIES FOR LITTLE POLKS.

George did not know in the least what an

echo was. One day when he was out in the fields shouting and singing, he was surprised to hear his words repeated, as if they came from some one in the neighboring wood. The little boy then called out, "Who are you?" and immediately he heard the same words repeated by some mysterious voice. George then called out again, as loud as he could, "You must be some foolish boy." "Foolish boy!" replied the voice from the wood. George now began to get angry, and said some very ill-natured things in reply, which were all faithfully repeated by the echo. George then began looking about for the little boy, who he thought was mocking him, in order to give him a beating; but all his search was in vain. So he ran home and told his mother how some naughty boy had As the brothers stood, fervently but composed- Oh! then, as to the seaman's sight the beacon's twinkling three nights together, without stopping; that he hid himself in the wood, and mocked him by repeating his words. "My dear boy," she replied, "you are quite mistaken. It was only your own words which you heard, just as, when you look into a mirror or piece of water, you see your own face reflected back; and if you had spoken kindly, you would have received back kind words in reply. And so it is in the world, in our dealings with our fellow-creatures. Their conduct to us is in general an echo of ours to them; and if we behave civilly to them, they will do the same to us. But if we are rude and ill-mannered, we must expect to be treated in the same way."

The Cuckeo.

George and Michael, on a fine morning in May, were passing through a wood, and heard for the first time the song of the joyous cuckeo. 'That bird forebodes good luck," said George; I expect I shall have a pocket full of money at least !" " And why should the good luck be to you?" replied Michael, who was as weak minded as his companion; "I don't know why the cuckoo should be so particularly fond of you. For my part, I rather think her favors will fall to my share." So, in place of enjoying the beauty of the morning, and listening with delight to the pleasing notes of the cuckoo, these foolish, bad-tempered boys began to quarrel and fight, until at last they parted, both well thrashed and bruised, and in the worst humor possible with each other. Next day our two combatants met at the doctor's; and, while he bandaged their wounds and bruises, they told him how the quarrel had arisen, and asked him for which of them he thought the cuckoo intended her favors. "Why, neither, to be sure," replied the doctor,—"fools that you are,—but for me; for has she not sent you to me with broken heads, and a long bill to pay, and thus put money in my purse?"

Louisa had a fine garden; and in one of its walks a lily bloomed in snow-white purity, whose brilliancy was still farther heightened by the green turf around it, in the midst of which it was planted. Louisa was an amiable girl, scarcely taller than the lily, and took great When Christian entered the Valley of the pleasure every morning to see the dew lying on its beautiful leaves in the bright rays of the sun; while, at the same time, she had been taught to raise her thoughts above in pious admiration and gratitude to the great Creator of the sun, the dew, and the lily. Her parents LORD BROUGHAM ON LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE. took part in her pure and devout joy, and said -As men will no longer suffer themselves to be to themselves, "She is herself like the lily in led blindfolded in ignorance, so will they no purity and grace." But before the end of the more yield to the vile principle of judging and year she died; and when the lily bloomed treating their fellow-creatures, not according to again, her mother thought of her daughter with the intrinsic merit of their actions, but accord- grief, and shed bitter tears. The father then ing to the accidental and involuntary coinci- said, "When this beautiful lily was quite young, dence of their opinions. The great truth has and grew in a corner of the garden, I took it finally gone forth to the end of the earth, that up; and Louisa was sorry, and said I would man shall no more render account to man for hurt it. But when she saw me plant it in a to a number of his friends, to obtain their opin- his belief, over which he has no control. more favorable spot, where it became the ornathan all outward magnificence, you are unfit for ion of its probable usefulness. No words can Henceforward, nothing shall prevail upon us to ment of the garden, she was very glad, and better give the result of the inquiry than his praise or to blame any for that which he can thanked me for having removed it. And just no more change than the hue of his skin, or the so. dear mother, do not weep and lament that height of his stature. Henceforward, treating Louisa has left us for a better world; for as with entire respect those who conscientiously she was like the lily in innocence and beauty differ from ourselves, the only practical effect while she lived, so now she blooms far from of the difference will be to make us enlighten this bleak and stormy earth in the ever-calm and

The precious Plant.

Betty and Mary, two maid-servants, were going to a town not far off, each with a wellfilled basket of fruit on her arm. Betty did nothing but groan and complain beneath her burden, while Mary was as merry as a lark. How can you laugh so?' said Betty vour LUTHER BURNING THE POPE'S BULL.—When basket is at least as heavy as mine, and you are we will confine the reader's attention to the op- the intelligence arrived, that in some place the not stronger than I am; how, then, can you erations of one Society established in London. authorities had begun to execute the bull, and trot along so gaily? 'Oh,' replied Mary, 'I Among the languages into which the Com- to burn Luther's books, the monk felt himself put a certain plant into my basket, which makes mittee of the London Tract Society have aided sufficiently strong to revenge this arbitrary act it seem quite light; and if you had done the them the very truths you would bear to the most to print the Pilgrim's Progress, as stated in on the Pope's writings. On the 10th of Decem- same, yours would have been as light too. ber, 1520, the academic youth, summoned by a 'Well,' replied Betty, 'that must be a very formal proclamation posted on a black board, useful plant, and I should like, above all things, assembled in unwonted numbers before the El- that I had it just now: do tell me the name of ster Gate of Wittemberg; a pile of wood was it.' 'Its name is patience,' replied Mary; 'and

> CURIOUS MANUSCRIPT OF THE HEBREW BIBLE. -There is, in the Royal Library, a curious manuscript, containing the whole Hebrew Bible, which belonged to a synagogue in Jerusalem. A very celebrated rabbi, who was born in Spain; in the year 1194, built a synagogue in Jerneslem, and in that synagogue it was preserved with the utmost veneration till that city was taken by the Emperor Solim, in 1517. The manuscript was then seized by a Turkish officer, who carried it to Aleppo, where, in 1683, it came into the hands of the celebrated Il Arvieux, FAITHFUL CHRISTIAN.—On the day of his and it was afterwards purchased by an English

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 4, 1848.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF BAPTISM.

It sometimes happens, that a member of a pedobaptist church asks and receives baptism by immersion at the hands of a minister who himself has never been immersed. In consequence of this mode of proceeding, the question has been raised in certain Baptist churches, and we believe in one or two instances among the secular business, on that day. But we rever-Seventh-day Baptists, whether such baptism is valid; or whether, in case the person should afterwards wish to join a regular Baptist church, he ought to be reimmersed by a regular Baptist minister. Circumstances may be conceived in which this question would be one of considerable practical importance. It ought, therefore, to be calmly considered, and answered as definitely as possible.

Those who advocate the reimmersion of the candidate in question, do so of course on the ground that in order to render baptism valid the administrator himself must have been regularly immersed. But to this it is objected—and the objection is a very natural and weighty onethat if a regularly-baptized administrator is necessary now, it was always necessary; and hence, to establish the validity of baptisms now-a-days we must be able to trace the line of lieved to be impossible. There has been no seen fit since that time to point out any particuvested to commence a new series of regular that there is a disposition to conceal the real administrators. If but one link in the chain has been broken, we are left completely in the | fact equally significant, namely, that in nearly dark as to who are the proper administrators. all of the accounts of the Convention published An improper administrator, even if he lived by the orthodox papers, its action in relation to twenty generations ago, would be as fatal to Sunday Laws is either entirely overlooked or the genuineness of the ordinance as if he were only incidentally mentioned, although that was but one generation removed from us. From the prominent topic before it. We have now such considerations it is evident, that many on our table editorial notices of the Convention difficulties attend the notion of baptism being from Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregationinvalid unless administered by a person "regu- al, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist papers. larly" immersed. Even those who advocate But in scarcely one of them can we find an the notion admit, that cases may arise in which allusion to the Sunday Laws as having given a properly-qualified administrator cannot be ob- rise to the Convention, and occupied a large tained, and that then an improper one is allow- place in its resolutions and discussions. Now able. But this admission, when analized, is we do not undertake to say positively, that there equivalent to acknowledging that certain de- is a desire on the part of the editors of these ficiencies on the part of the administrator do papers to conceal from the public the fact that not necessarily invalidate the ordinance. There this Anti-Sabbath movement was provoked are cases in which persons administer the ordinance of baptism to numerous candidates, and Sunday Laws. Still we cannot help having afterwards give evidence that they themselves thoughts upon the subject, and serious fears that were never made partakers of the grace of God. Yet who doubts that the persons who, through of the above paragraph, that Sunday Laws and their instrumentality, have made a public pro- Anti-Sabbath Conventions are intimately confession of faith in Christ, and been buried with nected, and that the latter will continue to be Him in baptism, may be accepted of God, and held so long as the former exist. What adentitled to the confidence of Christians? No vantages are proposed from concealing this one, surely. Why, then, should the immersion truth, is more than we can tell. of the administrator be insisted upon as indispensably necessary to valid baptism, and the person who has not received baptism from such an administrator be required to submit to the ordinance again? It is desirable, no doubt, that the administrator should be qualified for his office to the fullest extent. Still the quesbut in particular every member of each church tion remains whether his deficiency necessarily in the Central Association, which has essayed invalidates the ordinance.

It is easy to see that serious and perplexing consequences might flow from the notion to which we have alluded. If the supposed regularity in the administrator is necessary to the validity of baptism, who can tell whether he has been baptized or not? We may be able to trace back the line of administrators for a few generations, but Baptists generally believe that to trace it back to the apostles is impossible. Even if the chain could be traced back to the apostles, and every link found, still there have doubtless been many improper administrators; and who knows whether the person from whom he received the ordinance, is a descendant from the proper or the improper administrators. Numerous questions of this kind would naturally arise to the mind of the inquirer, serving to perplex rather than to edify and build him up. This circumstance alone is strong presumptive evidence that the notion is unsound. At any rate, we must have more light before we shall be prepared to adopt it.

