EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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# The Sabbath Recorder.

## For the Sabbath Recorder. THE JUDGES JUDGED-NO. 4. FALSE CONSTRUCTIONS.

leadeth unto life. "Strait is the gate, and narmen, or that are likely to injure the interests of worthy individuals. We think the principles of equity, and the history of the most illustrious ing neighbors in regard to his Sabbath sentiremarks. It would be a relief to our minds to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. We are the world.

Judge Bell has decided, that the Act of As- when, having withheld straw, they exacted their sembly which " prohibits, inter alia, any person full tale of brick, and when they complained to do or perform any worldly employment or of their hardship, replied, "Ye are idle, ye are business whatever on the Lord's day, commonly cuting spirit, but such is the working of the po- subject of slavery, and the coming Presidential called Sunday, works of necessity or charity sition he has taken. It is said that the Emperor only excepted," is "a civil regulation," work- Nicholas is one of the most amiable of men in ing only incidental worldly disadvantages, tem- his own family; but the working of his policy poral injuries, it may be, to Jews and seventh- towards the unfortunate Poles makes him ap- a want of candor in us, after what we have obday Christians "-" conferring no superior religious position upon those who worship on the a natural consequence of leaving all rights to bined signal ability-that it was highly respectfirst day of the week "--" the law intends no majorities or despots. Hence the wisdom of the framers of our constitution in reserving rights preference--establishes no preference,"--"interferes not with the rights of conscience." Can it be that Judge Bell is so demented upon this the Legislature and the Courts of Pennsylvania cerned, was inspired with an honest zea!. We subject as honestly to believe all these positions have invaded in the persons of the Seventh-day truthful? Let those think so who can. We Baptists and the Jews. To evade a charge of inquire what ground Judge Bell has to construe | infraction of our organic laws in this particular, Judge Bell says, "It pretends not to interfere the Sunday Act of Assembly as but "a civil with the rights of conscience; in this, as in regulation ?" Is there any thing in the lan- other respects, the conscience of each is left unguage of the Act to warrant such a construc- controlled by legal coercion, to pursue its own tion? Every thing the reverse. The prohibit- inquiries, and to adopt its own conclusions." ed employment or business is particularly desig- The language of the Judge is quite guarded nated as worldly, in opposition to religious or here, but its sophistry is easily detected. We charitable. A man may get up his team and have already remarked, that it matters not so to overflowing. This innumerable concourse is ride twenty miles to a place of worship on that much what the law intends, as what it works. day, and it will not be considered worldly busi- If it works a wrong upon conscience, it is as ness; but if he cart one load of manure twenty really an infraction of the organic law as though rods on his own farm, it is worldly business, and it was intended. It is true, in relation to think finable by Act of Assembly, inter alia, whether ing for ourselves and adopting our own conclu- duced. On Wednesday, between the hours of he be a first-day or a seventh-day Christian, or sions, the Sunday Act of Assembly leaves us 4 and 9 A. M., there arrived upon ten western a Jew. All the terms of the law which classify uncontrolled. The Judge means that we may the employment allowed or prohibited, and be Jews or Seventh-day Christians, and repudithose which designate the day, are of religious ate in our own minds all Sunday notions, but we signification, and designed to surround it with | must rest on Sunday ! And is it pretended that religious considerations; and hence the trans- this was the meaning of the authors and found- cars on the eastern railroad for returning the gression of this law is usually regarded as a ers of our civil constitutions? Shades of Jef- delegates. Similar facts might be mentioned crime; the courts treat it as neither trespass nor ferson, Washington, and Franklin, speak from misdemeanor, but as vice, a transgression of your graves! Would you not abhor such pitidivine and public law. It has rarely been tried ful hypocrisy as to pretend to permit by legal by jury; it is regarded as a sin punishable by provision the free exercise of thought, while ye the magistrate. This is Judge Coulter's view forbid the practice of sober religious convicof it. He says that it comes to us as a holy | tions of duty? If the constitutions have any day-it is part of the common law of the State. meaning, it is as Judge Gibson has expounded In the absence of all evidence of such design it, to " Secure the right TO DO OR TO FORBEAR TO on the part of the Legislature, we can see no | Do, any act for conscience sake, the forbearing good reason why the Judge should construe the or doing of which is not prejudicial to the pub-Act for the observance of Sunday, or Lord's lic weal.' day, as a civil regulation. It appears to us assumed for the purpose of evading an equitable ed rest on the first day of the week is condecision of the Sabbatarian case; designed to trary to the consciences of Seventh-day Bapthrow it out of reach of the argument of the tists, because it takes away a standing protest against the perversion of one of God's holy inplaintiff's counsel. The Judge's decision, that it works only an stitutions. The Judge, neither fearing God nor incidental, temporary, worldly disadvantage to regarding man in this thing, says, "We cannot of desiring to control the nomination." Nearly the Jew and the seventh-day Christian, is an in- assent to this." So long as no attempt is made considerate and unfeeling assumption. To be by legal enactments to stop our thinking and deprived of the opportunities of worldly em- speaking, we must be free ! So the Judge de ployment and business one-sixth part of our cides. But there is an old maxim which the time, is a grievous wrong to ourselves and our Judge may have learned, and which it is evi- Whig, and one Liberty man-from each State. families-an exaction more oppressive than any dent the Christian Sabbath people understand, tithe law ever enacted on earth. It is com- viz., "Actions speak louder than words." monly affirmed, by the most strenuous advocates While our actions on these matters are conof the first day, that one day's rest in seven is strained, our consciences are not free. Besides enough; all over that, therefore, is a dead loss this, we believe that the specification of the law, to those from whom it is exacted. This disad- "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," Equality and fairness was observed, also, in apvantage. so far from being temporary, is a as really requires us to secularize the specified pointing conferees to select a President and Viceregularly-returning one every week in the year, six days in the order in which Jehovah created President. The Committee on Resolutions reand now made permanent, so far as the Supreme all things, as it does to sanctify the seventh day. Court of Pennsylvania is concerned. The It is requisite to the integral completeness of mercy of the Court in this matter is like the the holy Sabbath time-essentially connected ceived with acclamation as the basis upon which gives another turn to the thumb-screws.

and the Sunday law of Pennsylvania. It is pretended, that "it leaves all free alike in the exercise of their distinctive religious tenets, saying to none, what doest thou ?" What cruel and inconsiderate language is this! Go into the hovel of the Irish peasant, after the tithe mastar has taken away his cow and his pig, and The way of uprightness is like the way that what has he left to pay his own chosen minister ? edeth unto life "Strait is the gate and nar- How does he stand in the eyes of his vaunting row is the way, and few there be that find it," Protestant neighbor? Go to the cottage of the while under the influence of the popular will. | fifty-two days' works have been wrung from him An upright judge is careful about assuming by the operation of the Sunday laws, and how premises that are disputed by sober-minded does he stand in reference to the support of his family, and the ministry of his choice? His spirits are broken down, and his enterprise crushed. Listen to the remarks of his Sunday-keepjudges of the earth, will bear us out in these ments, with this discrimination made by the law of the State! He is looked upon as a proscribsee the evidence of these in the "Opinion" of ed man. The Judge treats the subject as though there were no limitations of human circumstances; and insinuates that when the State painfully surprised at the assumptions and mis- has taken what it will for the support of Sunday, constructions contained in the documents put it leaves the victim of its exactions whole to forth by that Court in the Sabbatarian case. pursue his own sense of duty to God and his We owe it to ourselves, and to the cause of family. Whether the Judge meant it so or not, his mode of reasoning on the subject is as tantruth which we represent, to refute them before talizing to Seventh-day Baptists, as the remarks of the Egyptian task-masters to the Israelites,

# "LIVE TO DO GOOD.' BY GEORGE W. BETHUNE.

Live to do good; but not with thought to win From man reward for any kindness done; Remember Him who died on cross for sin, The merciful, the meek, rejected One, When He was slain, for crime of doing good,

Canst thou expect return of gratitude

Do good to all; but while thou servest best And at thy greatest cross, nerve thee to bear, When thine own heart with anguish is opprest, The cruel taunt, the cold, averted air, From lips which thon hast taught in hope to pray, And eyes whose sorrows thou hast wiped away.

Still do thou good, but for His hely sake, Who died for thine, fixing thy purpose ever High as His throne, no wrath of man can shake. So shall he own thy generous endeavor. And take thee to His conqueror's glory up, When thou hast shared the Saviour's bitter cup.

Do nought but good, for such the noble strife Of virtue is, 'gainst wrong to venture love, And for thy foe devote a brother's life. Content to wait the recompense above, Brave for the truth, to fiercest insult meek, In mercy strong, in vengeance only, weak. [Knick

# For the Sabbath Recorder. POSITION OF THE PRIENDS OF FREEDOM AT THE

NORTH

It is the object of this communication to give an outline of the proceedings of the Great National Convention at Buffalo. In a subsequent idle." We do not accuse the Judge of a perse- number, we may consider its bearing upon the campaign. Says the Buffalo Morning Express of Aug. 12, a Taylor paper, "It would evince pear cruel as a tiger. This is always the work- served during its session, to deny that it was ing of a legal invasion of natural rights. It is very large in point of numbers-that it comable in the character of its delegates-that it to the people individually, which no human au- was exceedingly enthusiastic and unanimous in sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1784, for up upon the platform which they had adopted, thority can justly interfere with. These rights its actions, and, so far as the great mass is consay this much of the Buffalo Convention, from can be made. Says President Mahan, of Obervast mass of individuals, but there could be found no place in the city of sufficient magnitude to measure it. Buffalo was literally filled variously estimated from at sixty to eighty thousand; and to show that this estimate is not at all improbable, the following facts may be adsteamboats the immense number of 5,800. as cess. given by the clerks of the boats ; and on Friday there was not less than three miles of empty with respect to other conveyances; but these are sufficient to justify the estimate above made. The Convention was composed of the Liberty Party, Dissenting Whigs, and Barnburners. Throughout all their proceedings, the utmost fairness was observed-not a committee was raised during the session but was composed of an equal number from each party. The Con-The Court was informed that a coerc- a previous nomination. "The utmost harmony and good-will has marked every stage of its action. The Barnburners particularly have redeemed themselves thoroughly from the imputations cast upon them by interested individuals. at the close of the afternoon session, on Wednesday, Mr. B. F. Butler, of New York, moved a committee of three-one Barnburner, one and the same number from the District of Columbia, to report resolutions for the considera. tion of the Convention. This committee included several of the leading men in the Liberty Party. ported the following platform, which was re-

forgetting all past political differences in a com- venience of commerce with foreign nations or mon resolve to maintain the rights of Free La- among the several States, are objects of national bor against the aggressions of the Slave Power, | concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in and to secure Free Soil for a Free People : the exercise of its constitutional powers, to pro-

And Whereas, The political Conventions re- vide therefor. cently assembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the one stifling the voice of a great constituency tlers, in consideration of the expenses incurred entitled to be heard in its deliberations, and the in making settlements in the wilderness, which other abandoning its distinctive principles for are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and party organizations heretofore existing, by nom- reasonable quantities of the public lands, under States, under slave-holding dictation, candidates, of public policy, which will promote in various neither of whom can be supported by the opof consistency, duty, and self-respect :

And Whereas. These nominations so made furnish the occasion and demonstrate the necessity of the union of the people under the banner of Free Democracy, in a solemn and formal de- in favor of such a tariff of duties as will raise claration of their independence of the Slave revenue adequate to defray the necessary ex-Power, and of their fixed determination to res-penses of the Federal government and pay cue the Federal Government from its control: said debt.

Resolved, therefore, That we, the people here assembled, remembering the example of our Fathers in the days of the first Declaration of Independence, putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now The members, spontaneously and unbeknown to plant ourselves upon the National Platform of reedom in opposition to the Sectional Platform of Slavery.

