EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

THE MAROONS OF THE WEST INDIES.

The West India Islands, during the last century, were troubled with a race of outlaws, whose existence is a curious corollary upon the working of the slave system. In all times and lands, one inevitable consequence of a legalized slavery is the constant tendency among the Bay with forty chasseurs, or Spanish hunters, slaves to escape out of the pale of the society through which they are slaves, and thereby, as it frequently proves, to get beyond all laws and formidable appearance of the men and whatsoever, the good as well as the bad. The dogs spread terror through the place. The timid suffer; and the bold, if they cannot throw off the yoke, fly from it as far as may be; and thus, by allowing freedom to none, the slave system generates a race of outlaws who subsist dragging forward the chasseurs, who with heavy by war upon the body which has cast them out. It very rarely happens that a slaveholding country exists side by side with a free one, which Dallas. may receive the refugee into its bosom, and under the guardianship of its institutions. Slavery, besides, in a productive point of view, is only worth keeping up in a thin population the morning after they were landed, before daywhere labor is dear, both from the want of com- break, and arrived in a postchaise at Seven Rivpetition and the ease of acquiring land. Among ers, accompanied by Colonel Skinner, whom he populations like these, the superior land only is tilled; the mountains, marshes, and forests subsist as nature made them, offering a ready refuge and an impregnable fortress in which the fugitives may collect and grow apart.

almost every West India Island had its organ- of a gentle acclivity, drawn out in a line conized outlaws; hunters and robbers by turn, who, taining upwards of forty men, with their dogs when game failed them, or prompted by re- in front, and muzzled, and held by cotton ropes. venge, stole into the cultivated flats, fired the On receiving the command, fire, they discharged canes, drove off the cattle, and often consum- their guns, and advanced as upon a real attack. mated their inroad with the massacre of the This was intended to ascertain what effect would planter and his family. So dreadful a scourge be produced on the dogs if engaged under the were they, that the early West India records fire of the Maroons. The volley was no sooner treat of nothing else. In the smaller islands, discharged, than the dogs rushed forward with where the cover was less, they were hunted the greatest fury, amid the shouts of the Span down and exterminated like so many wild lards, who were dragged on by them with irrebeasts; in the larger, they lasted longer. In all sistible fury. Some of the dogs, maddened by alike they bore the same title of Maroons, which the shouts of attack, while held back by the some derive from a native word signifying "wan- ropes, seized on the stocks of the guns in the derer," and others from "marrow," the Spanish hands of their keepers and tore pieces out of

There is a very full and curious account of the Jamaica Maroons in the works of Dallas and Bryan Edwards-the one a soldier, and the had alighted; and if the most strenuous exerother a civilian-who look at the subject very tions had not been made to stop them, they differently, yet agree in most of their details. would most certainly have seized upon his The year 1733 was the end of a lengthy, trouble- horses." some warfare, stained with much bloodshed on both sides, in which the damage done by the General Walope was ordered to advance on the Maroons was roughly reckoned at £240,000 sterling, besides a loss of from three to four dogs in the rear. Their fame, however, had thousand lives. For the next sixty years both reached the Maroons, and the General had penparties lived at peace. A large tract was as- etrated but a short way into the woods, when a signed to the Maroons, on which they hunted supplication for mercy was brought from the undisturbed, and where they built three small enemy, and 200 of them soon after surrendered, towns, or rather villages, the chief one called on no other condition than a promise of their Trelawny Town. It would seem that a very lives. "It is pleasing to observe," adds Edfew years of kindness, and attention to the in- wards, "that not a drop of blood was spilt after troduction among them of humanizing habits, the dogs arrived in the Island." Those who would have sufficed to absorb them peacefully had actually borne arms were soon after trans among the free black population; but to take ported to Halifax in North America, and ultiany trouble for a negro, never entered a planter's mately to Sierra Leone, where it is believed head in those days. The Maroons lived on their descendents are still to be found. A porhunting, as if in the middle of Africa—a kind tion had sided throughout with the English. of Pariahs, dreaded and neglected; and the planters lived on, heedless of the past and the coming beril, though Trelawny Town was only eighteen miles either way from the principal of the sugar plantations in the Island.

The slave emancipation act would have effectually dissolved this strange society, by destroying the causes which led to its existence; but it was destined to come to a more speedy and violent end. In 1794, the negro insurrection broke out in St. Domingo, and produced a great effect among the blacks throughout the West Indies. In the following year the Maroons were in full revolt. The war, which ensued lasted for a year and a half, and cost the Island, in direct expenditure, more than half a million sterling; and all the plantations were burned to ashes. Cultivation was at a stand, the courts of justice were shut up, the whole male white population was drafted into the militia, and the Island at large became one entire garrison. We have no intention to go into the details of this miserable conflict. The Maroons were not six hundred in number; the regular infantry employed against them alone amounted to fifteen hundred, with eight thousand militia; but the nature of the country and warfare made this disparity of numbers of little effect. From the precarious life which these savages had led, their powers of sight and hearing were incredibly acute; with their bare feet and hands they dould climb trees and cliffs like monkeys; and their aim was deadly; it was a common thing by any other aid. among them to strike a dollar with a bullet at one hundred yards. The whole country was a tracks made by the wild hogs, till, coming to an opening, their unerring muskets picked off the hath lost its savor; like the log sent from Jupi- ance! sentries, while the marksman was unseen, ter, every frog in the family is apt to lean upon Driven at length from their towns, they retreat him. And remember it, fond parents, there is sword through the Island.

At last the assembly, in the month of Septemwards, to which these dogs are generally put by which they owe you. Gal. 1: 6; Heb. 21: 9. you belong this class?

the Spaniards, is the pursuit of wild bullocks, which they slaughter for the hides; and the great use of the dogs is to drive the cattle from such heights and recesses in the mountainous parts of the country as are least accessible to the hunters. Much opposition was made to the plan, as cruel and dastardly, reviving the worst atrocities of the Spaniards, and disgraceful to the British troops; but at length, on the 14th of December, a Commissioner landed at Montego and about a hundred dogs.

When these new allies were landed, the wild streets were cleared, the doors were shut, not a negro ventured to stir forth, as the muzzled dogs, ferociously making at every object, and rattling chains hardly held them in, proceeded

Dallas, in his history, gives the following account of their first appearance before the Commander-in-chief:- "Anxious to review the chasseurs, General Walope left head quarters appointed to conduct the intended attack. Notice of his coming having preceded him, a parade of the chasseurs was ordered, and they were taken to a distance from the house, in order to be advanced when the General alight-In the beginning of the eighteenth century, ed. The Spaniards soon appeared at the end name for the wild hog, on which they princilithem. Their impetuosity was so great, that they were with difficulty stopped before they reached the General, who found it necessary to get expeditiously into the chaise from which he

This scene was well got up, and had its effect. 14th of January following, with his Spanish These have continued a separate people, for which their perfect acquaintance with the woods, and capacity of endurance completely fitted them; but partially civilized, and few in ports of Falmouth and Mondego Bay; and it numbers, they differ in little from the rest of the needed but a three hours' march of the Ma- free black population. In the British West roons, as the event proved, to burn down half Indies, the Maroons may be considered extinct. [Chambers' Journal.

HOW TO DROWN CONSCIENCE.

sensibility of man, strong drink is the most the noble Lords who honored the funeral: effectual. In the history of crime we may trace its brutalizing influence to the deep draught. The effect is uniform. That which speaks within man to warn him against crime is most effectually silenced by it. Men are better prepared for murder, or crime, with a portion of alcohol in the stomach, than without it. They are less able to resist temptation to do wrong. It does trude thyself between my God and me? If likely to stupify the brain, and unnerve the arm. | competent to effect it myself? Can you be That best puts to sleep the still small voice while insult me, why denounce me—why publish me it rouses the animal energies. If a man wishes to the world as the vilest animal in existence? to commit a murder, or any other crime, and May I not possibly be right as well as you? If finds himself too good to do it, too much of a man, so, by what grant, either of Heaven or earth. he cannot in the wide world search out so de- can you be justified in assailing the purity of my moralizing, so dehumanizing an agent as alcohol. motives? The great God of Heaven suffers me He may ransack the three kingdoms of nature to enjoy liberty—suffers me to investigate freely, in vain. He shall perpetrate the conceived and without any fear, all subjects my mind may crime sooner by the aid of a cup of alcoholic chance to pursue, and informs me by the eter- sion he addressed a body of children, at a Sundrink, than by any thing else. He shall be a nal laws of my nature, that I can only believe day School, for a quarter of an hour, in an inmurderer more readily under its influence, than as my understanding directs me. Yet you teresting discourse, composed of words of one

LOVE YOUR CHILDREN WISELY.—Give them

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

BY REV. J. J. LYONS.

Along the smooth and slender wires The sleepless heralds run, Fast as the clear and living rays Go streaming from the sun.

No peals or flashes, heard or seen, Their wond'rous flight betray, And yet their words are quickly felt In cities far away. Nor summer's heat nor winter's hail Can check their rapid course: They meet, unmoved, the fierce wind's rage-The rough wave's sweeping force: In the long night of rain and wrath, As in the blaze of day, They rush, with news of weal or woe,

To thousands far away. But faster still than tidings borne On that electric chord, Rise the pure thoughts of him who loves The Christian's life and Lord— Of him who taught, in smiles and tears, With fervent lips to pray, Maintains high converse, here on earth, With bright worlds far away.

Aye, though no outward wish is breath'd, Nor outward answer given, The sighing of that human heart Is known and felt in heaven. Those long, frail wires, may bend and break, Those viewless heralds stray; But faith's least word shall reach the throne Of God, though far away.

THE FATE OF SHERIDAN.

The close of the career of this brilliant but unfortunate man offers a picture of melancholy interest, while at the same time it conveys solemn warning:

Closely following the shipwreck of character, Sheridan lost his seat in Parliament. This was almost equivalent to a loss of his personal liber-ty, for he was no longer safe from arrest. From this time to his death, he gathered in the harvest of long years of indolence, extravagance, and vice. Disease was secretly wearing awa his originally powerful constitution. His face, once so full of intelligence and beauty, had become deformed and bloated with intemperance. His old friends looked coldly upon him. Bril liant powers of conversation and fascinating address no longer characterised the faded wit and shattered debauchee. The Prince Regent, for whom he had so often sacrificed his interest and his honor, left him, "naked to his enemies." Al the mortifications which could result from wound ed pride and vanity, and the sense of decaying intellect, thickened upon him. His ruin was swift and sure. His creditors seized upon every thing which the pawnbrokers had not already taken. Even Reynolds' portrait of his first wife Saint Cecilia passed from his possession In the spring of 1815, he was arrested and car ried to a sponging house, where he was retain ed for two or three days. His life sufficiently shows that his sense of shame was not quick but he was deeply humiliated at his arrest, feeling it as "a profanation of his person." And now came the misery of his last scene.

