ard in the Hall is furnished two chairs, and a pail. all the moral, intellectual, lars prepared to meet the ve life. Our prime motto is, and the Morals of our Studesirable ends, the following tiout an unreserved compli-should think of entering the

d to leave town, except to ssed wish of such student's

l regular Academic exer wing or smoking, will not e Academic buildings. cannot be allowed.

anot be allowed. ntoxicating drinks cannot be ase of sickness, by a regular

m by students during the the ringing of the first bell he Institution will not be

the opposite sex, except in dithen it must not be done obtained from one of the ained at all times, and in Institution, and in all the in-

d to retire regularly at the for that purpose, as occasion he ringing of the morning bell,

students, will, at all times. that the regulations are com-

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

which all the students will be rthe term; Recitations, from ary, Scientific, and Moral Lec-Moral Lec-ublic Worship, once in each Sunday, according as the stu-keeping the Sabbath, either on week

MIC EXERCISES.

rictly and steadily exercised. parental. The object of our b secure the greatest possible ual, and moral good to the stu-and order of exercises, and to society. No unwarrantable enforce the observance of the

dren in this Institution, and well assured that the foregoself incorrigibly determined ou will not be permitted to re-endeduction made from full term

ated not to place money for ex-nts; who are not old enough to and economy. Either of the er of the Institution, will act as without charge.

students, must present testifer or be known to possess in any class, until all academic t, be paid or satisfactorily ar-

TERMS.

Leeday, August 15, 1848, and 23, 1848. Tuesday, December 5, 1848,

hire term for its completion, it ngly, no student will be adless than a term, extraordina-

ng to teach during the

entering are examined and

niles around, that students g the term, as every absence

from \$14.50 to \$18.00 1 50 **33** 50 to 5 00

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN C. CHAMPLIN.

vol. V.-No. 14.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 222

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE JUDGES JUDGED-NO. 7.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE DECISION.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that their Sunday law, "is essentially but a civil enactment." "Its sole mission is to inculcate a temporary weekly cessation from labor; but it adds not to this requirement any religious obligation." "The selection of the day of rest is but a question of expediency"—but "a civil regulation made for the government of man as a member of society." "It cannot be said, a primary object of the Act was, authoritatively, to assert the supremacy of Sunday as the particular day selected, is to say nothing in Courts of Pennsylvania would feel consciensic."

of divine appointment." "The State may without impropriety interfere to fix the time." " The command to abstain from labor is addressed to every citizen, irrespective of religious belief." Every one of these propositions, we extract verbatim from the published "Opinion." Of course they are good authority in the State of Pennsylvania. Well, now, this is the best thing the State authorities of Pennsylvania have ever done touching the Sunday question! Whether wittingly or not, they have done a great service to the cause of truth. They have affirmed the same propositions which the hierarchists of Europe have made before them. Neander says, "Sunday was always only a human institution." Archbishop Cranmer says, "We observe the Sunday, and certain other days, as the magis-Jews have long affirmed that Sunday, alias the

constant indeavor will be, to highest Court in their pet State, and that "after | tions they have suffered. much reflection" upon the very subject! The

48-9 consists of three terms nesday, April 3, 1849, and end-

case to the Supreme Court. all its authority from kings, courts, and councils. | all citizens observing the first day as a Sabbath. | ing the Christian Sabbath." Now it is so decided, and put on permanent rec- to pursue business and labor on those six days The operation of the Sunday law is as odious