Resolved, That Slavery, in the several States of this Union which recognize its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be the tent, (for the Convention, on account of its repealed or modified by the Federal Govern- great magnitude, was held at the park in the ment, and for which laws that Government is not responsible. We therefore propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State.

prohibit the existence of slavery, after 1800, in the Nominating Committee announced Martin all the Territories of the United States, South- Van Buren as the candidate who would come ern and Northern; the votes of six States and the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from Then might have been seen old and inveterate the Northwestern territory by the ordinance of foes clasping each others hands in mutual friend-1787, unanimously adopted by the States in a pure sense of justice." In regard to the mag- Congress; and the entire history of that period, nitude of the Convention, no accurate estimate clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation not to extend, nationalize, or encourlin, "Not only was it impossible to number this age, but to limit, localize, and discourage slave- common element of Freedom. 3d, It is evident ry; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return. Resolved, That our Fathers ordained the Constitution of the U.S., in order, among other great national objects, to establish justice-promote the general welfare, and secure the blessngs of Liberty; but expressly denied to the Federal government, which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of been the germ that has produced this glorious life, liberty, or property, without due legal pro- result; and now it is hoped that all her friends Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention. Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king; no more power to institute and establish slavery, than to institute or establish a monarchy; no such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the Constitution, or derived by just implication from them Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery wherever that government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for its existence. Resolved, That the true, and in the judgment vention was any thing but an assembly to ratify of this Convention, the only safe means of pre- of her own mother by Mary Lamb in a fit of inventing the extension of slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such the needle for the support of both her aged paterritory by an act of Congress. Resolved. That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave States and more slave career. At that time he was in love, the only territories, our calm but final answer is, No more time he had ever felt the passion, and it inspirslave States, no more slave territory. Let the ed. 'a few sonnets of very delicate feeling and soil of our extensive domains be ever kept free, exquisite music ;' but he felt that his sister defor the hardy pioneers of our own land and the manded all his care, and to ther he sacrificed oppressed and banished of other lands, seeking love, marriage, everything. Like a brave, sufhomes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the fering, unselfish man, he, at twenty-one, renew world. Resolved, That the Bill lately reported by the Committee of Eight in the Senate of the U.S., was no compromise, but an absolute surrender of the rights of the non-slaveholders of all the States; and while we rejoice to know that a measure which, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free. would also have opened the door for the introduction of litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof to the ruin of their peace and posterity, was defeated in the House of

Resolved, That the free grant to actual setmore availability, have dissolved the national of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of inating for the Chief Magistracy of the United suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure ways the interests of all the States in the Union, ponents of slavery extension without a sacrifice and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American people.

Resolved. That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest practicable payment of the national debt, and we are therefore

Respecting the Convention, we would notice the following facts :- 1st. It was undoubtedly the most serious, the most religious, political Convention that ever assembled in this republic. each other, separated into groups to invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God upon

their proceedings. When this fact became known, a general prayer meeting was held in Oberlin tent,) and politicians, ministers, lawyers, and statesmen, bowed to Heaven for their country's good. 2d. Perhaps a body more harmoni-

Resolved, That the proviso of Jefferson, to ous in all its measures never convened. When

to keep their own rooms essary damages, either d with the rooms.

### EXERCISES.

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Principals.

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nd not imperative. But to ... e of the school will close at . ch term, and open again on

he was received with long and deafening cheers. ship, while tears of gratitude attested the sincerity of their professions. Party distinctions seemed to be lost-entirely merged into the that the Liberty Party, as a party, no longer exists; the North has arisen, en masse, and planted her columns upon abolition ground; she is now marshaling her ranks against the South-against slave power; it is no longer Whig and Democrat, but Liberty and Slavery -North and South. The Liberty Party has will enlist heartily in this new movement. "There is a tide in the affairs of men. which. taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

OBERLIN COLLEGE, Aug. 15, 1848.

## CHABLES LAMB AND HIS SISTER.

E. P. L.

" Little," says the British Quarterly Review. did the majority of those who saw this social. punning, gentle, frolicsome, stammering, quaint humorist, imagine the awful shadow which for ever rested on hisspirit, mingling with and deepening by contrast the brightness of its sunshine.'

The tragedy here referred to was the killing sanity brought on by overworking herself with rents.

"This ghastly incident," says the Reviewer. gave a new shape te all Lamb's subsequent nounced the dream of love for the stern austerity of duty :---

"And let him grieve who cannot choose but grieve That he hath been an Elm without his Vine. And her bright dower of clustering charities, That round his trunk and branches might have clung Enriching and adorning. Unto thee,\* Not so enriched, not so adorned, to thee Was given a sister \* \* \* \* In whom thy reason and intelligent heart Found-for all interests, hopes, and tender cares, All softening, humanizing, hallowing powers-More than sufficient recompense."

pity of the Inquisition; it professes the good of with maintaining in due order that sacred heb- the man nominated at that Convention must If singleness of heart and unshaken constanthe poor victim, while it holds him fast and domadal division of time which Jehovah made stand. This platform was considered to em. Representatives, its passage in hot haste, by a cy of affection could make a recompense for all brace all the essential and distinctive principles majority embracing several Senators who voted he had renounced, then truly did Charles Lamb in the beginning. Then there are some poor in open violation of the known will of their reap his reward. But we have only to put it The pretence, that it confers no superior re- men among us to whom the full benefit of six ligious position upon those who worship on the days labor is absolutely necessary to a life of of the Liberty Party. That it was so understood constituents, should warn the people to see to it to the reader's consideration, and he will at first day of the week, is contrary to all observa- honesty and godliness. All these things are of by the party itself, may be inferred from the that their representatives be not suffered to be- once acknowledge how noble a sacrifice it was tion and fact. It is well known, that govern- no account in the eyes of the Court; the Judge fact, that as soon as on the ground, the Liberty tray them. There must be no more compro- which Lamb performed. We do not mean the mental sanctions always give authority and in does not believe that we have so construed the Party called a special Convention, and passed mises with slavery. If made, they must be re- mere renouncement of his hopes : it is not any one act, it is his whole life, which we call hero-. resolutions that they would not yield an inch of pealed. fluence to social institutions and their advocates law. It matters not who alledges it, Jew dr. Resolved, That we demand freedom and es. ic. To his sister he devoted himself, in the in the eyes of the multitude, who seldom think Christian, the present and former Courts " have for themselves; it is the natural operation of rightly repudiated such a notion." And fur principle even for harmony. "We will not go tablished institutions for our brethron in Oregon, most absolute sense of the term; and that in it. This was the design of the Sunday laws ther, the Court kindly condescends to construe for Van Buren, nor any other man, unless he now exposed to hardships, peril, and mas-spite of recuring fits of insanity. Curiously when first enacted by Constantine, and of their the law for us! That is, the Court, in a cramp, will go for the distinctive principles of our Par- sacre, by the reckless hostility of the slave enough, Mary Lamb was, as a friend of hers power to the establishment of free government once said to us, "the last woman in the world reenactment by succeeding States to the present charitably substitutes its own conscience ty." Says Dr. Teft, a Liberty Party delegate, for free territories, and not only for them, but whom you could have suspected, under any cir-, To say that the law intends no preference, | for ours! because the Act of Assembly "does time. "Hale was also given up at his own request, as for our new brethren in California and New cumstances, of becoming insane, so calm, so juis a pitiful subterfuge. The question is, not pretend to interfore with the rights of con-Does it work a preference? Common sense science." Why is this rightly done? Because expressed by Mr. Lewis, who had just returned dicious, so rational was she;" and Hazlitt used Mexico. to say, "Mary Lamb is the only truly sensible says, Yes. And were it not so, we could not ac- the sects cannot bear such living testimony from New England, where he had conversed And whereas, it is due not only to this occawoman I ever met with." Nevertheless, she sion, but to the whole people of the United count for the anxiety of the zealous advocate against their perversion of Jehovah's holy law! | with him on the subject." States, that we should also declare ourselves on was at no time free from the danger of a reof the Christian Sabbath, who show so much so- A summary way of getting rid of difficulty, to be Since the readers of the Recorder have been lapse, and they never left home without her certain other questions of national policy, therelicitude for their continuance. As well might sure | But if Courts may have this power, to the readers of the Liberty Parbrother's taking a strait waistcoat with him ! fore which establishes the Episcopal Church as the not; if they may of right say what is the extent ity, and its relation to other parties, as given by Resolved, That we demand cheap postage for \*It is Lamb whom Wordsworth is addressing. the people; a retrenchment of the expenses and State Church, exacting tithes of the Dissenter of religious institutions and what not; they may ats friends at Oberlin, we deemed it important patronage of the Federal government; the for its support, works only an incidental disad- of right repudiate and put down the conscien- that they should also have the grounds taken by BEREAVEMENTS .- " Oh, God, how thou breatabolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries. vantage, temporarily injurious, it may be, to tious notion of the plaintiff. Then the constitu I the great Convention at Buffalo, and which are and the election by the people of all civil officers est into families ! Must not the disease be dan-Baptists and Presbyterians; the law intends no tions are no better than the paper of a wasp believed to embrace all the distinctive princiin the service of the government, so far as the gerous, when a tender-hearted surgeon cuts preference : Everybody knows that it works nest; it may nourish the young wasps un ples of the Liberty Party. deep into the flesh ? How much more when God same may be practicable. a superior religious position, and works a posi- they are big enough to come out and sting, but Whereas, We have assembled in Convention Resoluced, That River and Harbor improve, is the operator, who afflicteth not from Ass Acort. as a union of Freemen for the sake of Freedom, ments, when demanded by the safety and contive and perpetual impediment to the cause of can be no protection to any other creature. dissent. It is just so with Seventh-day-Baptists 'S. D.

# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# The Sabbath Recorder. New York, August 31, 1848.

42

# GODLINESS AND GAIN.

"QUIET SUNDAYS .- The Syracuse Recorder speaking of the discontinuance of Sunday trains on the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, says :-We are at length to have quiet Sundays-so far as the passage of the cars is concerned-the chief annoyance to devout people on the line of the railroads. Where the credit of this consummation is due, we know not. We presume that the Postmaster General has had as much agency in the matter as any individual, as we have observed a progressive discontinuance of Sunday mail routes, by his order, as we sup-The main reason we have heard given pose. for the continuance of Sunday trains from Albany to Buffalo has been the necessity of them to carry the mail. This is now dispensed with, and the several companies have promptly discontinued their trains. In the name of the religious community, we thank them, though there is no reason to suppose they have made the least sacrifice to do it. It has long been settled, that Sunday trains did not pay expenses; and, even if they were profitable, a single thought is sufficient to convince any one that it would be more so to do the week's work in six days than in has been most zealous in inculcating. If reseven; since the railroad, from the nature of the case, monopolizes the travel. We therefore congratulate the stockholders on the advantages of the claims of the true Sabbath, treat the inthey are likely to experience in pursuing a stitution as a mere "civil regulation designed course so grateful to the religious public.' "

from which we judge that the spirit of it is generally approved. But for our part we see in it little to approve, and much to condemn. The long and short of the matter, according to this article, is, that the railroad companies between pointed, and enforce it by "thus saith the Albany and Buffalo monopolize the travel in that honest and in earnest. direction, and conceiving that they can make more money by doing the work in six days of the week than they can by doing it in seven, they have determined to discontinue the Sunday trains, and so put money into their own pockets. even if they take it out of the pockets of poor travelers who happen to be caught on their line, and compelled to lie over one day at expensive hotels. For doing this, the editor of a religious paper, "in the name of the religious sity and charity only excepted, or shall use or ed, the natives were heard while at some discommunity," presumes to thank them. As one practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, tance singing; and, as they drew near, the of "the religious community," we deny their sport or diversion whatever, on the same day, claim to any such thanks. Had they become convinced that it was wicked—a sin against God -to run their trains on Sunday, and discontinued them on that account, we could have respected them, and perhaps thanked them, for carrying out their conscientious convictions, though we might not have been able to see any reason for such convictions. But to thank them for discommoding a part of the traveling public -even if it be an ungodly part-simply be cause they have the monopoly of business, and can make more money by doing so, is more than we can consent to. Besides, we see, or think we see, that the application of this principle might be made exceedingly oppressive, even to "the religious community." Suppose these companies, after trying the experiment of lying still one day in the week, should conclude that they can make more money by lying still two days in the week, and doing a week's work in five days; who, that has approved the above article, can consistently deny their right to do so, or refuse to thank them for consulting their own interest in that case? Now although we have no particular desire to have the cars from Albany to Buffalo run on Sunday, we do desire to see monopolies kept within bounds, which we do not believe will ever be secured by bestowing upon them the thanks of the religious community for consulting their own financial interests rather than the interests of the public. There is another feature of this business which we cannot observe without pain. The

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regulated by their gains. We loathe it, because rest. And "if the foundations be removed, what can the righteous do ?"