STEALING A THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

It seems that the Baptists of the West, feeling be performed to acceptance by an agent. It is change as would allow the addition of sixteen more trustees, all to be from that State, and so destitute, cannot help awakening our zeal, are to be all future trustees! The first knowl- strengthening our hope, increasing our happi- efficient laborers.

ment that the charter was altered! What better than stealing is such a transaction? Some of the Western Baptists think it is about the Whether they will be able to help themselves, remains to be seen.

SUNDAY LAWS AND ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTIONS

" For our part, we reverence the Lord's Day, and observe it strictly, never traveling, sending to the post office, or attending to any other ence it as a Christian institution. We cannot consistently with what we understand of the genius of Christianity, invoke the aid of civil government to preserve it from desecration. merits. There is sound philosophy in the admonition of the Court Fool to Henry VIII., Defender of the Faith-' Let thee and me defend the crown, and let the faith defend itself.' When such sentiments become universal among Anti-Sabbath Conventions."

idea which it suggests, that Anti-Sabbath Con- for the year to come? Let us try the experi- the expense of religion, and attempt to make ventions are the legitimate offspring of Sunday ment, and when the Association shall meet, let retrenchment in that respect. Laws, ought to be seriously pondered. By us put forth one strong effort, try the veracity most of the "orthodox" religious papers, it is of the God of Heaven, and see if he will not strangely overlooked or carefully concealed - | bless us. If God is for us, who can be against we fear the latter. Since the publication of the | us? I-trust, if we believe this, that a stronger administrators back to the apostles, which is be- thing to say upon the subject; yet only a very may go up." Send or bring all that is needful, few of them have represented the case as it for the Lord requires it at our hands, and great new law given in relation to baptism since the was set forth by the Call, in which it was dis- indeed is the risk of delay. Let us all act as canon of Scripture was closed; nor has God tinctly stated, that an important object of the for the judgment, without reference to one an meeting would be to devise means for the over- other, keeping in view only what the eterna lar man or class of men in whom authority was throw of Sunday Laws. This fact indicates God requires of us. occasion of the Convention. There is another mainly by the unnecessary and unconstitutional such is the case. We believe, with the writer

TO THE S. D. B. CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

is a question that might perhaps with propriety

to promulgate our peculiar truths at home as well as abroad. Now if we have all done our duty, there must be some evidence of it; if not in the coming up of converts, there must be an increasing glow of warmth in our own bosoms, which must manifest itself in increased activity in our exertions in the cause. We have the sure promise that he that labors shall be paidhe that sows shall reap. Have we received any pay? Have we reaped a crop? If we Press." have not, then may we be pretty well assured that the labor has not been performed, or, if performed, not acceptable to the Master of the vineyard, or most certainly should we have received our pay. But where is the evidence that we have done all our duty? Is it in the almost universal declension of religious feeling? This pevails at present. It is evidence, strong evidence, that the work has not been done. And where is the remedy? Go to work, and act as if we believed what we professed. Be as consistent spiritually as we are temporally, and a change will come over us like a "mighty population without the walls as within. The rushing wind." No man expects to prosper in the things of this world without attention to pet with port-holes on its outer side or edge. Rather a startling title, that; but we cannot his business. He does not think of entrusting think of a more appropriate one to indicate the it all to another. He applies himself to the the North gate, South gate, East gate, and character of a transaction which is now under work personally, and his labors are rewarded. West gate, with the little East gate and the discussion in several of our exchange papers. Just so in the work inquired after. It cannot little South gate. We have access to the inner large bundle of tracts, which they gladly receivthe need of a theological and collegiate institu- a work our Father demands of us personally, tion there, established one in Covington, Ken- individually, and unless we perform it we shall tucky, the "whole effected almost entirely by receive his frown. What but his frown are we citizens of Cincinnati." The profits on land now receiving in the state of barrenness, coldpurchased in Covington went far to establish ness, and doubt, that pervades our bounds? the institution. The charter was granted in How much has been done for the promotion of 1840, with four trustees in Ohio, two in Ken- Bible truth during the past year, will be asked tucky, one in Indiana, with power to increase us at the day of Judgment; and are we prethe number to 36. After various unsuccessful pared to say that we have done all that we attempts to secure a majority of the trustees by could with a truthfulness that will be credited new elections, in other words, to get the institu- in that awful day. If we have, it is well. If tion into their own hands, demanding pro-sla- not, how important that we repent and obtain very pledges from the president, &c., the Ken- forgiveness for the past, and strive for the future tucky trustees applied secretly to their legisla- to come up to the performance of the task reture which granted the charter, for such a quired of us. More labor in the field, more giving, more inquiry after the wants of the

edge of this abroad was the public announce- ness, diffusing a knowledge of the truth, and consequently augmenting the happiness of all Folly.-Dr. Baird, in his book on the Resociated capacity the past year? Have we their expenses for other and useless articles, done all that we could? Have we done all when they express doubts of their ability to Religion may safely be left to rest upon its own that we should? If we have not, now is the meet this. At the lowest estimate, we now pay time to begin to think and to act—to act in a one-third more for tea and coffee than we do manner that will give proof positive that we are for the support of religion at home and abroad. in earnest in the work in which we are engaged. For tobacco, we pay about six times as much Our zeal is only truly manifested by what we for alcohol ten times as much; and for war Christians, we shall not hear of many infidel do. Tested by this, has not our zeal been fourteen times as much. Let these facts be conwanting and our faith weak the past year? sidered, and retrenchment made in respect to The above is from the Baptist Guardian. The Shall they not be expanded and strengthened these things, before we begin to complain about

Call for the Anti-Sabbath Convention at Boston, effort than heretofore will be put forth, that we supported principally by Baptists. Madame nearly every paper in the country has had some- shall all be ready to take hold, that "the temple A. L. S.

BROOKFIELD, 23d April, 1848.

THE LATE POPE GREGORY.

Professor Cassali recently delivered, in Brook lyn, N. Y., a lecture on Italy and the Popes n which he brought to light many curious sto ries and interesting facts. According to him there is a striking contrast between the present Pope Pius and his predecessor Gregory. The latter, it is well known, never attempted to ameliorate the condition of his subjects, his main oban aged man like the Pope, he complained to succeeded? St. Peter thus:-

"How is it, St. Peter, that our journey is so "Have we all done our duty the past year in long? I did not know that Paradise was so far the missionary field, both Home and Foreign?" from the Vatican." St. Peter replied, "If you had allowed the construction of railways and steamers in your State, we should have arrived be asked every member of the denomination, long ago. But now you must stop for a while in purgatory."

> After having remained some months in purgatory, where he met his friend, O'Connell, (the story goes,) Gregory set out with St. Peter again on his eternal journey. Coming in view of Paradise, the Pope asked St. Peter why the angels and his late predecessors in the papal chair did not come out to meet him?

"Dear Gregory," replied St. Peter, "as for the Popes, there are few of them in heaven, and the news of your death has not yet reached there; as it would have done, if you had established telegraphs and granted the freedom of the

gates of Paradise, St. Peter asked Gregory for en to any church or religious institution here or his key, which, after some time, the Pope found, and handed it to him; but it proved to be the key of his wine cellar.

St. Peter was admitted within the gates, but Gregory was lost in the fog.

MISSIONARIES AT SHANGHAI.

A letter of Rev. J. L. Shuck, dated at Shang hai, China, Dec. 26, 1847, gives the following account of that place and its missionaries:-

"The city of Shanghai contains as large a wall is four miles in circumference, has a paraand bastions at regular intervals. There are four grand gates and two subordinate ones, viz: city at all the gates and at all times; and not only so, but can make missionary tours, unmolested, in all the region round about. The people are very friendly and affable, so very different in these respects from their countrymen at some other places. The climate here at present is very cold and bracing. We have now plenty of frost and ice, and are looking out for snow. It is most fortunate we all brought a supply of stoves with us from America.

When Dr. and Mrs. James arrive, the number of missionaries at Shanghai will be, male and female, 31; 19 from America and 12 from Engfor this whole region is most densely populated. Our mission here has commenced under favorwill condescend to make us useful among this

COMPARATIVE EXPENSE OF RELIGION AND who come within its blessed influence. May ligion of America, estimates the whole sum ex- closed. It is said that they have printed within we not find here a direct and certain channel pended to support religious arrangements in the a year seven and a half millions of books and same thing, and are therefore greatly incensed. to an increase of true happiness, that will not United States at five and a half millions of dol- tract publications, averaging more than 27,600 satiate, that will ever increase the more zealous- lars. The amount contributed by the various per day. Of these, 737,800 were handsome ly it is pursued, and leading us onward to that benevolent societies for the advancement of re- bound volumes of instructive reading, from the perfection of happiness and righteousness found ligion abroad, is about one million more; pens of gifted minds, whose works have been only in Heaven. We may rest assured, that making a total of six and a half millions. This this point will never be attained without effort, appears like a large sum, and there are many tions. In addition to the large number of colwithout toil, without expenditure of earthly persons who find fault because it is so large. porteurs now in the employ of the Society, 29 treasure. The annual return of the session of But surely they can have no just idea of the new laborers were commissioned recently for our Association will soon be upon us, and are advantages of this expenditure, who complain various States, including Texas. During the we satisfied with what we have done in an as- at its amount; nor can they have estimated

> THE GRAND LIGNE MISSION.—This mission, which has done so much to enlighten the benighted in Canada, has for some time past been Feller, the founder of it, was originally from Switzerland. Before leaving that country, she became convinced of the propriety and importance of baptism as her own act; and knowing no other mode at the time than that which wa practiced around her, she demanded of her pas tor the privilege of professing openly her faith and obedience as a Christian disciple. After considerable delay, her request was granted and she found great satisfaction in doing he duty according to the light she then had. Since then her mind has been led into farther inquiries, which have resulted in a conviction that she ought to be immersed—a duty with which she is determined to comply at as early a day as practicable.

