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SEESTLE VISITED TO THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Sabbath Recorder

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

WHOLE NO. 221.

VOL. V.—NO. 13. NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.

The whole scene was calculated to strike the which we were enabled to ascend to the sev-The Sabbath Recorder.

# EXTRACT OF A LETTER OF BRO. WARDNER.

SHANGHAI, China, Feb. 20, 1848.

You may have felt disappointed at not re- without hope. ceiving from us a more minute description of

your request, I will note a few particulars.

be somewhat annoying.

presented by aspirants for distinction, which is they should disturb the devils, who, they think, published, and a title of honor conferred on the set apart those two days for rest and repose. writer, who is then regarded as a suitable candidate for promotion. Their love for books was their feast of lanterns. The following is a seems truly encouraging. More than once have very correct description of such occasions, given I started with a bundle of tracts to distribute by Mr. Davis:among the families of certain districts, but was invariably thronged the moment it was known, feast of the lanterns, being a display of ingenu- Pariahs are so much despised, that they are till every tract was gone. Our house is visited ity and taste in the construction and machanism obliged to make a long circuit when they see almost daily by applicants for books. Nor do these messengers appear to be entirely without effect. A few weeks since, a man who had on horse-back, fighting or performing various borhood. For a Brahmin to touch one, even chanced to meet with some of them, came a feats, together with numerous representations with the end of a long pole, would be defiling. considerable distance to visit Dr. Medhurst, of beasts, birds, and other living creatures, the Such being the state of things, if a Brahmin that he might learn more of the doctrine. Do not these things appear like the dawning of a better day? May God dispel the dark clouds of air created by the heat of the lamp. Their similar circumstances, the Pariah must let him which now enshroud their minds, that the day- circular motion is communicated in various di- die. star of hope may dawn upon their vision.

The laws of the Chinese are extremely rigid and severe. Even their fashions are under the control of the Emperor to such an extent that they are not allowed to change their clothing skill of the pyrotechny, which is inferior to our fore. As it is the duty of these catechists to to adapt it to the seasons, till authorized by the own. Their best thing of the kind is what make a report of their labors, they stated that example of the Viceroy or chief officer in each respective province, who also awaits the imperial edict. Notwithstanding their great severity, trived as to drop in succession on strings, and to defile themselves by visiting them. in many respects they appear to be very inef-ficient, owing in a great degree no doubt to the deception and bribery practiced among the

visions for the poor generally, except that they are quartered upon certain districts, where they subsist by begging, with the provision that no man owning a house or shop can thrust them from his door without first giving them a cash, the year as they are migrating to a warmer arrival to send into the interior. We were reclimate. Some of them present the most ceived and entertained with much cordiality, wretched appearance of which the imagination and conducted through several of the principal

from my usual walk, I met a funeral procession ductor informed us that there were about three ministration seemed to be the good of his peoproceeding out of the city. In advance were thousand converts to their faith in that region. ple; and, when he was desired to sign his name vival of religion. two men with lighted lanterns, followed by a Leaving this, we went to visit a pagoda, about man bearing a straw sack containing ghost- a mile and a half distant, which the Chinese money, which he was scattering in the street, call, "Hs-bo-koo," situated on the Woosung, when the Senate had liberally commended the called him to the door, and giving him a Next followed a band of music, succeeded by a and four miles from this city. It is about one wisdom of his government, Nero desired them piece of mouldy bread, asked him if he could lent society in Bangor, Me., the Rev. Mr. Chickman with a torch, who burned a quantity of hundred feet in circumference at the base, of to keep their praises till he deserved them. read, to which he answered in the negative; to ering remarked, that since his return from Eughost-money at each angle of the road. Then an octagonal shape, and seven stories or one a company of Touist priests walking double hundred and fifty feet high, with a spire on the file, followed by two more at intervals with top. Each story is furnished with a veranda, Rome, and destroyed multitudes of men, wo. You that: Our Father," re- time. 3. That any man who is a sailor is not merrebes of coarse sacking girded with straw bands. guarded by a highly ornamented railing, and a men, and children, and threw the odium of that peated the boy; "What! your Father as well ally ruined. 4. That so little is done by Christy." Then a company of mourners on foot, followed by a large bier, covered with dark cloth, and borne by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes by a large by sixteen men while feet and the classes are the children and the classes are large to the classes are large

this place, with the character and customs of its year's day—a season of general mirth and fest group of hills about twenty miles distant, which inhabitants. It would have been otherwise, tivity. Stores and shops were closed, and all are said to be abrupt and rocky, and the only were it not that we supposed you had access to business was laid aside for two or three days, ones that are to be found in this region of couumore competent sources of information. It ap- and with some from ten to twenty days. On try. A few rods from this pagoda, are two pears by the Recorder, that you have had a the evening previous, all are expected to have heathen temples. The first is in a very neggeneral outline of the natural and national his- their debts square up for the year, and in case lected and dilapidated condition. It contains tory of the country from Rev. Mr. Williams. of failure their credit is ruined for the ensuing one idol, the only relict of its former glory, Dr. Bridgeman, Editor of the China Repository, year. For about a week preceding, fire-crackers, which is constructed of wood, and in a sitting is now here, and has given a minute description | gongs, and various kinds of music, were to be | posture, about twelve feet high, having its head of the most interesting characteristics of this heard in all directions, and at nearly all hours covered with points of colored glass or stone. place in that periodical, to which I suppose you of the night; and each morning the streets were The other is about thirty-five feet square, with have access, as I have seen some extracts from strewed with the ashes of ghost-money, straw a variety of images on three sides, some having it in the Recorder. However, agreeable to houses and images, paper, sedan chairs, &c. from four to eight arms. In the centre are As respects the climate, no country can boast all engage in the performance of sacred rites, mon man; one of which sits on the back of an of one more delightful. There are two or three or in preparing their houses for the solemnities elephant reading a scroll. In one corner is a months of extreme hot weather in which the of the new year. Every dwelling is swept and bell about eight feet high and five in diameter, thermometer rises to over a hundred degrees in garnished; and the shrine of the household gods hung in a frame and struck by a block of wood the shade. The cold is much more trying at decorated with huge porcelain dishes or vases suspended at its side. On one side it is worn the same degree of temperature, than in our na- containing the fragrant gourd—the large citron, quite through, and nearly so where it is now tive country, owing perhaps to the dampness of called by them the hand of Budh." "Early in beaten. In the opposite corner is a drum the air, as it proceeds from the sea. The lowest the morning of the first day, crowds repair to about four feet in diameter, which, with the the thermometer has fallen during the present the different temples in their best attire, to bell, is probably used for waking the gods. winter has been about twenty degrees. The conciliate the favor of their gods. "A man At a short distance from these, reaching seasons throughout are said to be about like hardly knows his own domestics on that day, so across a branch of the Woosung, named "Pathose of Virginia, by individuals who have for- | finely are they attired; and on all sides along | bo-kong," is an elegant bridge, which the namerly lived in that State. The productions of the streets may be seen the bowings and half- tives call "Pa-bo-jaw." It is about two rods the country are abundant, and of greater variety kneelings, with the affected efforts to prevent long, resting on two hexagonal granite abutthan are generally found in America, and some them, which constitutes a part of Chinese cere- ments towards the centre, and supported near of the land is kept under cultivation during the monies of courtesy." So says Davis, in his the ends with slabs of the same material set verwhole year. The inhabitants are generally in- History of China. Each house has a large red tically; also covered at each end with similar dustrious, avaricious, deceitful, and theivish, card pasted on the door, bearing the inscription, slabs, twenty-five feet long, two wide, and thick though mild, friendly, and sociable. They show | "happiness." From three to ten days are oc- enough for adequate strength. The rest is much respect for foreigners who treat them with | cupied in passing from house to house, making | covered with bricks liandsomely arched, and civility. Instances have been rare in which we presents, congratulating friends, and receiving furnished with substantial railings. have been treated with the slightest rudeness, their hospitality. Each one carries a bundle of though their curiosity sometimes leads them to | red cards containing his name and good wishes, which he leaves with those on whom he calls, Education is held in high estimation among and thrusts one through the cracks of the doors the Chinese and is that by which they are dis- of those houses where he intends to call. Their tinguished in rank and office. Their qualifica- proceedings were marked with as much civility tions are tested through judges appointed by as we usually witness in our own country on such government, who select one essay from every occasions. For two days they strenuously avoid hundred written upon some literary topic, and drawing water from their wells, lest (as is said)

Last night (being the fifteenth of their month)

The Chinese seem to have no statutory pro- from the stern. Their rockets are bad, but blue- charge in Madras. This was an innovation, use of European ships."

There is in the suburbs of this city a Catholic

beholder with a feeling of solemnity, notwith enth story, where we had a delightful view of Written by Lamartine previous to his departure for Palesstanding its marks of heathenism and superstil the surrounding country—a vast plain beautifition. Their lamentations on such occasions, ed with meandering rivers and canals. The inare truly heart-rending; for they mourn as those habitants seem to be situated in little hamlets, with their farms stretching out from them as a The fifth of this month was the Chinese new centre. From this position we could see a "On the last night of the old year at midnight, three more, about six times the size of a com-

## CASTE IN MADURA.

Extract from Dr. Scudder's Journal in the Missionary Herald November 5, 1847.—A few days ago, while Mr. Muzzy was riding through the streets of this city, he requested a low caste man in his employ to go to the assistance of a high caste woman, who had been providentially knocked down and lay in the street. He refused, saying that he could do nothing for her, as she was of

Here we have another instance of the direful effect of this system. The caste person, just alluded to, is a Pariah. The touch of this caste is considered to be pollution. If a high caste person goes into their houses, he loses his caste. If he drinks the water they have drawn, or drinks it from vessels which they have handled. "The first full moon of the new year is the he loses his caste. In some districts the poor of an infinite variety of lanterns made of silk, Brahmins in the way, that their breath may not varnish, horn, paper, and glass; some of them infect them. In other places their approach is supplied with moving figures of men galloping | considered sufficient to pollute a whole neighwhole in full motion. The moving principle in | should see a Pariah in the act of being drownthese is the same with that of the smoke-jack, ed, he could not afford him assistance. He being a horizontal wheel turned by the draught must let him die. Should a Brahmin be in

rections by fine threads attached to the moving | To our great sorrow we have lately been figures." "The fire-works of the Chinese are called to witness the bad effects of this system sometimes ingenious and interesting, rather, of caste in our missions. To give but a single however, on account of the variety of moving linstance. Not long since, Mr. Muzzy gave emfigures which they exhibit, than the brilliancy or ployment to one or two catechists from Tan-Europeans call a drum, from its being a cylin-they had been to some low caste villages to prodrical case, in which is contained a multitude claim the word of God, when they had not been of figures folded into a small space, and so con- near them. They chose rather to tell a lie, than

the cylinder. They likewise contrive to make sionaries of the Gospel Propagation Society, paper figures of boats to float and move upon thought it proper to employ a Pariah catechist the water by means of a stream of fire issuing to labor among the native Christians of his lights they manufacture sufficiently well for the and it was complained of as such. "How can a Pariah catechist come into our house to pray?" some said. Others refused even to attend church, because he was permitted to read the cathedral of immense size going up. On the Scriptures and sometimes a sermon. As the 8th I went, in company with several missionaries, missionary would not yield to their wishes, more which is equal to about one-fourteenth of a cent. to visit another large establishment beautifully than four hundred and fifty persons of high In consequence of this arrangement, the streets situated, about four miles into the country, de. caste left him, and formed a new congregation.