"POOR HUMANITY."---Under this head the editor of the Boston Reporter says :--- "A set of philanthropists set out for Buffalo on an errand of salvation to the country, and charter a boat to take them up the Hudson River on Sunday morning ! Fierce for freedom, and setting an example that is most ruinous to every interest of the nation !" Nor is this all. He has farther learned, " that Hon. Daniel Webster, leaving his farm in Marshfield, and hastening back to Washington, to meet a great crisis in his country's affairs, departed from New York on Sunday. May God have mercy on a nation whose men of leading influence know no Sabbath !" These facts seem to alarm the editor of the Reporter-and well they may; but we think they ought not to astonish him, since they are the natural results of the views which he ligious men and Sabbath-reformers, to get rid for the good of society," and requiring only "a The above paragraph is going the rounds, seventh part of time," they ought to expect that ungodly men will consult their own convenience, and keep that seventh part which they please. But if these reformers desire a Sabbath, as they profess, let them take that which God has ap-Lord." Then men will believe that they are

# GENEROUS SYMPATHY.

among the barbers of the city and county, in consequence of the enforcement of the Act of April, 1794, against them. The law says, "If any person shall do or perform any worldly em. N. W. end of the Island of Wytoohee, in laticommonly called Sunday, works of neces-

exactly the stuff for men whose godliness is heaven and earth-not a single line to palliate their occupying a day which neither they nor we believe its influence is to sap the foundations the Scriptures regard as sacred, holy time, in upon which every religious institution ought to " the pursuit of happiness," guaranteed by the party of natives near the entrance of the lagoon. farms, in their secluded settlements, without

meddling or interfering with the rights of any of their neighbors-yet, they can be passed by, and sympathy, generous sympathy, expressed, nay, voluntarily lavished upon men performing " worldly labor" in the very heart of the crowd ed city, without any regard to any day whatever.

As these generous sympathizers suggest, that the defect in the law should be supplied by special enactment," it would be well for our friends in Pennsylvania to be awake to their own interests, and endeavor to find some one generous enough to be on the watch and take care that their rights be attended to, should the Legisla ture extend a privilege (not granted to any others) to a particular class of the handicraftor, to regain our rights, we may have, all, to W. M. F. turn barbers!

## EFFECT OF MISSIONABY LABOR. Fo the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :—

As an advocate of the cause of missionary exertions, I send you an extract from the Journal of Commander Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition, while exploring the savage and heathen islands of the great South Sea which contains a relation of their visit to three small islands in the Paumoto Group, in latitude 16 South, longitude 144 West. The inhabitants of the two first are heathen, and still enveloped in the darkness of pagan superstition and idolatry, without the light of the Sun of Righteous ness to guide them in the ways of humanity and THE BARBERS.-Much anxiety is experienced virtue. Their visit to the third will exhibit the contrast between paganism and Christianity.

"On the morning of the 24th, we were off the ployment or business whatever, on the Lord's tude 14 South, longitude 141 West. Many canoes came off to the ship; as they approach-

ligious Recorder, which heads this article, is religious duties-duties imposed by the Lord of sent to those who could not swim, and after much detention, they reached the boat in safety. In the morning they bore away for Raraka, and as they approached they soon discovered a Magna Charta, the quiet occupation of provid- They were partly dressed, some in shirts with- gaged in making and vending intoxicating ing a livelihood for their families, on their own out hats, others with vests, others again with liquors for common use?". On the affirmative trousers of all colors. They stood in for the mouth of the lagoon and landed.

"Nothing could be more striking than the difference that prevailed between these natives and those of the Disappointment Islands, which we had just left. The half-civilization of the natives of Raraka was very marked, and it ap peared as though we had issued out of darkness into light. They showed a modest disposition, and gave us a hearty welcome. We were not long at a loss as to what to ascribe it; the mis sionary had been at work here, and his exertions had been based upon a firm foundation; the savage had been changed to a reasonable creature. Among the inhabitants was a native missionary, who had been instrumental in this work. If the missionaries had effected nothing else, they would deserve the thanks of all those who roam over this wide expanse of ocean, and incur its many unknown and hidden dangers. Here all shipwrecked mariners would be sure of kind treatment, and a share of the few com--forts these people possess. No savage mistrust and fear were seen here. The women and children came about us, receiving our trifles. They showed much joy and curiosity at the sight of us, and were eager to supply our wants. I was particularly struck with the modest and baptized one thousand previous to this, making quiet behaviour of the native missionary. He kept himself aloof, while all the others were crowding around to partake of the presents we were distributing, and seemed much gratified and astonished when I selected him out as the north of Bassien and Pantanau, eight destitute recipient of a present similar to the one I had districts, where twelve hundred converts are given the chief. Though scarcely able to pro-

tect them from the weather, their huts are clean, and lined with mats. Their persons seemed cleanly also, and they showed a great disposition to oblige us. Some attention was paid to cultivation, as was evinced in the plantation and provide for their future wants.

"This was the first island on which we ob served the dawnings of Christianity and civilization. The native missionaries, although they upon the Christian, still do much good in pre- Pennsylvania, where they will be taxed by law to paring the way. Many learn to read, and some the tune of fifty-two days a year to support a civil

TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION .-- A very important discussion has been for some time past going on in Pittsburg, Pa., upon the question whether " the time has come when the Church of Christ should exclude from her communion those enwere Rev. N. West, pastor of a Presbyterian Church, and Rev. James Rogers, D. D., pastor of an Associate Presbyterian Church. On the negative were Rev. Mr. Preston, rector of an Episcopal Church, and Rev. Mr. McLaren, pastor of an Associate Reformed Church. At the close of the first evening, Mr. Preston declined. At the close of the second evening, Mr. McLaren gave up any farther part in the debate. Others. however, have taken their places on the negative side. The greatest interest is manifested, and the discussion is likely to continue some time.

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THE WORK OF GOD IN ARRACAN.-The Missionary Magazine for August, contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Abbott, of the Arracan mission, which states that Tway Poh, a native preacher, had baptized during his absence to America six hundred native converts; and Myat Kyau, the other native preacher, had during the same period baptized five hundred and fifty. These have been formed into churches, and preachers appointed in each. Tway Poh had in all sixteen hundred who have been baptized by this native preacher since his ordination. Mr. A. states that there are in Burmah to the waiting for baptism.

JEWS COMING TO THIS COUNTRY .--- The Jewish Chronicle says that in consequence of the European commotions; "a thousand Jews in care of their cocoanut groves, as if wishing to Pesth have resolved to depart for America, the rich undertaking to support the poor." There is plenty of room for them in this country, and we will give them a hearty welcome. But they ought are yet ignorant of most of the duties enjoined to be cautioned against settling in the State of

and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay four dollars," &c. From the time of the passage of the law, for aught we know to the contrary, down to the recent decision of the regarded as a work of necessity. People of all religious denominations, regular church-goers, did not deem it an offence against religion to engage the services of a barber. But now a more refined state of morality exists, and those who believe that a cleanly person is pleasing both in the sight of God and man, are forced to shave themselves upon that day. Within the last month there have been various complaints made before magistrates, and different constructions put upon the Act-some of the aldermen have discharged the defendants under the beief that shaving on the Sabbath is a work of necesity-others literally construe the act, and believing that it was intended to apply to every species of labor, except such as is specified, in every case impose the penalty. Some of the individuals who have been fined, from fear of a repetition of the charge, have been compelled to close their shops, and are now engaged in prosecuting others for the purpose of making the suspension of business general. Those who [Phil. Ledger, Aug. 17. ference of opinion.

When our Snowhill brethren were suffering under malicious prosecutions for engaging in "worldly employments" on the first day of the that they would not permit him to visit their week, after having faithfully and devoutly cele- huts. brated the Sabbath of the Lord, on the day and time has been, when the religious community in the manner prescribed by the mighty Jehoattached a sort of sacredness to the Sunday, vah-and during their application to the Legisnot because the law of the land enjoined its ob- lature of that State, asking exemption, in virtue servance, and the interests of society were pro- of being true Sabbath-keepers, from the onerous moted thereby, but because its observance burdens of the Act of April 22d, 1794-and was supposed to be in some way connected pending their appeal to the Supreme Court, for with God's commandment. For a few years the restoration of their constitutional rightspast, however, a class of pseudo-reformers have even through that long and perplexing struggle satiated the community with tracts and lectures, to maintain their equal rights and religious imthe main design of which seems to have been, to munities, in common with other citizens of the prove that the keeping of Sunday is a very State-the public press, with few very rare exprofitable business, enabling man and beast to ceptions, was silent-spoke not a word in their dirty and diseased a person. He was extremely do more work, and generally increasing the in- behalf, or offered the least sympathy to the per- anxious to get hold of the presents, and amused comes of those who carry out the doctrine in secuted, the oppressed. With all the rank in- us by at once plunging them under the water, date placed upon it by his father, which looked their practice. To support this notion, the cer- justice of the partial and invidious law, deprivtificates of numerous eminent doctors have been ing them of a sixth of their precious time, in obtained, and great conventions have been got addition to that (the seventh day) they cheerfully he had over his shoulders."

laughing and many gesticulations; but none of them could be induced to come on board, and they were not willing to part with any thing but some old matting. An attempt was made to get some of their paddles, but they rather ridiculed Supreme Court, the business of the barber was the idea of parting with them. In order to dispel their fears, articles were given them gratuitously; and by way of showing their gratitude, they began a monotonous song or chant. They would occasionally stop, look up, and return the laugh of the crew by a grin, apparently enjoying the sport as much as any of them. sent one of the boats to the shore, with the interpreter, under Lieutenant Case, but they refused to allow them to land. No actual violence was attempted, but Lieutenant Case reported the impracticability of landing without opposition and injury to themselves and natives. They received several presents, but they had no fruit to give in exchange, as their cocoanuts were tabooed. They gave in exchange some articles, consisting of cloth, fish-hooks, adzes, and pearl shells.

found ourselves at the N. W. point of the magnetic results, and many specimens were Island. The natives, who had refused to allow here added to our collections. us to land, were now seen waving green boughs. which is the general sign of good-will, and a are immediately interested in this subject should desire to have communication, and many were take steps to have the question decided by the seen dancing on the beach with their spears in most undoubted authority, or speedily cause the their hands. I gave orders to send the boats to defect of the law to be supplied by a special en- the shore, but on reaching it, we found them actment, about which there could exist no dif- still averse to our landing; they, however, assisted Mr. Couthouy through the surf to the beach; but when he had reached it, they surrounded him, and led him back very gently to the water, making him distinctly understand.