A Sporting Clergyman.—A late English paper says :- "On Friday last, about 9 A. M., his notes on Matthew to the 17th chapter; Acts, ject seeming to be to enjoy himself and keep a party assembled on the race-course to witness society where he found it. Hence he filled his a match made between one of the successors of cellars with wines, discountenanced the con- the Apostles, and a son of Galen, on the merits struction of railroads, steamboats, and magnetic of their respective horses, which were ridden telegraphs, and endeavored as much as possible by their professors, attired in full jockey costo abridge the freedom of the press. But Pope tume. The divine proved himself as good a Pius pursued entirely a different course. He jockey as a theologian, and won the match, character. Negotiations were in progress, ordered that the twelve thousand bottles of wine | thereby reflecting great credit on his ancestors, which he found in the palace of his predeces- the Apostles." But this was not all. "The sor should be sold, and the money given to the hounds were in attendance, and in less than an poor. He also encouraged the introduction of hour the whole assemblage were in hot pursuit those facilities for communication and improve- of a poor fox, which, after running nearly 40 ment which had before been proscribed. Among miles, was killed. One of the horses died the Clopton, whose husbands died at Canton, rethe many caricatures of Gregory, got up at same evening, and all the others are so ill, that Rome after his death, was one representing him their recovery, if not hopeless, is, at least, very on his way to Paradise in company with St. Pe- doubtful." We should be glad to know which ter. The journey being hard and tedious for of the Apostles that racing, fox-hunting divine

> JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—The N. Y. Churchman, speaking of the recent decease of this man, the belonged to it, as he many years since purchased a pew in one of our city churches, and his chilalso, a long time intimately acquainted with several of the clergy, and the great majority of his reproach can be cast upon them for improper influence or interested suggestions, in regard to

> A Missionary Island. Capt. Brown from New London, in a recent letter to a Sandwich Island paper, dated at Stewart's Island, says:-New Zealand, are nearly all missionaries, as they call themselves, that is Christians. They have on Rolukar, an island in Foveaux's Straits, but the weather is always so bad that there is no chance, scarcely, of having communication with Stewart's Island. They gladly attended religiwalking ten miles to enjoy the privilege. I ed. They much need Bibles, and I was very sorry I had none to give them."

Traveler says that some time ago an unknown individual in Massachusetts gave \$10,000 toward gentleman afterward offered \$10,000 more, on obey. condition that the State would make a similar appropriation; which has been done; and now, within a few days, the same princely benevoland. This is indeed a small number compared lence has furnished the additional sum of \$2,500 bystanders could hardly restrain themselves with the extensive field submitted to our culture, to this State Institution, for the purpose of en- from laying violent hands upon the brute. This larging the farm accommodations of the school. is but a faint description of the scene which able circumstances, and we trust the Master known, except to the gentleman through whom and under enactments recognized by Congress. the gifts are presented. In these days of Oh, what a revolting scene to a feeling heart, great people. A wide and interesting sphere greedy accumulation, and lust for holding and what a retribution awaits the actors. Will of munificence is worthy of all commendation. repay, saith the Lord."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.-The financial year of the American Tract Society has just approved by good men of various denominayear past, the Society have circulated 40,000,-000 pages gratuitously, valued at \$27,000.

Good Example.—The editor of the Christian Chronicle has received from Dr. Dawson, late of India, an extract of a private letter from Madras. It states that a Baptist minister, Mr. Page, was expected soon from England, to be settled at Madras. His salary for seven years is paid by Major Russell of the 84th Regiment. He is a Baptist, and was formerly a member of the little church at Maulmain. Mr. Page's outfit and passage are alse provided for by him, A very praiseworthy example, Are there none in our land who will imitate it?

LATE FROM CHINA.—The editor of the N. Y. Recorder has received a note from Rev. W Dean, dated Jan. 28th, from which he learns that the Rev. Mr. Loomis, Seaman's chaplain to Whampoa, reached Hong Kong Jan. 27th, in the Candace. Governor Bonham of Singapore is to succeed Sir John Davis as Governor of Hong Kong. All was quiet at Canton, but some predicted a war with the English. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union had commenced the study of Chinese at Hong Kong. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and Miss Morse, were to sail for Bangkok direct, the following week. Four Chinese were baptized Jan 23d,-one Chinese woman from Chik Choo received as a candidate for baptism. Dr. Magowan and Mr. Lord at Ningpo, and the firiends at Shanghai, were as well as usual, Jan. 15. A-Bak has recovered and resumed his work. Mr. Dean had advanced with coming from the press. 'All well and prosper-

LATEST FROM CHINA.—The ship Samuel Russell, Capt. Palmer, which sailed from Canton Feb. 5, arrived at New York on the 8th of April. She brings intelligence of a pacific which, it was believed, would lead to a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties connected with the murder of the Englishmen. Capt. Palmer heard from our missionaries while at Canton-all well. Mrs. A. H. Everett and Mrs. turned in the Samuel Russell.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY! Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

Washington, April 22. FRIEND WEED-Last evening, in passing the Railroad Depot, I saw quite a large number of colored persons gathered round one of the cars, and from manifestations of grief among some richest individual in America, who bequeathed of them, I was induced to draw near and ascerhis whole estate, with a slight exception, to his tain the cause. I found in the car toward which relatives, most of it to one son, says, "Although, they were so eagerly gazing, fifty colored perstrictly speaking, he was not a member of the sons, some of whom were nearly as white as Protestant Episcopal Church, yet he nominally those who attempted to gain their liberty last week, in the schooner Pearl. About half of them were females, a few of whom had but a dren were brought up in that faith. He was, slight tinge of African blood in their veins; they were finely formed and beautiful.

The men were fronted together, and the whole group looked sad and dejected. At each end intimate friends belonged to that church, and of the car stood a ruffian-looking guard, with many of them were of its most influential and large canes in their hands. In the middle of active members. It does not appear that any the car stood the notorious slave-dealer of Baltimore, who is a member of the Methodist church, in good and regular standing. He had purchased the men and women around him, and was When the Saint and the Pope arrived at the the disposition of his estate. Not one cent is giv- taking his departure for Georgia. While observing this old gray-headed dealer in the bodies and souls of men, the Chaplain of the Senatea Methodist brother-entered the car, took his brother Methodist by the hand, chatted with him for a short time, and seemed to view the heart-rending scene before him with as little concern as we would look upon cattle! I know "The people on this Island, chiefly natives of not whether he came with a view to sanctify the act, or pronounce the parting blessing; but this do know, that he justifies slavery.

A Presbyterian minister, who owned one of no white missionary, but there is one who lives the fugitives, was the first to strike a bargain with the slave-dealer, and make merchandize of God's image. Some of the colored people outside, as well as in the car, were weeping most bitterly. I learned that many families were separated. Wives were there to take leave of ous services on board our ship, sometimes even their husbands, and husbands of their wives; children of their parents, and parents of their gave them all the religious books I had, and a children. Friends parting with friends, and the bid of the inhuman slave-broker before them. A husband, in the meridian of life, begged to see the partner of his bosom. He protested that she was free—that she had free papers, and Unostentatious Benevouence.—The Boston | was torn away from him, and shut up in the jail. He clambered up to one of the windows of the car to see his wife, and, as she was reaching forward her hand to him, the black-hearted founding a State Reform School. The same slave-dealer ordered him down. He did not

The husband and wife, with tears streaming down their cheeks, besought him to let them speak to each other. But no; he was knocked down from the car, and ordered away! The The name of this princely giver is entirely un- took place within a few rods of the Capitol, of action is spread out before us. May God property to the last gasp of life, and handing it not their wailings of anguish reach the ears of grant His grace, that we may be faithful and down to children's children, such an instance the Most High? "Vengeance is mine—I will

Then York or news fr than for generall The which so

be any t

tion was cession Governn session (fares for two mon natures in favor paraded House : O'Conno liaments, electoral qualificat were laid discussio A colli

didates i sembly, v of Jeron cien. All the province age to th their sub M. Lai of Spain the mos French F

moutier,

the peop

Three

killed.

The A linquish I The B nounces i the 31st. pendent, chosen K had long shown its War h Tuscany,

ambassad

dress to t

decl**are t**l

tria, but

The Po

The ac factory. the reside tors. Th two years been car Bands of try, burni ing prope thorities send out have beer protection The ac in the ext

posed fro nobles ar geance. The Po perse the person to

property.

Popular:

persons in

ed, and b

Hostilit the forces Holstein. near Ren cided sup cavalry at army was toward R very great The En

of the rec Vienna, h like preparation following expense ibstructio the Legis

have avail The reaso not gener "There United S every inc one year يّا ودنهاك

of twolves school to be up but no n month de

CIETY.—The financial Fact Society has just hey have printed within if millions of books and raging more than 27,600 37,800 were handsome uctive reading, from the whose works have been. of various denominaie large number of colploy of the Society, 29 missioned recently for og Texas. During the have circulated 40,000.

e editor of the Christian from Dr. Dawson, late a private letter from Baptist minister, Mr. on from England, to be salary for seven years l of the 84th Regiment. is formerly a member of lmain. Mr. Page's oute provided for by him. cample, Are there none itate it?

valued at \$27,000.

The editor of the N. d a note from Rev. W from which he learns mis, Seaman's chaplain Iong Kong Jan. 27th, in or Bonham of Singapore Davis as Governor of iiet at Canton, but some the English. Mr. and naries of the American ion had commenced the ng Kong. Mr. and Mrs. were to sail for Bangweek. Four Chinese -one Chinese woman ved as a candidate for an and Mr. Lord at Ning-Shanghai, were as well as c has recovered and rethe 17th chapter; Acts, All well and prosper-

The ship Samuel Rusich sailed from Canton w York on the 28th of itelligence of a pacific ns were in progress, would lead to a satisfacdifficulties connected he Englishmen. Capt. missionaries while at s. A. H. Everett and Mrs. ands died at Canton, re-

DP SLAVBRY! Albany Evening Journal.