His last illness soon followed. Even his dyng bed was not free from the incursion of writs and sheriffs. He was arrested, and would have been taken away in his blankets, had not the of France be well educated?" "Good mothers," physician threatened the officer with the conse-

Dukes, royal and noble, bishops, marquesses, earls, viscounts, right honorables, emulously live in, and England the place for him to die in. the voice of conscience, and destroy the moral after Sheridan's death, thus cuttingly refers to emn work? On whom does it devolve to call his own morbid disposition magnifies into a

> "How proudly they can press to the funeral array Of him who they shunned in his sickness and sorrow How bailiffs may seize his last blanket to-day, Whose pall shall be held by nobles to-morrow!"

TOLERATION.

"Who art thou, vain mortal, that darest in yourself Heaven's power, would do what Hea- profitably copied by preachers. How many ven refuses to do-you would stay the progress | clergymen in the pulpit, as well as lecturers in mass of forest and underwood, impassable ex- your hearts into their bosoms, but not reins on of my mind you would end all enquiry which our Sabbath and other schools, are in the habit Benjamin Franklin.

CHARACTER IMPORTANT TO A YOUNG MAN.

An aged man may, as an individual, be eminently good or evil, but his character is constantly losing its importance in reference to the world. So far as the relations of life are concerned, he is constantly either voluntarily or in voluntarily detaching himself from all around, and becoming an insulated being. He retires from the bar, the pulpit, the senate chamber, the exchange. He withdraws from business, and makes preparations to pass his houses and lands into the hands of others. He has no powers now to be cultivated in which the world feels any interest; he has no passions to be restrained, from whose development the world would have anything to dread, he can form no plan stretching into future years, on which the world would look with either hope or fear. He will indeed be respected if he is virtuous, but he will not be feared if he is wicked; and whether one or the other, the weapon which strikes in favor of virtue or vice, will be like that in the hand of the aged Priam-

telum imbelle sine leut.

We may love him as a father, venerate him as a sage, honor him for his past services, or pity him on account of his infirmities; but we cease to rely on his arm in the defence of his country, or his eloquent voice in favor of a righteous cause; and we cease to dread him as a foe.

Not so, however, with a young man. Every thing is passing into his hands. The key of eve ry ware-house, of every bank, and of every in surance office, every professor's chair, every deed, and every bond and mortgage; all the endowments of mind, of colleges and asylums our libraries, our dwellings, our farms, our gar dens; all the offices of the township and the nation; all the enterprises of national improve ment, and all the plans of benevolence—fruits In every pulsation of the heart of a young man. therefore; in every plan he forms, in the developement of every feeling and purpose, the community has the deepest interest. When the eye is dim with age, and the frame is weak and palsied, if there is anything that will kindle up that eye with momentary brilliancy, or inspire that frame, it is the hope that the coming generation will not be unworthy to receive a trust so dear to a departing Christian and patriot. So the aged patriarch Jacob, when he was borne down under a weight of years, and he felt that he was about to die, assembled his sons around him, and, animated by the prospect before them, his departing soul was stirred within him. He pronounced his benediction in the language of the loftiest prophetic inspiration; committed gion, and, having made an end of commanding his sons, he gathered up his feet into the bed and yielded up the ghost, and was gathered peacefully unto his people.

THE EARLIEST AND BEST EDUCATOR.

"What is wanting," said Napoleon, one day, to Madame Campan, "in order that the youth effects. If she neglects to do it, there remains no substitute—none to whom we can turn to excite, purify, and foster its immortal faculties. Who is that mother who thinks lightly of her influence on the minds of her children? Let her to a glorious immortality. School Friend

SIMPLICITY IN THE PULPIT.

It is related of that good man, and distin guished divine, John Wesley, that on one occayou, dust and ashes of the earth-arrogating to syllable-an excellent pattern, which might be cept to the Maroons, who cut narrow paths their necks. Love them, I say; but still be care- did not exactly suit you would prostrate of addressing their audiences in language altothrough it, known only to themselves, and would ful and maintain that just authority and pre-emi- me in the eyes of society, and send me head gether unsuited to their capacity! And how crawl for miles on hands and knees through the nence that God hath given over them. A pa- long to eternal punishment! Away, from this many preachers deliver learned and well written rent that hath lost his authority, is as salt that mad, persecuting spirit 1 Intolerance! Intoler- discourses, which are unsuited to the time, the place, and the audience! We recollect of having, a number of years ago, heard a discourse How to Destroy a Church.—" Refrain from preached before a body of some two or three ed to a range of narrow glens in the interior, nothing in the world that renders you more vile, attending conference and prayer-meetings, hundred sailors, who were on the eve of prowalled in by cliffs two hundred feet high, in cheap, contemptible in the eyes even of your church-meetings, and the monthly concert. ceeding to sea on a long cruise, and it was which they continued as safe as in a fortress, till children themselves, when they begin to put Read religious publications but little—the bible deemed advisable that they should listen to wise the English, by cutting a road, were enabled to forth the first buds of reason—nothing that lays less. Be irregular in your attendance on pub- and pious monitions from the pulpit, before they bring up their heavy guns, and throw shells with your authority more in the dust, and exposes lic worship on the Sabbath, and regularly endembarked on their perilous voyage. But this effect from the upper ground, when the Maroons you to the foot and spurn of your child, than gaged in every (lawful) way to make money on sermon, instead of containing some excellent. escaped at night through the cordon of troops, sinful indulgence. "A foolish man despiseth his week days. Enter your closet with unburden- practical rules of piety and morality, which they tions-complain of the extravagance of mission. broke into small parties, and carried fire and mother." Prov. 15: 20. His mother's folly ed heart, and retire confused by the rush of could understand, and advice calculated to be aries keep away from the monthly concert lest made him a fool; of a foolish child he at length worldly thoughts through your mind. Converse of service to them here and hereafter, consisted grows up into a man, but "a foolish man;" and not with your family on religion, or with any of a learned, logical, and metaphysical exposition for the support of missions and the heart of ber, utterly desparing of success, resorted to an this "foolish man despises his mother." If you other. Pray not with your family. Those pro- tion of the doctrines of the atonement, couched such a church will soon become as unfeeling as expedient which ho extremity could could just are fathers, then take care of your honor; if fessors who observe these rules, will do more in language and embodying ideas incomprehen a rock. It is a fact worthy of being remember in tify; they determined to send to Cuba for blood-mothers, be sure to carry it so as to preserve in more to deeply versed in the ed, that those churches who give the most frehounds: The employment, according to Ed-your children that awful respect and reverence Jews, Universalists, and Deists." Reader, do ological subjects. Such a sermon was not calquently, not only give the most in amount, but culated to benefit the hearers, or to increse are the most benevolent—they love to give.

their love for religion. Our public speakers, generally, are sadly deficient in simplicity, and thus voluntarily dispense with a powerful aid.

Our Saviour spoke in parables—the multitudes which he addressed were composed of the masses of the people, and his words and his style were adapted to their comprehension. He enlisted their attention, and thus reached their hearts. The Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's Prayer are everlasting models of beauty, simplicity, and power, which should never be lost sight of. Boston Journal.

NO UNDER-GROUND RAILBOAD TO HEAVEN.

The religion of Christ is a visible religion;

His church a visible church; its members visible members. This visibility is an important feature of Christian piety, while its seat is in the heart, the vital and moving power there, there must be a profession, a manifestation. This grows not out of any authority or command, but from the very nature of the principle. It is here, and you cannot hide it; it goes forth, and will go forth. It is light, and you cannot make it dark; you may, indeed, light your candle and put it under a bushel; but if you put it on a candlestick, it will give light to all who are in the house. Such is its naturethe rays will flow from the centre, and it is folly to expect anything else. It follows, that if a person is a Christian, the world will find it out; if he have true faith in his heart, this faith will cause him to do something by which he will be. exposed and known. There is, then, no such thing as having Christ's religion to ourselves no going masked to heaven, no night passage there; no tunneled, underground road to that place. We are aware, there are those who love to talk about religion as something altogether between their own souls and God. They tell of many prayers of thoughtful wisdom-all these us that they do not put it on their foreheads, things are soon to be committed to young men. nor write it on their garments. And we ask, who does approve of ostentation in such matters? But we say, if it be so, always and every where a hidden thing, it is a dead thing. If you keep it thus a secret, it is because you are ashamed of it—ashamed to have it known. We infer this both from the nature of the principle, and from the teaching of the great Author. He that confesseth me before men, him will I confess. Here is the test: if you have it, you will show it; if you show it not, you have it not. If there is nothing seen, there is nothing inside. Bible Repos.

CHEERFULNESS.

The highest achievement of moral philosophy is, to rise above the cares, vexations, and disapto them the great interests of truth and of reli- pointments of life; and the tendency of religion, resting upon a divine basis, buoys the true Christian above the evils that surround him, and inspires him with moral fortitude and vigor to battle with every calamity, and to maintain an unruffled spirit amid the billows and conflicting currents which agitate the ocean of human existence. If the hurricane rages, instead of yielding to its fury, and giving way to despondency, he exerts every energy to ward off danger, and strives to look forward, indulging a was the reply. The Emperor was most forcibly soothing hope that the future will be less disquence of committing murder. At last, on the struck with the answer. "Here," said he is a sys- astrous than the present. This method of enseventh of July, 1816, in his sixty-fifth year, he tem of education in one word." Let the mind countering the evils to which every body in a of this parent be imbued with knowldge, and greater or less degree is exposed, deprives dis-Then came the mockery of a splendid burial. her children will imbibe from her the love of appointment of its sting, is an antidote to the learning; let her heart be filled with the affec- poison of slander, and begets a spirit of cheertion of God, and her children will receive from fulness which is essential to happiness. He is swelled his funeral. 'France,' said a French her the love of virtue and of noble deeds. How like the eagle which, when clouds overspread Journalist at the time, is the place for an author to often has she planted germs which, in subset the earth, rises above them, to enjoy the sunquent years, expanded and produced the fairest shine. No matter how prosperous an individual In the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abby, the fruits of science and of wisdom! The culture may be in his pecuniary, domestic, and social only spot remaining unoccupied was reserved of the religious affections, the development of relations—if he suffer his spirit to be discomfor the body of him whose death bed was not the sense of duty and of the moral nature—this posed by trifling annoyances, he is a stranger to safe from the sheriff's writ. Tom Moore, in a is the great business of life. And to whom has enjoyment, and every day of his life is embit-Of all means that can be used to put to sleep fine strain of poetical indignation, published just God entrusted the commencement of this sol- tered by some petty cause of vexation, which forth the infant man? Where is the influence serious calamity. On the other hand, overthat shall keep the young heart from fatal wan- whelming must be the misfortune, which can derings and errors? It is the mother to whom prostrate a man that has been disciplined to we look for the discharge of these momentous patient endurance, and habituated himself to a uniform cheerfulness of mind.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

How few the women who are disposed to not require the intoxicating draught—that is have an account to settle with heaven, am I not know that on her it may now be depending, turn to good account the influence they may acwhether a son is to pass through life ignorant of quire over men! Indeed, most women are in-But the moderate cup is the most appropriate. more interested than I am? or, if you are, why the world, of his duties as a man, a citizen, and capable of doing so. Furnished by nature with a Christian, or be so educated as to be a bless- no sympathies for man's higher aspirations, they ing to his country, an honor to his race, and heir shrink from purposes they cannot comprehend, and whose pursuit competes with their affection; and thus, as the bracelets of the Sabines slew Tarpeia, the love that should have adored. crushes him. Then of the few who naturally respond to man's loftier aims, most are too timid to encourage them. They conceive their soft dominion is put in jeopardy by the admission to his heart of such formidable competitors as ambition, general benevolence, or the like. They do not understand that lofty desires and a life of earnest action are the best allies of love. As the heart becomes noble, its love becomes nobler also; deeply and truly it cannot love, unless it aspires too. Thus, most women fail of their mission. They regard the love they waken as an end; they do not look upon it as a means to make man a nobler being. They were sent to make us not so much lovers as heroes; and some such there are, of that rare order to which belonged Lady Elizabeth Hastings, of whom Congreve said, that "to love" her was a liberal education." Bentley's Migno

> How TO MAKE A CHURCH MISERLY. Keep out all agents—set your face against all contribution you should be called upon to give something

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 22, 1848.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Central Association held its session this year with the Church in Lincklaen, Chenango Co., N. Y., commencing on fourth-day, June 7, and closing on the following first-day. Nearly all of the ministers residing within the bounds of the Association were present, together with a considerable number of brethren from the various churches. From several of the feeble churches, however there were no delegates. From the Eastern Association there were two delegates, Lucius Crandall-and Geo. B. Utter: from the Western Association one, Thomas E. Babcock.