The Chief, who was a very old man, was seen lying under a Pandanos tree, close to the beach, and on being told that I wished to see him, and make him a present, he arose; his hair was quite grey, with a long stiff white beard; his legs were enlarged with the elephantiasis, the swelling being of a white color, and so large and regular, that many thought he had on sailor's trousers. About twenty natives were with him on the beach. After being showed the presents I had for him, he was induced to wade into the water up to his neck to receive them. In coming along side the boat, he seemed somewhat uneasy, until he had gone through the ceremony of rubbing noses, which I must confess was any thing but agreeable with so them dry. In return for my presents he at once offered me the short mantle of matting which

up to hear the speeches of distinguished states- and conscientiously devoted, according to the The next day they visited another island of letters and figures very much spread and filled men to the same effect. All this kind of requirement of their Father in heaven, yet the the same group, distant about 10 or 12 miles. up. The letters he endeavored to decipher, and suvering has served to create an impres. press was profoundly silent, perfectly dumb; Their reception was similar to that met with a concluded them to be J. M. (probably the insion in the public mind, that what theologians they looked on superciliously, and witnessed the other islands. The natives presented them itials of John Maxson, who formerly owned the represent as an institution of God, is simply "a the injustice and the oppression, without heraldof worn out tapa, in return for many articles land on which the turtle was found about 1795.) with mats made of the pandanos leaf, and pieces civil regulation adopted for the good of society." ing one word of the gross infringement on our The date he supposed to be 1662, one year be received, but would not suffer our people to put Thus sabbatizing has been gradually removed rights, or of the violation of the Constitution of fore the date of the Rhode Island Charter given from the substantial foundation of God's Word, the land. But now, when the Knights of the Ratheir feet upon dry ground, and when it was atby Charles II. Mr. Babcock has no doubt of upon which it originally rested, and placed zor and Curling Tongs, who plead no conscientempted, kept shoving them gently into the the genuineness of the marks. upon the sandy foundation of human ex- tious scruples-who observe no day unto the water. Some of the party having gone up take place. to their huts, were at once seized, and shoved "CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL BENEVOpediency, either as relates to the health Lord-who give no portion of time to sacred of individuals or the good of society. Who rest-but who resist relinquishing a single hour LENT EFFORT," is the title of an eight-page down towards the boat and into the surf, where needs to be told, that the consequences of from "worldly employments," for gain-are asthey presented rather a ludicrous appearance. pamphlet on our table. It is the Circular Letthis course must be disastrous in the long sailed, we find the press loud in expressions of with the danger of drowning on the one side, ter of the East New Jersey Baptist Association, run? Men may, for the time being, and sympathy-(forsooth each barber takes a few and the natives on the other, who had them written by Henry C. Fish, pastor of the Baptist while the thing is popular, be induced to daily papers to engage the attention of his cuscompletely in their power, as they had neither Church at Somerville, and published in a form cease from their labors on Sunday, and even to tomers while waiting their turn)-aye, have a arms nor any other means of defense. No separate from the Minutes by request. After discontinue the Sunday trains on their railroads; great deal of sympathy, generous sympathy, for harm, however, was done them, but the alarm setting forth the special vocation of the church but just so soon as the thing becomes unpopular, the obstreperous barbers. incident to being threatened with spears. The to enlighten, elevate, and purify the masses of or their interests seem to them to dictate a dif-O, shame, shame, where is thy blush ! No only mishap met with was the loss by one of the unsanctified mind that surrounds her, the writer forent course, they will return to their old cusword to encourage and sustain honest, oppressgentlemen of a pair of spectacles, and a bruise maintains that the efforts of the church, in order. toms seven fold worse than they were before. ed Sabbath-keepers, under persecution and op- or two from the coral in their hurried retreat. to be successful, must be characterized by uni-Such obsequious palaver as that from the Re- pression, for the conscientious discharge of their As. the surf was heavy, life-preservers were versality, principle and system. has it in his power attend.

even to write, under their tuition. We found here an Englishman who had belonged to a schooner engaged in the pearl fishery. He told three months on the island. I was in hopes of obtaining some information from him, but he

knew little or nothing of the language, and was a stupid fellow. The chief of the Island had lost one hand, which he informed me had been bitten off by a shark while diving for shells. Church of Rome, at the present time, indulges We became great friends, and he thought it necessary to be at my side the whole time. He was an odd old man, and proved before we left him, that he had become acquainted with some of the vices of civilization.

"On the next day we landed early and passed the whole of the day on shore making observations. We found this was taboo-day, or their Sabbath, although it was Saturday with us; and all the natives seemed to be enjoying persuasion could induce them to employ themselves in getting fish and shells for us on this day.\* We obtained a full set of observations "After the surveying duties were over, we to determine the position, and also those for

> "Towards sunset we all embarked, and my leave-taking with the old chief was quite amusing. He, with all his household and retinue, began to cry and whine over me so that I was glad to escape from the display of so much friendship and parental affection."

\* By whom and at what time they were taught the ob servance of the Bible Sabbath, I cannot learn. It appears this was the first Island of this character Capt. Wilkes had visited.

MORE ABOUT LAND-TURTLES.-Daniel Babcock, Jr., of Hopkinton, R. I., has written us in relation to the remarkable instances of landturtle longevity which we recently published. 1790, &c.; and there was one too old to be distinguished with certainty. After the examination, his father marked the turtle D.B., with the date, and let it go. About twelve years ago, Luke Crandall found this same turtle, and showed it to Mr. Babcock, who at once recognized the mark and seeming in no manner concerned about keeping new and but little worn. Mr. B. also examined the oldest date then reported, 1683, which was all plain. He then looked for the still older date, said to have been indistinct, and found the

regulation' which has been established by the "powers that be." What would William Penn me he had been left there sick by his captain, have said to the suggestion, that this caution and had been kindly treated during his stay of would one day be proper in relation to the State which bears his name?

ROMANISM IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent of the Reflector and Watchman says that the high hopes of subduing-the Church of England to her authority, and it must be confessed that she has some ground for hope. Sixty-five members of the University of Oxford have seceded from the Established Church, and conformed to the Church of Rome, since 1841; and about fifty more from the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, making a total of more than one its quiet repose. Few of them were to be hundred; and this is very far from expressing seen, and they exhibited but little curiosity. No the whole number who have been led by their teachings to apostacy from Protestantism.

> THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST .---- The Western Baptist Education Society has recently decided that it cannot consistently look to the existing theological institutions for instruction to supply the West, but that the earliest possible location and endowment of a Theological Seminary is exceedingly desirable. The neighborhood of Cincinnati seems to be preferred as the location. The Executive Committee was instructed to enter into an extensive correspondence upon the subject, and report plans and proposals for donations, location, &c., at the next meeting of the Society.

EXTENSIVE PARISH.-Eld. Jacob Knapp, the noted revival preacher, says that his "celebrat-Strange as they appear, he thinks other equally ed dwelling-house, in the village of Hamilton, remarkable cases might be found. When he N.Y., together with ten acres of land on which was a small boy, (about the year 1795,) a lad the house stands, will be sold very low, as he is living with his father brought in a turtle with a about to locate his family in Illinois, that he number of marks upon it. One was quite plain | may be nearer the center of his parish, which 1683; others were of later date, such as 1780, extends from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Oregon, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth."

> BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for August appeared with its usual promptness. The following is its table of contents, "Life in the Far West, No. 3 ;" "Art-its Progress ;" "Kaffirland ;" "The Caxtons, Part 5;" "Modern Tourism;" "Eighteen Hundred and Twelve ;" " The Blue Dragon ;" " Laurels and Laureates ;" " The Horse-Dealer ;" "Sketches in Paris." .Published by L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street.

MADISON UNIVERSITY .- The Trustees of Madison University have decided, by a vote of 18 out of 19, to remove the institution from Hamilton to Rochester. The people of Hamilton talk of prosecuting the Education Society, who have the control of the property, and it is probable that the whole subject will have to be judicially investigated before the removal can NEW JERSEY BAPTIST INSTITUTE .- A COTTESpondent of the Christian Chronicle recommends New Brunswick as the proper location for the proposed Baptist Institution in New Jersey. It is thought that \$12,000 will put it in operation. Our ANNIVERSABLES .- We hope no one will forget, that the Anniversaries of our Missionary and Tract Societies occur next; week at New Market, N. J. It is important that a full delegation be present. Let every friend who

# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

# General Intelligence.

### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston in the afternoon of Sabbath last, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe.

long retired before the accident occurred. She The rumors of a bloody battle in Ireland had been running under a pretty good press of prove to have been unfounded. Wm. Smith steam, but as she was at the time in shoal water, O'Brien, M. P. for the County of Limerick and the engineer was letting off steam, and the boat leader of the insurgents, was arrested on Saturwas going at a slackened rate. This is the representation of passengers in the cabin, some day night, the 5th of August, at the railway staof whom were awake at the time of the explotion at Thurles. A special train immediately sion. Two of the flues of the larboard boiler conveyed him to Dublin, where he is in prison. were collapsed, carrying every thing fore and It seems that he did not find that cordial sympaaft, and dealing death to every one within the influence of the steam and of the missiles which thy and co-operation among the disaffected were scattered on the lower deck. The de-Irish which he expected, and discovering that struction of life on deck and among the crew to harbor or shelter him would expose those was appalling. Twenty-eight persons were killwho did so to arrest for treason, he resolved not ed, and thirty wounded.

family at Limerick, and risk the consequences. The following is the account of his arrest published in the Dublin Evening Mail :---

"He was seen by a policeman named Hulme, 1. The directors and agents are to be decidedly in the employ of the Great Southern and West- religious men. 2. No individual will be emern Railroad Company, passing through the ployed in the establishment who uses profane market-place, being dressed at the time in a language, or intoxicating liquors, or violates the brown overcoat, buttoned up to the throat, and Sabbath, or is known to be in any respect ima pair of thick gray trousers, the ends of which moral. 3. A place of worship will be provided were turned up. He stopped Hulme, and ask- and a Congregational minister established from ed him the way to the railway station, which he the outset. The boarding houses will be kept pointed out to him. Hulme sent a soldier for by religious families, and the utmost care will tion at their office, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J. reinforcements, and without waiting their ar- be exercised in regard to the morals of the between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. rival, followed at once for the purpose of mak- operatives, and to have a decidedly religious in- The certificates must be endorsed by the pering the arrest. Mr. Smith O'Brien, on entering fluence pervade the entire establishment-the sons to whom they were given, and surrendered the railway station, asked for a second-class object being to have a manufacturing establish- to the Receivers. These certificates amount ticket to Limerick, which was immediately ment where Christian parents may safely trust to about \$60,000. There remains out, accordgiven him. In paying for his fare the clerk ob- the moral and religious interests of their chil- ing to the statement of the Bank, about \$40,000 served a great tremor in his hand, and an ex- dren. The establishment is to go into opera- of circulation which is an entire loss to the license is punishable by a fine of \$50 to \$100; citement in his manner calculated to rouse sus- tion about the 20th of September next. The pockets of the public. The money which was given him was agent intends that all the girls employed shall picion. sixpence more than sufficient, but so great was be from Vermont. Mr. O'Brien's agitation, that he neglected to

purpose. On his return he asked which was the right platform, and being told, he crossed the railway and proceeded to a space of ground adjoining, to prevent observation. There he was Baltimore, that Sears is sentenced to pay a fine, at once taken into custody by Hulme, who, amounting in the aggregate to \$14,800, to be having called on him in the Queen's name to imprisoned until the fine is paid. The punishsurrender himself, seized him by the right arm. ment in the two convictions of Drayton will be He was immediately assisted by head-constable not less than seven years in the Penitentiary in Hanniver, D., who carried the warrant for his each case. If these convictions against Drayton arrest. Mr. O'Brien's back was turned when are sustained by the Court above, the remain-Hulme seized him, and said, 'You are Mr. ing charges will doubtless be dismissed. After O'Brien, and you are a prisoner.' Mr. Hanni- disposing of this business, the Court adjourned said, 'I have a warrant for your arrest,' at the same time presenting a pistol, and adding, 'if you stir I'll shoot you."