Washington, April 22. evening, in passing the quite a large number of ed round one of the cars. ns of grief among some d to draw near and ascerid in the car toward which gazing, fifty colored per-

were nearly as white as ority of the number were to gain their liberty last Pearl. About half of few of whom had but a blood in their veins: d and beautiful. d together, and the whole

d dejected. At each end ifian-looking guard, with hands. In the middle of rious slave-dealer of Baltiof the Methodist church. unding. He had purchasen around him, and was for Georgia. While obaded dealer in the bodies Chaplain of the Senate sentered the car, took his the hand, chatted with and seemed to view the efore him with as little ook upon cattle! I know with a view to sanctify the serting blessing; but this tines slavery.

first to strike a bargain and make merchandize of if the colored people outcar, were weeping most nat many families were te there to take leave of abands of their wives: and parents of their ing with friends, and the inity severed at a single Blave-broker before them. eridian of life, begged to is bosom. He protested at she had free papers, and him, and shut up in the to one of the windows e, and, as she was reacho him, the black-hearted

with tears streaming maght him to let them to let t y restrain themselves is upon the brute. This low of the cene which of the cene which of rock of the Capitol, see seemed by Congress. a feeling heart, tire actors. Will

reach the care of

in down. He did not

General Intelligence.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new steamship America arrived at New York on Sabbath last, bringing seven days later news from Europe. The general character of the continental advices is much more pacific than for some time past. Political affairs are generally quiet, except in Denmark and Prus-

England.

The great Chartist Demonstration, from which so much was feared, did not turn out to be any thing very alarming. A large Convention was held on the 10th and 11th, but the Procession did not take place in consequence of the Government having forbidden it and taken possession of the bridges and principal thoroughfares for the purpose of breaking it up. The two monster petitions—one with 5,706,000 signatures attached, and the other with 30,000in favor of the People's Charter, after being paraded at the Convention, were taken to the House of Commons, and presented by Mr O'Connor. The Petitions pray for annual parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, the abolition of property rise to a lengthy discussion. The bill for the qualification, and payment of members. They were laid on the table and a day fixed for their Tuesday, May 2d. discussion.

A collision took place on the 7th ult. at Marmoutier, (Bas-Rhin,) between the military and the people, in which three of the latter were

Three of the Bonaparte family are now candidates in Corsica for seats in the National Assembly, viz., Louis Napoleon; Napoleon, son of Jerome Bonaparte; and Pierre, son of Lu-

All the Kalifas and other Arab chiefs of the province of Algiers, have presented their homage to the new Governor-General, and made their submission to the French Republic.

M. Lamartine has received from the Ministers of Spain and Russia respectively, assurances of the most friendly dispositions towards the French Republic.

linquish Lombardy on reasonable conditions.

The Berlin Zeitungs-Halle, of the 6th, announces in a correspondence from Pesth, dated the 31st, that Hungary declares herself independent, and that Archduke Stephen had been chosen King. A feeling of strong discontent had long existed at Pesth, which has at last and also created insubordination among the

War has been declared against the Pope and Tuscany, and both the Nuncio and the Tuscan ambassador have left Vienna.

dress to the Emperor of Austria, in which they suance to the requent of a large public meeting declare their desire to remain united with Austria, but on certain conditions.

factory. The greatest alarm prevails among American," took down the presses, types, &c., the Governor of Chihuahua, fourteen pieces of the resident noblemen and the landed proprietors. The atrocious scenes that were enacted two years past in Gallicia by the peasants have of the plaintiff. been carried into effect in several districts. Bands of incendiaries have traversed the country, burning, maltreating, pillaging and destroying property of every denomination. The authorities of Breslau have been compelled to send out detachments of troops, and free corps to the first, but more in detail, embodying there-have been formed for general and individual in portions of the articles supposed by them to protection.

The accounts from Westphalia are alarming in the extreme. All is complete anarchy there. Popular tribunals are erected, before which persons in authority are summoned or conducted, and by which they are not unfrequently deposed from their office. The rich Jews and nobles are the chief victims of popular ven-

person to take charge of and administer their of society.

Denmark.

Hostilities have seriously commenced between the forces of Denmark and those of Schleswig Holstein. A very fierce battle has been fought near Rendsburg, in which the Danes had a decided superiority in numbers, as well as in their cavalry and artillery. The Schleswig Holstein army was defeated, and compelled to retreat toward Rendsburg. The loss of life has been very great on both sides.

the Russian Empire.

expense in part of schools for the exclusive have availed themselves of the appropriation. The reason must be, that the colored people are not generally informed upon the subject:

"There shall be paid from the income of the one year from the passage of this act, support for three months or more a school for the exof twelve dollars a month during the time such nesses, neither of whom shall be her husband." school shall be kept, not to exceed six months, to be applied to defraying expenses thereof;

his brains with a pistol, on the 21st ult.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The California claim bill was under consideration more or less throughout the week.

same, which was adopted.

citizens of New York, praying for an investigation of the conduct of Col. Childs requiring American soldiers under his command one of Mr. G.'s family, black and white, were at the town of Jalapa, to kneel before the among the poisoned; no suspicion attaches to Catholic host, which was received and referred any of his negroes. As far as we can learn, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, presented petitions | several are dangerously ill. from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the establishment of a Post Route by Railroad between Philadelphia and New York, in opposition to the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Mr. Cass, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill directing the Repeating Pistols for the use of the Army.

House of Representatives. The House had under consideration, and finally laid on the table, the resolutions of Mr. Palfrey respecting the privileges of members. A bill to grant bounty lands to soldiers gave admission of Wisconsin as a State was taken up and made the special order of the day for

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, April 18th. Jessamine Circuit Court, March term, 1848-Before Hon Samuel Lusk, Circuit Judge; Cassius M. Clay, plaintiff, vs. James B. Clay and Thomas H. Waters, de-

This was an act of trespass vi et armis, prought by plaintiff against the defendants, for entering the printing office of the " True American," in the city of Lexington, and taking and carsame to the use of defendants; damages \$10,- dred of us, some with the small pox, and some

lished said press and issued therefrom a newspaper called the "True American," with the back what I had received and go about some view, and for the purpose of operating on the honest employment." The Austrian Government has resolved to re- public mind, and thereby inducing the owners A child at Monteville, near Rouen, not long of slaves to emancipate them. That the plaintiff did not discuss the subject of slavery in a temperate and prudent manner, but on the contrary, the tendency of his articles was to inflame the public mind, and hold out hopes to the slaves for unconstitutional emancipation slaves, and an inclination to insurrection: That the value of slave property became less secure and depreciated, whereby the said printing establishment became and was a nuisance, which the citizens of Lexington and Lafayette counties The Poles of Gallicia have presented an ad- had the lawful right to abate. And that in purof the citizens of Fayette and other counties. held the 18th of August, 1845, the defendants

To this plea the plaintiff demurred. After an elaborate argument as to what constituted a nuisance, and the sanctity of the press, the court sustained the demurrer.

Defendants then offered a second pleasimilar be intemperate and inflammatory. The court refused permission to file it, and the defendants declining any further defence, the jury were sworn to inquire of damages, and rendered a verdict for \$2,500. The defendants appealed, volves the question, whether a printing press can become a moral nuisance in consequence of promulgating opinions which a majority of the The Pope of Rome has determined to dis- people in the vicinity in which it may be situatperse the order of Jesuits, and has appointed a ed, deem injurious to the peace and good order

MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania at their late session passed a law to secure to married women the right to their own property, of which the following is a section:

"Be it enacted, &c., That every species and real, personal, or mixed, which may be owned by, or belong to, any single woman, shall continue to be the property of such woman as fully after her marriage as before, and all such property, The Emperor, it is stated, in letters from St. of whatever name or kind, which shall accrue Petersburg of the 28th March, in consequence to any married woman during coverture by will, of the receipt of dispatches from Berlin and descent, deed of conveyance, or otherwise, shall of Shakspeare, the first wit of any age, are in-Vienna, had suddenly countermanded the war- be owned, used, and enjoyed by such married like preparations which were on foot all over woman as her own separate property; and the age, and no wit at all." said property, whether owned by her before marriage, or which shall accrue to her after-Appropriations for Colored Schools.-The wards, shall not be subject to levy and execufollowing appropriation of money to defray the tion for the debts or liabilities of her husband, nor shall such property be sold, conveyed, mort- Darlington was robbed of a carpet-bag, containgaged, transferred, or in any manner encumber- ing about \$50,000, several months since. instruction of colored children, was made by ed by her husband without her written consent the Legislature of New York on the 12th of first had and obtained and duly acknowledged May, 1847. It is said that only three schools before one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, that such consent was not the result of coercion on the part of her said husband, but that the same was given voluntarily and of her own free will.

"That any married woman may dispose by United States deposite fund, to the trustees of her last will and testament of her separate proevery incorporated village which shall, during perty. real, personal, or mixed, whether the same accrues to her before or during coverture. Provided, The said last will and testament be clusive instruction of colored children, the sum executed in the presence of two or more wit-

The Scientific American says that a company but no money shall be paid, as aforesaid, for any is about to commence the manufacture of flax month during which the number of scholars at- at Northampton, Mass. They are ready to contending such school shall be, on an average, less tract with farmers in that vicinity for the supply than ten; and for this purpose the sum of five of the raw material. They will furnish seed to thousand dollars of the said income is hereby be returned after harvest, and will purchase the flax after being threshed, at \$12 per ton. It is A man named Boyer, in Bucks Co., Pa., on to erect a mill with machinery, and to manufacbeing committed for stealing a coat, blew out ture thread, twine, or whatever will meet with demand in the market.