Court has doubtless put it upon the only ground ly endangering our religious liberties. Had byterian coercion. A Protestant prison is as good. It will form a just counterpart of the provision was not made for us at that time, is rise and stop the persecution of Jews and Sevconsiderations, contained in their addresses to few and unmolested, and they were disposed to more railers against Catholics. But having Canal Commissioners, and Railroad Directors, trust to progressive liberty infused into Ameri- grown up beyond the reach of arbitrary laws adopted and sent out from the National Sabbath can institutions. Secondly, the legislators of themselves, they care not for the sufferings of a is certainly just for the friends of those measures to correct the unharmonious working of the they now? to take home to themselves the benefits thereof. statutory with the organic laws. Mr. Hamilton Another consequence of this decision, we holds the following language on this point in hope, will be allowed to accrue to ourselves. the Federalist ;-" The enaction of a new gov-Heretofore, whenever we have applied to the ernment, whatever care or wisdom may dis-

cause it invades conscience, and takes away a gard it as our forefathers regarded it?" To condition, the shame with which he shrunk for to a mind endowed with feelings and sensito wretched men who follow the business of in- live under a different form of government; we want of a good education would impose upon indifference." formers on Sunday, saying, "Let us lurk privily live under organic laws which recognize our him-above all, the determined resolution of for the innocent without cause; let us swallow mutual and indefeasible rights; such as the battling courageously with fortune. He was them up alive as the grave, and whole as those rights of conscience and uninterrupted pursuit resolved to try, he said, whether she had thrown that go down into the pit: we shall find all pre- of business and labor; and we suppose it was him among the dust, he would not be able to cious substance; we shall fill our houses with never intended that Puritan Judges should de- rise by his own efforts. His ardor for study spoil." It is surely a serious thing for the State termine what conscience may hold sacred and only allowed him two nights' sleep in the 'all have one purse!"—a purse filled with the hammedan, and the Pagan, are alike entitled good tempered baker, but another, a well engains of persecution! Yet such is an unavoid- to protection." But if the Court may expound dowed but parsimonious Churchman) scarcely able consequence of the enactment and confirm- what is conscience-worthy and what is not, then ever wrote to him but to inveigh against his ining of the Sunday statute. "To say the object there is no protection at all, but to Puritan Sun- dolence—often actually addressing his letters of the Legislature was to assert the sanctity of day-keepers. Was it ever expected that the on the outside, "To M. Heyne, idler, at Liepproof of the—constitutionality of the Act, unless tious on many points on which the Jew, the Moin this the religious conscience of others has hammedan, or the Pagan Indian feels very connot been offended, and their rights invaded "- scientious? In our humble opinion, according the very thing complained of in carrying the to the Constitution, an Indian at his Pagan festival, with a pow-wow and a dance, is as much Another important consequence growing out entitled to protection as the Christian observing of this decision, is, that being but a civil regu- the Lord's day. A Mohammedan giving his lation, the Legislature is bound by the Consti- oath upon the Koran and the Prophet of God, tution of the State, and of the nation, to make is as much entitled to the benefits of our Courts it bear equally upon all classes of citizens. Its as the Christian who kisses the New Testament. present operation is as unequal as five dollars And the Jew or seventh-day Christian, secularare to six, or two hundred and sixty to three izing the first day of the week in obedience to hundred and twelve per annum. The constitu- the law of Jehovah, is as much entitled to the tions specially give equal privileges and immu- protection and benefit of municipal law, as the nities to citizens individually. It is a just im- observers of the first day are to the same when munity to release the citizens observing the first secularizing Jehovah's holy seventh-day Sabday of the week as a Sabbath, from all public bath. The Constitutions "intend no prefercivil duties on that day. But is it not equally ence." It matters not what the observance is, just that they who observe the seventh day of so long as it is not prejudicial to the public the week as a Sabbath should be released from weal; no Court nor legislature has any right