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT CALAMITY .-- The St. Capt. Simon Wheeler, of Alabama, Genesee Louis Republican, of Aug. 14, says that the fine Co., in this State, died on 'the 20th inst., aged family of Mr. Izard, of New Orleans, lately had steamer Edward Bates was towed into port by 94 years. He was with Washington at the bat- her hands so badly poisoned by washing a plate the Lucy Bertram, having collapsed two flues tles of Germantown, Brandywine, Trenton, and on which poison had been prepared for rats, of her larboard boiler, at the head of West at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He was that amputation has been considered necessary Port chute, one mile below Hamburg, Ill., at also commissioned Captain by Governor Tomp- by her physicians. 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th. She was kins in the war of 1812. on her way to Keokuk. Capt. Johnson had not

The Light-House at Southport, Wisconsin, has been completed, at a cost of over \$4,000. from the lantern.

down the iron upon various sections between Port Jarvis and Binghamton. Seventy miles of road is now ready for the iron, and the 1st of January, 1849, will see the track to Bing. hamton ready for operation.

of Albany have taken preliminary measures to it she knew not where; unfortunately it lighted improvements before the burnt district shall be ment almost was enveloped in flames. rebuilt.

A London paper says that patent medicines produce nearly \$170,000 per annum to the revenue; of this more than two-thirds is paid by a new medicine just introduced into England from the United States, under the singular title the usual price will be charged the persons atof the "Shaking Quaker's Herbal Pill."

The Receivers of the Plainfield Bank have given notice that they will pay the certificates heretofore issued by them in full, according to the respective amounts thereof, upon presenta-

M. Pageot, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of France, has left the United States

for England, with the alledged intention of TERMINATION OF THE TRIALS AT WASHINGTON placing at the service of Louis Philippe, a large Sears, and English, charged with negro stealing, pex-King and family to take up their residence It is an excellent plan. have been disposed of finally. We learn from in America.

> It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that two agents of the French Government have arrived Cashier, and J. L. Crew, Teller of the Canal in the United States with the view of buying a Bank, and for perjury against J. K. Paige and

A young girl, a Jewess, and a servant in the

The trustees of Hampden Sidney College, Va., announce that the experiment of raising a permanent fund of \$60,000, by means of subscrip-It is 80 feet in hight, and the wall at the base tions of \$100 each, entitling the subscriber to is 5 feet thick-at the top 2-outer diameter at educate all his own sons, or else one other base 25 feet. Vessels can be seen 35 miles out, young man, with the privilege of appointing his successor for twelve years, has been entirely The Erie Railroad Company is now laying successful. Rev. Dr. L. W. Green, of Baltimore, has been appointed President.

The Albany fire, says the Knickerbocker, originated in a very singular manner. It appears that while a woman was washing, a spark set fire to her sun bonnet. Without a moment's The Common Council and Board of Trade thought, she jerked it from her head and threw

widen the streets of that city and make other in the stable of Wm. Johnson, which in a mo-

The Buffalo Commercial says that the several ailroad companies between that city and Albany, have agreed to transport free of charge, as heretofore, all animals and articles designed for exhibition at the State Fair, and only half tending the same.

At the recent commencement of the Hamilon University the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and on on Rev. Elisha Tucker, of New York, and Rev. George B. Ide, of Philadelphia.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed a law against pedlers, requiring them to procure licenses at \$10 a year. Peddling without a one-half to the complainant, the other to the State.

Governor Edwards, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation setting apart Friday, the 24th day FOR NEGRO STEALING .- The cases of Drayton, share of his princely fortune, and inviting the Why cannot we have them again all on one day ?

The Grand Jury at Albany have found bills

# THE ANNIVEBSARIES.

143

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will hold its Sixth Anniversary at New Market, N. J., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, (7th day of the month,)\_commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The session will be opened with a discourse by Eld. Eli S. Bailey; after which a full report of the proceedings. of the Executive Board will be read, and other business attended to

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY will hold its Fifth Anniversary at New Market, N. J., on the sixth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, (8th day of the month,) commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

\*The Delegates appointed by the several Associations to mature a plan for a Publishing Establishment, will meet at New Market on the third day of the week (5th of 9th mo.,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

\*\* New Market is on the line of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad, about two-hours ride from New York. Passengers can leave New York at 9 o'clock  $\blacktriangle$ . M., or 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., by steamboat from Pier No., 1 North River.

### THE SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION

The Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will hold its next session with the Church in Jackson, Shelby Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. - Introductory Discourse by L. A. Davis; alternate, Joshua Hill. We would be much gratified to be favored with the presence of delegates from our sister Associations. Come over from the north-east and north-west and help us.

JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

### CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

HE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Con erence, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thonsand hymns. ogether with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and on the Editor of the London Eclectic; and of D.D. \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 371. on Rev. Elisha Tucker, of New York, and Rev. particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

### DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

**REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal.** GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. EDWIN B. CLAPP, Instructor in Mathematics. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. ther experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each.

First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Second, Dec. 13, March 21. " July 11. Third, April 4,

COURSE OF STUDY.

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scien-

to jeopard the poor peasants, but to visit his THE WAY TO DO IT .--- The Vermont Chronicle says that the Agawam Canal Company are about establishing a Factory Village in West Springfield, Mass., on the following principles.

take it up, and was recalled by the clerk for that

ust. contains a letter t of the Arracan mis-Tway Poh, a native luring his absence to e converts; and Myat preacher, had during five hundred and fifty. into churches, and ach. Tway Poh had evious to this, making io have been baptized since his ordination. are in Burmah to the intanau, eight destitute hundred converts are

OUNTRY.-The Jewish

consequence of the

a thousand Jews in

part for America, the

rt the poor." There is

in this country, and we

elcome. But they ought

settling in the State of

ey will be taxed by law to

ame?

A very important

e time past going

the question whether

the Church of Christ

communion those en-

vending intoxicating

tor of a Presbyterian

Rogers, D. D., pastor

tan Church. On the

reston, rector of an

w. Mr. McLaren, pas-

med Church. At the

Mr. Preston declined.

vening, Mr. McLaren

n the debate. Others,

places on the negative

est is manifested, and

continue some time.

ARRACAN.-The Mis-

On the affirmative

a year to support a 'civil peen established by the iat would William Penn stion, that this caution per in relation to the

**ND**.—A correspondent of tchman says that the present time, indulges the Church of England nust be confessed that hope. Sixty-five mem-**Oxford** have seceded hurch, and conformed since 1841; and about iversities of Cambridge otal of more than one ty far from expressing have been led by their om Protestantism.

ION AT THE WEST .--- The tion Society has recently consistently look to the itutions for instruction hat the earliest possible of a Theological Semiirable. The neighborto be preferred as the ive Committee was ingextensive correspondand report plans. and , location, &c., at the

Eld. Jacob Knapp, the says that his "celebrathe village of Hamilton, acres of land on which sold very low, as he is nily in Illinois. that he er of his parish, which es of the Atlantic to the nd from the rivers to the

zine for August appear-The following is hie in the Far West. ogress ;" " Kaffirland ; " "Modern Tourism ;" nd Twelve;" " The Blue and Laureates ;" "The etches in Paris." ... Pub-79 Fulton street.

The Freeman's Journal, in giving an account of conversations after the arrest, says :---

"Some of the officials present asked-' Did you not want to be the King of Munster ?'--- to which Mr. O'Brien replied. 'No, it is a gross lie. I did not. I had no such desire or idea, and nothing has caused me more pain and annoyance than the wretched falsehood to that effect der its burning operation ran to the water-pail. he cannot withdraw as a candidate for the Presiwhich was printed in a Cork newspaper. It The poison was communicated to the water, and dency. He considers himself the candidate of was a pure invention, as nothing of the kind ever the family made use of it the next day. The the Abolitionists, while Messrs. Van Buren and fell from me. I entered upon my course with whole of them were taken sick, but fortunately Adams represent the Anti-Slavery party. my eyes open to all the consequences, but those the drug was too much diluted to produce any whom I expected to sustain me for the sake of fatal effects. By the aid of a physician they the country did not do so. I know I shall be were relieved from all danger. hanged; be it so. I am ready, and I have only to say, I have done my part for Ireland."

About fifty political prisoners are now on hand. Their trials have commenced at Dublin, but have not proceeded far. There are several others against whom warrants have been issued; the most important of whom, it is said, have proposed to the Irish Government, through an ing hlm. influential Catholic clergyman, to surrender

themselves upon receiving assurance that none of the proceedings instituted against state prisoners shall extend to the taking of life. This is no doubt designed to save the life of O'Brien. Richard O'Gorman is suid to have effected his escape in a ship bound for America. Warrants are out for the arrest of several American sym-

pathizers, generally ex-Mexican volunteers of Irish descent.

France. The Committee on Insurrections is making progress, and developing facts very unfavorable to M. Ledru-Rollin, who, it is now said, was to have been proclaimed Dictator, had the affair of April 16 been successful. An unsuccessful

attempt has been made to assassinate M. Thiers.

The courts-martial in Paris have decided on the fate of about 2,300-prisoners. They have ordered the discharge of nearly 1,000; they superior courts-martial. Five hundred of the Havre. Having been embarked in the Ulloa steam-frigate, they were to have sailed on the following morning for Brest, where they were

ver then seized Mr. O'Brien by the arm and till Monday, there being over forty new cases to bly a little less than last year, but the quality be yet tried. English was discharged.

SUMMARY.

The Calais (Me.) Advertiser gives a singular account of the poisoning of a family of eight persons, in that town. The house being infested with rats, a quantity of poison, arsenic we suppose, was prepared to destroy them. The rats ate the arsenic, and feeling very thirsty un-

since, under a white man for a leader. On being discovered, they fought desperately, wounding one man and killing another; and it was not till the whole county was aroused that any considerable number of them were captured The white leader was arrested, and the people were with great difficulty prevented from hang-

At' Indianapolis, Ind., the other day, one lad bantered another to drink all the liquor he would buy. He was taken up at this offerwhiskey and brandy were brought out, and the drinking commenced. Dose after dose was taken, until the drinking youth had swallowed about a quart! He then became insensible, lingered about thirty-six hours, and died.

> A new freight depot is now in process of erection at East Albany, N. Y., for the Albany

and Boston Railroad Company, 750 feet in length by 133 in width. It is supposed that 1,300,000 bricks will be required in its construction, and the cost will be \$100,000. It is to be completed in November, and will be the largest building in America.

The steamboat St. Nicholas, Capt. Rodman. while racing with the Cataline, Thursday afternoon last, struck on a rock at the entrance of Sawpit Harbor, and almost instantly filled. She ran about three hundred yards, and had nearly reached the dock, when she sunk to within two have classed 1,100 among these to be transport- feet of the hurricane-deck. This took place ed; and they have sent 100 to be tried by in such a short time that several passengers, lving in the after cabin below, were floating in insurgents of June, sentenced to transportation, the water before they could escape. The in England and Wales, would annually provide were transferred on the 5th inst. by railroad to Cataline took off the passengers, 150 in number, the passage money and outfit for 200,000 emiand carried them to Norwalk. Ct.

The Haverhill (N. H.) Gazette makes "hon-

tract of land for the purpose of sending thither a part of the insurgents of June.

The Milwaukie Daily Wisconsin states that the wheat crop in that State is the best ever known-the quantity of the wheat being possiquite equal, if not a little better, and that a larger quantity will be sent to market.

A telegraphic dispatch dated Pittsburg, Aug. 25, says that the steamboat Meteor was sunk

five miles below Stephensport. She was struck aft the boiler by the steamboat Paris. Several German emigrants lost their lives. The cargo consisted chiefly of bagging, which was greatly damaged.

Gerrit Smith has written a letter stating that

The late rains caused a severe freshet on the Patuxent River, Md. At Upper Marlboro' the water was higher than it has been since 1804;

Sixty-six slaves ran away in a body, from the and the bridge below that village, as well as the neighborhood of Lexington, Ky., a few days one over the Collington Branch, were swept away, the water being 18 feet above tide water. Several other bridges were swept off.

> Martin Van Buren will be present at the State Fair to be held at Buffalo on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September next. The Buffalo Republic says that he has taken lodgings at the Mansion House, Dorsheimer's.

> The cholera rages at Jassy, and has already carried off 10,000 persons. Major-General Woronzow, Major-General Schtschitowski, and Privy Councilor Mordinoff have died of cholera.