The Shelby (Ky.) News of April 19, says that on the Wednesday afternoon previous, at a 000, as a legatee of Sir Joseph Banks, who died Mr. Clarke, of R. I., submitted a resolution party at Mr. Pierce Griffin's, between forty-five about 20 years ago, and who left the principal instructing the Committee on the Library to in- and fifty persons were poisoned—several quite quire whether Washington's Library was for dangerously-by eating boiled custard. The sale, and if so, on what terms; and as to the first report was that the custard had been preexpediency of the Government purchasing the pared in a brass kettle. This, we learn, is not Mr. Hale, of N. H., presented a petition from the poison had been placed in the custard by some wretch for the purpose of destroying the lives of the company. We learn that every death has resulted in none of the cases, although expectation of entering upon the speedy posses-

The Cleveland Plaindealer tells of a young man who left Kingston for that place on the 17th ult., on board the Niagara; was wrecked, and after 12 hours of great peril, escaped to the shore by means of a rope. He then took Secretary of War to purchase 5,000 of Colt's the cars at Rochester—the same train that ran off the track, upset in a smash, and killed two men. By an extra train he arrived at Buffalo Addresses were delivered by W. H. Channing, and took the steamer Ohio for Cleveland. The Ohio broke her crank off Erie and was towed It was proposed to procure the \$75,000 bail back to Buffalo. He then took passage on the asked for the prisoner, and to raise funds for Saratoga, which met with an accident, and was detained several hours in Erie for repairs.

A man named Pierre Ramonial was arrested in New Orleans for shooting a man named Virgillio Sellares. After quarreling some time, the former drew a pistol and shot the other. The ball struck him in the forehead between ceasing to harangue and combat in the midst of the two eyes, and glancing upwards along the 60,000 men, more agitated than the waves of right side of the forehead, traveled right round the sea, but it was a sea of fire and of iron under the skin, and came out at the back of the God has protected me; now may he protect the neck, doing little or no injury. The surgeon who examined the wound, said that he never knew or heard of such an escape.

The editor of the Chronotype has seen letter from a young man not eighteen, who enlisted into one of the new regiments of military rying away the printing presses, types and other in Boston, and is now on Governor's Island, fixtures belonging thereto, and converting the New York. He says, "Here we are, five hunwith coughs and colds, &c., &c. Bitterly have Defendants filed a special plea, in which they I repented of the rash step I took the day I enalledged in substance, that the plaintiff estab- listed, and bitterly do I repent of not following

> since, swallowed a few pinches of asenic, thinking it to be flour. It was soon seized with dreadful convulsions, and little hope was entertained of saving its life, when a physician administered hydrated peroxide of iron, which immediately overcame the effects of the poison.

> Mr. Henderson has discovered in New Siberia, the claws of a bird, measuring each a yard in length; and the Yakuts assured him they had frequently, in their hunting excursions, met with skeletons, and even feathers of this bird, the quills of which were large enough to admit a

By telegraph from St. Louis to the Pittsburgh papers, we have confirmatory accounts of the and fifty-eight others, acting as a Committee of battle fought at Roselia, sixty miles from Chi-The accounts from Silesia are most unsatist said meeting, repaired to the office of the "True huahua. The Americans were victorious, and carefully packed them, and caused the same to artillery, and a large number of prisoners, were be shipped to Cincinnati, subject to the order taken by our forces. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is represented as heavy.

> Mrs. James C. Washington, of Mount Vernon, has authorized a contradiction of the current report that Mr. Stephens has purchased the library of General Washington, or 3,000 volumes of it, for \$5,000. She says that there is not the slightest foundation for it. The family have never entertained the thought of selling that property, and five times the sum named could not purchase it.

The University of Mississippi advertises for five Professors, one of them to be President of and the only question which the record presents, the University. The salary of the President is as to the validity of the pleas. And that in- will be \$2,000, of the Professors \$1,500, and houses will be provided for them free of charge.

The Journal des Debats states that the experiments made for introducing the culture of the tea plant in France have fully succeeded, the climate, in the coldest part of the country, being fully adapted to it. The experiments made in Algeria have not been so successful; all the plants were killed by the heat, notwithstanding every precaution.

Two war steamers, the Rattler and Alecto, the one a screw and the other a paddle steamer, were lashed together, stern to stern, recently in England, and both their engines put to their day Baptist Church in Brookfield, and died full of faith, good description of property, whether consisting of full speed, when it was found that the screw towed the paddle steamer backwards.

> Mrs. Cowden Clarke dedicated her volume of Proverbs from the works of Shakspeare, in the following style:-"To Douglas Jerrold, the first wit of the present age, these Proverbs scribed by Mary Cowden Clarke, of a certain

> The robbers of Darlington, the President of the Chester (Pa.) Co. Bank, have been arrested at Matamoros, Texas, and it is thought that \$40,000 of the money will be recovered. [Mr.

> Mr. Silas Rice, of Ashby, was seriously if not fatally injured on Saturday, April 22, while making some repairs near the water-wheel of his saw-mill, by the accidental starting of the wheel. His right leg was broken in several places, and his left arm nearly torn from his shoulder.

> Hon. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the U.S. House of Representatives, is now the occupant of the chair which was for so many years filled by the lamented Adams.

> John Mann died at the Almshouse, Germantown, a few days ago, after being an inmate of the institution nearly fifty years. At the time of his death he was supposed to be one hundred years old!

> new Governor, who has arrived out with full powers from the Provisional Government.

Richard Burns was arrested in New Orleans recently, for having bitten off the nose of George

SUMMARY.

According to information received from England by the last steamer, it is anticipated that the daughter of Justice Pierce, of Brooklyn, will shortly come into possession of about \$350,portion of his wealth to persons in this country, but owing to some fraud practiced by the brother of the testator, the claims of the heirs of Sir Joseph have been withheld until recently, when the fact, and the general impression now is, that the brother, on his death-bed, acknowledged the wrong he had done, and took measures to make

It is stated in the Rochester papers, that Mr. Zachary Potter, and his father, of that city, have left home for England, under the well founded sion of an estate, in the county of Durham, England, valued at £3,000,000 sterling, or \$15,000,-000. If it comes, even in part, it will be a "windfall" for the country as well as for the fortunate inheritor.

A meeting was held in Boston on Tuesday of last week, to aid the captain and men of the schooner Pearl, now in prison at Washington. Elizur Wright, Dr. W. Channing and others. trying the constitutionality of the imprisonment before the Supreme Court.

In a letter to a friend dated March 1, and published in the Courrier des Etats Unis, La martine says—"For seven days I have hardly had breathing time. I have passed three without mother of ideas and great hearts-la France!'

The joint committee on colleges in the Mas sachusetts Legislature, have reported in favor of allowing the school fund, now limited to \$1,000,000, to accumulate to \$1,500,000, and to divide the surplus interest, \$30,000, among Cambridge, Amherst, and William's Colleges. The school fund is derived from the sale of public lands in Maine.

Fourteen hundred houses were erected in Philadelphia last year. This was surpassed by Baltimore, where nineteen hundred and fifty nine houses were erected in that short space of

The Pike County (Ill.) Free Press states that justice of that county voted against the new Constitution on the ground that he had taken an oath to support the old one!

A report from the land office shows that the State of New York still owns more than four hundred thousand acres of uncultivated land.

every 1,000 inhabitants.

Whenever you meet a man particularly spiteful toward a paper, a magazine or a publisher, ust look at him significantly, and ask if he is not a rejected contributor.

Mr. Head, of Durham, Greene Co., recovered \$1,000 in a suit against Ransom Tanner, for the seduction of Miss Effa Elizabeth, daughter of

The Gloucester Telegraph states that over 40,000 barrels of mackerel have arrived at Boston from the British Provinces, since the last of September last.

Two hundred officers, who have served with listinction in the Mexican War, have been nominated to the Senate for brevet appoint-

Deputy Sheriff Smith, of Hudson, is said to be recovering from his wounds.

In Berlin, N. Y., April 22, by Eld. J. L. Scott, Mr. WIL IAM P. GREEN, to Miss CAROLINE P. LANPHEAR, all of

In Hartford, Ky., March 20th, by Rev. Robert Fisk, Mr.

At Alfred Academy, April 13, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. Asa W. SMITH, of Coudesport, Pa., to Miss CAROLINE M. HUGHS, of Almond, N. Y.

In Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 14th of April, Mrs. 4 years. The subject of this notice was a devoted disciple works, and with hope full of glory, as a shock of corn fully ripe. She appeared ripe for immortality, and has been called home to enjoy her heavenly inheritance.

In Brookfield, Madison Co, N. Y., April 14th, Mrs. MARIA BURDICK, wife of Mr. Benjamin Burdick, aged 28 years. Sister B. was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield. She was patient in her distressing illness-peaceful and joyful in her death. In Petersburg, N. Y., March 7th, SOPHRONIA FISHER, relict f Wm. J. Fisher, in the 38th year of her age. Sister Fisher

has been a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Petersburg for the last seven years, and died in full hope of an eternal inheritance above.

LETTERS.

Wm. B. Maxson, N. V. Hull, M. Green, B. Church, G. Hoxsey, R. W. Utter, I. D. Titsworth, J. L. Scott, N. Gilbert, G. W. Hinkley, J. A. Randall, A. S. Davis, A. L. Saunders, A. Estee, I. C. Burdick, S. P. Stillman,

RECEIPTS.

A. B. Davis, Shiloh, N. J. **\$9** 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52 H. A. Davis, A. S. Davis, Philadelphia " 40 G. Hoxsey, N. Scituate. R. I. 5 00 " 26 B. Church, Tallmadge, Mich. 2 00 . Stillman, Alfred, 1 00 8. Langworthy, 2 00 J. L. Thurston, Nile. 2 00 S. P. Crandall, Jr. " 2 40 A. Lanphear, 2 00 C. Wheeler, 2 00 N. Gilbert, .E Rodman, 2 00 G. Trowbridge, 2 00 " 26 E. Clarke, Leonardsville, 2 00 J. Wells, Petersburg. 2 00

NOTICE.