EFFECT OF POWER.—The beginning of Nero's reign was marked by acts of the greatest kindapartments. It contains in all about forty ness and condescension; by affability, compli-A few mornings since, as I was returning rooms, including a small chapel. Our con- ance, and popularity. The object of his adto a list of malefactors that were to be executed, he exclaimed, "I wish to heaven I could not write!" He was an enemy to flattery; and But mark the corresponding tendency of arbi- the question whether he could say the Belief rope he had four wonders respecting seamen. trary power! This was the wretch, who after- and the Lord's Prayer, the answer was the 1. That any parent ever sends a son to sea. wards assassinated his mother, who set fire to same. "Well," said the divine, "I will teach 2. That any sailor ever goes to sea a seconds. friends of the deceased, brought up the rear. stantly ringing. On the inside are stairs by rately wicked; who can know it?" [Arvine. | bread?"

#### THE HOLY LAND.

I have not felt o'er seas of sand The rocking of the desert bark; Nor laved in Hebron's fount my hand By Hebron's palm trees cool and dark; Nor pitched my tent at even-fall, On dust where Job of old has lain, Nor dreamed beneath its canvas wall, The dream of Jacob o'er again.

One vast world-page remains unread; How shine the stars in Chaldea's sky, How sounds the reverend pilgrim's tread How beats the heart with God so nigh How round gray arch and column lone, The spirit of old time broods, And sighs in all the winds that moan Along the sandy solitudes!

In thy tall cedars, Lebanon, I have not heard the nation's cries, Norseen thy eagles stooping down Where buried Tyre in ruin lies. ·The Christian's prayer I have not said In Tadmor's temples of decay, Nor startled with my dreary tread The waste where Memnon's empire lay.

Nor have I from thy hallowed tide, Oh. Jordan! heard the low lament Like that sad wail along thy side, Which Israel's mournful prophet sent! Nor thrilled within that grotto lone, Where deep in night, the Bard of Kings Felt hands of fire direct his own, And swept for God the conscious strings.

I have not climbed to Olivet, Nor laid me where my Saviour lay, And left his trace of tears, as yet By angel eyes unwept away; Nor watched at midnight's solemn time, The garden where his prayer and groan, Wrung by his sorrow and our crime, Rose to one listening ear alone.

I have not kissed the rock-hewn grot. Where in His mother's arms He lay, Nor knelt upon the sacred spot Where last His footsteps pressed the clay; Nor looked on that sad mountain head, Nor smote my sinful breast where wide His arms to fold the world he spread, And bowed his head to bless, and—died!

## "SIR, WHO HAVE YOU BEEN TALKING WITH?"

There lived in the town of says a correspondent of the Christian Mirror, a man who had a large family of children. He was poor, and unable to keep them at home; he put some of them away from home to live. It was the favored lot of a little girl, I think. about eight years of age, to fall into a family where daily prayer was offered up to Almighty God. Prayer she was unacquainted with. The subject was new to her. An astonishment seized her, when she saw her master, night and morning, talking, as she termed it, with something that she could not see. An anxiety swelled in her little bosom to know who it could be. Unwilling to ask any one of the family with whom she lived, yet solicitous to know, she obtained leave to go home. She had hardly reached the lonely cottage, before she asked her mother who it was that her master talked with, night and morning. She told her that she did not know, being herself a heathen, though in a Christian land. Not satisfied, she asked her father, who answered, in a thoughtless and inhuman manner, "The devil, I suppose." The inquisitive little child returned uninformed to her master, where she witnessed the same promptitude and holy ardor as before. Not many days had elapsed, before she summoned fortitude enough to put the question.

One morning, after her master had been talk

ing with the unknown Being, she stepped up before him, and said, "Sir, who have you been talking with, this morning?" The question was so unexpected, and from such a source, that at first he felt unable to answer her; and was unusually impressed with the importance of the duty of prayer, and the weight of obligation resting upon him to approach God aright. But after recollecting himself a little, he said, and that with reverence, "I have been trying to talk with God." "God!" said she with astonishment, "where is he? where does he live?" &c. Many questions of a similar nature she put with much interest and feeling, to which her master gave her such answers as were calculated to awaken the liveliest feelings of her mind, in regard to Jehovah. After she had learned all her little mind could contain of divine things, she desired to go home and see her parents, with an earnestness that could not be resisted. Go she must; leave was granted; she went home to her father's cottage, a place where prayer was not wont to be made, with her little bosombeating with a high tone of pious feeling in view with warmth a compliance; but he utterly refused. She then went to her mother and asked About twenty only remained with him. Of must vent themselves in words. She said, let ing to fire; but the powder being wet with the course, whenever we see such relics of heathen. course, whenever we see such relics of heathenism, we feel it to be our duty to root them out. She knelt down and prayed, and it appears to me, that the Scripture was fulfilled. giving spur to his horse, fortunately had time to "The effectual fervent prayer of the righteous availeth much." In answer to her prayer, both of her parents were brought under conviction. which terminated in hopeful conversion to God. And this was the beginning of an extensive re-

> A CUTTING REPLY.—An avaricious divine seeing a poor boy in a deplorable condition.

#### HABITS OF CHRISTIANS.

There is a beautiful story told of a pious Quaker lady, who was much addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged herself in this habit, until it had increased so much upon her, that she not only smoked her pipe a large portion of the day, but frequently sat up in bed for this purpose in the night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died and approached heaven. Meeting an angel she asked him if her name was written in the book of life. He disappeared; but replied, upon returning, that he could not find it. "O," said she, "do look again; it must be there." He examined again; but returned with a sorrowful face saying, that it was not there! "O," said she in agony, "it must be there! I have an assurance that it is there! Do look once more!" The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence, he came back, his face radiant with joy, and exclaimed, "we have found it! we have found it! it was so clouded and covered with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it!" The good woman, upon waking, immediately threw her pipe away, and never indulged in smoking again.

#### THE FROZEN DEAD AT ST. BERNARD.

The scene of the greatest interest at the Hos-

pice—a solemn, extraordinary interest, indeed is that of the Morgue, or building where the dead bodies of lost travelers are deposited. There they are, some of them as when the breath of life departed, and the death angel, with his instruments of frost and snow, stiffened and embalmed for ages. The floor is thick with nameless skulls and bones, and human dust heaped in confusion. But around the wall are groups of poor sufferers in the very position in which they were found, as rigid as marble, and in this air, by the preserving element of an eternal frost, almost as crumbling. There is the mother and child, a most affecting image of suffering and love. The face of the little one remains pressed to the mother's bosom, only the back part of the skull being visible, the body enfolded in her careful arms—careful in vain—to shield her offspring from the elemental wrath of the tempest. The snow fell fast and thick, and the hurricane wound them up in one white shroud, and buried them. There is also a tall, strong man, standing alone, the face dried and black, but the white unbroken teeth firmly set and close, grinning from the fleshless jaws—it is a most awful spectacle. The face seems to look at you from the recesses of the sepulchre, as if it would tell you the story of a fearful death struggle in the storm. There are other groups more indistinct, but these two are never to be forgotten, and the whole of these dried and frozen remnants of humanity are a terrific demonstration of the fearfulness of this mountain pass, when the elements let loose in fury encounter the unhappy traveler. You look at this through the grated window; there is just light enough to make it solemnly and distinctly visible, and to read in it. powerful record of mental and physical agony, and of maternal love in death. The little child hiding its face in its mother's bosom, and both frozen to death—one can never forget the group. nor the memento mori, nor the token of deathless [Dr. Cheever's Wanderings.

CHRISTIAN DECISION.—If the word of God be true, submit yourselves to it in all things, even in those which are ever so opposed to our corrupt nature and wayward desires. Believe it heartily, both in its promises and threatenings. Neither attempt to compromise between God and the world. If Christianity be of God, decide for it with both body and soul; embrace the cross; be willing to suffer afflction with the despised people of God; forsake the pomps, pleasures, and vanities of the world, and employ all your endeavors to promote the kingdom and glory of Christ. Do not waver between the righteousness of Christ and your own. Which of the two will avail you in the judgment? If it be only the righteousness of Christ, then value yourselves no longer on your own supposed virtues. Neither be undecided as to the choice of your friends and associates; "he that is not with me," saith Christ, "is against me, and he that gathereth not with me, scatter-Krummacher.

Don't Complain.—A merchant was one day returning from market. He was on horseback, and behind his saddle was a valise filled with money. The rain fell with violence, and the good old man was wet to the skin. At this time of the importance of prayer. She went to her he was quite vexed, and murmured because father, and said, "Father, pray." She urged God had given him such hard weather for his journey. He soon reached the border of a thick forest. What was his terror on beholding her to pray; but with no better success. She on one side of the road a robber, who, with his could not endure it any longer; her feelings levelled gun, was aiming at him, and attemptgiving spur to his horse, fortunately had time to escape. As soon as he found himself safe, he said to himself, "how wrong was I not to en dure the rain patiently, as sent by Providence! If the weather had been dry and fair, I should not probably have been alive at this hour. The rain which caused me to murmer came at a fortunate moment to save my life, and preserve my property."

SAILORS.—At a recent meeting of a benevon

borne by sixteen men, while five or six chairs, metal attached to the clapper, by which means who enjoyed the tragical spectacle: "The crust from behind his coat, "how could you found more good people in bad people, and trimmed with white, containing the female a slight breeze keeps the whole fifty-six con- heart is deceitful above all things and desper give your poor brother this mouldy piece of more bad people in good people, than he ever

# The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, September 14, 1848.

# ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Sixth Anniversary of the Seventh-day gage in the work, scarcely knowing where to Baptist Missionary Association was held at New find them; and as our thoughts ran forward to Market, N. J., on the fifth and sixth days of the day when they should be found and go forth, friendly acquaintance with us, and would be last week, Sept. 7th and 8th. The attendance we anticipated evil tidings from them, because was quite large, and the deliberations gene- we had not learned to trust the Lord in all these rally interesting.

revealed in the Word of God. He then showchurch, as the grand instrumentality for preaching the Gospel to those who sit in darkness. The various objections which are from time to time presented against missions in general, and a foreign mission in particular, were stated and answered very clearly and with good effect. The preacher had been intimately acquainted with all the proceedings of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination from the time when there were but eight churches and twelve hundred members to the present time. Their increase commenced with an increase of missionary labor, and their growth has been very nearly in proportion to the amount of such labor performed. Within the last thirty years their increase has been greater than for two hundred years pre- life, sees a noble work before him, to expend vious. But the work is now only begun, and must be pressed forward with increased vigor.

after the opening of the session, and showed through the Christian religion, and in view of rather an encouraging state of things. There them the claims of the heathen were urged. has been received during the year, including | The speaker regarded the declaration of the \$1095 90; leaving a balance in the treasury of who have had true Christian experience. \$649 37. It was also stated, in connection with this report, that a variety of useful articles for the missionaries had been received and forwarded to their destination.

was presented and read by the Corresponding | agents in their own neighborhoods. The duty Secretary. This document is lengthy, and will and advantages of efforts of this kind, are not abundantly repay a perusal when it shall be understood and appreciated. If they were placed in a printed form before the public. there would be no complaint of inability to We can only say now, that it shows a good degree of attention to their business on the part funds. of the Board, and presents such facts connected with the foreign mission as are calculated to awaken gratitude in the hearts of its friends. The last Annual Report left our missionaries in China, discussing the merits of different places as fields of labor. The present report shows that they have not only selected their field, but have been for about a year successfully pursuing their studies preparatory to the work, and are now beginning to speak to the heathen of the plan of salvation through Jesus Christ. In the department of domestic missions, but little has been done, on account of the deficiency of funds placed at the command of the Board. Incipient steps have been taken, however, for the establishment of a mission in the western part of this country, which, it is hoped, will prove a blessing to the denomination and the world.