tofore the disputants of Sunday sanctity have days, why do they not equally guarantee to Trenton, Reading, Lancaster, Columbia, Chambeen browbeaten by references to the standing those observing the seventh day as a Sabbath, bersburg, York and Wrightsville, Norristown, authorities of our land. Here is the authority to pursue business and labor on the six days of Germantown, and West Chester Railroads, and of the highest court in a great State, "after the week which they believe to be working her numerous canals, all worked on the first much reflection," when the question was sub- days? Can any one give us a satisfactory con- day! Nobody sues these companies. It is bemitted to it! This will do. It is an ill wind stitutional answer to this question? It is our cause these huge bodies have no souls. But if that blows nobody any good. The Court has opinion, that the State of Pennsylvania is liable a poor Jew shave a Christian citizen of Philadecided against our persecuted brethren in to an action for damages, by their infraction of delphia on that day, or a poor Seventh-day Bap-Pennsylvania; but it has so decided as to con- our organic laws on the persons and estates of tist cart a load of manure out of his own barnfirm and exalt before the people truths of great Jews and Seventh-day Baptists. At a mode- yard to his potato patch on Sunday, why some practical consequence to all the observers of rate calculation, the State of Pennsylvania takes poor wretch who spends his Sunday in watchthe seventh day in their future efforts to get rid away from every seventh-day Sabbath keeper ing for them, goes to a (Presbyterian?) magisof the thraldom of religious despotism. Our fifty-two dollars per annum; and we suppose, trate and informs, gets a summons, and then, sect in the land who take ecclesiastical action sons in that State! A hundred and four thou- is put into the Puritan thumb-screws. And to obtain, from the Legislatures of our States, sand dollars per annum, recovered of the State this thing is done by the men who join means to laws for coercing the people to the Sunday ob. of Pennsylvania, would be but a poor compensend Protestant lecturers through the length and servance. To them we would especially com- sation for the injury which these persons are breadth of the land to warn the people of the duce this article. They believe in the magis- laws. It could never pay for the offences offer- Papists! What difference, whether our libertrates having authority in matters of religion; ed to their consciences, and the indignities done ties be wrested from us by Papists or Presbytethey must surely admit these, coming from the to their persons and characters by the persecu- rians? It would not hurt our pockets, backs, nor consciences, to be fined, whipped, or im-The operation of the Sunday, laws is serious, prisoned by Papist coercion, more than by Pres-

PERSEVERANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The late Professor Heyne, of Gottingen, was State Legislature for relief from Sunday re- tinguish the work, cannot fail to originate ques- one of the greatest classical scholars of his own straint, certain interested persons have taught tions of intricacy and nicety." "Time only or any other age; yet he had spent the first tal offences. As soon as the rain fell, the peoour legislators that they could not relieve us can mature and perfect so compound a systhirty-three years of his life, not only in obscu- ple presented thank-offerings, and the southern without violating a "fundamental, permanent, tem, liquidate the meaning of all its parts, and rity, but in almost incessant struggle with de- gate of the city was opened, accompanied by an universal, moral law." Now be it known, here- adjust them to each other in a harmonious and pressing poverty. He had been born indeed odd ceremony of burning the tail of a live sow after, that the Supreme Court has decided oth- consistent whole." Several important questions amongst the lowest indigence, his father being while the animal was held in a basket. Someerwise; it is no such thing! It is "established which were then trusted to the people on these a poor weaver with a large family, for whom times devotees become irritated against their by common consent," a "civil regulation," "a premises, now assume a shape before the people, his best exertions were often unable to provide gods, and resort to summary means to force question of expediency;" the time is fixed "by which shows that there is a strong tendency in bread. In the memoirs of his own life, Heyne them to hear their petitions. It is said that the the legislative power of the State without im- the selfishness of human nature, to fall back to says:—"Want was the earliest companion of Governor having gone repeatedly in a time of of God. propriety." It is very easy to see, now that arbitrary principles when not pressed by exter- my childhood. I well remember the painful drought to the temple of the god of rain, in this point is thus authoritatively settled, how nal circumstances. Our liberties can only be impression made on my mind by witnessing the Canton, dressed in his burdensome robes, "strong the argument might be felt when ad- preserved at the price of eternal vigilance. distress of my mother when without food for through the heat of a tropical sun, on one of his and to most persons, even his physicians, unexdressed to the Legislature as a reason for the The religious rights of the people is one of her children. How often have I seen her, on a visits, said—"The god supposes I am lying pected. There was a universal cry raised, not a light of the people is one of her children. modification of the statute." We must certainly these question. The present race of Judges, Saturday evening, weeping and wringing her when I beseech his aid; for how can he know, only by the mass of community, but by the phyregard the Court as friendly to such a move- like the later Pharaoh's of Egypt, know not Jo- hands as she returned from an unsuccessful seated in cool niche in the temple, that the sicians themselves, of mysterious Providence. ment by their condescending to put these argu- seph. They have grown up with the Sunday effort to sell the goods which the daily and ground is parched and the sky hot?" Where- The mass do not reason, and are therefore suments in our mouths. Should we deem it best institutions standing side by side with other mu- nightly toils of my father had manufactured." to act upon this friendly intimation of the Court, nicipal regulations; and they feel averse to His parents sent him to a child's school. Hav- around his neck and haul his godship out of cannot themselves reason far enough to find out we beseech all parties to hold fast to the de- making inroads upon what has come to be con- ing learned everything comprised in the usual doors, that he might see and feel the state of the cause, or have not the necessary time—or cision which the Court has published. Being sidered established usage; and whoever suffers course of the school, he felt a desire to learn the weather for himself; after his excellency at least think they have not and too proud to now put upon record, and that in establishing a by it must take the consequences. "It is park Latin. A son of the school-master was willing had been cooled in the temple the idol was re- confess their own ignorance, they join in the former decision of the same Court in a similar of the common law of the land." Hence Judge to teach him at the rate of fourpence a week; instated in its shrine, and the good effect of this general cry, and arraign at the same bar the case, the maxim stare decisis requires that all Coulter affects to be surprised that it should but the difficulty of paying so large a sum treatment considered to be fully proved by the great and all-wise Creator. concerned should quietly abide the decision. be allowed by the Court to be "an open quest seemed insurmountable. One day he was sent copious showers which soon after fell. Nothing can be plainer in the world than that tion." Why, we could tell the Judge that to his god-father, who was a baker, in pretty the legislative power which interferes to fix this we suppose the rights of conscience are always good circumstances, for a loaf. As he went are told, prays, and makes offerings to his gods ed Christ. I believe in the relation of cause civil regulation, can interfere to unfix it. Far- to be considered an open question. Pro-slave along, he pondered sorrowfully on this great for the desired object. ther, as the statute "adds not my religious ob- ry men had an overshadowing influence at the object of his wishes, and entered the shop in ligation," it would be taking none away to re- formation of our government, and now they tears. The good-tempered baker, on learning peal it, or so to modify it as to relieve Jews claim the right to make the same eternal. The the cause of his grief, undertook to pay the reand seventh-day Christians. No proposition Sunday coercionists, who are chiefly Presbyte quired see for him—at which Heyne tells us he something in it to call forth my affections. If I in Euclid is clearer than this: If a plus adds rians, had sufficient influence with the early ole- was perfectly intoxicated with joy, and he ran, could not do better, I would fasten them upon nothing to C. S., take plus a away, and it leaves gislatures to induce them to retain and modify all ragged and barefooted, through the streets, some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy start a question to which he could not give a C. S. whole. If the "Act of Assembly of 1705, the old Puritan laws respecting Sunday, Lord's tossing the loaf in the air, it slipped from his cypress, and repose beneath its shades; I would satisfactory answer. All were silent, till a worand the Act of 22d of April, 1794," confers "no day, or the Christian Sabbath; and now they superior religious position upon those who wor- set up a claim that it is part of the common and a sharp reprimand from his father, who were the loveliest trees throughout the desert. with a question, Here is a fish that has all ship upon the first day of the week, (and so the law of the land, and though it breed persecu- could ill afford such a loss, brought him to his If their leaves withered, I would teach myself ways lived in salt water; pray tell me why it

HEBER'S PRAYER FOR HIS COUNTRY.

From foes that would the land devour From guilty pride, and lust of power; From wild sedition's lawless hour; From mental slavery—

From blinded zeal by faction led; From giddy change by fancy bred; From poisonous error's serpent head; Good Lord, preserve us free

Defend, oh God! with guardian hand. The laws and ruler our land, And grant our church thy grace, to stand In faith and unity.