The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. Russell G. Burdick, from 1 Cor. 1: 10-" Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name af our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment." The aim of the preacher was to show the importance of union among brethren, the possibility of attaining it, and the means to be used for the purpose.

After the discourse, the following officers were reported by a Committee, and elected by the Association, viz:-

Moderator-ELI S. BAILEY, of 2d Brookfield Church Rec. Sec.—EPH. MAXSON, of 3d Brookfield Church. Ass't Rec. Sec.—J. B. WELLS, of DeRuyter Church.

State of the Churches.

The letters from the churches did not give a very flattering account of their condition. In a few instances, it is true, cheering revivals were reported; but in others there have been no revivals, while difficulties have served to distract and weaken them. One church reported serious trouble from secret societies and the peculiar views entertained by some in relation to Slavery. Another has been disturbed by a case of discipline with which fault was found. We believe, however, that the whole number of members reported was about the same as last

Missionary Operations.

bounds of this Association needing constant aid from aboad, among which are the Otselic, Newport, and Diana churches. Two or three years ago, as the readers of the Recorder probably this body would recommend to the churches to know, they were all supplied with preaching to a considerable extent by means raised through the Association, and paid in principally at a semi-annual meeting held for the special purpose of attending to missionary business. A notion became prevalent, however, that there were too many meetings to be attended, and consequently the semi-annual meeting was given up. The result has been a decrease of missionary funds and labor. During the past year only a small amount has been contributed, and that has been expended for labor in Otselic, and Lawrence counties. The leading brethren in the Association seem determined that better things shall be done in the coming year. They agreed to hold a semi-annual meeting for missionary purposes, at Scott, on the third day of the week before the second Sabbath in January, 1849. They also resolved to employ Eld. quarter of the coming year, and Eld. S. B. Cran-Church at Newport once a month.

Civil Protection of Sabbath-keepers. It is doubtless known to most of our readers. that the churches in the State of New York have repeatedly petitioned the Legislature to extend to Sabbath-keepers the same privileges and immunities on the seventh day of the week | Mexican Congress, cheering intelligence comes as others enjoy on the first day. But this has not yet been granted them. The last Legislature passed a law, which protects them on the Sabbath against processes issued from a Justice's Court, and makes it a misdemeanor for any man to take advantage of their peculiar views and pay for them, but even among the most abject are liable to be taken upon processes issued to read, which has caused most agreeable sur Eld. Wm. B. Maxson was appointed a Comservers of the seventh day of the week, to enday as other denominations enjoy on the first vent. day. This petition, when prepared, is to be published in the Sabbath Recorder, and a copy of it forwarded to each church within the bounds of the Association.

Publication Interests.

tions. They reported, "That the utility of Norway, 850, the 5,012th of the population publishing books, tracts, and papers, as a means Denmark, 6,000, the 356th part of the popula of promoting the cause of truth, urges us to recommend to the churches and individual memthis report was followed by a statement of the about a 74th part of the population.

Series of the se

manner in which our publications are now carried on, and an explanation of the plan for a Publishing Establishment which was presented to the Eastern Association, and brought to the attention of this Association through a resolu tion requesting the appointment of three dele gates to meet others at New Market, N. J., in September next. After considerable delibera tion upon the subject, the following delegates were appointed: James Bailey, Wm. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey.

Resolutions.

A portion of the last day of the session was employed in an exceedingly interesting discus sion of several resolutions presented by the Business Committee. Had we notes sufficiently full to give the reader some idea of the thoughts presented, we would very gladly do so. But as we have not, we must content ourselves with publishing the resolutions, simply remarking that they were advocated with much earnestness and ability by various persons, and unanimously adopted by the Association.

Resolved, That the American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, in its efforts to promulgate the gospel of truth among the heathen in foreign lands, claims the vigorous support of the churches composing this Association.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the churches composing this body to take up monthly collection for missionary purposes; and also that they faithfully observe a concert of prayer in behalf of our missionary operations, in the afternoon of the first Sabbath in each

Resolved, That the churches of this Association ought to cherish with interest the objects and labors of the American Sabbath Tract So-

which it is neglected by the disciples of Christ, the faithful labors of pastors and ministers are called for to correct the evil.

non-performance of religious observances; and whereas, such legislation is, in our opinion, opposed to the free exercise of religious profesion; therefore—

ligious observances.

Resolved, That Secret Societies, such as Odd-Fellows and Sons of Temperance, are not in accordance with the Gospel of Christ, and that hold no fellowship with adhering members of

The foregoing account embraces the principal items of business of general interest transacted by the Association. Of course there were some other things done to carry out the plans formed last year, as well as those formed this year; but leaving the plans, we presume our readers will generally be satisfied without our going more into details. We will only add, that the ministers of the Association were appointed a committee to attend any Sunday or Lord's-day Cona missionary tour performed by Eld, Russell G. ventions which may be held within the bounds Burdick in Oswego, Lewis, Jefferson, and St. of the Association; Eld. Varnum Hull was appointed a delegate to the Western Association, and Eld. Eli S. Bailey a delegate to the annual meeting of the Missionary Association; resolutions were also passed to continue correspondence with the South-Western Association, and to open a correspondence with the Wisconsin Association. The difficulties in the Church at Enoch Barns to supply the Church at Diana one- Preston, (which were brought before the Association at its last session as well as the present, dall to labor six months at Otselic, and visit the occupied considerable time, and were disposed of in a way which it is hoped will prove satisfactory to all parties. G. B. U.

EVANGELICAL BOOKS IN MEXICO.—Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the news of the ratification of the treaty of peace by the from the soldiers of the cross in that benighted country. Colporteurs in the employ of the American Tract Society at Tampico and Jalapa, we understand, write that they find the Mexicans not only eager to obtain books and prosecute them on the Sabbath day. Still they classes they discover with the young, an ability from higher courts, and may suffer all the in- prise. At Tampico, where Mexicans were livconveniences in those courts to which they were | ing in the poorest huts, they found many who ever exposed, and that even after the Legisla- joyfully received books and tracts; at Jalapa ture has acknowledged the justice of their claim in the market place before the great cathedral to protection. This subject was brought before the colporteurs could hardly supply the demand. the Association, and after a full discussion of it, All were eager to pay for some kind of book or tract, and two priests bought copies of all the mittee to prepare a petition to the Legislature | Spanish publications he had for sale. The colof New York, setting forth our right, as ob- porteurs say they have nothing to fear, unless the priests should start some popular prejudice joy the same privileges and immunities on that against them, which God can overrule and pre-

JEWS IN EUROPE.-The Prussian Universal Gazette gives the following statistical account of the Jewish population of Europe: England and Ireland, 13,000, being only the 2,067th part Among the committees appointed at the comi of the whole population; Belgium, 1,954, the mencement of the session, was one on Publica- 2,157th of the whole population; Sweden and tion; France, 70,000, the 487th part of the population; the Netherlands, 52,000, the 61st bers of the Association that they do what they part of the population; in Russia, including the are able to aid the American Sabbath Tract So- Asiatic portion, the Jews form the 56th part of ciety, to introduce or extend the use of our the population. The States of Austria, 641,new Hymn Book among our people, and to in- 000, being the 57th part of the population; in crease the circulation and patronage of the Sab- Italy, with the exception of the Austrian probath Recorder throughout our denomination and vinces, 40,000; Germany, not including Austria

The he was him to be served

THE CHRISTIAN NINISTRY.—NO. 2. PIETY A REQUISITE.

That true piety is indispensible to the office of the Christian ministry, is evident from the nature of the office itself, inasmuch as it is de signed "to open men's eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light and from the power of satan unto God; that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and an inheritance among them which are sanctified." Several considerations may be alledged why true piety is the first and an indispensable requisite to entrance upon the Christian ministry. 1. The object being the nculcation of holiness, none but he who pos sesses a good share of it can be supposed to each it. Even should he know the theory, the theory alone serves not; he must reach the heart therefore his own heart needs to know its power 2. Piety is the offspring of divine influences how, therefore, shall he teach or enforce their necessity, who has never felt their power The instrumentalities must accord to the mind of the great moving power-the divine Agent It is not to be supposed that he will sanction any other instrumentality than such as he ap proves. True piety is, therefore, essentially re quisite to the enjoyment and approval of the Holy Spirit. 3. True piety is essential to a due approval of divine things, and an adequate ap prehension of the doctrines of the gospel. Without a renewed heart, who discerneth and approveth spiritual things—things spiritually discerned? A purified heart is a better guide to spiritual truth than the most perspicacious intellect without it. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him;" and "he that Resolved, That in view of the importance of doeth the will of God shall know of the docfamily worship, and the alarming extent to trine whether it be of God." 4. Without piety a minister can never obtain that love or confidence of the godly which is requisite to hap-Whereas, it is the opinion of this Association, | piness in his labors, and success in his underthat religion is not advanced by legislative en- takings. Can the truly godly ever approve, actments imposing pains and penalties for the love, or confide, in a character which is not only devoid of adaptation, but is as a lie upon the very profession itself? Piety must extend sion and worship, and the right of private opin- to the spirit of our words and actions. Fervor in speaking upon sacred things is as requisite Resolved, That it is the duty of Christians to to conviction, as correctness of theory; so that without holy feeling the minister can never reach the object of his office. This is a quality which cannot be successfully counterfeited. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." 5. Deep-seated, unaffected piety is requisite to enable a man to bear the trials and encounter the difficulties attendant upon this arduous office; nothing else can convert its duties into pleasures; nothing but piety can uniformly enlist the full energies of the intellect. or the strongest affections of the heart in duties to which the mass of mankind are indifferent, and for which the world offers no adequate temporal compensation. It were better to be a hewer of wood or a drawer of water, than a Christian minister without piety. Better perform any of the drudgeries of secular life, than undertake a spiritual office without spiritual qualifications.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The New York Recorder gives extracts from the Third Annual Report of the Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. We learn from it that the receipts for the last year have been \$19,214 09, which with \$12,194 88 on hand at the commencement of the year makes a total of \$31,708 97. The expenditures for the year have amounted to \$16,835 82, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$14,875 15. Deducting from this sum the amount specially designated for a chapel in Canton, which we suppose cannot for the present be built, a balance for general purposes remains of \$7,500. There has been an increase of receipts during the year. The Board has missionaries as follows: Canton, Revs. I. J. Roberts, George Pearcy, Francis C. Johnson; Mrs. Pearcy, Mrs. Clopton returned;) five native assistants-total, ten Shanghai, Revs. J. L. Shuck, T. W. Tobey, M T. Yates, J. S. James, M. D., missionary and physician; Mrs. Shuck, Mrs. Tobey, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. James; two native preachers-total, ten Africa, Revs. John Day, F. S. James, A. P. Davis, B. J. Drayton, S. Pervis; J. Elkins, teacher-total, six. The total number of mis sionaries and assistants under the patronage of the Southern Board is twenty-six.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—