Eld. JAMES BAILEY moved that the Report be adopted, and published under the direction of the Board. He accompanied his motion with remarks, in which he alluded very feelingly to the evidences of divine favor which were seen in the progress of our mission in China. He said he could not contemplate them without grateful emotions, and he was sure there were thousands who would read the report with similar emotions. Some of our aged brethren, as they look at the prospects of the mission, will be ready to say, with Simeon of old, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." Many of our brethren in middle life will find their strength and confidence increased. And not a few, who are preparing for usefulness in Christ's vineyard, will see new light shining upon their path. They will feel assured that a field will open as soon and as rapidly as they are prepared to occupy it.

Mr. Wm. M. Jones, a missionary to Hayti from the Baptist Free Mission Society, followed, and spoke of his emotions in contemplating the labors of missionaries as presented in the report. He knew something of the feelings of missionaries. Standing as they do in the midst of heathenism, they become identified with their work, and feel that to do it is their meat and drink, and that to abandon it would be their greatest deprivation. He then alluded to the common expectation and desire to see the fruits of labor bestowed—a desire which is prehaps region of the West. in many cases too strong. Some of the most successful missions have waited long for the blessing, but it has come in due time, and so it will in every case where labor is faithfully be. stowed.

as circumstances will warrant. The following resolution was presented by Wm. B. Maxson, and adopted by the Associa-

Resolved. That the kindress of our Heavenly Father, in protecting the lives of our missionaries, and otherwise favoring them in the dispensations of his providence, demands our

the continuance of his kindness.

Bro. Maxson, in presenting the above resolution, spoke of the changes which had taken place since the foreign mission was determined upon. Then we looked around for men to enthings. But now what do we see? The men The exercises were introduced with a dis. have been found; they have gone forth; their course by Eld. Eli S. Bailey, from Rom. 10: 5 journey was pleasant; their settlement was \_15. In the outset, the preacher portrayed auspicious; they have entered upon their lathe fallen and degraded condition of men, the bors; and instead of sad news and disappointinsufficiency of all humanly-devised schemes ments, we have nothing discouraging, but every edging the visit of Mr. Jones, and expressing for their reformation, and the impossibility of thing to cheer us. How appropriate, in view solving the problem how a sinner can be saved of the facts of the case, is such an expression of S. Griswold were appointed delegates to the without a knowledge of the plan of salvation | thankfulness as is contained in this resolution! Allusion was then made to the change which ed the necessity of receiving the Gospel by has taken place in respect to the support of the faith, in opposition to the notion that men may mission. When the enterprise was proposed, be saved in ignorance of Christ or without doubts were expressed of our ability to support relying upon him. In view of this he urged it, and some even refused to help, because they the duty of activity on the part of the Christian | regarded the project as visionary. But now the possibility of sustaining it has been proved, and it would be much easier to increase the mission than it was at first to start it.

> Eld. N. V. Hull presented the following resolution, which was remarked upon by himself, Eld. W. B. Gillett, and others, and adopted:-

Resolved, That no enterprise is more truly in consonance with the nature of Christianity, than that of missions, and that it is inconsistent with real discipleship to withhold from

Bro. Hull spoke of the condition of man by nature, and the wonderful change produced upon him by regeneration. In nothing is this change more manifest, than in his views of his appropriate work. The renewed man, instead of regarding his own gratification as the end of his energies and strength in religious enterprises-in doing good to the world. Reference The Treasurer's Report was presented soon was then made to the benefits which we enjoy the balance when the last report was made, resolution, that the missionary spirit is indispen-\$1744 27; paid out during the same time, sable to Christianity, as an axiom with all those

Bro. GILLETT spoke of the ways in which private individuals, even in the humblest walks, may aid the missionary work. Those who have not talents to engage personally in the work, The Annual Report of the Executive Board | nor means to contribute largely, may act as serve the missionary cause, and no lack of

> Resolved, That this Association considers it important that our missionary operations be enlarged, and that the spirit of missions should be cultivated in our churches, until witnesses to the everlasting equity and perpetuity of God's law, and to the gospel of Jesus as the only power competent to save souls, shall be sent to all lands.

The above resolution was presented and advocated by Eld. Eli S. Bailey. In regard to the enlargement of our missionary operations, he spoke earnestly. He regarded it as the substance of Christianity to love God and man; and the existence of that spirit necessarily the Society's Depository and preparing its isprompts to action. The design that the Gospel | sues. But no agent has been employed, because should extend its influence, is indicated by the the subscriptions for that object have not been figure of a stone cut out of the mountain. Fur-sufficient, in the judgment of the Board, to thermore, the commission of the disciples, required them to go into all the world, and preach | quence of the attention given to this subject, the gospel to every creature. In order to the probably less has been done than would other increase of our missionary operations, there wise, in the way of gratuitous distribution of must be an increase of the missionary spirit, tracts by colporteurs. Besides furnishing its for the two go together. And the only stereotyped tracts to those who have wished way to increase the missionary spirit is to them, the Board has issued a new tract of eight present the doctrine of the cross in its simplicity and purity. If that will not do it, nothing also a German translation of tract No. 10, entielse will. The importance of multiplying wit- tled "The true Sabbath Embraced and Obnesses to the validity of the divine law was warmly urged in view of the fact that so few are engaged in that work.

Eld. Wm. B. Maxson followed with some remarks on the importance of enlarging our operations. He thought we ought not to be contented with our present number of missionaries, and he regarded the prospect as much better now for the support of an increased number than it was originally for the support of the two we first proposed to send out.

The following resolution was presented by Eld. SAMUEL DAVISON, and adopted by the As sociation. Bro. Davison made some interesting remarks in support of the resolution, but our notes of them are not sufficiently ample to enable us even to give their substance :-

Resolved, That while the efforts of missionary enterprise moved and regulated in strict accordance with the requirements of God, should be used with unremitting diligence our dependence for success at last is not upon him that planteth, or upon him that watereth, but upon God that giv-

Eld. Lucius Crandall moved the following resolution, which was adopted after some remarks:--

Resolved, That we instruct our Board to proceed to the mployment of a missionary permanently in some destitute Eld. Wm. B. Maxson moved the following re-

olution, which was adopted :-Revolved, That this Association instruct the Executive Board to make the necessary arrangements for adding to the mission at Shanghai in China one or two missionaries as soon

Baptist Mission Society, being present, requested permission to say something in relation to Paul Stillman, and adopted. The first article the position and plans of that Society. The of the Constitution defines the object of the So.

of Baptists who have seceded from their denomof their connection with slavery; that it has a mission in Hayti, now in a flourishing condition; that the friends of the Society are establishing a literary institution at McGrawville, Cortland Co., N. Y.; that they desire a glad to see a delegate from us at a semi-annual meeting of the Society soon to be held in Mc-Grawville, or at the annual meeting in Charles town, Mass., in May next. The subject was taken up by the Association, and the Corresponding Secretary was directed to communicate with the McGrawville meeting, acknowlour friendly feelings. Lucius Crandall and S annual meeting in May next.

A question was raised as as to the propriety of securing an incorporation of the Association under the general law of the State of New York, so as to enable it to hold property and power to act in the case.

Sept., 1849, at 10 o'clock A. M., when a missionary discourse is to be preached by Eld. Lucius Crandall.

Officers for the Ensuing Year. President-DAVID DUNN, of New Market, N. J.

Vice Presidents,

WM. B. MAXSON, SAMUEL DAVISON, ELI S. BAILEY, THOMAS B. STILLMAN, NATHAN V. HULL JOSEPH POTTER, LEMAN ANDRUS GEORGE H. PERRY, ISAAC MOORE. JAMES BAILEY,

Cor. Sec.—THOS, B. BROWN, of New York. Rec. Sec. G. B. UTTER, of New York. Treasurer-A. D. TITSWORTH, of Metouchin, N. J. Directors,

WALTER B. GILLETT, JOHN D. TITSWORTH, EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN GEORGE GREENMAN.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRACT SOCIETY

The American Sabbath Tract Society held its fifth Anniversary at New Market, N. J., on sixth-day, Sept. 8. Prayer was offered by Eld. Joshua Clarke, after which the President read the Constitution, and a list of delegates was

The Treasurers' Report was presented soon after the meeting was organized, from which it appears that the receipts for the year have been small, amounting only to \$456 81. The expenses have been \$259 54, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$197 27.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the Recording Secretary. The Board has made considerable effort during the past year to secure the services of a General Agent who should devote his entire energies to the objects contemplated in the Society's organization, by lecturing from place to place, introducing Sabbath publications to notice, forming new auxiliary societies and stimulating to renewed action those already in existence, and when not otherwise employed superintending warrant them in going forward. In consepages, entitled "Misuse of the term Sabbath;" served," and an old and valuable work by Ed ward Stennett, first printed in 1658, entitled "The Royal Law contended for." The Report concludes thus:-" The Board would re mind the Society, that the signs of the times are indicative of our duty to be on the alert. Probably there never was a period, when there was so little confidence in the claims of the first day of the week to religious regard, as at present. In various forms, the Sabbath question is agitating the public mind. May the Lord of the Sabbath imbue us deeply with the spirit of wisdom and might, that we may be prepared to act our

lowed by remarks from a number of individuals Davison has been appointed to the work, and is in relation to the condition of the Society, and authorized by the Board to visit different secthe best means of promoting its interests | tions of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, for the Among the speakers were S. S. Griswold, W. B. Maxson, Lucius Crandall, Samuel Davison. Eli S. Bailey, James Bailey, and T. B. Stillman, all of whom seemed to regard the Society as an important auxiliary of our common cause, and to desire that its operations may be enlarged. We are confident that another year will enable the Board to report a larger amount of labor in the way of distributing tracts, and will show a growing interest in this work on the part of the denomination.