The Spirit's help of thee we crave, That thou, whose blood was shed to save, May'st at thy second coming have.
A flock to welcome thee!

CHINESE SUPERSTITION.

Sunday, and certain other days, as the magis- all public civil duties on the day they so ob- to interfere with it. By the public weal is There is no state religion in China; but large trates do judge convenient, whom we ought in serve? By what right can the authorities of meant the civil and property interests of society; sums of money are received by priests who exthis thing to obey." Seventh-day Baptists and Pennsylvania make so invidious a distinction not the religious predilections of one or more ercise a profitable trade by divining the fortunes between the citizens of the State, as is made be- sects, who might agree together to say that of those who resort to their temples to consult street. His gaze wandered vacantly toward tween first-day and seventh-day people? If "both men and beasts live longer, can do their destiny, or to know the result of any im- them, and then away again. The slow move-Lord's day, alias the Christian Sabbath, derived the Constitutions guarantee equal privileges to more work, and in a better manner, by observ- portant undertaking. According to the Chinese ment of his eyes from object to object, was Confucius alone; and 62,606 pigs, rabbits, the door. He half turned to her, and lifted a ord in the highest court in Pennsylvania. Here of the week which they believe to be working as any thing can well be. Pennsylvania has her sheep, and deer, and 27,000 pieces of silk, are tiny hand, as if to ask her to take him in her annually presented on their altars. But it not arms, but dropped it again slowly and sorrowunfrequently happens that these offerings fail to fully into his lap, and fixed that unchanging produce the desired effect. The expedients then gaze of sadness on her face. At length he resorted to are both ludicrous and melancholy.

ter befitted a chieftan of the Bechuanas: saw a smile flitting around his lip; but as we "Pwan, acting Prefect of Kwang-chau, issues watched, it was gone, and only that look of this inviting summons. Since for a long time agony remained. An hour afterward we had there has been no rain, and the prospects of forgotten him, for these changing scenes efface drought continue, and supplications are unan- each others' impressions rapidly. swered, my heart is scorched with grief. In Presbyterian brethren are the only religious at least, that there are two thousand such per- with all the sanctity of "a civil regulation," he the whole province of Kwang-tung, are there no extraordinary persons who can force the whether of this or any other province, priest or rals. mend the string of propositions which intro- sustaining from the operation of the Sunday danger our liberties incur by the increase of such like, who can, by any craft or arts, bring down abundance of rain, I respectfully request him to ascend the altar (of the dragon) and sincerely and reverently pray. And after the rain is an actual relief! and yet thousands in our city has fallen, I will liberally reward him with money and tablets to make known his merits." sad-eyed boys. This invitation called forth a Budhist priest as on which they judged it safe for the magistrate the question of our rights been submitted to cold as a Catholic one; it is as hard to earn a "rain-maker," and the Prefect erected an to enforce the law upon Sunday workers. If the framers of our national Constitution, or to money to pay a Protestant fine, as it is to pay a latter for him before his own office, upon which we might whisper in the ears of the Executive the Courts that sat in those times, we cannot Catholic one. It is as much against our con- the man, armed with cymbal and wand, for Committee of the American and Foreign Sab- entertain a doubt but that our rights would have sciences to be compelled to keep Sunday as it three days vainly repeated his incantations from bath Union, we would advise them to publish been honestly awarded us; nay, they were so would be to be compelled to keep Christmas. morning to night, exposed barefooted to the the "Opinion" verbatim in the next Permanent awarded in the only cases of which we have day. Had shame any patrons at the present hot sun, the butt of the jeering crowd. The un-number of deaths of children under five years. Sabbath Document, and it will no doubt do heard occurring at that time. That statutory day, Protestants of the prevailing sects would successful efforts of the priest did not render of age, during the year 1847, was no less than the calamity less grievous, and their urgent ne- thirty-three. This was regarded by every body good. It will form a just counterpart of the provision was not made by every body dollar-and-cent arguments, and profit-and-loss easily explained. First, Sabbatarians were enth-day Baptists, before they sent out any cessities led the people to resort to every experas as a most mysterious Providence. Even the dient to force their gods to send rain. The au- minister at the desk exhorted his hearers and in other words, a fast was proclaimed. To Convention held at Baltimore. The arguments those times were disposed to indulge the pre- few Jews and Seventh-day Baptists. We are keep the hot winds out of the city, the southern of the Court are most surely the legitimate con- possessions of the people, where there was no a great nation, proclaiming liberty to the mighty, gate was shut, and all classes flocked to the sequences of those addresses circulated with so immediate clashing with any one's rights, trust- and bondage to the weak! So did the Tudors, temples. It was estimated that on one day much zeal and commendable liberality; and it ing to time and the working of liberal principles the Stuarts, and the Bourbons! Where are 20,000 persons went to a celebrated shrine of the goddess of Mercy, among whom were the Governor and Prefect and their suites, who all left their sedans and walked with the multitude. The Governor, as a last expedient, the day before rain came, intimated his intention of liberating all prisoners not charged with capi-