Gen. Lane has been appointed Governor of Oregon, in place of Gen. Shields, who has declined the appointment.

John R. Price, of St. Louis, advertises land for sale at \$2 50 per acre, payable when Gen. Taylor is elected President.

At a late conversazione of Civil Engineers in England, there was exhibited a model of the Great Britain steamer, full-rigged, and containpropeller complete, and working by means of condensed air, which weighed but one ounce.

A curious case of injury is recorded in connection with the recent outbreaks in Paris. It is related of one individual, that a ball went in at one cheek and out through the other, but as his mouth happened to be open it touched neither his jaws nor his teeth.

sixpence in the pound, levied on every parish

to remain confined on board a hulk until the orable mention" of a returned volunteer, who drinks in London, is alone three millions sterlexecutive power should have fixed their destina- went away with a company of 63, only 11 of ing per annum; this sum, if spent in sewers, went away with a company of 63, only 11 of ing per annum; this sum, if spent in sewers, Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth whom are now living. He enlisted with a com- would afford upwards of 1700 miles at 6s. 8d. Congressional District. composed of the 8th 9th and 14th

Theo. Olcott.

The amount paid in the year 1847 by the British Government for freight upon donations for food for Ireland and Scotland, from the United States, was about \$300,000.

Miss Harriet Pardoe, aged 16, of Orwell, Vt. committed suicide in that town, on the 13th inst. it is supposed during a temporary fit of insanity

New York Market, Monday, August 28.

ASHES-Pots \$5 37; Pearls 5 87.-FLOUR AND MEAL-Pure Genesee Flour 5 70; ordinary 5 37 a 5 62. Jersey Meal 3 00. Bye Flour 4 00 — GRAIN—Old Gen-esee Wheat 125; Canadian 115; Ohio 106; Chicago 98c. Corn from 54 to 61c. Rye 72c.—PROVISIONS—Pork 900 a 11 37. Mess Beef 12 00a 13 00. Lard 8c. Pickled meats are scarce. Butter 10 a 12c. for Ohio and 13 a 16c. for State. Cheese 34 a 7c.



In Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., August 18, by Rev. W. B. Gillett, of New Market, N. J., Mr. JOSEPH Boss, of Genesee, to Miss ELIZA WHEELER, of the former place.

In Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., on the 29th ult., by Rev. Varnum Hull, Dr. C. F. HARRIS, Homeopathic Physician, of Binghampton, N. Y., to LUCRETIA MARIA WALDO, of the former place.

DIED,

In Piscataway, N. J., July 24, Mrs. MARY BALD, aged 86 years. She was the oldest member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in that place.

LETTERS. Samuel Davison, Maxson Green, D. E. Maxson, D. C. Chester, E. D. Randolph, W. B. Gillett, A. E. Reynolds, E D. Randolph. RECEIPTS B. F. Clarke, N Bedf'd, Mass. \$5 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 26 M. Jennings, Swedesboro, N.J. 2 00

| D.C.Chester, Lafa   | yetteCity,La. | 2 | 00 | 16 | 5 - 11 |
|---------------------|---------------|---|----|----|--------|
| M. Stillman, Jr., A | lfred         |   | 00 |    | 5 "    |
| R. F. Burdick,      | 14 F          | 2 | 00 |    | 5      |
| E. S. Davis,        | "             | 2 | 00 | 66 | 5 . "  |
| Elisha Potter,      | 44            | 2 | 00 | 46 | 5 "    |
| Thomas Lewis, A     | Imond         | 2 | 00 | "  | 5 ."   |
| •                   | 1             |   | •  |    |        |

Those of our subscribers who have not yet paid for the fifth volume, now nearly one quarter published, are requested to do so at their earliest convenience. Those who owe us on previous volumes would do an act of jusing fac-similes of the engines, with the screw | tice at a very acceptable time by paying up immediately.

> CTATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE .-C ALBANY, August 10, 1848.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: Sir-Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State: Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the **Jnited States:** 

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Charles Cook, whose It has been calculated that a poor rate of term of service expires on the last day of December next; An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of John B. Gedney, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next:

A Representative in the 31st Congress of the United States, grants to Australia, or 300,000 to the Canadas. for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Wards of the City of New York:

Also, a Representative in the said Congress, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the 6th, 7th, 10th, and 13th Wards of said City:

tific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age. Each member of the school will be required to write compositions, and read or speak select pieces, at stated intervals.

#### EXPENSES. TUITION, according to studies. \$3, \$4, or \$5 00 EXTRAS-Drawing, 00 Painting, \$2 00 or 4 00 Tuition on Piano. Use of Piano, 2:00 Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50 Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1 50

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term, and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks, with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough re-view of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50.

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY.

Instructions in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

IRA SPENCER, M. D.. President of the Board of Trustees. DERUYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-A large number of first-rate agents, to whom a liberal commission will be baid for every new school they shall establish, and for every ouvil added to an established school. The best recommendtions are required. We respectfully solicit the circular of every literary Institution in the Union, for gratuitous distribution, also all communications adapted to promote the cause of Education. Teachers furnished on application. Allcom munications should be postpaid.

E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR. 126 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO. LOGICAL REFORMER, for the Statute Year 1848. Including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others on the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK. Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records 52 | London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

jy20tf.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. RHODE ISLAND. Adams---Charles Potter. Westerly----8. P. Stillman. Alfred-Maxson Green, Hopkinton-Daniel Coon, James H. Cochran. S. S. Griswold Hiram P. Burdick. A. B. Burdick Berlin----John Whitford. Newport-E. D. Barker. Brookfield---And'w Babcock NEW JERSEY. Clarence---Samuel Hunt. New Market----W. B. Gille Darien-Ethan Saunders. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Plainfield----E. B. Titsworth. Durhamville-John Parmilee. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. Edmeston---EphraimMaxson. Salem ---David Clawson Friendship--R. W. Utter. Genesee-W.P Langworthy. PENNSYLVANIA. Hounsfield---Wm. Green. Crossingville---Benj. Stelle. Independence-JPLivermore. Coudersport-W. H. Hydorn eonardsville----W B.Maxson Newport-Abel Stillman. VIRGINIA. Petersburg-Geo. Orandall. Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn. Portville-Albert B. Crandall. N. Salem-Jon. F. Randolph Persia---Elbridge Eddy. N. Milton-Jep. F. Randolph Pitcairn-Geo. P. Burdick. Richburgh-John B. Cottrell. Richland-Elias Burdick. OHIO. Bloomfield Charles Clark . Northampton S. Babcock. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert.

The amount of hard cash paid for intoxicating

| The Trustees of Mad-   | tion.   | whom are now living. He enlisted with a com   |  | Congressional District, composed of the 8th, 9th, and 14th   | Scio-Rowse Babcock. Port Jefferien-L. A. Davis.   |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| decided, by a vote of 18   | Northern Italy.<br>The army of Charles Albert retreated from  | pany in Portland, and has himself lost one eye<br>had a bayonet run into his body, and a ball sho |  | And also, a Representative in the said Congress for the  | Scott-Luke P. Babcock. MICHIGAN.  |
| he institution from Hamil-   | noint to point before the Austriana until th  | ey through his knee. When he went away he left  | Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Pastor of the Second Uni-   | Sixth Congressional District composed of the 11th 19th   | Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Oporto-Job Tyler.<br>Verona-Hiram Sherman. Tallmadge-Bethuel Church |
|  | came to Milan, where they made a stand a  | nd a wife and two children, and has returned to   | versalist church in Lowell, has been suspended   | Also, the following City and County Officers, to wit:  | Watson-Wm. Quibell. WISKONSAN.  |
| the people of Hamilton   | fought, but were defeated. Some accounts a  | them "a used-up man," shattered in health and   | from the Ministry. His offence is that he was  | Sixteen Members of Assembly:   | CONNECTICUT. Albion-P. C, Burdick.<br>Mystic BrGeo. Greenman. Milton-Joseph Goodrich,         |
| Education Society, who   | that Milan was taken by the Austrians, I  | put mutilated in body, and miserably poor.  | engaged to be married to two different ladies  | A County Treasurer:<br>A Register in the place of Samuel Osgood, whose term                                      | New London-P. L. Berry. 4" Stillman Coon.   |
| the property, and it is  | others deny it.   | A fire broke out at Auburn, N. Y., Thursday   |  | will expire on the last day of December, 1848:   | Waterford-Wm. Maxson. Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke  |
| ble subject will have to be  | Miscellaneous.  | Aug. 24. Messrs. Derbys' book establishmen  |  | A Surrogate in the place of Charles McVean, whose term   |   |
| before the removal can   | A serious collision took place at Breslau   | on was burned down, together with several stores  | graph, was married on the 10th inst, at Utica,   | shall commence on the first day of January, 1849:<br>And a Recorder in the place of John B. Scott, whose term    | The Sabbath Recorder.   |
|  | the 31st ult., between the civic guard and troo   | ops The New Era printing office was more or less  | N. Y., to Miss S. Griswold of New Orleans.   | shall also commence on the said day.   | PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT   |
|  | of the line. ' Eight of the former were kill  | ed damaged from fire and water. The Post Office   |  | Yours, respectfully,<br>CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,  | 【11111】1111111111111111111111111111111  |
| A corres-  |   | nd- had to be temporarily removed on account o  | · a invest and shinned South They  | Secretary of State.  | NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.  |
| Garonicle recommends   | ed. Another collision took place at Scweidni  | tz, the progress of the flames. The total loss was  |  |  | TERMS.  |
| proper location for the  | south-west of Breslau, between the military a   | nd about \$30,000, which, however, was well in  | \$350,000 for the seventy.   | SHERIFF'S OFFICE,<br>NEW YORK, August 12, 1846.  | \$2 00 per year, payable in advance.  |
| monin New Jampy, It  | the people, in which some 12 or 15 of the lat were killed and wounded.  | 그는 그는 그는 그는 것 같은 것 같  | The second secon | The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Sec-  | \$2.50 per year will be charged when payment is delay.  |
| will put it in operation.  | 그는 것 같아요. 그는 것 같아요. 이 문제는 것 같아요. 이 것 같아요. 이 말했는 것 말했는 것 같아요. 지수는 것 않아요. 이 가지 않는 것 같아요.                          | An underground counterfeit establishment has  | Mrs. Jencks, wife of Rev. E. N. Jencks, Mis-<br>sionary from Siam, died on board the ship Val-   | I return of State and the requirements of the statute in such  | ed more than six months, at which time all subscript  |
|  | Martial law has been proclaimed at Pes  | th, been discovered at Brighton, near Boston. I   |  | JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT, Sheriff.  | tions for the year will be considered due.  |
|  | and in the provinces of the Lower Danu  | be. is a room of twelve feet square, concealed  |  | 이 같은 것 같은  | per so as to indicate the times to which they reach.  |
| of our Mis-  | information had northal all alt. state the  | hat under the cellar of a house nearly a century old  |  | All the public newspapers in the County will publish<br>the above once in each week until the Election, and then | No paper discontinued, until arrearages, are paid, ex.  |
| in the second seco | advising them of the stored the Ministers that d  | ay, A keg half full of U.S. half dollars, dated in  | The San Francisco Star says that a large em-<br>igration from China is soon expected in Cali-  | hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may.  | Cent at any amoralian of the president  |
| Lorance Breakfull  | encampmente et Szegedin hand TT   | an 1833, was found, with a machine for polishing  | fornia. Some of the "celestials" have already  | he laid before the Board of Supervisors, and named for nav-  | directed, post paid, to   |
| A solution of the second second  | troops, and the defeat of the insurgents.   | an coin. A murder was committed there some  | Tornia, Dome of the celestials have all cauy   |  | Gronar B. UTTER, N. Spruss St., New York  |
|  | A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A   | years ago.  | made their appearance  | 3, part 1, page 140.   |   |
|  |   |   |  |  |   |
|  | - 2월 24년, 5월 월 24일 - 1997년 - 19 | •   |  |  |   |

# General Intelligence.

### HOW MUCH THERE IS THAT'S BEAUTIFUL.

BY SOPHIA W. LLOYD. How much there is that's beautiful In this fair world of ours, The verdure of the early spring, The sweetly blooming flowers-The brook that dances in the light-The birds that carol free. Are objects beautiful and bright That everywhere we see.