Will you, or some of your correspondents please give through the medium of the Recorder an answer to the following inquiry, viz: Can a course of conduct be pursued, an act committed. aside from fornication or adultery, so criminal in its nature as to destroy the marriage covenant, or so to release the innocent from that covenant as to give him or her a moral right to marry again. An Inquirer After Truth.

THE NEW ENGLAND NUN.—A Cincinnati correspondent of the New York Evangelist savs that Mary P. Thompson, the young lady about whose conversion to the Catholic faith, and whose entrance into a nunnery, so much stir was made, with a view to the injury of the Board of National Popular Education, has left the convent, and it is said, absconded with an-

A BISHOP'S BULL.—The Puritan says that the Evangelical Episcopalians have formed a voluntary society, ostensibly for publishing books, but to their efforts, which they are prevented from the community at large." The adoption of and Prussia, 175,000; Pru Puseyism of their denomination. A convention sources; and the embarrassments of business gate it thoroughly.

usurps powers that are not given him by his tinue to flow with increasing volume. Church, or his system is a rank despotism.

DIVIDING THE WORD OF TRUTH.

Rightly dividing the Word of Truth. 2 Timothy 2: 15 It will be a glorious day for the churches of God when his word shall be rightly divided to shall apply each expression of Scripture to its appropriate theme, and each sentence according to its true purport. The pure and beautiful We know not whether our readers will be as plumage of truth would then no longer deck apt to appreciate this seasonable interposition the form of error, nor the unhallowed robe of detestable beasts draw down upon truth the de- have been :rision and scorn of the multitude. To pervert the language of the sacred Scriptures is to destroy divine testimony, and when done even to for Liverpool on the 20th of February. When the support of truth, is an evil of no small magnitude; for, besides destroying the consistency of God's testimony, and thus dishonoring the Almighty, it seriously affects the soundness of the believer's faith, and consequently obscures o'clock the Washington left the dock. In the the light of truth among men. It is appropri- meanwhile, such a dense fog rose and obscured ating the words of inspiration, which were designed by the all-wise God for the instruction and edification of his people in one department Garden, and remained there during the day. of religious knowledge, to the support of an- The next morning the sun rose in a clear, bright other, and not only superadds needless testimony to such doctrine but subtracts proportionably from the intended means of understanding a more obscure or perhaps a more important Sunday." truth. If one duty could, by accession of such support, be rendered clearer than it otherwise would appear, the 'exchange might, perhaps, be no robbery;' but the pervertion of Scripture is robbery itself, and, though done in the blindness of men's minds, it does but make them more blind to the true light of life, and to the are some of the proposed improvements:proper understanding of their duty. The reader will, no doubt, bring to mind many instances truth, whereby serious errors are maintained in the world. Among them, the wrong division another to make the number good again, and thus they sustain idolatry. Others, wrongly divide the fourth precept in such a manner as to separate the Sabbath from the seventh day; and, having thus divided it, they carry it away capsupport of a human institution. The vision of St. John, by which he was carried by the Spirit into that great day of the Lord where he saw the stately steppings of the glorious Redeemen in the midst of the seven candlesticks, as describ ed in the 1st chapter of Revelations, is, by some entirely obscured, by not rightly dividing the word of truth, but so perverting it as to make the term "Lord's day" sustain a papal festival. The instruction which our Lord intended should be conveyed by laying his hands on the children brought to him, and blessing them, is also perverted and made a plea for the baptism infants; thus wrongly dividing the word of truth Had the apostle said, divide and conquer, then verily there would be some consistency between his instruction and the present practice of too many teachers of religion among us. shall the word of truth be rightly divided, and each have his portion in due season?

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Dayspring says that a new impulse seems to have been given to the spirit of inquiry among the Armenians at Con- copy: stantinople. The places of worship are crowd ed on Sunday; and there have been some in teresting cases of hopeful conversion to God On the other hand, the opposition of the Patr arch and his adherents is quite active. He doe not hesitate to calumniate the Protestants in his sermons, in order to keep up the excitemen against them; and de is supposed to be the secret instigator of various modes of annoy

ance and injury. Suasion.—The N. Y. Tribune says, that afte preaching till they were tired to the law-break ing rumsellers of Hanover, N. H., the friends of temperance raised a small fund to cover costs, and brought their cases before the Grand Jury. One was convicted, and fined \$80 and costs; another barely escaped by some official sleight-of-hand in preparing his case; and the whole body caved in, and voluntarily came under bonds of \$500 each to sell no more liquor so long as the law shall forbid it. Two of them immediately sold out, leaving but one who did sell, and he has given it up.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—We learn from the Providence Journal, that the following missionaries were to sail from that port on Tues day, for Africa, in the brig Smithfield, bound for Gaboon River:-Rev. J. M. Preston and wife, Rev. W. T. Wheeler, Mrs. Griswold; also, John Wesley, a native youth, who came to the United States two years since, and has learned the art of printing.

France.—The Journal of Commerce says The Revolution has developed an amount Protestantism in France which was not support ed to exist. Villages, where before a Protest ant could not find a congregation, if allowed to curates, and called in evangelical ministers All the religious societies find large fields open

was called, to form an auxiliary to this society have made the contributions to their funds less in Rochester, and Dr. De Lancey, the Bishop of even than before the Revolution. The needed the diocese, issued a pastoral letter, so-called, aid, however, is now pouring in from this coundenouncing the attempt. Either the Bishop try and Great Britain, and will doubtless con-

THE USE OF Fog.—Perhaps some of our friends, who may be so unfortunate as to reside remote from a sea-port, would like to know why it is often so very foggy in such places. We must confess that until reading the followthose that hear, when ministers and editors ing in the Western Recorder, we were not aware that it was sent for the purpose of forcing men to the sabbatical observance of Sunday. as the agents of the line of steamships seem to

"It was advertised that the American Atlantic steamer Washington would leave New York it was found that the 20th was the Sabbath, not only Christians, but the secular newspapers remonstrated. The agent said he had no authority to make the change, and so she must leave on Sunday. The morning arrived, and at 8 the city and harbor, that it was impossible for her to move with safety. After going a short distance, she dropped her anchors off Castle atmosphere, and the 'Washington' once more started successfully from her moorings on her voyage. It has since been officially announced, that no more steamers of this line will sail on

Abolition of Slavery in the French Colo-NIES.—The Paris Moniteur of the 3d of May publishes a series of documents and decrees relative to the immediate emancipation of the blacks in the French colonies. The following

Elementary free schools for the children, of both sexes, are to be established in every disof an improper or wrong division in the word of trict, to which fathers, mothers, or guardians shall be obliged to send their children, under a penalty of 15 days' imprisonment. Independently of these, a normal school of arts and manof the commandments of God may be noticed. ufactures is to be opened in each colony, and a The Papists expunge one precept and divide lyceum in Guadaloupe. National work-houses are likewise to be established in the colonies, and all individuals without labor will find employment in them on certain conditions. Mendicity and vagrancy are to be punished by three to six months' imprisonment. Savings banks on the plan of those in France are to be founded tive at their will, and made it subservient to the in the colonies, under the guarantee of the Republic and the surveillance of the Administration. The Commissioners General shall proceed to make a new assessment of the personal tax which the citizens may pay by three days' labor. Each year a "feast of labor" will be celebrated with the greatest pomp in the different towns of the colony, and the laborer, male or female, who shall have distinguished himself by good conduct shall receive a premium of 200f. or 30 perches of arable land. The number of the colonial representatives of the people in the National Assembly is to be three for Martinique, three for Guadaloupe, one for Guyana, two for the Island of the Reunion, one for Senegal, and one for the East India settlements. The colonial councils are suppressed. The censorship of the journals and other publications is abolished, and newspapers may in future be printed and published without any previous authorization. The laws relative to recruitment and the National Guard are to be in vigor in the colonies.

> Assault on Missionaries in China.—The Evening Post publishes an account of an outrage near Shanghai, taken from the Friend of China of March 22, the particulars of which we

On the 8th of March, three missionaries,

Messrs. Medhurst, Lockhart, and Muirhead, went on a journey to Tsing-poo, about twentyseven miles from Shanghai, to distribute tracts, and while doing so were molested by a party of grain-junk men, and after they left Tsing-poo on their return, by another party of junk men, armed with poles, crow-bars, swords, and other weapons, one of them with a heavy iron chain. Having overtaken the missionaries, they fell upon them furiously, whereupon Messrs. Medhurst and Muirhead ran for their lives, but Mr. Lockhart was thrown down and badly beaten by the fellow who carried the chain. His two companions after running some distance and finding him absent, returned to his rescue, but before they reached him, he had succeeded in getting upon his feet, and ran. The pursuit was renewed for some miles, and being overtaken again, the party were much maltreated. Whilst warding off the blows as well as he could, Mr. Medhurst was struck from behind, with the butt end of a toothed hoe, the blow of which immediately stunned him, and he fell flat on the ground; the by-standers then came up and struck him a number of times, while lying on his face; among the rest, one gave him a severe blow with a sword on the side of the knee. The other missionaries were eqully illtreated, Mr. Muirhead being so much beat about the the legs that he was scarcely able to walk and Mr. Lockhart received a severe wound on the back of the head, which bled profusely. The marauders, having beaten the unfortunate men to their satisfaction, proceeded to plunder them, and this done, they were ordered back to the city, repeated blows being given on any indication of unwillingness to proceed. 'As they urged them along, they declared they would not let them go under \$5,000 a head, but on nearing the city, all of them slunk away, their places being supplied by officers of the city, by whom they were conducted before a magistrate, who received them kindly, promised reparation, and gave them an escort home. These junk men are a portion of a class who have, by a recent preach at all, have now dismissed their Catholic change in the mode of transporting the tributegrain to Pekin, been thrown out of employment; and they have resorted to plunder to sustain themselves, as well as to intimidate the Government. The British Consul at Shanghai has