The subject of appointing an agent, to labor constantly in behalf of the Society, was discussed at considerable length, and finally referred Eld. WM. M. Jones, a missionary of the Free to the Board. An amendment of the Constitution, bearing upon this point, was proposed by permission was granted, and he proceeded to ciety as being, "to promote the Scriptural ob- Westerly, R. I.

warmest gratitude; and that we will not cease to implore state that the Society is composed principally servance of the Sabbath, in connection with the interests of vital godliness and sound morality, inational missionary organizations on account by the circulation of religious tracts;" to which was added, " and the employment of colporteurs and agents."

> The time and place of the next meeting of the Society was left to be fixed by the Execu-

Officers for the Ensuing Year. President-NATHAN V. HULL, of Alfred, N. Y. Vice Presidents, ALFRED STILLMAN, WM. FAHNESTOCK,

PAUL STILLMAN. Cor. Sec.-GEO. B. UTTER, of New York. Rec. Sec.—THOMAS B. BROWN, of New York.
Treasurer—T. B. STILLMAN, of New York.

Directors, LUCIUS CRANDALL, EDWIN G! CHAMPLIN. AZOR ESTEE, CLARK ROGERS.

## CHRISTIANITY UNIVERSAL.

have no slavery at the present time to contend

To a reflecting mind, the moral aspect of the world is not the most pleasing. Borne down receive bequests. After some discussion, the by error, the race has long groaned under a subject was referred to the Board, with full weight of sorrow. Eurth and its elements seem to have conspired to render the scene still more The Association adjourned to meet with the dismal. Its briars and thorns have goaded man First Church in Hopkinton, R. I., on the first to desperation, while erratic reason has failed day of the week before the second Sabbath in to point him to a sovereign antidote. As the wandering mariner, bereft of his compass, and driven by the storms and tempests of the ocean, is unmanned by foreboding ruin, so is it with man. His frail bark has been the sport o winds and storms, while fearful premonitions have nearly engulfed him in despair. His hopes, so long deferred, have made his heart sick. But is man ever to sorrow on ?-are his hopes always to be blasted? Has earth a sorrow that Heaven can not cure?

> That man is a lapsed being, reason and revelation-testify. But a lapsed state is not always of necessity a hopeless state. Man is therefore a 'prisoner of hope." Although sin has entailed consequences most serious upon our race, whereby its fairest prospects of moral and intel lectual improvement have been blighted, yet may we not adopt the language of Campbell ?-

"O Zion! lift thy raptured eye, The long expected hour is nigh;
The joys of nature rise again,
The Prince of Salem comes to reign.

And of Watts-

"No more let sin and sorrow grow, Nor thorns infest the ground; He comes to make his blessings flow Far as the curse is found.

That a period, pregnant with blessings, is yetto | bring forth evil fruit." 🗬 🗣 arrive in the history of our world, has been maintained by many in all ages. For this the bard an abolitionist, because I could not see the prohas strung his lyre; ancient seers, with pro- priety of taking the subject to the ballot boxes. phetic ken, have seen the glorious scene rise for I firmly believed nothing could be done by upon their vision; and the revelator John, law to interfere with the provisions of the Conwhile exiled in Patmos, viewed the glory of the stitution. But the case seems now to be altered. atter day in dramatic symbols.

yet to transpire, is strong presumptive evidence | fire-sides, in our work-shops, and in our closets. of such an event. But over and above all this, the subject. Isaiah 2: 24, says, "And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain | the beginning to the end of the book; but of of the Lord's house shall be established in the tops of the mountain," &c. See also Is. 11th, 49th, and 60th chapters; and Daniel 7: 27. See also Matthew 13: 23, where the kingdom of heaven is likened unto leaven hid in meal till | fast approaching and near at hand. the whole was leavened. See also Revelations 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d chapters, particularly

The above are but a few among the many joyed since man was exiled from Eden. But whether this will be the result of conversions to Christianity through the medium of a preached gospel, or whether it will be caused by the direct personal appearance of Jesus Christ to establish a new kingdom, or whether it will be the resurrection state of the dead, is the question. And so long as the mind vacillates upon the answer, so long will effort to accomplish the object be weakened. Faith must be fixed to be operative. It must stand on the "munition of rocks." The great question, then, relative to the subject, appears to he, Is the millennial glory of the church, or the fulfillment of prophecy concerning the latter day, the result of physical or moral omnipotence. S. S. G.

THE WESTERN MISSION.—We are happy to announce, that the Executive Board of the Missionary Association has determined to establish The reading of the Annual Report was fol- a permanent mission at the West. Bro. Samuel purpose of selecting the best field to be occupied. Bro. Davison expects to attend the approaching meeting of the South-Western Association, and to proceed thence on his tour of exploration. A full statement of the plan will probably soon be laid before the denomination by the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Association.

> REVIVAL -Bro. John Sphinx has been hold ing a series of evening meetings for some weeks past in Purdy Creek, in Hartsville, N. Y., which have, under the blessing of God, resulted in the hopeful conversiom of some fifty souls, most of whom have united with the Methodist Episcopal

JACOB AYERS, formerly of Shiloh, N. J., requests his correspondents to address him at

SLAVERY AND WAR To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

From a recent number of the New York Tribune, we learn that Gen. Gaines, in his general order on resuming the command of the eastern division of the army, speaks of war and slavery as great evils, but which have nevertheless contributed to civilization! He adds. that he has been a warrior and a slaveholder, because he loved peace and freedom; and that both evils will disappear in the coming century, if the American people will do their duty. Aye, here is the rub; that fatal if, which stands in the way of or opposed to the accomplishment of so many noble purposes. If Government officers had done their "duty," we should have had no war with Mexico, and saved thousands of valuable lives, and near a hundred millions of money. If the southern slaveholders had done their "duty" to their African slaves we should

about. That war will never cease while slave-

ry exists, is in my opinion as evident as that light

will never cease on earth while the sun con-

tinues above the horizon.

When the United States felt themselves oppressed by the tyranny of Great Britain, they petitioned in vain for a redress of their grievances. No attempts were made to settle the controversy by arbitration, but they appealed to arms, and obtained their liberty, and an honorable peace, and a conspicuous station among the nations of the earth. Unhappy Ireland is following our example. She has our sympathies and best wishes for her success. And thus will it ever be, while time endures. The same cause ever has and ever will produce the same effect. If then slavery must be abolished, I think our duty is made plain, while we adhere strictly to the Wilmot Proviso, to maintain an uncompromising hostility to the farther extension of slavery in the United States, leavng the original slave States in the full enjoyment of liberty to manage their own business in their own way, and to fight their own battles. MrcJ. Van Buren, in his speech at Philadelphia, says, "Slavery must extend itself or die." If so, by confining it to the present limits we have a double chance to accelerate its fall.

Gen. Gaines says he has been a warrior and a slaveholder, because he loved peace and freedom. Can slavery produce freedom or peace? As soon might we "expect grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles." "A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit, neither can a good tree

I was always an enemy to slavery, but never Gen. Gaines says we have a duty to do, and I The general expectation, that a golden age is firmly believe it, not only at the polls, but at our

I believe there is nothing prophetic, in holy we have the sure word of prophecy touching writ, of the existence or termination of slavery, as I do not find the word slave but twice from war it is said, that the nations shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks, and learn war no more; and I would feign believe that the happy day is

# A QUESTION FOR THE CURIOUS.

The editor of the Ohio Bugle thinks that the next presidential inauguration will raise a perpassages in the Bible which foretell a period of plexing question. It seems that the 4th of March, greater prosperity than this world has ever en- the day fixed by the Constitution for the inauguration of the President, occurs on Sunday. "Now as James K. Polk cannot hold the office L over that Sunday, nor the President elect be inaugurated before, either the Sabbath must be broken by the ceremony, or the people will have to be one day without a President. As that officer is the head of the government, the government will have no head, and it is to be presumed no life. This nation will therefore have to break the Sabbath or adopt No-Governmentism for at least one day. Which is the lesser evil?"

We do not think there will be much difficulty in the case. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently decided that the observance of Sunday is merely a civil regulation, and of course entirely under the control of the civil authorities. Now let the Supreme Court of the United States announce the same opinion, and it will be very easy to make the people think, that such important civil business as the inauguration of a President may properly be attended to on a day which has no sacredness except what the civil law gives it. Or, if there is any doubt about convincing the people that it would be right to proceed with the inauguration on Sunday, just let Congress pass a law authorizing such a course, and then certainly there can be no qualms on the subject:

STRANGE USE OF CHURCHES.—The old Dutch Church on the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, N. Y., was turned into a riding school during the revolutionary war, and is now used as the Post Office. Thousands walk daily over yaults in which our Dutch ancestors repose, searching for news from the living. The little church at the corner of Frankfort and William streets, in which so many Hessian officers were buried during the war, in full regimentals, is now used as an auction room, and the auctioneer knocks down property from that pulpit where for so many years peace and good will were preached. Learner to oil to English

Since our ed at Boston continent up to the 26th. The news has been, bu whether view or the new. ings of Euro there will be worse things to befall the spread of the prospects of t owing to the weather, are, esting items steamer. Among the

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# General Intelligence.

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Since our last the steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston, bringing us full reports from the continent up to the 25th, and from Liverpool to the 26th ult., the day of sailing.

or the new. Nearly all the revolutionary feelings of Europe seem to have effervesced, and there will be comparative quiet for a while; to befall the nations of the old world. The spread of the potato rot, and the unfavorable prospects of the harvest in all parts of England, owing to the prevalence of cold and wet weather, are, in truth, the most painfully interesting items of intelligence received by the

destruction of the packet ship "Ocean Monarch," 1300 tons burthen, Capt. Murdock. She was discovered to be on fire, when but a few hours sail from Liverpool on her way to Boston, with 380 souls on board. The fire originated through the carelessness of one of the steerage passengers. Fortunately the ship was in sight of a number of other vessels, all of which hastened to her assistance; yet too late to save more than 229 of the 380 on board, thus leaving 151 who are supposed to have perished.

The Irish trials were proceeding slowly. John Martin, proprietor of the Felon newspaper, who was sentenced to ten years' transportation. This is probably the mildest sentence that any of them can anticipate.

There have been no satisfactory changes in France/ Marrast, the editor of the National. has been reelected President of the National Assembly, and he appears to be the most powed two votes only, as the rival of Marrast.

new of particular importance.

There was a reported insurrection in Petersburg, but probably without foundation.

The most peculiarly interesting intelligence from the north of Europe is that of the spread making its way westward, like star of empire, and providentially fortunate shall we indeed be, if we escape a visitation of the scourge until a a year from this time.

HOMEPATHY AND ALLOPATHY.—The proporthe comparative mortality under their treatment | gratitude of the American people to the illus and under that of the Allopathists. Documents, some of which are beyond question, and which extend over a large number of cases, show the Homepathic loss of patients to have been about 8 per cent.; while under the ordinary treatment it was forty per cent. Certified returns have also been published of the comparative results of the respective methods in the treatment of the aggravated form of dysentery, prevalent during the famine in Ireland in 1847. These show 14 per cent. of deaths under the Homopathic against 36 per cent. under the Allopathic, and as they have been widely made known, it is probable that if the Cholera should ultimately reach us, the two systems will now be tried side by side to a sufficient extent to afford to the medical profession the means of distinctly forming a judgment on the question.

FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION.—The N. Y Tribune says that the Great National Convention of Fruit Growers, to be held in Judson's Hotel, in this city, on the 10th of October, bids fair, from the extensive preparations in progress, to be a fine affair. Twenty-five delegates from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have been commissioned to represent that body, and notices of other appointments have been made. One of the principal objects of calling the Convention, is to effect a comparison of to their merits, to settle doubtful points concerning them, and to adopt, if possible, a uniform and systematic nomenclature.

New Mexico.—The Santa Fe Republican of the 16th of July, having just received the message of Governor Wood, of Texas, in which he sets up a paper claim to the best portion of New beginning of the last session, has saved to the Mexico, ridicules the pretension with great se- Government already nearly eighty-nine thouverity. It says that Texas might as well have sand dollars. legislated a claim to Louisiana, as to any portion of New Mexico; that if the Texan authori ties attempt to govern that country, they will find themselves awfully taken in; and that Mexico has a population competent to elect their own officers and make their own laws, and never will submit to this unexpected and unjust claim. "We are well aware that the Government is too well acquainted with the location road. The wheels passed over both his thighs, and position of this country ever to acknowledge it as a part of Texas."

Curiosities.—The Rockingham (Va.) Register gives an account of something new in the curiosity line: - "The celebrated 'Runkel Family, of Rockingham, we understand, will start in a few days down the valley, with the intention of visiting different portions of the United States. This family, consisting of two brothers and two sisters, will be found to be objects of no ordinary curiosity, being, in all probability by ballot. the largest family of human beings ever exhibit-

is so fleshy as to be unable to walk, and when their father, however, is an ordinary sized man.

LARGE SALE OF STEAMBOATS.—Messrs. Daniel Drew and Isaac Newton, proprietors of the People's Line of steamboats on the North River, and Messrs. Converse & Co., Wm. W. Colt and The news is not so exciting as it sometimes Horace Whittiker, of Norwich, as we learn has been, but it never was more important, from the Boston Advertiser, have purchased of whether viewed in reference to the old world the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, their interest in the steamboat line between this city and Norwich, consisting of the steamers Worcester, Knickerbocker, and Cleopatra. They also promise to build a new boat, worse things than political turmoils are likely to be completed next spring, and with the whole, to run as at present, in connection with the Boston and Worcester, and Norwich and Worcester Railroads. By this arrangement the debt of the Norwich Railroad Company is reduced \$200,000.

THE MURDERER OF MR. SCHOOLCRAFT.-Letters, says the Cleveland Times, received from Sault St. Marie, state that disclosures have been Among the most important news is that of the recently made at Fort Brady, indicating that the assassination of the late James L. Schoolcraft, near that fort, on the 6th of July, 1846, was directly or indirectly, the act of Lieut. Tilden, the officer who was subsequently convicted of robbery and murder in the city of Mexico, and sentenced to be hanged.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—There was a fire n the city of Brooklyn on the evening of the 9th inst., which burned six hours, laid waste eight blocks of buildings in the most active part of the city, destroying upward of two hundred houses, and property to the value of one million five hundred thousand dollars. Among the buildings destroyed were three churches The only one of the rebels yet convicted is the post-office, and several others belonging to the public.

## SUMMARY.

Mr. Branin, of Trenton, N. J., has some wheat from the bank of the river nearly opposite Cats kill, where it had remained ever since the year 1777. The building in which it had been stored was burned down that year, and several thousand bushels of the grain, completely charred, erful man in the Nation, after Cavaignac. La- were suffered to remain on the spot. By scratchmartine has become so unpopular that he receiv- ing the bank with his fingers, Mr. B. informs us that the wheat rolled down, perfect in size and

form. Wagon loads of it have thus remained From Italy and Germany there is nothing for seventy-one years, incorporated with the earth, and exposed to the action of the elements, without showing any disposition to modify its

The Milledgeville Journal of the 22d ult. says: The boll worm has commenced its ravages upon the cotton in our vicinity. A neighof the Cholera. This terrible disease is steadily bor brought to our office yesterday about half a peck of cotton bolls, some partly open and others in every state of growth, completely destroyed. These were stated to have been taken from only two or three stalks. It remains to be seen to what extent further damages may be

tion of deaths reported from Russia and the the Washington National Monument is moving have a surplus sufficient to meet all the famine Turkish Provinces of Moldavia, in the present upward as rapidly as the nature of the work that may occur in the Old World. progress of the Cholera, seems to exceed even will admit. It is eighty feet square, and of that which characterized its former visits. In solid stone. The masonry is said to be, so far, the alarm created by the statistics of this invader, most skilfully and carefully executed, and proconsiderable attention seems likely to be excited mises to do great credit to all concerned in the by statements put forth by the Homœpathists of erection of this magnificent memorial of the trious father of his country.

> There has been great suffering among the Mormons at Salt Lake, California, on account of a want of provisions, being obliged to kill their working cattle for food, and their stock of breadstuffs was nearly exhausted. Their wheat and barley crops have been entirely destroyed by crickets, which appeared in astonishing numbers, and, like the locusts, destroyed every kind of vegetation in their path.

> The Newport papers mention the death of Mrs. Wilkes, the wife of Capt. Wilkes, who commanded the South Sea Exploring Expedition. She was spending the season at Bellevue Hotel, and died during the absence of her husband in the south. Mrs. W. was the sister of Prof. Renwick, of Columbia College, and daughter of Robert Burns' celebrated Blue

Under this law Mr. Howard, father of the young | sufficiently sober to navigate the crooked streets. man who was killed in May last, by a collision near Herkimer, applied for damages, and the Company offered to pay all expenses and \$2,-200 besides. The offer was accepted.

We would caution our readers against all torn or deficient notes, as the rogues seem to fruits from different sections of the country, have changed, in part, their method of operawith a view of arriving at correct conclusions as tion. Genuine bills on the Farmer's Bank of upon measures of vital interest and to debate Albany, are in circulation, we understand, so skilfully torn and put together again, that one bill is gained from the pieces taken from every

> The Philadelphia Ledger says: The new exby contract, which went into operation at the Ministry.

A specimen of iron has been exhibited in Charleston, S. C., procured from the works of Cooper, Strouth & Wiley, Cass Co., Ga., converted into steel, and pronounced by judges to be fine for razor blades.

Abraham Whitcomb, aged 24 years, was run over near West Acton, on the Fitchburg railand it is thought that he cannot recover.

A letter has been received from Mr. Bancroft. our Minister to England, giving strong reasons to hope that before long a satisfactory international postage law will be established with Great Britain.

A vote was taken in the English House of Commons on the 9th of last month on the expediency of electing members by ballot. The motion was carried by a majority of nine to vote carrier in that city, on Thursday, ate 152 good-

There were manufactured at Harper's Ferry. ed in this or any other country. Their united during the year ending 30th June, 1848, 11,000 short space of two months, on board the Ameriweight is 1,400 lbs! One of the young ladies percussion muskets, and 2,802 percussion rifles. can ship of war Jamestown.

moving of her own accord goes upon her hands of July, the whole number of immigrants ar- Slavery paper of Kentucky, in an article on the and knees. They are of the ordinary height, rived at this port in vessels from abroad, was subject of the recent escape and recapture of of Emigration) to the 31st of December, the holder, retard the progress of emancipation, and number was 129,002, being 239,486 in the last strengthen the bonds of the slaves. fifteen months. From May to December, 1847, there were 53,180 Germans, and 52,496 natives of Ireland; but from December to August, 1848, the number from Ireland has exceeded by some thousands those of Germany. This is owing, no doubt, to the war between Denmark and

> Gen. Gaines has issued a long general order | Presbyterian den ination. in New York, on resuming the command of the eastern division of the army, and tenders to the troops returned from Mexico his cordial con gratulations. He speaks of war and slavery as great evils, but which have nevertheless contributed to civilization. He adds that he has been a warrior and slaveholder because he loved peace; and that both evils will disappear in and other authoritives on the frontier of Mexico, the coming century if the American people do to oppose the Sierra Madre expedition or

> Several years ago, Mr. Ellet, the successful engineer of the Niagara suspension bridge, proposed to the citizens of St. Louis, to construct ty-one Pawnees were killed on the 20th June a similar bridge across the Mississippi at that place. The possibility of achieving such an undertaking was then doubted, and the matter near Fort Mann, without provocation. was dropped; but, now that the Niagara bridge

A meeting of the Newark (N. J.) Anti-Slaveroom, and commenced yelling, upsetting the timore harbor, a few days since. benches, &c., and not content with this, they took the books belonging te the Society, carried them into the street and burned them.

Illinois and Missouri are at present in a hostile attitude to each other. The harbor of St. Louis being in danger of filling up by sediment an attempt to fill up the channel between Bloody Island and the Missouri shore was made. An injunction was taken out against the opera tion in Illinois, but the St. Louis people not obeying, a cannon was brought down to the argument was succeesful.

on her last trip from Charleston, S. C., to this port, a colored man, who proved to be a runaway slave, was found concealed among the rig-Wilmington, N. C., and had the fugitive sent sion of blood vessels. back to Charleston, in the steamer Vanderbilt.

It is estimated that the harvest of the United States this season is sufficient to feed half the people on the globe, abundantly. With scarcely an exception, every species of grain, fruit, and vegetable, is yielding throughout the country an extraordinary crop. Of beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c., the same plenty abounds, and while our population are secure of every com-We are happy to learn that the foundation of fort and luxury in the way of food, we shall

The pernicious practice of opium eating appears to be alarmingly on the increase in England, and is evidently extending to all ranks of mer place. society. By the reports of the Board of Trade down to the 5th of May, 1848, it is shown that the consumption of opium has been doubled in England in one year. The imports of this drug for the past year amounted to 24,929 lbs.

Mr. Nathaniel Thomas, of North Hanson, Mass., was so seriously injured on Saturday, while blasting rocks in that town, that but faint hopes of his recovery are indulged. His skull was badly fractured. He was endeavoring to draw a charge which had been dampened by a

The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its next annual meeting at Philadelphia, commencing on the 20th of September. Its membership is open to the friends and cultivators of the positive sciences, in every department, and the pliancy of its organization will meet the wants and wishes of all

The Albany Journal says: There is a law in persons on Saturday and Sunday night who this State which holds railroad companies pecu- were intoxicated, and locked them up for safeniarily responsible for deaths on their roads. keeping. Most of them were discharged when and 14 days.

The schooner Palmyra arrived at Nantucket aged 1 year, 1 month, and 10 days. a few days since with a cargo of 62,000 fish. This is the largest "fare" yet taken by any of the fishing vessels which sailed from Nantucket.