The Publishing Committee of the Sabbath Recorder reears old!

Quest, a full meeting of the subscribers to the Publishing Fund, at Plainfield, N. J., on the evening of fifth-day, May 25. The Committee are desirous of submitting, at this meetis to be superintended by Gen. Rostoland, the ing, a report of their past labors, that such arrangements may be made for the future publication of the paper as may be deemed advisable. Those who can not attend personally, are requested to appoint a representative, who shall have discretion to act for them, as it will be important to have a full vote of all interested. T. B. STILLMAN, GEO. GREENMAN, Pub. Com.

DAVID DUNN.

Mystic Br.—Gdo. Greenman. Waterford-Will. Maxson.

Newport-Abel Stillman.

Preston—Clark Rogers.

Richland—Elias Burdick.

Rodman—Nathan Gilbert.

Scott-Luke P. Babcock.

Verona-Hiram Sherman.

CONNECTICUT.

Watson-Wm. Quibell.

Scio-Rowse Babcock.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

This body will hold its annual session with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J., on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory Sermon by T. B. Brown, of N. alternate A. B. Burdick, of R. I.

The Executive Board of the Association holds its second semi-annual session at the same place, on the fourth day of said week, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following persons compose the Board: A. D. Titsworth, Chairman; T. B. Brown, Secretary; S. S. Griswold, Corresponding Secretary; H. S. Berry, Treasurer; Daniel Coon, Josiah W. Langworthy, A. B. Burdick, Wm. A. Weeden, I. Moore, C. T. Champlin, Lucius Crandall, W. B. Gillett, S. Davison, P. L. Berry, Paul S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.

HOPKINTON, R. I., April 19, 1848. P. S. Missionaries in the employ of the Association are requested to forward their reports to the Corresponding Secretary previous to the 15th of May; also any suggestions re-

lative to eligible fields of labor.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the 13th Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will be held with the Church in Lincklean, Chenango Co., N Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June next, (June 7th,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Eld. James Bailey was appointed to preach the introductory discourse; Eld. Russel G. Burdick his alternate.

It is earnestly hoped, that a full delegation will be in attendance, with great hearts, strong arms, and a firm deternination to push forward the car of Bible truth, with a resoution and consistency worthy of the cause. Brethren, ask yourselves before God your duty, and fear and tremble lest ye come short of what the judge requires of you. An eternity of happiness is at stake. Will ye risk it?

A. L. SAUNDERS, Ass't Sec.

Brookfield, April 23, 1848.

Extract from the Minutes of the Session of 1847.

"Resolved, That the ministers of each church call the attention of their congregation to the Home Mission semi-annually, and take collections for its support at the time." It will especially devolve on those who were present and voted for the resolution, to act in the matter immediately if they have heretofore delayed. I hope there will be no frivolous excuses offered by any for not complying, and I do not believe a valid one can be offered.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO-L LOGICAL REFORMER, for the Statute Year 1848, Including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others on the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, Colleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department furnished on reasonable terms. Letters of application from teachers and employers will be answered by a circular, giving references and full particulars. Books, Maps, Stationery &c., furnished to order on the lowest terms. The Teachers Advocate, \$1, in advance. Letters must be post-paid. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, There are 40 churches in Providence, one to very 1,000 inhabitants.

The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. Only one hundred and seventy victims of the The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 871 cents; ditto, gilt edges, revolution have been publicly buried in Paris. \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 371.

1300 were killed when Charles X. was driven Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

IMPORTANT WORK! Forty Thousand Copies sold in England.

CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE A Selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by Critical and Biographical History; edited by Robert Chambers, assisted by Robert Carruthers, and other eminent gentlemen. Complete in two imperial octavo

volumes, of more than fourteen hundred pages of double column letter-press: and upwards of three hundred elegant illustrations. Price \$5 00 The Cyclopædia of English Literature now presented to the American public, originated in a desire to supply the great body of people with a fund of reading derived from the productions of the most talented and most elegant writers in the English language. It is hoped hereby to supplant, in a measure, the frivolous and corrupting productions with which the community is flooded, and to substitute for them the pith and marrow of substantial English literature;

something that shall prove food for the intellect, shall cultivate the taste, and stimulate the moral sense. The design has been admirably executed, by the selection and concentration of the most exquisite productions of English intellect from the earliest Anglo-Saxon writers down to those of the present day. The series of authors commences with Langland and Chaucer, and is continuous down to our day. We have had specimens of their best writings headed in the several departments, by Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton —by More, Bacon, Locke—by Hooker, Taylor, Barrow—by Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith—by Hume, Robertson, Gibbon—set in a biographical and critical history of the Litera-ture itself. The whole is embellished with splendid wood engravings, of the heads of the principal authors, and of interesting events connected with their history and writings. No one can give a glance at the work without being struck

with its beauty and cheapness. It is in fact A WHOLE ENG-LISH LIBRARY FUSED DOWN INTO ONE CHEAP BOOK. The editor, Robert Chambers, is distinguished as the author of several historical works connected with Scotland, and as ioint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

As an evidence of the great popularity of the work in England, it may be stated that more than forty thousand copies have been sold in less than three years; and this almost without advertising or being indebted to any notice from In addition to the great number of pictorial illustrations in

the English edition, the American publishers have greatly enriched the work by the addition of fine steel and surzzotint engravings of the heads of Chakspeare, Addison, Byron, full length portrait of Dr. Johnson, and a beautiful scenic epresentation of Oliver Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson. These important additions to the American edition, to

gether with a better paper and binding than the English, must give this a decided preference with the American

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, Boston.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. RHODE ISLAND. NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Westerly—S. P. Stillman Alfred-Maxson Green, Hopkinton-Daniel Coon. Hiram P. Burdick. A. B. Burdick Berlin-John Whitford. Newport-E. D. Barker. Brookfield-And'w Babcock. Clarence—Samuel Hunt. NEW JERSEY. Darien—Ethan Saunders. New Market-W. B. Gillet DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman. Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth Durhamville—J. A. Potter. Shiloh—Isaac D. Titsworth. Edmeston-EphraimMaxson. Salem -David Clawson. Friendship—R. W. Utter. Genesee—W. P. Langworthy. PENNSYLVANIA. Hounsfield-Wm. Green. Independence-JPLivermore

Crossingville—Benj. Stelle. Condersport—W. H. Hydorn Leonardsville-W.B.Maxson VIRGINIA. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Portville—Albert B. Crandall Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn. N. Salem—Jon. F. Randolph N. Milton—Jep. F. Randolph

Persia—Elbridge Eddy.
Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick.
Richburgh—T. E. Babcock. Bloomfield-Charles Clark, Northampton—8. Babcock. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davia MICHIGAN. Oporto—Job Tyler.
Tallmadge—Bethuel Classes Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter.

WISKONSAN. Albion-P. C, Burdick. Milton—Joseph Goodrick, "Stillman Coon Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke

Miscellaneous.

WE ARE GROWING OLD.

BY FRANCE BROWN. We are growing of how the thought will rise When a glance is backward cast On some long-remembered spot, that lies In the silence of the past! It may be the shrine of our early vows, Or the tomb of early tears; But it seems like a far-off isle to us. In the stormy sea of years.

Oh! wide and wild are the waves that part Our steps from its greenness now-And we miss the joy of many a heart,
And the light of many a brow; For deep o'er many a stately bark Have the whelming billows rolled, That steered with us from that early mark— Oh! friends, we are growing old!

Old in the dimness and the dust Of our daily toils and cares, Old in the wrecks of love and trust Which our burdened memory bears. Each form may wear to the passing gaze The bloom of life's freshness yet And beams may brighten our latter days Which the morning never met.

But oh, the changes we have seen In the far and winding way-The graves in our path that have grown green, And the locks that have grown gray! The winters still on our own may spare The sable or the gold; But we saw their snows upon brighter hair-And, friends, we are growing old!

We have gained the world's cold wisdom now, We have learned to pause and fear— But where are the living founts, whose flow Was a joy of heart to hear? We have won the wealth of many a clime, And the lors of many a page— But where is the hope that saw in Time But its boundless heritage?

Will it come again when the violet wakes, And the woods their youth renew? We have stood in the light of sunny brakes Where the bloom was deep and blue; And our souls might joy in the spring-time then, But the joy was faint and cold— For it ne'er could give us the youth again Of hearts that are growing old.

PRESERVING NEWSPAPERS.

The importance of preserving a file of some good newspaper is not generally understood. Here is a paragraph upon the subject by a corto be not only read but heeded:-

regret, when I review my past life, is, that I did | dear friend, I did not say so.' 'Nay,' replied | is a sixpence for you, my honest fellow, and not, from earliest youth, at least as soon as I Burke, if you had not said so, how should I good afternoon to you." He proceeded on his tingham, England, on the 4th of March, Miss was able to do it, take and preserve—I believe have known it? 'That's true,' answered journey, and sure enough, he was drenched in Mary Chambers, in the seventy-first year of her the technical word is "file"—some good newspaper. How interesting would it be now to a sexagenarian to look into the papers which thing of the kind passed through my mind, but the interest of his almanac, he rode back on that close study and unremitting effort, to acquire a he read when he was twelve or sixteen, or I did not think I had uttered it. twenty years old! How many events would this call to mind which he has entirely forgotten! How many interesting associations and feelings would it revive! What a view would it give of past years! What knowledge would it preserve by assisting the memory! And how many valuable purposes of a literary kind, even. might it be rendered subservient to! How nic. Within its walls sat the Great Council, in much do I wish that I could look into such a the days of the Republic, and the immense record when composing this short article! But newspapers are quite different things now from what they were sixty, or even twenty years ago. They are unspeakably more interesting and valuable; in this respect, at least, (I believe in many others,) these times are better than the former. Formerly the editors of newspapers were obliged to strain their wits and exhaust their means, in order to obtain matter to fill their pages. Now, the great difficulty is, to insert all the valuable, interesting materials that dark stair-case in the wall, leading from the don Literary Gazette tells the following pleasare poured upon them from every part of the world, and from every grade and phase of society. Now, newspapers contain many of the best thoughts of the most highly gifted men, on the most momentous subjects, and their reports and statements are far more accurate oner was sure to bring up there to die by pelled him to do so. She went to the Kiosk or than they formerly were or could be. They have repudiated the character for lying they once had, and have become records of truth."