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he American Atlanild leave New York February. When ras the Sabbath, not ular newspapers rehe had no authord so she must leave arrived, and at 8 the dock. In the rose and obscured was impossible for After going a short anchors off Castle e during the day. se in a clear, bright ington' once more ier moorings on her officially announced. his line will sail on

THE FRENCH COLOof the 3d of May ments and decrees emancipation of the iles. The following improvements:-

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three missionaries, art, and Muirhead, ig-poo, about twentyi, to distribute tracts. nolested by a party of they left Tsing-poo r party of junk men, irs, swords, and other h a heavy iron chain. issionaries, they fell reupon Messrs. Med-or their lives, but Mr. wn and badly beaten the chain. His two some distance and d to his rescue, but he had succeeded in od ran. The purauit le much maltreated. truck from behind, hoe, the blow of Lhim, and he fell flat inders then came up times, while lying one gave him a the side of the ries were equily illso much beat about arcely able to walk severe wound on bled profusely. n the unfortunate oceeded to plunder are ordered back to ng given on any inproceed As they lated they would not head but on nearing maway, their places

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America arrived last week being only 10 days and 8 hours from dock to dock, the shortest passage across the Atlantic on record. The most important item of news she brings is the sentencing of John Mitchell. He is to be sent to Bermuda for fourteen years. This act of the British Government has perhaps done more towards the liberation of Ireland than anything that Mitchell could accomplish. His wife and family have been adopted by the Repeal Association. No serious commotion has taken place in France; but the National Assembly still holds its sessions under the guardianship of several thousand soldiers. The Committee on the Constitution has decided on a single president, and a single chamber, both to be elected directly by the people, and by universal suffrage. The chamber is to consist of 750 members. The dismissal of Sir L. Bulwer from the Court of Spain, is decided by the Government to have been without sufficient cause. The Prussian Government seems determined to exterminate the Poles. Notwithstanding they make a gallant resistance, yet they are met by armies of ten to one and butchered like wild animals.

CONGRESSIONAL.—With President-making, attending ratification meetings, making stumpspeeches, &c., Congress has managed to ge through the last two weeks without the accomplishment of much business, except the consideration and passage of some bills of little general interest.

EFFORTS FOR FREEDOM.—The Rochester American, in a letter from Augusta, Ga., gives the following noble instance of man struggling to be free:-

The talk of the town to-day is the departure of Frank Shadwick, a self-emancipated slave, his wife and children, to seek a more congenial home in the State of Pennsylvania. This slave. who is a native of this beautiful city, began his work of emancipation by purchasing his time from year to year, at about \$100 per annumthe usual hire for a good servant. Possessing great energy and much intelligence, with perfect integrity, he could both overseer other slaves and labor well himself, and very justly Falls at Rochester on the evening of the 15th port. commanded his wages. His surplus earnings inst. Up to the last accounts his body had not to buy himself at about \$1,000, to pay a large of showing his courage, in the belief, if successsum for his wife and children, and to take to ful, he would make a speculation on the 4th of blood since. Harrisburg three or four thousand dollars be- July. sides. Some ten or twelve of the first men in Augusta united in giving him a letter of high commendation. It was with pain and reluctance that Frank left his troops of friends and the scenes of his childhood. The only motive was the lawful education of his children—an advantage denied them by the laws of Georgia.

from the Whig that the city of Vicksburg has the long drought.' again been disgraced by one of those scenes of lawless brutality for which it is somewhat celebrated. It seems that there had been an unusual number of burglaries committed of late, and among other depredations of the kind a wharf boat of Porterfield & Whaley was robbed of\$400. A man by the name of Robinson was suspected of the last named robbery, and was taken up by several persons and threatened with hanging if he did not confess the theft and refund the stolen property. At first Robinson said the money could be found in a cabin below the race track, where; on examination, it was not found He then declared that it had been stolen by a John McQuade, who was waked up, taken out of bed, and whipped nearly to death, all the while alledging his innocence. After being whipped McQuade was brought into the presence of Robinson, when the latter denied all knowledge of the former, and confessed that he had implicated McQuade merely in order to gain time and save himself.

but the atmosphere has so much less oxygen the Cornwall Iron Company. The fire origiin it than ours that the whole economy of life is changed, The pulsation is increased almost double in frequency, and there is a want of that vigor and robust feeling which our climate affords a healthy man, and once reduced by disease there, it is almost impossible to regain health and strength. The mornings are cool, too cool, for a man in a relaxed state of health to exercise without danger of taking cold, which is almost as bad as any other disease there; and the days are so hot that the rays of the sun cannot be borne without producing fever. The natives wrap up in cloaks in the morning and retire at noon.

Manufacture of Pins.—Brown & Elton, of Waterbury, Conn., have an improved machine for the manufacture of pins, in operation, which turns out two barrels of pins per day. A barrel contains 4,000,000 pins; consequently 8,000,000 are manufactured each day, or 48,000,000 a its operations. The wire is run into the machine | the entire sum expended in its construction, is from a reel, cut to the requisite length, pointed, \$1,933,821 78, and that the great rooms on headed, and made a finished pin by one opera- which the greater portion of this sum was extion. From this machine they fall into the hop- pended, are wholly unfit for the use for which per, or the sticking machine, as it is called, in they were intended. which they are arranged and stuck upon the papers, and come out perfect, only requiring to be packed to be ready for market. So, says the Scientific American.

ALARM IN MARTINIQUE.—The brig Columbus, Capt. Webster, which arrived at this port yesterday from Martinique, brought a number of passengers who were till lately among the most wealthy planters on the island. They were obliged to leave in consequence of the late revolt of the slaves. Great excitement still prevails among all the white inhabitants, who take refuge on board of all foreign vessels which they can reach. Business was very dull, there being no sale for American produce.

SUMMARY.

Our readers will remember the case of the slave husband and father who murdered his ton, Ky., jail, and then cut his own throat, rather insured. It is thought that the vessel will be than endure the horrors of slavery in the rice swamps and sugar plantations of Carolina and Louisana. Well, it seems that the purchaser of these slaves has commenced a suit against the person of whom he purchased them, on the ground that the bargain was not completed the slaves having died before he took possession of them. On the other hand, as the contract was to place the slaves in Covington jail, the original owner will insist that they passed out of his hands, and were in fact in possession of the purchaser the moment they were placed in the building. His name was Ferris.

Aaron S. Pennington, Esq., to whom was referred the several claims for the reward offered by the Newark Banking and Insurance Compalost by the President of the institution, has awarded \$1,879 21, being the proportion of the sum offered for the amount recovered, to James

"Two or three weeks since," says the Boston Courier, "an actor in one of our theatres was buttoning up a pair of tights, to go on in his part, waist band. He threw them off as soon as possible, when a large black spider fell upon the sickness, and the detention of the performer from his duties ever since; but, by judicious medical treatment, he is recovering.

We find in the Telegraph the official census from the several Counties of Texas generally, down to the beginning of the present year. The consumed by fire on Sunday night, 11th inst. lows: Electors or voters 22,013; white males was saved. The loss is estimated at \$8,000. under 18 years 27,814; white male over 18 and under 45 years 25,148; white males over 45 | Mutual Office, \$3,500 at the Middlesex Mutual. years 4,899; white females 45,099; slaves 38,-753; free colored persons 295. Total white population, 102,961. Total white and colored population of all Texas, 142,009.

soon bought him horses and drays, and enabled been found. He had made an arrangement

The Westminster (Md.) Carroltonian says: Many of our farmers say that the grain never looked more promising, particularly the wheat, that the rye is suffering slightly from the rust, occasioned most probably by the heavy fall of dew some few weeks since. The late rains have been of much benefit to the corn and po-More Lynching in Vicksburg.—We learn tatoe crops, which were almost suffering from

> The schr. Pacific, Capt. Gilman, from Gonaives 29th ult., arrived at Boston on the 13th. Capt. G. reports all quiet at Gonaives, received by the way of Port-au-Prince, that the French Consul at Aux Cayes had been beaten by a rabble of blacks, who were jealous of his interference for the protection of the mulattoes. It was supposed at Gonaives, that if this news was true, the French fleet, daily expected, would demand ample reparation in the matter.

> A laboring man named Mr. Murphy, was recently killed in Diamond Alley, by the unexpected explosion of a blast in which he was engaged in blowing up. The blast hung fire so long that he supposed it had failed, and incautiously approached and was leaning over it, when the explosion occurred, tearing his head to fragments. He has left a wife and family.

woods in Milton society near the line between Cornwall and Litchfield, Ct., which consumed 200 or 300 acres of forest and several hundred THE CLIMATE OF MEXICO.—The climate of cords of wood, which had been prepared for Mexico is peculiar, beautiful, calm, and serene; | coaling. The wood and woodland belonged to nated from a coal pit. The loss is immense though not definitely ascertained.

It is stated that the steamer America, in her recent wonderful trip from Liverpool, experience a slight detention from the following cause: During the passage, a vessel was seen in the distance with signals of distress flying. Capt. Judkins immediately bore down toward her, and when within hailing distance, found it to be a Dutch bark, the skipper of which inquired the news about the war in Mexico.

During the night of the 5th there was a series of fires in Pittsburgh, one of which destroy- This year it will be on Tuesday, November 7th. ed the public school house on Irvine street, besides injuring Mr. Fehl's new tavern, and consuming three large stables, in which four horses perished. On the evening of the 6th another | man who gave them essence of hemlock, which stable was destroyed, and a horse and a cow | she mistook for liquorice.

week. The machine is perfect and simple in and architect of the Girard College, state that

There are 218 newspapers published in Pennylvania, exclusive of miscellaneous publications. This, we believe, exceeds the number published in any other State in the Union. Ohio boast of 174, and New York of about 200.

Mr. Palnier, late of Indiana, who has explored the country north of the Columbia river. savs that Vancouver's Island is as large as Great Britain, and contains all the natural resources to make it the seat of empire of a great nation.

Two fishermen lately caught at Milwaukie in their nets some 10 miles from the shore, the ed to death by falling into a tub of hot water. largest trout ever caught in those parts. It measured 3 feet 11 inches in length, and 45 ing health, to resign the Dane Professorship of inches in girth, and weighed fifty-five pounds. Law in Harvard University.

We learn from Jerome's Express, that on the 12th inst., the steamer Penobscot ran into the lum, at Utica, state that it now has as many paschooner Brandywine, of Bangor, from Boston tients as it can accommodate, and that no more for Bangor, and sunk her immediately. The can be received, except as vacancies occur by The Brandywine had an assorted cargo. It is the leaving of those who are already there. wife and child a few days since in the Coving- not known whether either vessel or cargo were raised. Every exertion was made on board the steamer to avoid the collision, but the tide was too strong. No lives were lost.