A National Convention of "colored citizens" was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th inst... the object as stated in the call to "take action upon subjects in which the colored people are

A new journal, the Giornale Romano, appeared at Rome on the 8th ult. It is adorned with the pontifical arms, and is the official organ of periment of executing the printing of Congress the Pope, as the Gazette de Rome is that of the

> The number of deaths in London during the first week in July, 1848, was 1,100. About 350 died of contagious diseases. Births during the same week. 1.552.

Emigration continues to flow into the far West very rapidly. Over \$180,000 have been received at the land-office in Green Bay, during the last four months; equivalent to the purchase of more than 145,000 acres.

The drought in New Jersey has destroyed the late planted corn, buckwheat, and turnips. Wheat and rye have been harvested in an excellent condition, both yielding unusually heavy

Halifax, N.S., papers state that since the late heavy rains, the potato vines have become green again, with the prospect of a good and healthy yield.

The Providence Transcript says that a paper

sized peaches in 52 minutes on a wager. Forty-eight seamen have been flogged in the

There arrived at New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday last, in the schooner Gold Hunter, Porto Rico, twenty-three passengers, Portu- Ohio, commencing on the fifth day of the week before the guese, who were forced to leave the Island of second Sabbath in October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. In-Madeira some two years since, in consequence of their religion being obnoxious to the laws of of delegates from our sister Associations. Come over from that country. 1 stated that they are of the the north-east and north-west and help us.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post writes that Mr. Benton, who is still at Washington, declines the challenge of Senator Butler, to fight a duel, in a letter of eight pages fools-

The Government has given orders to officers Buffalo Hunt," by prompt and effectual means.

More fighting with the Indians is reported by an arrival at St. Louis from the plains. Twenby Capt. Jones' detachment. Capt. Griffin is accused of having attacked the Camanches

The number of emigrants arriving and stophas been complete, attention is seriously direct- ping at Toronto, during the past year, was uped to Mr. Ellet's proposition by the people of wards of 39,000. The whole population of the city is only 24,000.

A boy about 15 years of age, had his left leg ry Society was dispersed the other evening, by nearly bitten off by a shark, while bathing near a crowd of men and boys, who rushed into the the ship yard, at the mouth of the Falls, in Bal-

> The ship Anglo American, which cleared from Boston for Liverpool-on Monday, has on board 14,000 bushels of corn, 600 barrels of corn meal, and about 550 bales of cotton.

The Calais Advertiser, states that many of the potatoe fields in that vicinity that were struck with the rust and seemed doomed, have begun o put forth new leaves, and look nearly as well now as they did before they were struck.

A couple were recently married at Niagara shore by the Sheriff of St. Clair county, to ob- Falls, on board of the steamer Maid of the lige the workmen to desist. Such a powerful Mist, as she was crossing the river. It is to be Mist, as she was crossing the river. It is to be hoped that the parties will not always remain in troubled waters.

by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct.

Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

The Britannia brings the intelligence of the the death of the popular novelist, Capt. Marryat. He expired at his seat in the county of Norfolk ging in the locker. The vessel, to avoid the on the 9th ult., in the 56th year of his age. The severe penalty to which she was liable, put into | cause of his death was the bursting of a succes-

> by the Governor of New Hampshire as a day the first Monday of November next, the following officers of thanksgiving ane prayer.

Look out for counterfeit \$20 bills on the Oneida Bank. They are said to be plenty.

Dr. C. Morrill recently made an ærial voyage his balloon from Boston.

Patrick Welan, was hung at Wheeling, Sept.

1, for the crime of murder.

# MARRIED,

At New Market, N. J., on the 7th inst., by Rev. D. T. Hill, Mr. Alfred B. Babcock, of Scott, N. Y., to Miss AMIE ANN GILES, daughter of John Giles, Esq., of the for-

In Alfred, N. Y., August 31, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. Daniel R. Doty to Miss Luanna M. Coon, all of Alfred. On the same day, by the same, Mr. CHARLES W. CORN-WELL, of Hartsville, N. Y., to Miss Sabrina Olin, of Horn-

In Alfred, N. Y., August 31, by Eld: H. P. Burdick, Mr. ISRAEL T. LEWIS to Miss ELMINA WORDEN, both of Alfred In Hopkinton, R. I., August 28, Mr. JARED C. BARBER, of Hopkinton, to Miss SARAH ANN GREEN, of Charleston, R. I. now residing in Hopkinton.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., July 27, NATHANIEL M. ALLARD, son of Henry Allard, in the twentieth year of his age. He was a member of the DeRuyter Institute, a youth of promise and unusual sobriety and modesty, and highly esteemed by

In Alfred, N. Y., August 28, of apoplexy, Mrs. HANNAH SPICER, wife of Gideon L. Spicer, of Friendship, N. Y., in the

67th year of her age. In Phoenix Village, Warwick, R. I., on the 4th inst., Mrs.

ELIZABETH STONE, wife of Horatio A. Stone, in the 28th In Hartsville, N. Y., August 24, 1848, of a fever, Philan-

The watchmen of Boston picked up fifty-one DER NEFF, aged 18 years. He died in full hope of a glori-

At Mystic Bridge, Ct.. August 23, of dysentery, CHARLES C., only son of Clark and Harriet Greenman, aged 4 years

At Mystic Bridge, Ct., September 2, of dysentery, Helen Elizabeth, only child of Ethan and Elizabeth F. Lanphear,

# LETTERS.

W. M. Fahnestock, Wm. Stillman, Jonathan F. Randolph, H. P. Burdick, S. P. Stillman, Asa West, Jacob Ayers, W. C. Kenyon, A. Stone, J. R. Irish, Andrew Babcock, Eph. Maxson (A. C.'s account is square to end vol. 4.)

# RECEIPTS.

\$2 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52

J Spicer Hopkinton R I

Reuben Brown

C Stillman

J W Langworthy

o ii mangwormy	~ 00		U		UK
F G Wilbur 2d "	2 00	""	5	"	
Jas W Brown "	2 00	"	•		5
G H Perry "	2 00	"	5		59
S Merritt Jr "	2 00	. "	5		5
Henry Clarke "	2 00	"	5	"	5
Benj Green "	2 00	46	5	"	5
S C Carr "	3 00	"	.4	"	5
J T Davis Shiloh N J	2 00		5	66	5
John Davis "	2 00	"	5	í.	5
N Tomlinson "	2 00	**	5	"	5
Lewis Davis "	2 00	"	5	**	u,
C Sheppard "	2 00	"	5	"	52
A C Heritage "	2 00	66	5	. 44	5
Wm Dunn Plainfield NJ	2 00	"	5	"	5
J D Titsworth "	2 00	66	5	"	5
L Titsworth New Market N J	2 00	"	5	"	
Asa Dunn "	3 00	"	5		5
Jona F Randolph New Salem Va	2 00	. " :	6	".	
Jesse F Randolph "	2 00	"	5	"	5
Wm F Randolph "	2 00	"	5	.66	5
Samuel Clarke Newport R I	2 00	46	5		
D Babcock Rock Prairie Wis	3 00	46	5		2
M M Crandall Ceres Pa	2 00	"	5		5
E J Maxson West Genesee	2 00	"	4	"	5
	2 00	"	5	44	5
S P Crandall Nile	1 00	"	5	**	3
John Powers New York	2 00	"	5	44	2
	2 00		5		
Joseph Wells "	1 00	"	5 5	"	5
Elias Frink Sacketts Harbor	2 00				5
Judith Clarke "	2 00	"	5	"	5
Andrew Babcock Brookfield	2 00	**	5	46	
R Stillman "	2 00		5		5
H B Babcock _ "	1 00	. "	5	"	2
N Burch West Edmeston	2 00	"	5 5	44.	5
I Burdick "	2 00	"	5	11	5
Ezra Coon "	2 00	<b>66</b>	5	. 66	5
· H S Berry Westerly R I	2 00	- 46	5	"	5

In the seven months of this year to the 31st The Louisville, Ky., Examiner, the Anti- THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONOand knees. They are of the ordinary height, rived at this port in vessels from abroad, was subject of the recent escape and recapture or on the Sabbath Question. By William Henry Black. and their mother is an unusually small woman; 101,404. In the eighth previous months, or fugitive slaves in that State, deprecates the prac- Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, from the 5th of May (the time of the organiza- tice of encouraging slaves to escape from their and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records tion of the Department of the Commissioners masters, as tending to exasperate the slave- London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

#### THE SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will hold its next session with the Church in Jackson, Shelby Co., troductory Discourse by L. A. Davis; alternate, Joshua Hill. We would be much gratified to be favored with the presence JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

#### DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress.

MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Cerms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug.

> " July 11. COURSE OF STUDY.

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

Tuition, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5 00 Extras—Drawing, \$2 00 or Tuition on Piano Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments.

Writing, including Stationery, 50 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 review of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50.

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instructious 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,

N. B. 'A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at IRA SPENCER, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees DERUYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

CITATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ALBANY, August 10, 1848.—To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: Sir-Notice is hereby given, that Thursday, November 16, has been appointed at the General Election to be held on Tuesday succeeding

are to be elected, to wit: A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State: Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the

Inited States: A Canal Commissioner in the place of Charles Cook, whose 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

A Representative in the 31st Congress of the United States, 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: Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth

Congressional District, composed of the 8th, 9th, and 14th Vards of said City: And also, a Representative in the said Congress for the

Sixth Congressional District, composed of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Wards of the said City. Also, the following City and County Officers, to wit: Sixteen Members of Assembly:

A County Treasurer: A Register in the place of Samuel Osgood, whose term will expire on the last day of December, 1848:

A Surrogate in the place of Charles McVean, whose term shall commence on the first day of January, 1849: And a Recorder in the place of John B. Scott, whose term shall also commence on the said day. Yours, respectfully,

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE. New York, August 12, 1846. }
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such

case made and provided JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT, Sheriff.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay ment. See Revised Statute, Vol. 1, Chap. 6, title 3, article

, part 1, page 140. aug31-lawtE. LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. RHODE ISLAND. Westerly—S. P. Stillman. Hopkinton—Daniel Coon, Adams---Charles Potter.

Alfred-Maxson Green, James H. Cochran. 8. S. Griswold Hiram P. Burdick! A. B. Burdick. Newport-E. D. Barker. Berlin---John Whitford. Brookfield-And'w Babcock NEW JERSEY. Clarence—Samuel Hunt. New Market-W. B. Gillet Darien-Ethan Saunders.

DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Durhamville-John Parmilee, Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. Edmeston—EphraimMaxson. Salem —David Clawson. Friendship.—R. W. Utter. Genesee—W.P Langworthy. Hounsfield—Wm. Green.

Crossingville-Benj. Stelle. Independence-JPLivermore. Coudersport---W. H. Hydorn Leonardsville--W.B.Maxson. Newport—Abel Stillman. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. 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. Bloomfield—Charles Clark Northampton—S. Babcock

Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis. Scio-Rowse Babcock. MICHIGAN. Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks-Wm. Utter. Oporto—Job Tyler. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church Verona-Hiram Sherman. Watson-Wm. Quibell. WISKONSAN. Albion-P. C. Burdick. CONNECTICUT.

#### Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, New London-P. L. Berry. " Stillman Coon. Walworth-Wm. M. Olarko Waterford-Wm. Maxson.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

# TERMS.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay; ed more than six months, at which time all subscript tions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ax cept at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be

directed, post paid, to GRORGE B. UTTER, C 9 Spruce St., New York

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

Between the broad fields of wheat and corn, Is the lowly home where I was born; The peach tree leans against the wall And the woodbine wanders over all; There is the shaded door-way still, But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn-and, as of yore, I can smell the hay from the open door, ... And see the busy swallows throng, And hear the pee-wee's mournful song; But the stranger comes-O! painful proof-His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees Where my childhood knew long hours of ease, And watched the shadowy moments run Till my life imbibed more shade than sun; The swing from the bough still sweeps the air, But the stranger's children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below, With its bulrush brook where the hazels grow; 'T was there I found the calamus root, And watched the minnows poise and shoot, And heard the robin lave his wing-But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

O, ye who daily cross the sill, Step lightly, for I love it still; And when you crowd the old barn eves, Then think that countless harvest sheaves Have passed within that scented door, To gladden the eyes that are no more.

Deal kindly with these orchard trees; And when your children crowd their knees, Their sweetest fruit they shall impart, As if old memories stirred their heart; To youthful sport still leave the swing, And in sweet reverence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds, The meadows with their lowing herds; The woodbine on the cottage wall-My heart still lingers with them all. Ye strangers on my native sill, Step lightly, for I love it still.

#### A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The following narration of the loss of a whale-ship by fire, and the subsequent suffering of the crew in the boats, was furnished to a Rio Janeiro paper by the captain :--

The ship "Cassandra" Henry Winslow, master, sailed from Providence on the 19th of November, 1847, on a whaling cruise. Nothing ocerate gale from north-west at the time, the alarming cry of "fire" was heard. All hands were instantly on deck, and it was soon discovered the fire was in the lower hold, apparently near the foremast, where four barrels of tar had been stowed; it was also discovered that two of the crew-negroes from the coast of Africa, had jumped overboard; I hove a rope's end to out of sight. Orders were instantly given, and every exertion made to extinguish the fire and save the ship, but the fire being in the lower hold, and the smoke so dense and the flames so rapid that none could enter the between decks, our efforts proved unavailing.

Attempts were then made to procure bread and water, but the smoke in the steerage was so dense as to prevent us—this led us to believe that the ship had been fired aft as well as forward. Three boats were lowered, with the customary boat kegs of water, a small quantity of bread, some raw meat, taken from the har ness cask, my nautical instruments, and a few articles of clothing.

Shortly after leaving the ship the second mate's boat picked up one of the Africans who had jumped overboard when the alarm of fire was first given. He afterward confessed that his companion had fired the ship, and then plunging a knife in his side jumped overboard, and that he was his accomplice. He gave as their reason for acting as they did, their fears that they would be sold as slaves at the first port we entered. I hope it is not necessary for me to say their fears were without the shadow of a foundation.

Being now daylight, it was found that all the ship's company except the African were in the three boats, in all 23 souls. We found our supplies to be two boat-kegs and one tea-kettle, in all about ten gallons of water, about 15 pounds of bread and some raw meat. According to the previous day's reckoning we were in lat. 34 deg. 30 min. South, long. 45.50 West-400 miles from the nearest land. No one who has never been in a similar situation can appreciate the sufferings that succeeded. Confined to one gill home with him five peaches, the most beautiful bad weather, and obliged to pull against the his children had ever seen this fruit. Thereland as we could.

Nothing of importance occurred until the ren, reserving one for their mother. morning of the 5th, (lat. 32, long. 47,) when, about 10 A. M., we discovered a sail; all hands their sleeping room, their father asked them, took to the oars, and after pulling and making | "Well, how have the peaches tasted?" signals of distress for five hours, we came up with her, and found her to be a Spanish brig, "They are fine fruit, so juicy and sweet. I 100 days from Barcelona, bound to Montevideo. have carefully kept the stone, and I will plant He made every effort to get away from us; the it and rear a tree. mate's boat came up with her first, the captain would not let him come alongside, but gave prudently, and caring for the future as becomes him a rope and towed him some distance astern. a farmer. I then came alongside, and though an interpreed permission for me and my crew to come on half of hers." board—he refused most positively. 1 then begged him to take us to Montevideo, or St. Catherine's or one or two days' sail toward land. He

This also he refused. He gave us some bread, city." wine, and water, and then passed a pencil and The father shook his head and said—"It was in cold water." piece of paper down to me to write the name wisely done, indeed, but it was not natural nor of my ship, that he might report me. I refused child-like. I think you are destined to be a ing in that region. to write it unless permitted to come on board, merchant." God, such instances of "man's inhumanity to home." man" are rare, very rare, among seafaring men, and Capt. Dominick, of the brig "Alercidita," the best use of his peach ?" will have the satisfaction of knowing he stands Then all three cried out—" Brother Ed-"alone in his glory."

accident, until the night of the 6th, when it com- braced him with tears in her eyes.

menced blowing very heavy in squalls: hove the boats to until daylight, by making a line fast to the oars and paying them out ahead. At daylight again made sail, until 11 o'clock, when it began to blow a heavy gale from N. to N. E., and we were compelled to heave to. About 4 P. M. my boat was swamped, and we were left to the mercy of the sea. We supported ourselves by the capsized boat until the two remaining boats came to our relief, when all, 8 in number, were saved. By this accident I lost my nautical instruments, and all my water. The two remaining boats now contained 23 persons, and their gunwales were not more than six or eight inches out of water. In this situation we passed the night; nothing was heard save the awful roaring of the tempest and occasionally the voices of some of the officers and crew offering up a prayer to the Almighty Ruler of wind and wave for their safety. He heard our prayers. In the morning the wind moderated, and the sea was beaten down by a heavy show-Conventas, in the Province of St. Catherine, who watches over her young brothers and sisvery little food left.

were furnished with water and provisions.

Two days after, I left for St. Catherine's, to give notice to and ask assistance from the United States Cousul there. Shortly after I left, the negro either deserted or was stolen; most probably he met the fate, his fears of which were the cause of so much suffering.

# APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY IN ENGLAND.

BY REV. W. BELLOWS. of England to-day, in a ride on a stage-coach sharpest steel. The French found great difficul- and chimnies. In a moment they would blaze from Warwick to Oxford. The distance is ty in carving two lines upon the obelis's now in with lurid flame, and the next be buried up in permitted to visit the rooms of the opposite sex, except in forty-five miles, and was accomplished in five La Place Concorde; yet the ancients had cov- murky darkness. The thunder was like roarhours and a half, including at least an hour's ered all the façades with figures. According ing artillery and the rain like deafening rushing stoppage. Nothing can exceed the charm of a to history, they had an art, now lost, of making cataracts. Lofty towers and piercing spires drive through this lovely country in the spring copper, (one of the softest of all metals) harder were hurried from their foundations and buried all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the intime, over the roads as smooth as a floor, be- than steel, and it was of this they made their in the earth, and the city is now one mass of tercourse of students with each other. hind horses as fleet as stags, between hedges tools. The famous Delhi Blades, as it is well ruins. green as new grass and white with blossoms; known, are unrivalled. They would cut off the in view of thatched cottages, ivy-clad village heads of a row of hob nails placed one after curred worthy of remark until the 1st of May, leaves and time, with the land the land of the leaves of the land of 1848, between 4 and 5 A. M. it blowing a mod- familiar features of the Old England of the yet so pliable that the point could be made to story books, and the drawing-master's gable touch the handle. Then the warrior, too impa- But she found that she had no use for her Bible end, tumble-down wandering picture-houses, tient to wait for his sword to be cooled in the there; and on coming away, said to a friend, 'I all "large as life, and twice as natural," full be- usual way, snatched it red hot, and waving it in fore you! There is but one word descriptive the air, thus gave it its temper. They tried in of English scenery-England is one great gar- Paris lately, thus to temper their steel, but withden. Everybody says so, because nobody can out success. Scott gives a description of the say any thing more or less. We found the swords of Richard, which cut down steel with grounds about Eaton Hall, concerning which the same facility. The cannons of the British one of them, but he refused to take it, and sunk; much is said, no finer than the general appear- in India, it is well known, soon became honeyance of the country wherever we went. It all combed by the dampness of the dew, and to be wife of a certain red-eyed gentleman, who in a day, once in two weeks, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Leclooks much like the immediate neighborhood totally useless in war. The lines of Byron, on state of stupefaction was holding his aching of Boston. Many slopes of gentle hill-sides, or the rust upon the steel of the warriors, are ac- head with both hands. "Yes, I suppose so," stretches of meadow, reminded us vividly of cording to truth, though that warrior had lain was the reply. "Well then," said she, "I came the seventh or first day of the week. the undulations of Roxbury and Brookline, and but one night beneath the open sky. Necessity | home drunk last night, and ought to be ashamed the banks of the Charles, which is a very good has been to the East Indian, the mother of in- of myself." This backhanded rebuke from a sample of an English river, of the bergest size. vention. He will take the cast off hoop of an To an American eye, accustomed only to the English cask, and make of it a sword equal to beginnings or progress of things, it is very de- the best Prussian blade. The pliability of the The order, plan, and cultivation of English their bronze was more so. ground, seems perfect. You may ride fifty miles and not see one neglected plot of land, one broken-down fence, one new building, one make-shift device. But amid all this perfection of agriculture, all this order and solidity and finish of structure, it is painful to see how little room the people take up, how inferior their accommodations are; how small a feature the homes of the million form in the landscape. The dwellings or those who cultivate this soil, are hardly higher than the hedges, and wear the look of stone sheds, or places for farming tools. Seeing the marks of so thick a population in the arrangement, the rows are at once kept straight tillage, the traveler looks around for the farmhouses, which, in America, would so prominently enliven and distinguish the landscape; but in England the common people dwell in cots that make a surprisingly small figure in the prospect, and give the agricultural districts almost the appearance of being uninhabited. We could not help continually asking, where are the people, and where do they live, who did all this

# THE FIVE PEACHES.

A peasant returning from the city brought of water and a small portion of bread a day, in ones which he could find. It was the first time wind, we soon became exhausted and had to fore they admired them and were delighted trust to our sails, heading as nearly towards the with their red cheeks and delicate down. The father then divided them among his four child-

At evening, before the children went into

"Deliciously, dear father," said the eldest.

"Good," replied the father; "that is acting "I ate mine up at once, and threw away the

ter stated my distressed circumstances, and ask- stone," said the youngest, "and mother gave me

very wisely, but still natural and like a child. Mr. H., as every one knows, is not easily scared Wisdom will come, by-and-by."