When all other means fail, the Emperor, we

THE AFFECTIONS.—"Were I in a desert." sion. says the sympathetic Sterne. "I would find Judge decides; repeal it, and it will take none tion as bitter as the Cotton Mather Code, when senses. What sustained his courage in these to mourn, and when they renewed their verdure, should come out a fresh fish, and not a salt one is from them | If the law intends no prefer men and women were whipped and expatriated circumstances (we use his own words) was nei- I would instinctively rejoice. The heart and The boaster was silenced: nor was there one rence," let it be repealed, and Sunday can lose from the soil of Massachusetts for working on ther ambition nor presumption, nor even the the affections require to be called forth; and if in the room who envied him his feelings.

no preference from the State. "A portion of Sunday, "it is according to precedent, and for hope of one day taking his place among the we are so unfortunate as to be destitute of our citizens belonging to a respectable Christ the establishment of conservative authority." learned. The stimulus that incessantly spurred friends, we must endeavor to place them upon tian sect." believe it to be unconstitutional, be- "Why then should the Supreme Court not re- him on, was the feeling of humiliation of his something that is sensible of our attachment; portion of their civil rights, and gives a power this question the Sabbatarians answer, that we from the thought of that condition which the bility, nothing can be so dreadful as a state of

NEW YORK AS IT IS.

We have often been tempted to try our hand at describing scenes which meet our eyes in the city, but no scenic representation, much less authorities to cast in their lot among them, and what not. "The Christian, the Jew, the Mo- week; and all the while his god-father (not the any pen, can adequately give to a stranger a true idea of the variety of fortunes and feelings which mark its dense population. It is a false idea that the poor suffer vastly more in the winter than in the summer. We are satisfied of this. Free air is a blessing from God, and thousands die here for want of it.

We were passing down B street, the

other day, and saw a child sitting on the doorstep of a hovel. He, mayhap, had known the trials of three years. He certainly had known a few of their joys. The heat was intense, although the sun had left the pavement, and the little fellow was evidently longing for pure, cool air. He had a mild blue eye, and one of those faces that always wins you to stop and look at it; but all about him indicated the extremest poverty. He was a sufferer. His neck and the sides of his head were bound in a large poultice, and the hot air was sadly annoying. We stopped and looked in his face. He raised his eyes to us. A world of sorrow looked out of those blue windows. His expression was one of perfect hopelessness—absolute despair. It was a painful sight to see a young heart so crushed; the lightsome heart of childhood, out of which life was wholly gone. As we paused, he looked up feebly, but did not smile; there was no change of expression, nor look of interest. A merry group was sporting in the Repository there are 1,560 temples dedicated to inexpressibly mournful. His mother came to buried his little fist in his cheek, and with his In 1835 the Prefect of Canton, on occasion of elbow on his knee, turned his eyes toward the a distressing drought of eight months, issued clouds that were drifting across the narrow the following invitation, which would have bet- strip of blue above him, and then we fancied we

But a few days afterward, we were passing down B street again, and saw three carriages standing before the door at which the dragon to send rain? Be it known to you, all boy had been sitting. The prorest of the Irish ye soldiers and people, that if there be any one, poor find means to have carriages at their fune-

> Our little sufferer was doubtless dead. The broken heart had sprung to life again.