> A house in the village of Vesper, N.Y., was set on fire on Friday, 9th inst., by two small boys, while the parents were absent, by playing with some shavings. One of the lads ran to tell his mother, who was at a nighbor's. The other, an interesting little fellow, about 5 years old, ran up stairs, and was consumed by the flames, with

The Belfast (Me.) papers state that on the 20th ult., an explosion was heard in the air, and two men saw a stone fall to the ground. They went to it, and found it to be hard like flint, but ny, for the recovery of the money and checks with a strong sulphur scent; it was as large as a hen's egg. It was found at Castine, although the sound was heard thirty miles off.

According to the Boston Journal, the first day A. Perrine, George Woolsey, and Joseph Jen- of summer was actually colder in that vicinity kins, they being the persons who returned the than the first day of January last. The thermoney to the Bank; and Mr. Perrine being the mometer on the first day of January indicated furniture dealer to whom the colored woman a uniform temperature of fifty-eight degrees at passed some of the money on the same day it sunrise, noon, and sunset, while on the first of the 14th ult. June, the temperature was forty-four degrees at sunrise, fifty-six degrees at noon, and fifty-

The steamboats Sultana and Gray Eagle when he felt something prick him under the came into collision on the 11th inst., when near Island No. 35, St. Louis. So violent was the collision that the connecting pipe of the Gray floor, which he killed. The poison of the wound | Eagle was broken and the boiler displaced. The spread over a surface of several inches, causing rush of steam from the broken pipe killed one man and severely scalded five others. One man was knocked overboard by the collision and

The Catholic Church situated at the junction of York and Lafayette sts., New Haven, was total results for the whole country are as fol. | Most of the altar and other church furniture Insured for \$5,500—\$2,000 at the New Haven

A vein of salt water sufficient to turn an overshot mill, burst through a rock on the farm of Milton Smiley, in Cumberland County, Ky., on the 26th of May. This water will produce a A daring and foolhardy young man, named pint of salt to every two gallons. The rock from Hosea Hollenbrook, who was ambitious to be- which this stream of water gushes, burst open come another Sam Patch, leaped over Genesee about five or six years ago, with a terrific re

Several officers of the steamship Acadia, now lying at Jersey City, were walking out on Monhim to hire good servants of such as had them with some of his shopmates to help him out of day night, when they were attacked, and violentto spare. Thus established in business, in the course of 15 years he has made money enough to have bimself at about \$1 000 to pay a large of the water below the Falls, as he could not be bounded by beaten and trod upon by a band of ruffians, so that it is feared that one of the officers is seriously injured internally. He has been spitting

> The last of the Creeks are departing from Alabama. The Mobile Herald of Friday says: " The steamer Amaranth brought down yesterday forty-eight Creek Indians, the last remthough in one or two instances we have heard nant in this State of that once powerful and warlike nation. They are on their way to join their brothers west of the Mississippi.

> > The letter of M. Luquet, Ambassador of the Pope, to the Swiss Diet, admits that the separation of church and State is the great question of the age; that it is likely to be decided in France, and in other countries nearer Rome, and that the Pontiff has pretty nearly made up his mind to the divorce.

An experiment in the turpentine business has been made on the St. Mark's River, near Newport, (Florida,) and sufficiently matured to test certainly its productiveness. The trees are said to be very productive, and the crude turpentine richer than that of North Carolina.

We learn from the Examiner, published at Washington, Pa., that two brothers named David and Daniel Sutherland, and another man named Robert Patterson, were all drowned while bathing in a mill pond at that place, on

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Stone, of Brooklyn, has recently inherited, through his son by a former wife, by the death of an English gentle-On Sunday night last a fire broke out in the man named Morrison, an estate of \$400,000. The Doctor and his family sailed for England on Saturday, in the United States.

> An extensive hotel and outbuildings situated on Short Beach, N. J., were totally destroyed by fire on the 6th inst., with all their contents. The hotel was owned by a company of gentlemen of New York, who lose about \$1,500 beyond a policy of \$3,000 in the Delaware Insurance Company.

> The Maryland Penitentiary was discovered to be in flames on Saturday evening, a manufactory of matrasses connected with the building having been set on fire by the convicts, as it is supposed. It was fortunately soon quenched.

> In pursuance to an act of Congress passed at the session of 1844-5, the election for electors of President and Vice President will be held hereafter on the same day in all the States.

Thirteen children came near being poisoned to death in Cincinnati, Ohio, recently by a wo-

A company of Fourierites, from France have The final reports of the building committee | bought four millions of acres in Texas. They are called the Incarian Colony.

> The Fifteenth Annual Commencement of the University of New York takes place on Wed nesday, the 28th of June.

Upwards of twenty tons of railroad spikes are manufactured every week at an establishment in South Malden. Mass. Forty-one thousand passengers ride every

day in the Broadway omnibusses, in the city of New York. The steamboat Saline sunk in the Mississippi,

opposite Carrollton, La., on the 6th. One or two hands are missing, but the passengers were all saved. Loss \$3,000. On Saturday morning a child of Mr. Holmes,

of Duxbury, aged about four years, was scald-Prof. Greenleaf has been obliged, by declinThe managers of the New York Lunatic Asy- WISCONSIN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

At Canajoharie, N. Y., last week, Mr. Milligan, collector of taxes was badly stabled in the side by one Dunckel, on whose house he was levying for non-payment of the town tax. The knife penetrated the kidney.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reversed the decision of the sentence of the men engaged in the slave riot at Carlisle last year. The eleven colored men who were sentenced to three years imprisonment, have consequently the above-mentioned sum. The Clerk of each Church is rebeen set at liberty.

The Legislature of Michigan, at its last sesthe State, conferring upon them the right to establish in the county of Lenawee a seminary, in which labor will be combined with learning.

There are twenty flourishing mills in Rochester, with an aggregate of 103 stones. It is calculated that these mills consume 3,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, and turn out 900,- through messengers, or its Corresponding Secretary, with 000 barrels of flour.

Lord Ashburton, the fellow negociator with Mr. Webster, for the peaceful settlement of the Eastern Boundary question, died in England on

We learn from a Hell-Gate Pilot that the sloop Emerald, of and from Haddam for New York, with a cargo of stone, was sunk off New are guilty of it, calling for the earnest labors of pastors and Haven, and all hands lost.

The house of a colored family in Cincinnati was demolished and burned by a mob on Saturday night, 3d inst. Cause: the black man married a woman of a less sable complexion.

Late accounts from Jamaica state that a detachment of 400 British soldiers was about to proceed to Honduras to protect that place from the Yucatan Indians.

A German named Francis Griffench was murdered in Franklin Co., Mo., on the 24th ult., and robbed of \$50. The murderer had not been arrested at the latest accounts.

A laboring man employed on one of the new streets at Williamburg, near the Brooklyn line, was sun-struck on Saturday afternoon, and died from its effects.

A laboring man named Lally, was killed on Wednesday by a large stone falling on him, while engaged in blasting rock in a quarry near Ford-

Review of New York Market.

ASHES-Pearls \$6 00: Pots 5 00.-FLOUR AND Corn, yellow 56c., common Western mixed 53 a 54c. Rye 73c. Oats 43 a 45c.—PROVISIONS—Pork 8 00 a 10 50. Beef 6 00 a 10 50. Lard 6 a 7c. Hams 4 a 5c. Butter 12 a 14c. for Ohio, 15 a 16c. for State. Cheese 51 a 71c.

MARRIED.

In Albion, Wisconsin, March 30, by Eld. O. P. Hull, Rev. AMES ALDERSON to Miss ANN SLATER, all of Albion. April 22, by the same, Mr. Horace H. Crandall, to Miss

MARY BOOMHOUR, all of Milton, Wis. On the 11th of May, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITford to Miss Jane E. Barker, all of Albion.

LETTERS.

Geo. B. Utter, Z. Campbell, P. C. Burdick, Joseph Kimball, C. S. Hall, S. S. Griswold, Hezekiah Lanphear, A. D. Titsworth, G. W. Hinckley, M. M. Ellis, J. B. Wilbor, Charles Saunders, Daniel Coon, Joseph Goodrich, John P. Livermore, James Pierce and others, S. G. Potter, Clark T. Champlin, E. D. Randolph, S. Davison, Joseph D. Kenyon, Augustus L. Saunders, W. K. Smith (Berlin, Rens. Co., N. Y.)

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RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

L. Greene, Pendleton Hill, Ct. 2 00

R. Lewis, Brookfield.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his report of May 13, published in the Recorder:— Waterford, Ct., by P. L. Berry, \$15 contributed by the following persons:—Eld. L. T. Rogers 5 00, Dea. Oliver Maxson 5 00, D. B. Rogers 1 00, P. L. Berry 2 00, David Rogers, 2d.

Church in Marlborough, N. J., by A. C. Heritage, 11 00 E. C. Hawley, Broadalbin, 1st Church in Brookfield, by Eld. W. B. Maxson. 21 00 A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer. 'MRTOUCHIN, N. J., June 15, 1848.

The Wisconsin Seventh-day Baptist Association will hold its next session with the Church in Albion, commencing fifth day before the second Sabbath in July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by Z. Campbell, alternate William H. Redfield. We hope to be favored with delegates from our sister Associations.

Z. CAMPBELL, Cor. Sec.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

In order to carry on the missionary operations of the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association, it was resolved to raise the sum of five hundred dollars for the ensuing year. About one-half of the amount is already pledged, and the churches are hereby requested to increase it by their contributions to quested, as soon as convenient, to ascertain the amount in which his church will stand pledged, and notify me accordingly. The delegates present at the last Session of the Association sion granted a charter to the black people of are requested to inform their churches relative to our plant missionary operations the present year.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. HOPKINTON, R. I., June 12, 1848.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association, at ts last Annual Session, resolved to hold correspondence her sister Associations, and believing that they would act in concert with us relative to the subject of family prayer, which particularly engaged the deliberations of that body have deemed it expedient to give publicity in this way to Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every Christian who sustains the responsible relation of the head of a family, to maintain the regular and daily worship of God in his own house; and that the neglect of this duty is a deplorable feature in the character of those professors of religion who

ministers to correct the evil. Resolved, That we recommend pastors and ministers to lay this subject before their respective congregations on the

the pastors and ministers of our sister Associations to unite with us on that day in urging the claims of this much-neglected duty; and also to unite with us in earnestly imploring the blessing of Abraham's God (in whom all the families of the earth are blessed) to descend, and erect an altar in every house, from which the morning and evening incense shall daily ascend until the dew of Hermon descends refreshing and reviving all around. S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. HOPKINTON, R. I. June 13, 1848.