The second son then said—"I picked up the Lasked him to let us come on board for one stone which little brother threw away, and night then, that we might get some sleep and cracked it. There was a kernel in it just like rest, to enable us to bear the fatigue and hard- a nut. But I sold my peach, and received for ship consequent on a renewal of our voyage. it money enough to buy twelve when I go to the now. They are some red nosed rummies, and

and, against his express wishes, jumping into "And you, Edmund?" asked the father. Edthe main chains I went on board. He asked mund frankly and carelessly answered, "I car- C.) Gazette states that, in addition to the advantme if he could do anything more for me. I ried my peach to our neighbor's son, the sick ages of the tomato for table use, the vine is of in England, and a Mr. Slocum awarded a medal told him nothing but take us on board. This George, who is ill of a fever. He refused to great value for food for cattle, especially for for the introduction of agricultural tools from of course he refused, and I left him. Thank take it. Then I laid it upon his bed and came cows. It is said that a cow fed on tomato vines the United States,

mund!" We again made sail and proceeded, without But Edmund was silent, and his mother em-

#### A FATHER'S LOVE.

Some feelings are to mortals given, With less of earth in them than Heaven, And if there be a numan tear From passion's dross refined and clear, A tear so limpid and so meek It would not stain an angel's cheek, 'Tis that which pious fathers shed Upon a duteous daughter's head.

We have read these lines many times. have repeated them, and meditated upon them until we could almost see the limpid tears fall ing upon the cheek of some fair girl. There is beautiful sweetness in this truly poetic thought, which touches a tender chord in every sympathizing bosom. It is a gem sparkling with sentiment and feeling refined and spiritual.

Scott.

The father's love for his daughter seems more pure, more exalted, than his love for a son. She is the mother's counsel—the mother's assistant; and when the wife has gone to that

#### Bourne whence no traveler e'er returns.

er of rain. From this time we had fine weather it is the daughter who takes her place, who and proceeded toward the land, where we ar- wipes away a father's tear and cheers the derived 5 P. M., 10th of May, on the beach near sponding heart by kind attentions. It is she Brazil, nearly exhausted, having no water and ters—who imparts to them those lessons a mother taught her when a child. The father The mate's boat was capsized in the surf on regards such a being as more than a daughter, landing, and Barney Reed, a boat-steerer, was and if any feelings have "less of earth in them drowned, he being so weak as to be unable to than heaven," it is those with which he watches extricate himself from the surf. Near where her self-sacrificing devotion and faithfulness we landed we discovered a house, at which we | She a is treasure dear as the heart's warm blood, | private room, stay one hour, and when you re-

> A tear so limped and so meek, [Tem. Stan. It would not stain an angel's cheek.

ANCIENT METALS.—Of the use of these, the Scriptures make very early mention. In the days of Moses, gold is spoken of as put, and sometimes kept in a liquid state, while it is beyond our power to reduce it to a powder. The corners of the stones of the pyramids are so sharp as to break the skin of the hand when ing which masses of electrical fire like broad April 28.—We had our first view of the face passed over them, and so hard as to resist the sheets of flame encircled the steeples, towers, lightful to come upon a country that is finished. steel of the ancients was wonderful, but that of

> Co., Pa., has invented a new and ingenious machine, combining a plough and planting machine, and answering alike for corn, potatoes, &c. It is so constructed as to score out two rows at a time, for either corn or potatoes, to drop and cover them as it passes along, dropping at any required distance apart, and cover ing to any required depth, and by a peculiar and parallel. As the hoppers drop opposite and at the same time, corn can be planted so I have any particular thing to do I go and do use money with discretion and economy. Either of the that it can be farmed both ways, without the it." necessity of scoring the ground out in the opposite direction previous to planting. By this means one man and team can plant from twelve to fifteen acres per day, whereas, it would require four men and teams to score that number of acres both ways, and eight or ten persons to plant and cover them in the ordinary way. After planting, the hoppers, wheels, &c., can be taken off, and the plow remains with which double the amount of labor can be performed, that a common plough will do. [F'r. & Mec.

A GREAT LITTLE TOWN.—It is a remarkable circumstance, says an exchange, that the little town of Westmoreland, Va., which lies on the Potomac, about seventy miles below Washington, and has only about 206 voters, is said to have produced two Presidents of the United States: three Judges of the Supreme Court; three Governors, and three Revolutionary Generals. It is the birth place of General Washington, Mr Monroe, of Arthur Lee the first Minister to France—of Chief Justice Marshall. and Judge Washington-of Henry Lee, the great orator of the first Congress, and who, but for the illness of his wife, was to have written the Declaration of Independence.

Hissing Noses.—The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt was once lecturing, when a number of rowdies. "Well," said the father, "you have not acted who were present, attempted to hiss him down. off the track, and instead of being intimidated by this goose-like method of augumentation, he addressed the noisy ones as follows:

> "Who are those persons attempting to disturb the meeting? Who are they? Oh. I see they always hiss just so, when I dip their noses

Mr. Hunt was never again troubled with hiss-

NEW USE OF THE TOMATO.—The Cheraw (S. will give more milk and yield butter of a finer "Well," said the father, "and who has made flavor, and in greater abundance, than any other long-feed ever tried. It is thought, too, that more good food for cattle, and at less expense, can be raised on a given quantity of ground planted in tomatoes, than from any other vege- field, Mass., from swallowing a large quid of table known to the Southern country.

of the Boston Parent W. T. Abstinence Society shows, that since the formation of the Society (in April, 1841) 57,381 persons have signed its pledge at its various meetings, and at its hall; and from the best information obtained, by inquiry and a rigid examination, less than ten per cent. of this number have forsaken their allegiance to the pledge; thus leaving more than 50, 000-residents in this city and other placeswho still enjoy the blessings of a life of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. Of this number, according to the best means of information possessed, something more than 1,000 have united themselves with the various churches in the city and its vicinity—showing, so far as this number is concerned, that their reform did not end in signing the pledge. At meetings during

# VARIETY

the year, 1,531 have signed the pledge of total

abstinence. During the year, 511 persons have

been lodged.

A Methodist and a Quaker were traveling in company, when the Quaker reproved the Methodist for their boisterous manner of worship. Why," said he, "we can take more pleasure in our private rooms of meditation, where we think of nothing worldly during our stay."

Sir," said the Methodist, "if you will take a and the affection she merits justly entitles her to ly, I will give you my horse," which proposal was accepted. After the time had expired his friend asked him if he claimed the horse. "Why," said he, "I could not help thinking what I should do for a saddle to ride him home

> The Scientific American says that a fearful tempest and curious phenomena occurred at allowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular Bromberg, in Prussia, on the 18th of June, dur- physician.

> ages the preacher might happen to refer to. tion, who are required to see that the regulations are comshould have left my Bible at home to-day, and have brought my dictionary. The doctor does not deal in scripture, but in such learned words and phrases as to require the help of an interpreter to render them intelligible.'

long-suffering, but affectionate wife, effectually cured him of his brutish propensity.

Crisswell, residing at Buena Vista, Franklin blood, to say things that afterwards I am asham-

On a very wet day in the west of Scotland, an English traveler inquired peevishly of a native, whether it always rained in that country." imes *snows.*"

"How," said Mr. Munsel to Mr. Yates, "do an expelled student have any deduction made from full term you accomplish so much in so short a time? Have you any particular plan?" "I have. When

Sound beams, formed of the wood of mulberry tree, have been found in the ruins of Ninevah, where they are supposed to have been placed at least seven hundred years before Christ!

When a young man has a love for reading, and of course a healthful relish for intellectual | bills, for the term in prospect, be-paid or satisfactorily arpleasures, he has become possessed of one of the best preservatives against dissipation.

Nature teaches us that we are all dependant, that we are like cog-wheels, pushing each other along by filling up mutual voids.

There is a want of simplicity, and nobleness about a great person whose condescensions is

fully felt at the time. New York city is now second only to London and Paris, of all the cities of Europe. London has a population of 2,000,000; Paris 1,000,000;

New York over 500,000. Gen. Sam Houston and Gen. Rusk, Senators from Texas, on their way home, were robbed on a steamer at the Cincinnati wharf, together, of about \$60 and a watch. The thieves got into their state-room, and "reveled in hauls," to the

The annual shower of falling stars appeared on the 11th ult., to the New Haven observers who counted 475 in the course of two hours and

contentment of their desires.

Boston Custom House for the Sandwich Islands from classes is always attended with disadvantages to the with an assorted cargo valued at \$89,182, in student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to cluding some \$15,000 worth of domestics.

meeting on the 19th ult, decided by a vote of 397 to 20, to surrender their city charter and go back to a town organization. In Boston there are 257 physicians, besides

eight female practitioners, registered in the Directory, and eighteen Thomsonian practitioners in various parts of the city. A large agricultural meeting has been held

A mechanic in Wilmington, Delaware, has invented a cast-iron saddle, which is represented to be both excellent and cheap.

A tobacco chewer died recently at Springtobacco in his sleep.

TEMPERANCE IN THE EAST.—The last report ALPRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

W. C. KENYON, A. M., Principals.

As isted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in the Male Department, and four in the Female Depart-

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 accommodation 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 most pleasant and economical

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buillings, inder 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 order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be liad in private families, if particularly desired.

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, aims 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.

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 cases of imperious necessity, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the

9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in 10. All students are required to retire regularly at the

preach, and, as usual, carried a pocket Bible with her, that she might turn to any of all

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 "Is a man and his wife both one?" asked the Friday evening. Compositions and Declamations, one-half 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 academic government being to secure the greatest possible Mr. Adams was once asked, what he lament- amount of physical, intellectual, and moral good to the stued most in his life. "My impetuous temper dents themselves, regularity and order of exercises, and and vituperous manner of speech," said he, spood and wholesome citizens to society. No unwarrantable "which prevents me from returning good for above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be to IMPROVED PLANTING MACHINE.—Mr. Robert | evil, and induces me, in the madness of my make the means resorted to as effective as human means

Parents who place their children in this Institution, and all students who are sufficiently old to understand the necessity of order, cannot be too well assured that the foregong 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 No," replied the Highlander dryly, "it some- pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privieges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enter it again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will

> Farther, parents are requested not to place money for expenses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to 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 unreservedly with the foregoing regulations; and no one will be permitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic

#### ACADEMIC TERMS. The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms,

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

The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 5, 1848, and ending Thursday, March 15, 1849. The Third, commencing Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and end-

As the plan of instruction in this Institution. laid out for each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue through the term, and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordina-

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

N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special accommodation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than teachers be permitted to leave on the day specified.

Farther, it is of the utmost importance that the student be present at the day of the opening of the term, as on that and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and

It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institution from the distance of a few miles around, that students The ship Serampore recently cleared at the should go home only once during the term, as every absence meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on. The city of Manchester, N. H., at a legal the afternoon of Monday following.

#### EXPENSES. from \$14 50 to \$18 00 Board, per term, Room-rent. 2 50 Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1.50 Fuel, Tuition, Lights, Incidental Expenses, EXTRAS Music on the Piano Forte, 10 00 7 00 Oil Painting,

The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except the extras above mentioned) need not exceed eighty-five dollars. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual

vance, at the commencement of each term, payment, or satisfactory arrangement.

Byery student wishing to have washing done in the Hall, should have each article marked, so as to svoid exchanges and losses.

SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trustee. ALVED, June 20, 1848.

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