How miserable life has become when death long for such a relief; worn old men as well as Jour. Com.

MYSTERIOUS PROVIDENCES.

BY DR. W. A. ALCOTT.

In a town of this Commonwealth, containing some two thousand or more inhabitants, the thorities forbade the slaughter of animals—or, people to behold in it the immediate hand of

These mysterious Providences—this immediate hand of God—are not confined to occasions; they are every-day occurrences. In another of our Massachusetts villages, after the death, in rapid succession, of a great number of little children, and a general outcry, it was discovered that a collection of putrid matter had found its way to every pump, where the children had sickened and died. The mystery was now dispelled. Neither preacher nor people had a remaining doubt,

In general, however, it is not so. We have not been accustomed to trace the relation between the effect and its cause. And consequently, when a person dies, and the cause is not obvious, we refer it to a mysterious Providence: or, as some express it, to the immediate hand

A young medical gentleman died a short time since, of erysipelas. His death was sudden, upon he ordered his attendants to put a rope perstitious; the physicians, in many instances

Is this wisdom? Is it true humility? Is it a true Christianity? I for one have not so learnand effect; and that diseases, of every kind and grade, are the result of human transgres-Boston Prisoner's Friend:

THE PEDANT SILENCED.—At a dinner party one of the company challenged any person to

SABBATIC QUERIES ANSWERED.

It is a rare thing, in these days, to find a newspaper with its columns open to the discussion of both sides of a disputed question, however important. Even the religious press, as it is called, is generally occupied in advocating the popular view, or the view entertained by the particular sect to which it belongs, without manifesting the least disposition to furnish readers with what is said on the other side, so as to enable them to judge for themselves. The Bible Sabbath has suffered greatly from this state of things. A rival institution—which is sedulously and pertinaciously, though in the face of reason and Scripture, called the Sabbath—is constantly urged upon the attention of community through the medium of the religious press; but when the advocates of God's institution desire to set forth its claims through the same medium, the door is closed, and every effort made to keep the people in ignorance upon the subject. We are glad to know that there is an occasional exception to this general remark; and such we regard the paper from which the following articles are taken. It is published at Utica, N. Y., and is the organ of that portion of the Baptist denomination who have seceded from the popular Baptist missionary organizations on account of their connection with slavery, and united in establishing what is called the Free Mission Society—a society which refuses to receive contributions from slaveholders. Very gladly do we witness such evidences of a disposition to hear, and allow others to hear, both sides of the Sabbath question. We shall be still more gratified to find, that future manifestations of this disposition are not checked, as they have been in some other cases which we might mention, by the admonitions and cautions of brethren who are afraid of "unsettling the public mind" -(as though it were ever settled)-upon this important subject.

From the Christian Contributor of August 9. THE SEVENTH DAY.

Union, Me., Aug. 1, 1848. Br. GROSVENOR:—You and I profess to be great sticklers for Bible principles, and for Bible truth, and such we ought to be.

When we are asked, why we embrace Christianity, we do not hesitate to give the reason. Are we required to give a reason for the hope that is in us, we are ready to do it with meekness and fear. If it is required of us to give a reason for embracing those peculiar views which we hold pertaining to the order of God's house, we are always glad to do it, and so it is touching the matter of slavery.

But, supposing we are asked why we observe the Sabbath day, what would be our answer? Would it not be that God has directly commanded us so to do? But, when that command was given, was it not the seventh day that men were commanded to observe? And if so, why are we not doing it? For one, I am prepared to say, that I have been taught by man to observe the first, instead of the seventh. But whence is this? Who has authorized man thus to teach? I was taught by man to believe in infant-sprinkling, in lieu of circumcision, but that I can not now do, neither can you.