PRINTING TYPES

A/ILL be sold at Bruce's New York Type Foundry, after March 15, 1848, at the following very low prices:

	R	MAN.	TITLE, ETC.	SHADED, ET
Pica,	per lb.	30 cts.	52 cts.	90 cts.
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Long Primer,		34	60	100
Bourgeois,] - , , , , ,	37	66	108
Brevier,	5	42	74	120
Minion,		48	84	132
Nonpareil,		58	100	150
Agate,		72	120	180
Pearl,		108	160	220
Diamond,		160	250	300
The above	nmana in		anna afinama	

The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for nanufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A lib eral discount for cash in hand at the date of the invoice. Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink. &c., furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution to printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c, of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders. Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this adver tisement three times before the 1st of June, 1848, and send

us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase from us, of our own manufactures, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill. For sale, several good second-hand cylinder and platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c. GEORGE BRUCE & CO., 13 Chambers-st., N. Y.

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	Hounsfield-	Wm. Green.	Crossingville	Benj. Stelle.
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Independence-JPLivermore. Coudersport-W. H. Hydorn Leonardsville-W B.Maxson. Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. OHIO.

Richburgh—T. E. Babcock. Richland—Elias Burdick. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis. Scio—Rowse Babcock. MICHIGAN. Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Oporto—Job Tyler. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter Tallmadge—Bethuel Church Verona-Hiram Sherman. Watson-Wm. Quibell. Albion-P. C, Burdick. CONNECTICUT.

WISKONSAN. Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, New London—P. L. Berry. Stillman Coon.

Waterford-Wm. Maxson. Walworth-Wm. M. Olarke

BY CHARLES MACKAY!

Mighty river, oh! mighty river, Through the city so vast and old;
Through massive bridges—by domes and spires,
Crowned with the smoke of a myriad fires; City of majesty, power, and gold; Thou lovest to float on thy waters dull The white-winged fleets so beautiful, And the lordly steamers passing along, Wind-defying, and swift, and strong, Thou bearest them all on thy motherly breast, Laden with riches, at trade's behest; Bounteous trade, whose wine and corn Stock the garner and fill the horn, Who gives us luxury, joy, and pleasure, Stintless, endless, out of measure-Thou art a rich and mighty river, Rolling in ebb and flow forever.

Doleful river, oh! doleful river, Pale on thy breast the moonbeams quiver, Through the city so drear and cold-City of sorrows hard to bear, Of guilt, injustice, and despair— City of miseries unfold: Thou hidest below, in thy treacherous waters, The death-cold form of Beauty's daughters; The corses pale of the young and sad— Of the old whom sorrow has goaded mad-Mothers of babes that cannot know The sires who left them to their wo-Women forlorn, and men that run The race of passion, and die undone; Thou takest them all in thy careless wave, And givest them all a ready grave; Thou art a black and doleful river, Rolling in ebb and flow forever.

In ebb and flow forever and ever-So rolls the world, thou murky river, So rolls the tide, above and below; Above, the rower impels his boat; Below, with the current, the dead men float: The waves may smile in the sunny glow, While above, in the glitter, and pomp, and glare, The flags of the vessels flap the air: But below, in the silent under-tide, The waters vomit the wretch that died; Above, the sound of the music swells, From the passing ship, from the city bells; From below, there cometh a gurgling breath, As the desperate diver yields to death; Above and below the waters go, Bearing their burden of joy or wo; Rolling along, thou mighty river, In ebb and flow forever and ever.

SALLY SLY AND JENNY MCKEAN.

HUMOROUS REPORT ON BUTTER.

We copy the following report from the Farmer's Monthly Visitor. There is a good moral conveyed in it, told with a rich vein of humor that is capital. It is from the pen of S. B. Little, of the Merrimac (N. H.) Agricultural Soci-

The beneficence of the Creator is manifest in so disposing our tastes, and so adapting these to the varieties with which we are surrounded, as to make life a scene of enjoyment instead of a burden. It might have been that necessary food would have been noisome, so it is sometimes to the diseased stomach, had it not pleased the Creator to have ordered it otherwise. Bread is the staff of life, but butter is given to make it slip down easier and with a better relish. - But it depends something on who makes the butter, whether it answer this purpose. Butter made in Joe Bunker's family needs to be eaten in the dark: then to make it pass well, one or two other senses should be laid aside; while that made by his brother Jonathan may be eaten in the full blaze of noon; you would wish that your neck was as long again that you might have the pleasurable sensation of swallowing prolonged. A bit of the history of their better halves will explain the whole matter.

Joe's wife was Sally Sly-when a small girl she was sly—she would not half wash the milk pail, but sly it away and let it sour. She was sly at school and did not half get her lessons, but would have her book in sight when reciting; but as she grew older she learned that to get well married she must appear well, and so she bent all her cunning to get a superficial education in everything, from roasting a potato to playing the piano. Poor Joe fell in love with her, and "love has no eyes," so he married her. But soon after she entered on housekeeping his

eye sight came, and he saw his fix, that it was for better or worse," and he thought it was all for worse. Like a true philosopher, he concluded to endure what he could not avoid nor cure. and got along tolerably well only when he came to her butter—for his mother was a real butter maker. Every time he saw or tasted of Sally's butter he felt the horrors. Her manner of making butter was somewhat as follows: she thinks it of no consequence whether the milk pail is sweet or sour—sets the milk in a warm room, because it is easier than to go into the cellar, and if some dirt should blow into the pans she thinks that every man must "eat a peck of dirt," and in no place will it slip down easier than in butter; she lets cream pots be open, and when she churns forgets the poke; leaves the cream nearly at blood heat that it may come quick. When she takes it out of the churn she picks out the bodies of all flies and spiders—the legs and wings are so small that they can be swallowed. She works out half the buttermilk and sets it away in a warm place for use. Poor Joe has seen so much butter of this kind that he declares butter does not agree with his health, and will not taste it. Yet his wife wonders why he does not try it, and marvels that he does not keep a dairy, and make butter for market.

had occasion to eat at his brother's enough to certain Parliamentary papers which have been ging potatoes.' as the case may be." [Arvine. know why he could not eat butter; he declared published, it is to "strike the hours on a bell he never would marry without knowing what from eight to ten tons, and, if practicable, chime Two Paragraphs in a Letter.—We clip the his bread would be buttered with. Following quarters upon eight bells, and show the time following from the correspondence of the Jourthe best of his fancy, he made several attempts upon eight dials 30 feet in diameter." With nal of Commerce, as one of the most remarkaat matrimony, and Julia Juniper almost caught the exception of a skeleton dial at Malines, the ble specimens of the "from the grave to gay," him, for there was always good butter on the above dimensions, are remarked by a writer in from poetry to prose, we have seen for some table at tea, but he was determined to know who | Chambers' Journal, surpass those of any other | time :made it. On inquiry, she says, "La me! moth- clock face in Europe. The dial of St. Paul's "Sorrowful intelligence is the burden of a vouring er makes the butter; I take lessons on the is, as yet, the largest in this country with a min- letter lying on my table, which I have found in of cloth. piano."

takes lessons on the churn-I shall look further."

Presbytarian, and in hospitality boundless.

shape as well as beeswax. He catechized the The four sets of hands, with the motion wheels, old lady about her housewifery—for the bread it has been calculated, will weigh 12 cwt.; and was as right as the butter. The old lady said the head of the hammer 200 lbs.; the weights her health was feeble-she could do but little, 150 to 300 lbs.; and the pendalum bob, 3 cwt. and Jenny had the whole arrangement. He One of the candidates proposes to jewel the esmade some round inquiries concerning Jenny; and learned that she was a hearty, black-haired, black-eyed lass, of about two and twenty; and move once every twenty seconds, when it will had never seen a piano nor attended a ballbut knew the Assembly's Catechism; could sing Old Hundred to a charm—spin flax and darn stockings, and was then gone to town with butter. He lingered, but she was delayed, and when his excuses for staying was exhausted he started. He could not get the good butter out of his mind, and how it happened I know not, he soon found his way there again, and the result of his adventure was, he made a wife of Jane McKean. And now one lump of his butter is worth all that Joe would make in a month. There's no trouble in going to market—the trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if keepers of genteel boarding houses in the neigh- it had been formed by the most skillful artist of boring villages send and take it at the highest our species, with the aid of the best instrument. market price.

Now the main difference in these two women arises from the training, though there is no difference in natural disposition. Old Madam Sly and some other birds. never looked on to see that Sally did up her work right, but suffered her to sly off her work are Electricians. as she chose, and though a good housekeeper herself, was altogether too indulgent, and like some mothers, thought more of getting Sally well married than of making her fit for a wifewhilst old madam McKean was determined Jenny should be fit for any man's wife, whether she got married or not. Perhaps there is no more builds houses and dams. certain criterion by which to judge of a woman's keeping than by the quality of her butter. Find them dry. on the farmer's table a good, solid, properlysalted, well-worked slice of butter, and you need | soldiers. not fear to eat the pancakes or hash; but if you see a splash of half-worked butter, salt in lumps, They raise mushrooms, upon which they feed and a sprinkling of hair and flies' logs, you may their young. be sure that if you board there very long, death will not be obliged to wait much for you to finish your peck of dirt.

My advice is, to young farmers, to make it a sine qua non in a wife that she makes prime butter; and the young ladies who aspire to be farm- together to make his nest. ers' wives had much better be imperfect in fillagree and music, than in the most important art of making butter, which smoothes not only the sharp corners of crust and crackers, but will smooth asperities of the husband's temper.

INDUSTRY.

The United States possesses within her borders all the natural advantages of clime, soil, mineral, and commercial greatness, inland seas, endless rivers, mines of inexhaustible stores for fuel, a soil that can feed ourselves and starving millions abroad, and above all an energetic and industrious population. Our mountains might be gold and our vallies silver, and the earth might spontaneously yield as luxuriously as the rich savannahs beneath the helted zone of Africa, but if we had not a people intelligent and industrious we should be poor indeed. The great capacity of the United States lies in her people. Industry—downright honest industry, is the wealth of nations. It is indeed true that we are much indebted for our rapid advancement in the race of national greatness to our natural honor then to industry, and intelligence, and ple talking of the greatness of our country, and fathers trod our shores, and the unbroken forest reared its dark shadows over the ground where hundreds of cities and towns now rear their glittering spires and lofty domes. What has made this change? Industry. Without industry the forest would still have frowned in gloomy grandeur where the cheerful smiles of civilized plenty now deck the valley and mountain. Without industry, the wild deer

— would still Come down and drink his fill

At fair Manhattan's silvery rill. When our citizens speak of our national greatness, never let them forget that all this is the fruit of industry, and it is the anticipation of a just reward for labor that is now peopling the mighty valley of the West—it is in anticipation of a just reward for the toil that causes the emigrant to pierce the gorges of the distant Rocky Mountains and pitch his tent on the banks of the Willamette. All honor then we say again to embrowned industry—an industrious, intelligent enterprising, and moral people, is the real gold and silver of our Republic.