ISLAND OF CHUSAN.

of docks. Good water abounds, not only at taken. the capital, but throughout the Island. Chusan consists of a succession of hills and dales, which present one unbroken scene of rich cultivation, doomed man; the other, the executioner's accomplished it alone. She was upwards of 70, ing by him, immediately said, "Remember that and exhibit the most levely scenery. Wheat, attiring room. Further on, a private door con- but never appeared fatigued." rice, tea, grass-cloth, sweet potatoes, cotton, ducted to the apartments of the Doge. A stairtobacco, and other articles, grow in luxuriance. case, now masoned up, led to a third dungeon, The Island is intersected with roads—not in- (underneath the two,) below the level of the tended for wheeled conveyances—from five to water. If you tread heavy, the flooring gives seven feet broad, and payed and flagged through, back a hollow sound. It made me shudder to out; and it is thickly studded with villages. think of the horrible cruelties, sufferings, and Those who have the best opportunity of form- secret murders of these poor victims of political ing an opinion on the subject, believe that a tyranny and ecclesiastical bigotry. When Nahundred well populated and superior villages poleon entered Venice in 1797, the people would be found on it, containing from one to broke open these dungeons, scattered the doors, five thousand inhabitants. The whole popula- and locks, and bolts, to the four winds. In one, tion is estimated at 270,000. The people are a prisoner was found—he had been confined for industrious and comfortable, and appear to have fifteen years, and during that time had never no want unsupplied; scarcely a beggar is to be seen a human face, or a gleam of sunlight. seen, and there is a comparative absence of The populace, with loud shouts, brought him crime, which reflects no small credit on the out on the square. The sun's rays, breaking Chinese character. Not a single homicide has from behind a cloud, suddenly fell on his face, occurred during the time in which it has been and he was struck blind. Poor fellow! he in British occupation; and the inmates of the never saw more, and so accustomed had he bejail, contributed by the whole island, have rarely come to a solitary life, that he acted like one exceeded twenty; and the majority have con- bewildered, and soon died. He was the last sisted of those who were confined for the illegal victim to the Inquisition in Venice, thanks to sale of its indigenous whiskey, the shamshoo. Napoleon and his grande armee.

The climate vies with that of the most favored regions in the world. There are but three months which can be called hot, June, July, and August. In this latter month, the ther- of eight persons, were recently arrested during mometer stands on an average at 83 deg, but the night, in a village near Venice. As it was sinks at night to 73 deg. The next month it too late to transport them elsewhere, they were subsides to 74 deg. Then comes winter, with put into a dungeon, and the chief of the band, its bracing influences, and the ground is covered notorious for his cruelty, and the number of aswith hoar frost, and the ice lies half an inch sassinations he had committed, was confined in an interview with Ledyard just as he was setthick. In January and February, the ther an old tower, which had been uninhabited for ting off on his last expedition, and repeats the

that woolen clothing is unnecessary. All the the circumstances; but what was their aston- ity to a madman; and I have at times been other places in China, where we have com- ishment when, at break of day they repaired to obliged to shelter myself under the miseries of mercial stations, are hot, sultry, and unhealthy. the tower, they found the prisoner dead, and all that character, to avoid a heavier calamity. My The Island furnishes provisions of every de- his limbs mangled. In order to discover the distresses have been greater than I have ever scription, of the best quality, at a very moderate cause of so terrible a death, they deposited in owned, or ever will own, to any man. Such price. Beef, pork, and poultry, may be obtain- the same place several pieces of poisoned food. evils are terrible to bear; but they never yet ed in the greatest abundance. Of geese, as At the end of two days, thirty two serpents were had power to turn me from my purpose. If I large as those in America, there is no lack. found dead in the same place. Ducks are hatched by steam by thousands, and eggs are less than a halfpenny a piece. Game of every variety easily procured. Bread of good quality, is readily prepared by the Chinese. All kinds of vegetables may be obtained and fruit grows with great luxuriance. Potatoes have now been introduced, and will probably become an article of great consumption throughout China. Indeed all kinds of provisions may be had at one-half the sum they cost at Hongkong. It is only for an American want to be known, to be immediately supplied from the Island or the continent. Fishing is universal around the Island, and it is calculated that no fewer than 7,000 vessels come from the continent, and remain for three months of Chusan, employed in fishing. They are attended with boats filled with ice, in which the fish are packed, and then dispatched to the neighboring

THE SIMPLICITY OF GOLDSMITH.

One afternoon, as Colonel O'Moore and Mr. Burke were going to dine with Sir Joshua Reynolds, they observed Goldsmith (also on the way to Sir Joshua's) standing near a crowd of people who were staring and shouting at some foreign women in the windows of one of the houses in Leicester Square. 'Observe Goldsmith,' said Burke to O'Moore, 'and mark what passes between him and me by-and-bye at Sir Joshua's.' They passed on and arrived before Goldsmith, who came soon after, and Mr. Burke affected to receive him very coolly. This seemed to vex poor Goldsmith, who begged Burke would tell him how he had had the misfortune to offend him. Burke appeared very reluctant to speak, but after a good deal of pressing said, that he was really ashamed to keep up an intimacy with one who could be guilty of such -it was very foolish. I do recollect that some-

THE DOGE'S DUNGEONS, VENICE.

To the right, stands the Doge's palace, in al its barbaric splendor—it frowns down upon you in sullen grandeur—in style and architecture, alone of its kind, half Byzantine, half Saraceroom is still there, with the portraits of all the Doges, save Marino Faliero, hung around its walls. A black cloth covers the frame intended for him, with a pithy Latin inscription, saying-'Here is the place for Marino Faliero, who, for his crimes, was executed." In another chamber sat the Council of Ten, and in a small one the Council of Three.

What stories could the walls of this latter apartment tell? They show you a door, and a oners were brought to be examined before this with Mehemet Ali: terrible Inquisition—and, on the other side, as

The Island of Chusan is seven miles from the round which you can walk—the double doors won't eat him.' She was admitted. He was six francs per day, and pressmen about the same. should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, mainland, and forty miles distant from the city of each dungeon opened upon the narrow cor- much amused with her. She told him she was of Ningpo, and lies in the vicinity of all the ridor, and not a ray of light could possibly going to Jerusalem. He inquired whether she great and valuable marts of commerce on the penetrate these massive stone prison-houses. had plenty of companions for such a journey; eastern coast. It is 150 miles in circumference. The next floor is the same; only a narrow pas- she told him she had, and enumerated her drag- real utility printed in it free of expense. The chief bay, that of Tinghae, is capable of sage marks out the "strangling place," and by oman, seven camels, the drivers! She told him accommodating, in perfect security, a hundred sundry fixtures, the mode in which it was done; that she had been up in a balloon, down in a sail of square-rigged vessels, and possesses the a closed up door leads to the steps down which diving-bell, at the top of Pompey's Pillar, and most admirable facilities for the establishment the prisoners destined to the "sack" were now she had seen Mehemet Ali! She was en-

Horrible Death.—We translate the followlng from a French paper: A banditti, consisting mometer stands at 20 deg. of Fahrenheit. In some time, Towards midnight, the sentinel, who following passage from his conversation:—"I March it rises to 28 deg., but the hills continue was near this tower, having heard at first oaths, am accustomed," said Ledyard, "to hardship. pint to a quart of castor oil, mixing in it as much to be capped with snow and the cheerful fire is and afterwards groans, reported this to the los I have known both hunger and nakedness to the line table salt as it will take; bleed the horse

FACTS FOR PRINTER'S BOYS.

M. Thiers, the great French ex-Minister, seven years before the last revolution in France, was a poor boy, and distributor of newspapers at the office of the "Constitutional." He afterwards supplied the editor's chair—he led on the popular mind to revolt, and finally contributed to seat Louis Phillippe on the throne of Charles X., and placed himself in possession of the portfolio of Poliguac. Guizot, the Minister, was the editor of the Journal des Debats. The great Erskine was formerly a reporter to the London Chronicle. Brougham and Sir James Mackintosh were also reporters to the Times. Beranger, the lyrical poet of France, also graduated among types and ink. Being black paint, and may be spread over wood, canasked recently if he were really a printer, Beranger replied:-" That I was, and a famous one too, nor do I ever take up a book without scanning the title-page, for I always excelled in composing title-pages. Handbills, too, I used to like to work upon, and well remember one blue Monday, when all alone in the office, poring over an old volume of poetry, an old farmer came in with an order for some auction placards. Though I had not been in the office three months, I took the composing stick in hand, set up the type, then locked up the form, put it to press, and by stepping upon a frisket, worked off the job-presenting my master the next morning with a specimen, and the money I had received. He was so pleased, good man, that he gave me the money, and half a day to spend it in—and a happy half day it was."