There's beauty in the early morn, When all is hushed and still-And at the lovely sunset hour, 'T is spread o'er vale and hill-It lives within the gorgeous clouds That float along the sky-And oh, how purely beautiful Our evening canopy.

It dwells in quiet stillness where The glassy waters glide, And wakes to awful grandeur 'neath The cataract's foaming tide; 'T is throned in dark, stern majesty, Where the tall mountain towers-Oh, there is beauty everywhere In this bright world of ours.

The fairy spell that childhood wears-Its artlessness and truth, The light that lives within the eye And in the smile of youth, The impress on the manly brow, Wrought with the shade of care, That tells of high and noble thought, How beautiful they are!

And life-how much is shed around, To bless and cheer us here, When strength and energy are found, Its lesser ills to bear. Although a cloud may sometimes rise, A shadow sometimes rest Upon our earthly pathway, still 'T is beautiful and blessed.

## THE CAUSES OF IBISH MISEBY.

'A Methodist Preacher' in the 'Christian Advocate and Journal,' repelling the misapprehensions of a former correspondent of that paper, gives the following synopsis of the wrongs and woes against which Ireland is now by metes and bounds, such householder may de la Couronne, at Brides, near Moutiers. The the depth of eight hundred and fifty more, into contending :---

nearly every acre of land on that beautiful prescribed, and the remainder alone shall be arde, that alone should render him famous. be about thirty feet in depth at the fall; in the island from the original native owners, and has subject to sale under such levy. bestowed them on favorites, generally non-resi- § 4. If the plaintiff in execution shall be dis- fresh, moistened with boiling water, and per- cascades of varied beauty and astonishing granddent foreigners. At one time, out of the 20,- satisfied with the quantity of land selected and fectly mixed by stirring with a wooden spoon eur. Join our Fall of the Genesee to that of 11. Any room, occupied by students, will, at all times,

# THE SABBATH RECORDER.

## NEGROES vs. HORSES.

The following, says the Boston Reflector & received. If a farm raise fifteen tons of hay, Watchman, has been communicated to one of and some one carry off twelve tons of it, and the pastors of Boston, by a son residing in the cattle starve and die, did they come to their Illinois, and may be relied on as veritable :death by a famine inflicted by the providence "To illustrate the difficulty of getting a slave of God, or by the covetousness of the "present back into bondage, let me give you a specimen of the jurisprudence of our country, which oc-In conclusion, let the above state of things be curred yesterday at our county seat. (Wood fastened by the sword and bayonet on the fairest stock.) Two white men appeared in town, havpart of New England, and in three or four ing in custody two 'gentlemen of color,' whom generations there would be about as much they had taken in Wisconsin as their propertysqualor, beggary, and wretchedness among the escaped from Missouri. These were brought descendants of the present sober, virtuous, and before a magistrate in Woodstock, and claimed industrious inhabitants of Connecticut, as there as their slaves. The Court decided that it had has been in Ireland. The like cause would no jurisdiction in the case, as the negroes were illegally taken by plaintiffs out of the State, whereupon the prisoners were discharged. At the instance of the white men, the men of color A BILL to exempt a Homestead from forced sale in certain were then taken up for stealing two horses when they left Missouri, from plaintiffs. Defendants The People of the State of Wisconsin, represent acknowledged having stolen the horses, alledge ed in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: ing that they were Indian horses, not belonging SECTION 1. A Homestead, consisting of any to plaintiffs. A long debate here arose between quantity of land not exceeding forty acres, used the learned counsel, whether-all being profor agricultural purposes, and the dwelling perty-the negroes stole the horses, or, the house thereon and its appurtenances, to be horses carried off, and consequently stole, the selected by the owner thereof, and not included negroes. The prisoners were again discharged, in any recorded town plot, or city or village; and went their way rejoicing in the blessings or instead thereof, at the option of the owner, of liberty. But the end was not yet. A suit a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one- was immediately instituted against plaintiffs, on fourth of an acre, being within a recorded town behalf of the people of the State, for kidnapping, plat, city, or village, and the dwelling-house and the Court held them to bail in the sum of thereon, and its appurtenances, owned and oc- \$500, which not being able to obtain, they were

cupied by any resident of the State, shall not obliged to pay the amount, and then left. The be subject to forced sale on execution, or any horses, I understand, are to be tried to-morrow, other final process from a Court, for any debt, | for stealing the negroes."

## ITALIAN MODE OF COOKING MAIZE.

While journeying in Italy, some years ago, I was delighted with the remarkable mode in which the polentia or Indian meal is prepared the river is one-fourth of a mile in direct physician. in that country. I think, with the recent corwithout the signature of the wife to the same. respondet to the London Gardener's Chronicle, § 3. Whenever levy shall be made upon the that the only fault of the Italian mode is, that ter rushes at first, for three hundred feet, over lands or tenements of a householder, whose one is apt to eat too much, as he says, "I am a slope at an angle of forty-five degrees, in a homestead has not been selected and set apart ashamed to say it has been my case at the Hotel sheet of white foam, and is then precipitated to notify the officer at the time of making such | landlord is renowned for his culinary skill, but | a black abyss, with a thundering noise. It has, levy of what he regards as his homestead, with could he only make, or had he never made any therefore, a depth of eleven hundred and fifty 1. The British Government has confiscated a description thereof, within the limits above other dish than Timballe de Polenta a la Savoy. feet! In the rainy season the river appears to tercourse of students with each other. Take polenta, (Indian meal,) perfectly dry and dry season it is lower, and is divided into three

until the mass is reduced to a thorough- the Niagara, and then treble the two united, and add as much fresh butter, strong brown perty levied upon, and not included in the set- the whole time; pour the whole into a well-2. These proprietors, from caprice, taste, or off, in the same manner as provided in other buttered mould, serve with brown gravy. I Southern Planter.

thing more than an every-day man from the country. At length he asked for a room and a bed. He was told that every room in the house was occupied, and that the best thing they could do for him was to make him a temporary bed on the floor. To this he did not object, and bivouacked for the night on a blanket spread over the bare carpet. The mortification of the landlord may be imagined when he found out, on the next day, that the stately rooms prepared for his Excellency were unoccupied and waiting, while the Governor himself had been obliged to take quarters on the floor.

DEVONSHIRE BUTTER .--- The Gardener's Chronicle says that the way excellent Devonshire butter is made, is as follows :--- Scald your cream most pleasant and economical in a zinc pan, over a charcoal fire, but do not let it boil. When the cream is cold, say the next morning, take it off with the hand. Put with the hand for ten or fifteen minutes, and the private families, if particularly desired. butter will be the same as out of a churn, and to be dealt with the same. A cow that will make one pound of butter per day, that is, seven pounds a week, if the cream is scalded, will make nine pounds in seven days. Great care must be taken not to let any dust rest upon the. cream. Connoisseurs in butter making say that butter ought always to be churned in an apartment the temperature of which is between Institution. thirty and sixty degrees. At sixty degrees, butter is obtained in the largest quantity, and at fifty-two degrees, of the best quality. These facts are of high practical importance to those interested in dairy economy.

# him, and he was not suspected of being any ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY

# BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

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keepers;

W. C. KENYON, A. M., IRA SAYLES, A. M., Principals. Assisted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five 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 ten years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of pub lic patronage

Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommo. dation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms, &c. They occupy an eligible position, and are finished in the best style of modern architecture; and the different apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the the cream into a wide wooden bowl; stir it order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in

Each room for those who board in the Hall is furnished with a bed and bedding, a table, two chairs, and a pail. The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, a ms at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the student, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, The Health, the Manners, and the Morals of our Students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the

### REGULATIONS.

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

2. Punctuality in attending all regular Academic exer cises will be required. 3. The use of Tobacco, for chewing or smoking, will not

be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings. 4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed.

5. Using profane language cannot be allowed.

6. The use of any kind of intoxicating drinks cannot be allowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular

7. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, cannot be permitted.

8. Gentlemen and ladies of the Institution will not be permitted to visit the rooms of the opposite sex, except in cases of imperious necessity, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the in-

10. All students are required to retire regularly at the ringing of the bell designated for that purpose, as occasion may require; and to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, also designated.

be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Institu-

and Cape Comorin, rises the river Shirawati,

NIAGARA OUTDONE.-Among the cliffs of the Eastern Ghats, about midway between Bombay

which falls into the Arabian Sea. The bed of

breadth: but the end of the fall is elliptical,

with a sweep of half a mile. This body of wa-

there was a confiscation of 12,634,711. At an- levy shall cause the same to be surveyed, begin- ly smooth paste, of consistence to admit and we have the distance of the Shirawati cata- plied with. wheld and cultivated it before the period of dwelling-house and its appurtenances; the fectly homogeneous; about ten minutes suffice; scent it is but a mountain rill compared with its authenticated history, and has been given in amount specified in the first section of this Act, stir the whole time. Remove it from the fire Indian rival. large districts from 113,000, 92,000 acres, down and the expenses of said survey, shall be chargeto smaller portions, so that, according to the able on the execution and collected therefrom. gravy, grated Parmesan cheese, and as much London Times of last month, there are in all § 5. After the survey shall have been made, garlic as suits your taste; grated ham is an ex-Ireland only about 8,000 proprietors of the soil the officer making the levy may sell the pro. cellent adjunct. Simmer ten minutes, stirring in fee simple.

ed for pleasure-grounds, hunting, or pasturage, as aforesaid. so that, according to a recent survey, there is at § 6. Any person owning and occupying any the "present order of things," is actually wrest- said. ed from them at the point of the bayonet, while starye and die for the use of it.

"He takes my life who takes the means by which I live."

Shakspeare never put forth a more truthful saying. Who then are the destroyers of the hundreds of thousands in that fairest, richest isle of the ocean, if it be not those who have originatployment?

cultivator will not make permanent improvements, when he knows that his rent will be raised on him the next year on that very account. For this reason, even the land which is another system.

4. Again, the rent which goes to the proprietors, their agents, and the middlemen, as they plete any country almost to fainting.

"by the present order of thiugs." Out of a population of 8,000,000, perhaps there is not even 600,000 who feel any interest in it, and and by hand. — We learn from the measure, died : and the mind, how free from care how easy his notice.

000,000 acres of which the island is composed, set apart as aforesaid, the officer making the other time, 1,718,320. In this way the land has ning at a point to be designated by the owner. boiling. Keep it just below a boiling tem- ract! While we allow to Niagara a vast supebeen wrested from those whose ancestors had and set off in a compact form, including the

worth of good and wholesome provisions. Ten

bushels she sent to others for the one which she

produce the same effect in every country.

WISCONSIN HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION ACT.

or liability contracted after the first of January,

§ 2. Such exemption shall not extend to any

mechanic's and laborer's lien, or any mortgage

thereon lawfully obtained; but such mortgage

or other alienation of such land by the owner

thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid

in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

order of things?"

misconceived ideas of interest, do not cultivate cases for the sale of real estate on execution; defy the world to produce the equal of this as more than two-thirds of their vast domains, for and in giving a deed of the same he may de- a farinaceous dish." the cultivation of a small portion of them, in scribe it according to his original levy, exceptmost instances, will bring them in a princely ing therefrom, by metes and bounds, according revenue. The remainder must then be preserv- to the certificates of survey, the quantity set off

this time 4,600,000 acres of good land that is house on land not his own, of which land he unimproved. Thus the earth, or the land which shall be in rightful possession by lease or au the Lord hath given to the children of men for thority, and claiming such house as his hometheir use, and on which they were to subsist, by stead, shall be entitled to the exemption afore-

§ 7. Nothing in this Act shall be considered they to whom it was originally given are left to as exempting any real estate from taxation or sale for taxation.