THE NATIONAL CLOCK.

ute hand; it is 18 feet in diameter. This new Albany to-day on my arrival. An event I lov-"Well," says Jonathan, "I want a wife that one is to be an eight-day clock, and as perfect ed to look into, I shall never fathom with as possible. Its formation is to be under the affection again. A voice that has whispered direction and approval of Mr. Airy, the Astron- many a word in my ear is hushed to voiceless After several unsuccessful attempts, and just omer Royal. Among the conditions drawn up slumber, and the red lips have passed from my ready to despair, he started in pursuit of stray by him are these :- The frame to be of cast caressing. Arms that have folded me in their cattle, before breakfast, and wandered across iron; wheels to be of hard bell metal, with steel pure embrace are meekly folded across the upthe forest into the corner of the next town, and spindles, working in bell metal bearings and to heaving breast, and dust hath gone to dust. weary and hungry he called at a decent looking be separately shipped and unshipped. Accura- am growing old faster than by the simple pashouse and asked for some refreshment, which cy of movement to be insured by dead-beat es- sage of years. was most cordially granted, for the family were capement, compensating pendulum, and going "I shall bring this letter to you in person, what were called Scotch Irish—in religion fusee. The first blow of the hammer, when and then pass on Eastward. I'm told that cod. striking the hour, to be within a second of true and haddock are plentiful off Stonington, and if

capement pallet with sapphires. The motion of the minute hand is not to be constant; it will go over a space of nearly four inches.

THE MINDS OF ANIMALS INFERIOR TO MAN.

Of their apparent knowledge of the sciences, arts and of their professions, occupations, and em ployments.

Bees are Geometricians. Their cells are constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest size spaces and least possible loss of interstice.

So also is the Ant-Lion; his funnel-shaped

The Mole is a Meteorologist. The bird called the "Nine-kille" is an Arith-

The Torpedo, the Ray, and the Electric Eel,

lowers his sails, casts and weighs anchor, and can beg of God to give his blessing." performs the other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are Musicians.

The Beaver is an Architect. Builder, and Woodcutter. He cuts down the timber and

The Marmot is a civil engineer. He not only general character for neatness and good house- builds houses, but constructs acqueducts to keep is sued for a trifle, he finds it difficult to obtain

The White Ants maintain a regular army of The East India Ants are horticulturists.

Wasps are paper manufacturers. Catepillars are silk-spinners.

The Bird Ploceus Texter is a weaver; he weaves a web to make his nest.

The Prime is a tailor. He sews the leaves

piece of bark for a boat and his tail for a sail, it; upon which Smollett returned it to him ly desired. he crosses a stream.

Dogs, Wolfs, Jackalls, and many others are The Black Bear and the Heron are fishermen.

The Ants have regular days of labor. The Monkey is a rope-dancer. Of Government.—The associations of Bea-

vers present us with a model of Republicanism. The Bees live under a Monarchy.

The Indian Antelopes furnish an example of dred pounds for him, what do you feel?" Patriarchical government.

Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild Horses are said to elect their leader. And Sheep in a wild state, are under the conol of a military chief ram.

TREASON. The article for which Mr. Mitchell, the editor of the United Irishman, has been arrested and committed to Newgate, commences as follows: "I tell you frankly, that I, for one, am not loyal.' I am not wedded to the Queen of resources, but with an energetic, industrious, England, nor unalterably attached to the House and intelligent population no country will be of Brunswick. In fact, I love my own barn bet- either good or evil. poor. New England is by no means a fertile ter than I love that house. The time has long land, but her people, that hive of industrious past when Jehovah annointed kings. The thing bees, make up in fertile industry and invention, has long since grown a monstrous imposture, and what her soil lacks in productive quality. She has been already, in some few civilized counhas coined money out of the ice that forms on her tries, detected and drummed out accordingly. ponds, and pressed gold out of her flinty rocks, As for the 'institutions of the country,' I loathe and now with her wealth, she is the road build- and despise them; we are sickening and dying er of nearly the whole continent. Her capital- of these institutions fast; they are consuming ists own more stocks in railroads than all the us like a plague, degrading us to paupers in rest of the States put together. And how did mind, body, estate, yes, making our very souls she get those stocks? By downright industry beggarly and cowardly. They are a failure and her natural resources are in her people. All a fraud, these institutions-from the topmost crown jewel to the meanest detective's note-book moral worth. We are often pained to hear peo- there is no soundness in them. Their last hour is at hand: I thank God that I live in the days attributing this to its rocks, its mountains, and when I shall witness the utter downfall, and valleys. These were in existence before our trample upon the grave of the portentous, the grandest, meanest, falsest, and cruelest tyranny that ever deformed the world."

THE SERVANT'S DOCTORATE.

When the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, sold her honors, a certain minister, who deemed that his ministration would be more acceptable if he possessed what the Germans call the doctor-hat, put £15 in his purse and went to St. Andrew's to "purchase for himself a good degree." His man-servant accompanied him, and was present when his master was formally admitted to the long desired honor. On his return "the doctor" sent for his servant, and addressed him as follows: "Noo, Saunders, ve'll aye be sure to ca' me the doctor; and gin ony spiers to ye about me, ye'll be aye sure to say the doctor's in his study', or 'the doctor's engaged,' or 'the doctor will see you in a crack,' That a' depends," was the reply, "whether ve ca' me the doctor, too!" (The Rev. Dr started.) "Ay, it's just so," continued the oth er; "for when I found that it cost so little, e'en got a diploma myself, sa ye'll be just good enough to say, 'doctor, put on some coals,' or, doctor, bring the whisky and hot water,' and When completed, the Westminster palace and gin ony body spiers at ye about me, ye'll be clock will be the most powerful one in the em- aye sure to say, 'the doctor's in the stable,' or, Jonathan was a younger brother of Joe's, and pire. According to the specification given in the doctor's in the pantry,' or, 'the doctor's dig-

though the weather was hot, the butter kept its be established with Greenwich Observatory, it is doubtful when and whence I write again." short and comprehensive

VARIETY.

Every body knows that industry is a fundamental virtue in the man of business. But it is not every sort of industry that tends to wealth. Many men work hard to do a great deal of business, and, after all, make less money than they would if they did less. Industry should be expended in seeing to all the details of business; in carefully finishing up each separate undertaking, and in the maintenance of such a system as will keep everything under control.

A lady applied to the eminent philanthropist of Bristol, Richard Reynolds, on behalf of a little orphan boy, After he had given liberally, she said, "When he is old enough, I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor." "Stop," said the good man, "Thou art mistaken. We do not thenk the clouds for rain. , Teach him to look higher, and thank Him who giveth both the clouds and the rain."

Mr. Dodd, an eminent minister, being solicited to play at cards, rose from his seat and uncovermetician; so also is the Crow, the Wild-Turkey, ed his head. Being asked what he was going to do, he replied, "To crave God's blessing." The company exclaimed, "We never asked a blessing on such an occasion. "Then," said The Nautilus is a Navigator. He sets and he, "I never engage in anything, but on what I

Ovid finely compares a broken fortune to fallen column; the lower it sinks, the greater weight it is obliged to sustain. Thus, when a man's circumstances are such that he has no oc casion to borrow, he finds neighbors willing to lend him; but should his wants be such that he trust for the smallest sum.

The Boston Whig says, among the Aldermen elect in Providence, we notice the name of Mr. James S. Ham, printer, who still "works at the case," if his fattening for the Aldermanship does not prevent him. Mr. Ham received the largest the engine full time to be occupied for not prevent him. Mr. Ham received the largest the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and we are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and trust yet to see him Mayor, which office even the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

The Prime is a tailor. He sews the leaves gave him through mistake a guinea. The poor 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 with another guinea as a reward for his honesty,

> misfortunes having been one day the subject of an unreserved compliance with which conversation in the Royal Exchange, several think of entering the Institution. persons expressed great sorrow; when a foreigner who was present said, "I feel five hun-

Childhood is like a mirror, catching and redecting images from around it. Remember that | cises, will be required. an impious or profane thought, uttered by a parent's lip may operate upon the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust, which no after scouring can efface.

Nothing is more easy than to magnify a trifling circumstance into a serious misfortune, by su fering the mind to dwell upon, and place it in every possible point of view, each assuming a darker shade than the former. It is the common fault of a vivid imagination to exaggerate

The most precious of all possessions, is power over ourselves; power to witness trial, to bear sufferings, to front danger; power over pleasure and pain; power to follow our convictions, however resisted by menace and scorn; and power of calm reliance in scenes of darknes and

Coleridge, in speaking of matrimony, uses the following very explicit sentence: "I mean that willing sense of the insufficingness of the self for itself which predisposes a generous nature to see, in the total being of another, the supplement and completion of its own."

True politeness consists of an exquisite observance of the feelings of others, and an invariable respect for those feelings. By this definition it claims alliance with benevolence, and

Louis the IXth, king of France, was found in structing a poor kitchen boy; and being asked why he did so, replied, "The meanest person hath a soul as precious as my own, and bought with the same blood of Christ.

The wisest man may occasionally do a weak thing; the most honest man a wrong thing; the proudest man a mean thing; and the worst of men will sometimes do a good thing.

An ancient writer very forcibly defines the difference between war and peace. "In the time of peace the sons bury their fathers the time of war the fathers bury their sons.

It was a usual saying of Pascal, that the sciences produced no consolation in the times was a comfort both in adversity, and defect of

all other knowledge. A few weeks since, a gentleman in Enford, England, shot a pigeon, to the neck of which was attached a label of red morocco leather, bearing the words, "Boston Jan. 6, 1848."

It was a saying of a great divine, that he had found more good in bad people, and more bad in good people, than he ever expected.

your triumphs. If you are in the wrong it adds

shame to your defeat. The body of an infant was recently found in New York, surrounded by dogs who were de- York, will be promptly attended to. vouring it. It was partly covered by a piece

A jury in Paulding, Miss., recently gave a lady a verdict of \$10,000, for breach of marriage promise, against a faithless swain.

The 4th of March, in 1849, falls on Sunday, and unless the inauguration takes place on Satuaday, America will be without a President.

What some people call freedom is nothing else but the liberty of saying and doing disagreable

the best baby-jumpers. time. Galvanic communication will probably so, you may happen to hear from me there. But Let your discourse with men of business be directed, post paid, to Gronge B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

DERUYTER 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 erms, of fourteen weeks each:

First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 April 5, July 12

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

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

Room-rent, including necessary furniture,

by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and there-by calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence. The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudable effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish-

ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents. ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, } Principals, IRA SAYLES,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms,

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, un-A begger asked Dr. Smollett for alms, he der the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a comexclaiming at the same time, "What a lodging plete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough has honesty taken up with!"

A respectable merchant of London, having been embarrassed in his circumstances, and his sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian. 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings.

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the

egular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness,

and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals. Apparatus.

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

ferent departments of Natural Science.

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

Academic Terms.

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

The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847.

As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of may as often be found genuine in the cottage as instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, 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, \$1 00 Room-rent, per term, Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term

EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte. Oil Painting. Drawing, The entire expense for an academic year, including poard, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, coms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in adof affliction; but the knowledge of Christianity | vance, 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! CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably To be positive in conversation is a most absurd foible. If you are in the right it lessons original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. Some body suggests that birch rods make Communications, orders, and remittances, should be

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