AN ANECDOTE FOR ALMANAC MAKERS.

told of Patridge, the celebrated almanac maker, monstrous indescretion as Goldsmith had just about one hundred years since. In traveling were divided, and an apparatus steadily applied exhibited in the square. Goldsmith, with great on horseback into the country, he stopped for upon the bridge of the nose so as by constant earnestness, protested that he was unconscious his dinner at an inn, and afterwards called for pressure to keep the parts in a correct position, of what was meant. 'Why,' said Burke, 'did his horse, that he might reach the next town, until the parts became permanently united. you not exclaim as you were looking up at where he intended to sleep. "If you would The nose by this means has been restored to a those women, What stupid beasts the crowd take my advice, sir," said the ostler, as he was natural and comely shape. respondent of the British Banner, which ought | must be for staring with such admiration at about to mount his horse, "you will stay where these painted Jezebels, while a man of your you are for the night, as you will surely be overtalents passed by unnoticed?' Goldsmith was taken by a pelting rain." "Nonsense, non-"One of the many things which I have to horror-struck, and said, 'Surely, surely, my sense," exclaimed the almanac maker, "there Goldsmith with great humility, 'I am very sorry a heavy shower. Patridge was struck with the age. Although deprived of sight at the age man's prediction, and being always intent on instant, and was received by the ostler with a thorough knowledge of classical literature, being broad grin. "Well, sir, you see I was right after all." "Yes, my lad, you have been so, and languages, and was also skilled in arithmetic, here is a crown for you, on condition that you geography, and the use of the globes. For uptell me how you knew of this rain." "To be sure, sir," replied the man; "why, the truth is Nottingham, and was an invaluable friend to the we have an almanac at our house called 'Patridge's Almanac,' and the fellow is such a notorious liar, that whenever he promises us a fine day, we always know that it will be the direct contrary. Now, your honor, this day, the 21st of June, is put down in our almanac in doors, as settled, fine weather; no rain. I looked at that before I brought your honor's horse out, and so was enabled to put you on your

PERSEVERANCE.

A Constantinople correspondent of the Lon-Bridge of Sighs, up which the prejudged pristant story of a Countess of 70 and her interview

"The Pacha has only once before received a gloomy finale, another door, leading down to ladies. He did, however, receive the Countess the dungeons under the palace; the poor prist | Talbot, (not the Shrewsbury family.) | She com drowning, the silken cord, or the axe. And if the Citadel, I amnot sure which, and asked to see you are curious, and do not fear the cold and His Highness; she was refused, he could not ferent languages. There are more than 150 damp, take guide and flambeau, and descend be seen. She insisted on being announced; hand presses in it and two power presses. In to these prisons, renowned for their horrible she was then told His Highness would see her one room there are forty thousand forms packat another time, he was sleeping; 'wake him, ed away. The hands employed in it work ten The first floor contains eight, in a square, then, and tell him I'm only an old woman and hours, and good compositors earn from five to tirely alone, and came from Vienna, not even a Two little vaulted chambers are side by side | female servant with her. She had made a vow -the one for the confessor to absolve the to be at Jerusalem on Christmas Eve, and she kill one of them!" A National Guard, stand-

> Confidence in the People.—When the Rev. once extinguished every feeling of revenge. olutionists who won the Republic for France had forced their way into the Palais Royal, and | following method of destroying caterpillars, had reached the apartments of Gen. Athalin, which was accidentally discovered, and is praceral had espoused for her rare beauty, being but | covered with the leaf-devouring insects. Takbut a daughter of the people; I throw myself he destroys many thousands every morning. then confidently on your protection. But I will It is now a well established truth, that when not leave my husband; he is confined to his bed by illness." The band were struck with the boldness of the appeal. They repaired to the General's chamber, placed him in an armchair, and, headed by this daughter of the people, they conveyed him to a friend's house in the neighborhood. On reaching his destination, the General recollected leaving a sum of 130,000f. (£5,200) in notes and gold in his desk. He handed the key of the desk to a working man in a blouse, whom he did not know. An hour after, the man returned with every sou of the

LEDVARD THE TRAVELER. - Mr. Beaufoy had

live, I will faithfully perform, in its utmost extent, my engagement to the society; and if I perish in the attempt, my honor will still be safe, for death cancels all bonds." [Ledyard's Life.

A NEW MINERAL USEFUL IN ARTS.-Mr. Blake, lately a citizen of Alexandria, Va., and now of Akron, Ohio has discovered a mineral in the neighborhood of the latter place which promises to be of great value. He has visited Washington and obtained a patent for it. When first dug up it is of the consistence of tallow, and gradually hardens in a few days, so as to resemble slate; and, finally, it becomes as hard as rock. It is the color of indigo, is impervious both to water and fire, and admits of the finest polish. When reduced to powder, and mixed up with linseed oil, it has the appearance of vass, &c. Roofs have been guarded by it against fire; and as it does not absorb the rain, Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents. t protects the rafters from decay. It consists of about one-half of silica, one-fourth of alumina, with less proportions of magnesia, black oxide of iron, sulphate of iron, lime and carbon.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.—The Charleston Courier says, we have lately been permitted to see three casts of the nose and face of a young gentleman of this city who labored under a great natural deformity of the nose—what is vulgarly called the bridge being very much depressed, whilst the point was turned up. To relieve this deformity, Dr. N. D'Alvigny, dentist, invented an instrument not thicker than a good-sized needle flattened, and with cutting edges at the point, which made an incision so small, that be perceived—and yet, with this needle, the Every one remembers the pleasant anecdote cartilages which connect the ossa nasi and the nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones

VARIETY.

of two years, she nevertheless was enabled, by well versed in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin wards of thirty years she conducted a school in blind, having taught gratuitously very many blind children, and assisted in founding an insti- nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, tution for that afflicted class."

Carlyle, in his quaint but rich work on the French Revolution, in speaking of the beautiful but unfortunate Marie Antoinette, says, 'There is no proof of evil against her character, save that she might have been a little inattentive to rules of etiquette. She acknowledges her enemies, even Mirabeau, when she becomes acquainted with them, to be much better men than she had been told they were. The instant is a fine trait. An incident that is told of her is very touching—the day before her execution she borrowed a needle of the jailor's wife to mend her clothes and die with decency, preserving a woman's love of neatness to the last.'

When Pope Pius VII. visited the Royal Printing Office at Paris, he was presented with the Lord's Prayer in one hundred and fifty dif-After thirty years' service in the establishment, a workman gets a pension of four hundred francs per annum. Authors can have works of

In the Place du Carrousel, says the Presse, after the municipal guards had ceased firing, some of the citizens, enraged by the conflict, wished to sacrifice these unfortunate men. One of the citizens exclaimed, "They killed my brother at the Palais Royal, and I in turn must if you kill one, you will also have caused the death of a brother." These sublime words at

An English agriculturalist paper gives the one of Louis Phillippe's aid-de-camps, they en- ticed by a gardener near Glasgow. A piece of countered the General's lady, a woman of dig- woolen rag had been blown by the wind into a nified deportment and stature, whom the Gen-current bush, and when taken out was found the daughter of a poor fisherman of Granville. ing the hint, he immediately placed pieces of 'My friends," she exclaimed, "I trust you have woolen cloth in every bush in his garden, and

young tree is in a vigorous state of growth, and the wood full of sap, just previous to its branch may be taken off, without injury. Therefore, at this stage of existence of the tree, pruning may be safely performed, giving its top that shape it is intended to assume when it attains its full size.

The great business of a city life, said one our city clergymen to his people recently, is that of getting ready to live. This is true to the letter. Nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine hundreths of our business men are toiling and fretting, planning and executing, with this single end in view-to get ready, at some future time, to enjoy life.

To cure bots and cholic in horses, take from a kept up until the commencement of June, so cal authority. Little importance was attached utmost extremity of human suffering. I have in the mouth, and when bleeding freely, pour that it is only during three months of the year to it, and they waited till morning to confirm known what it is to have food given me as char-

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress.

Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various Departments. The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 April 5, Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing Piano Music Use of Instrument

1 75

elves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of

Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them-

Room-rent, including necessary furniture.

their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence. The friends of the Institution have met with a success sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laud able effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be ad dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for since the healing of the wound it can scarcely 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 responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular.

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a comolete 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 responsibili-ties of active life. Our prime motto is, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should

Regulations.

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

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

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted.

5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell

each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

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

ferent departments of Natural Science

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

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and nding 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

nding Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

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

Board, per week, Roomerent, per term, Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, Oil Painting

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

payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL. President of the Board of Trus

ALFRED, June 23, 846.

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION! ARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have not come here to offer any injury to myself or my husband. I am not one of your fine ladies, but a daughter of the meanly. I throw myself or but a daughter of the meanly. I throw myself or but a daughter of the meanly. I throw myself or but a daughter of the meanly. I throw myself or but a daughter of the meanly. I throw myself or but a daughter of the meanly. I throw myself or but a daughter of the meanly. I throw myself or but a daughter of the meanly that the caterpillars had unisurpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear clucids tion of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its antiquated to much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at having made any hard wood, (say in June or 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side, 30c., or full gilt 56c. July, in most parts of the United States,) any Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New York, will be promptly attended to.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

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

per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex ept at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York says he, sold to M rather be my husba was a pice another. so I and r g kind ma was a divi after he b

EDITED

VOL

The fol

colored w

to relate i

repeated

on my n

I profess

Charity's

effect it r

her earne

I am a

on an est

from Ede

very kind

them, he t

them him

as large a

all his chi

servant, a

give one hers. I f

daughter.

her. Oh,

She was

Charity. she let he

knit, she

learn to v

ding whe

other, wi

When my

her childr

band; 'F match ma

husband.

and mistre

Her childi

separate i

Indeed, th

sell me at

they said

trouble.

ing his be

without by

was the m

made hin

owed seve

not pay;

children r

come to

said he, 'I

you may

you from

will come

. Two or

thing abo know how died and one now. used to sa home; I s Here th mained s band rose mournfull Sixteen twelve I n my first b

upon buy I thought than to me slave. Bi have my after anot how many Here b flow: She of her apr I could to but I foun at work al

Charity !!

do this, ar ... I used large wu ran right while lest well be So I set n body cam a cracker waited on my childe

had been for it: B Atilastin She fold! peculator After a ed up i more gay elSue)

ing min would ...