NEW INVENTIONS.

### From the Farmer and Mechanic.

velop the wealth and resources of any country, many persons, act as a spring saddle, or tend to siderable degree depend. so, of course, it has not done it in Ireland. The shift the rider from his seat. A hard or soft seat may be used as required.

chine for shaving shingles.

## FATTENING HORSES.

tricts along the coast, when barley was scarce, name of the tree from which it exudes. even dried fish was used for them as an article of food."

The gluten of the plant and the muscular fibre of the animal are almost identical, and yet months, when the thermometer is often at the leges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-en-PATENT AIR-SEAT SADDLE.—At the recent they are chemically different. We are indebt-height of 120 degrees Farenheit, the oriental for it again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will shibition of the Agricultural Society of York ed to Prof. Mulder. of Utrecht. for the observa-ladies wear a silleon germant and aligned student have any deduction made from full term exhibition of the Agricultural Society of York, ed to Prof. Mulder, of Utrecht, for the observa- ladies wear a silken garment and slippers, but charges. ed. and who still continue, the "present order (Eng.,) Mr. Taylor, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, tion, that if gluten, albumen, casein, fibrin, &c., no stockings. At night, it is the custom to of things ?" None dare say that there is an exhibited beautiful specimens of improved har- be dissolved in caustic potash, and an acid be sleep on the terrace, at the top of the house, in penses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to unwillingness on the part of the Irish laborer to ness, among which was a patent inflated air- then added to the solution, a white matter is the open air, the ladies, the men, the children, use money with discretion and economy. Either of the Institution will act as work. The same London Times, as all know, saddle, for riding, with a moveable pannel, in- separated which from every one of these sub- and the domestics, having each their separate a violent anti-Irish paper, says that laborers vented, improved, and manufactured by the ex- stances is the same-which exists in and forms from Ireland have inundated England: that hibitor. The patent air-saddle is an excellent from 95 to 99 per cent. of them all, and to which there are at this time in Lancashire 106,000 of article for ladies' and gentlemen's riding; and he has given the name of protein. In fact, in Bagdad, in the months of July and August, them; and that in Scotland and England there to the invalid it will be invaluable, as the these substances are all compounds of protein, to steep their night clothes in cold water, which are at least one million Irish laborers, including elasticity prevents the shaking which is fre- with minute proportions of sulphur and phos- is slung up for this purpose, in skins, in order edly with the foregoing regulations; and no one will be pertheir children. Would not these have worked quently occasioned by the rough action of the phorus; it is upon these minute proportions of to keep it as cool as possible. Having done mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic to keep it as cool as possible. Having done mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic to keep it as cool as possible. Having done mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic to keep it as cool as possible. Having done mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic to keep it as cool as possible. Having done mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic to keep it as cool as possible. Having done mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic to the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily arin their own country could they have found em. horse, and is by experienced riders allowed to sulphur and phosphorus that the differences ob- this, they put them on, wringing wet, and again be the easiest ever invented, both to horse and served among these several substances as they retire to their beds of palm branches, to enjoy 3. As the system of tenantry can never de. rider; and which does not, as is suggested by exist in the animal and the vegetable in a con-

# SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.-The Washing-

ton correspondent of the N.Y. Observer states of Mount Henry, Montgomery Co., Tenn., has human glogy, more than any thing that has cultivated yields far less than it would under obtained a patent for a new and improved ma- lately come under our notice. It is this. When The machine shaves both sides of the shingles prime of his powers, and zenith of his popularset up, with little loss of time. The shingles any rate, the body was left in the public tomb, reflected through vases of oriental alabaster. 5. Once more; the Church, as established made on the machine are of uniform thickness, despite many notices from the sexton, until the "by the present order of things." Out of a and of the very best quality, and may be made period limiting the time of such deposites, as

perature until by tasting you find it to be per- riority in bulk, yet in respect to distance of de-

Rochester Democrat. GUTTA PERCHA.-The indefinite variety of purposes to which this comparatively new ma-

terial canbe applied, as we have before observharness for horses, boots and shoes for men, women, and children, gas and water piping, fire- the seventh or first day of the week. engine and pump buckets, ladies' and gentlemens' clogs, cords for fishing-lines, nets, &c.,

whip-thongs, dog-collars, driving straps for On his visit to the stud of the Pasha of Egpyt, machinery without seam, thread for philosophi-Col. E. Napier says-"Among other things I cal purposes, traveling cases, gig aprons, sheethappened to mention the Indian system of fat- ing for carriages, cords for window blinds, tening horses on chopped sheep's heads, and sashes, &c ; fine tubing for chemical purposes, was not a little surprised when he said that he ear trumpets, medallions and printing types, could the more readily credit it, as to his per- &c., are among the articles now composed of above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be, to sonal knowledge the Arabs of the Hedjaz often this material. Six patents have been taken out make the means resorted to as effective as human means feed their horses on the dried flesh of the camel, in relation to it. The term Gutta Percha is Ma- may be. as well as its milk, and that in some of the dis- layan, Gutta meaning gum, and Percha the all students who are sufficiently old to understand the ne-Farmer & Mechanic.

terraces. Strange as it may sound, it is by no

means an uncommon practice with the ladies refreshing slumbers. Notwithstanding this practice, rheumatism is rarely heard of in that country.

An article in the London Court Journal says, SHINGLE SHAVING MACHINE.—Mr. S. Brewer, a fact that illustrates the fleeting character of human glory, more than any thing that has being character of human glory, more than any thing that has human glory, more than any thing that has human glory, human glory, more than any thing that has human glory, human g the season. It is called the Neapolitan Bonnet, As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for Wirt died at the national metropolis, in the and strange to say, it is the production of Bro- leach class, will require the entire term for its completion, it at every stroke of the pitman, giving the proper ity, his political friends solicited of the relatives only two ounces, and its elasticity is such, that are technically called, amounts to about \$65, slope, and throwing the shingles clear of the of the deceased the privilege of retaining the no bruises can derange its shape. But its great-900,000 per annum, \$40,000,000 of which is machine. It is simple in its construction; not body in the receiving tomb, until they could est novelty consists in having an alabaster semisent off annually to absentee landlords, never to liable to get out of order; may be tended by a erect a suitable marble monument. The re- transparency, which, by throwing a side light can be admitted at any time in the terms. return to benefit the country in any form. This single hand; is a light draught for a horse or quest was granted. But perhaps some who upon the features, gives them the indescribable immense sum is an entire draught from the mule, but may be worked by any power; and talked most in fact of the enterprise were not labor of the country, and must inevitably de- may be easily moved from place to place and equally forward in contributing toward it. At obtain by lighting up their rooms with lamps accommodation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on

Ole Bull, the celebrated Norwegian violinist

a Parisian musical instrument maker, in the

tion, who are required to see that the regulations are com-

12. Students will be required to keep their own rooms in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms.

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

The regular exercises, at which all the students will be required to attend, unless specially excused, are, Chapel exercises each morning during the term; Recitations, from two to four, five days each week, from Monday morning till ed, is truly astonishing. Walking sticks, and rid-day, once in two weeks, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Lecing whips, ornamental trays, and ink-stands. tures by the Principals. Public Worship, once in each week, either on Saturday or Sunday, according as the students may be in the habit of keeping the Sabbath, either on

# GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the students will be in the hands of the Principals, and will be strictly and steadily exercised. and at the same time, strictly parental. The object of our and at the same time, strictly parental. The object of our academic government being to secure the greatest possible amount of physical, intellectual, and moral good to the stu-dents themselves, regularity and order of exercises, and good and wholesome citizens to society. No unwarrantable means will be made use of to enforce the observance of the

Parents who place their children in this Institution, and cessity of order, cannot be too well assured that the foregoing regulations form the most essential part of the contract between them and us; and that whatever student wantonly violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on COOL PROCEEDINGS .- During the hottest pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privi-

Farther, parents are requested not to place money for ex-Principals, or the Book-keeper of the Institution, will act as fiscal guardian of such students without charge.

## ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission as students, must present testimonials of good moral character, or be known to possess such a character, and must be willing to comply unreservranged.

### ACADEMIC TERMS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms, as follows:

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1848.

The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 5, 1848,

ther Jonathan, over the water. Its weight is is of the utmost importance that students should continue only two ounces, and its electicity is such that through the term, and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than leachers be permitted to leave on the day specified,

Acarcely any of this small portion belong to the NEW LAST MACHINE. —We learn from the most prominent in the measure, died; and the mind, how free from care, how easy his posi-producing class. Yet the labor of the country Artizan, that Mr. Abner Land, of Killingworth, sexton removed and interred the remains of tion, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart tion from the distance of a few, miles around, that students is obliged to support this Church in the enor-mous sum of about \$35,000,000 per annum. And according to an uncontradicted speech in irregular shapes on wood. &c. The cutter the fil the house of unnot interesting to the fil the house of the And according to an uncontradicted speech in irregular shapes on wood, &c. The cutter the dust of the talented, Christian statesman re-Parliament, the " present order of things " moves on the principle of the slide-lathe, and poses. He has, indeed, in the hearts of thou-Parliament, the "present order of things" moves on the principle of the slide-lathe, and poses. He has, indeed, in the hearts of thou- luxurious and the heart of the ambitious. forces, at the point of the bayonet, a nominal the wood to be turned revolves on spindles, set, sands of his countrymen, a monument more enbut legal parish to pay to the legal but nominal as it were, on the periphery of a drum. Twenty during than brass or marble, but his history afrector from \$3,000 to \$20,000 for religious ser- to thirty lasts can be turned out at one opera- fords one instance more of the neglect that is is, an English paper says, now working as a vices, when in fact there has not been a sermon tion without changing the spindles. or a rector in some such parish for twenty-five

### years.

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Here then is about \$100,000,000 to be raised Merrill, of Newbury, Mass., has very recently wards died of starvation, more than \$25,000,000 the up and down movements of the saw."

apt to follow the services of the worthiest public journeyman in the manufactory of M. Vuillaume,

### servants.

SAWING IRREGULAR SHAPES .- Mr. Thomas C. hope of being enabled to make a violin that A Goon ONE.-A short time since a large shall equal the tones of those made by the cele by the labor of Ireland; for all property, in secured a patent for a new and useful improve- number of distinguished persons assembled at brated Stradivarius, of Cremona, and for this every country, is the fruit of labor. And the ment in machinery, for sawing irregular shapes Middletown, Conn., to participate in the com. purpose he has brought from Norway wood more that is taken from the laborer, the less he in timber, &c. He uses a circulr revolving mencement ceremonies of the Wesleyan Uni- more than two hundred years old. must have on which to live. And the present frame in combination, and operating together versity. Among the rest, Gov. Bissel was exorder of things takes to the starving point. It with a reciprocating moveable saw-frame; and pected and elegant rooms were provided for The Paris theatres have been re-opened, the board, washing, light, fuel and unition (except the extrast is impious, and insulting to Heaven, to say that there has been a famine in Ireland; for in the very year in which we were hurrying vessels

very year in which we were hurrying vessels combinations along with two vertical parallel He is a plain, diminutive-looking man, though those places of public amusement in operations payment, or satisfactory arrangement. with provisions to her, she sent off to England the produce of her own soil, and the labor, in many instances, of the very hands that after. He went to the hotel where quarters the produce of the very hands that after. SAMUEL BUSSBLL, many instances, of the very hands that after horizon and in irregular lines across it during had been assigned him; and entered his name; than the club rooms and will not be plotting but there happened to be no body in who knew | mischief.

the afternoon of Monday following.

EXPENSES. from \$14 50 to \$18 00 Board, per term, 1 50 Room-rent, 2 50 Washing,

spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Fuel, Tuition, from \$3 50 to 5 00 1 50

25

7 00

2.00

### Lights, Incidental Expenses

10 00 ETTRAS-Minic on the Piano Forte. Oil Painting,

Drawing, The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including

President of the Board of Trustees.

ALTERD, Jone 20, 1848.