Perhaps you have more light on this subject; if so, allow me to beg the favor of it. I want light. Yes, my dear brother, I feel that you go for light and for truth. Will you tell me who has authorized us to neglect the keeping of that day which was embraced in the fourth commandment, when that command was given?

What passage of the Scripture can you cite authorizing the change which has been made? that it was immaterial what day, if a seventh which we, as Baptists, do not admit, touching divine institutions. The first question with me is, who authorized the change? was it God or | first day in place of the seventh, we have a right of councils, after the days of Christ and the a divine institution than infant sprinkling. apostles? If so, I should not so much wonder that the Lord of the Sabbath day is permitting the day which man has appointed to lose its influence and control over the community.

I am aware of the care and labor which your situation involves, and I would not trouble you, did I not attach some importance to this matter, and also know that you are for the truth, the ject in your Christian Contributor.

Most sincerely, yours, H. HAWES.

REMARKS.—The question raised by Elder Hawes has occupied many of our thoughts for years past, and the thoughts of many others. At present we prefer to lay it before our readers without attempting a reply, in the hope that such reply as the word of God contains may be freely sought by every one for himself. We have before expressed our views on the general question of keeping the Sabbath in all ages; and shall be willing to say what we can on the specific point raised by the letter. EDITOR.

From the Christian Contributor of August 23.

Br. GROSVENOR:—I observed in the 24th num-Eld. Hawes raising the question, by what authority the Sabbath has been changed from the seventh day to the first, and calls for scriptural

teered to answer his question. But before attempting this, I propose to make some observations on the design of the Sabbath, and the extent of the obligation to observe it.

It has been a practice from time immemorial to commemorate important events, either by erecting monuments or establishing monumental institutions, by which the memory of those events is handed down to succeeding generations. Witness the pile of stones erected on crossing the Jordan as an instance of the first; and the institution of the passover, of the latter. Or, in modern times, the Bunker Hill-monument and the celebration of the 4th of July. Should future generations inquire their meaning, they will be told that one was reared to commemorate the heroism of our fathers at the battle of Bunker Hill, and the other was instituted as a memorial that on the 4th of July, 1776, the American Congress declared the then colonies of Great Britain free and independent States. So God, when he had created the world in six days, and rested on the seventh, instituted the Sabbath as a memorial of that event; so that the Sabbath is a standing evidence against atheism. Whatever other reasons might have ex-

isted for instituting the Sabbath, this one stands forth in the Word of God as the most prominent. See Gen. ii. 2, 3, and Exodus xx. 8-11 So that, when our children shall ask us what we mean by ceasing from labor every seventh day, they should be told that God instituted the Sabbath to commemorate the event of his creating the world in six days, and resting from his work

We argue that to keep the Sabbath on any other than the seventh day, would be as absurd as to erect a monument on the shores of Africa or at New Orleans, to commemorate the battle of Bunker Hill, or to celebrate the Declaration of Independence on the 8th of January.

It is equally unscriptural to urge that one seventh part of time was consecrated to rest and that any other than the seventh might answer as well. God never sanctified one seventh part of time but as a consequence of sanctifying the seventh day. Remove sanctification from the seventh day, and the one seventh part of time falls as an inevitable consequence. It is vain to urge the fourth command as laying men under obligation to observe the first day of the week as holy time. No matter what events, however important or stupendous, may be alledged to have transpired on that day, the fourth command does not recognize them. We are frank to admit that other reasons may exist which may be urged as additional motives for observing the seventh day, but none could be admitted as evidence of a change of Sabbath, without being accompanied with an express declaration of the divine will.

In pursuing this investigation, it is important to ascertain not only the design of the institution, but likewise the extent of the command and on whom its obligations rest. It has been urged that the Sabbath was merely a Jewish Institution, that it belonged to the ceremonial code, and of course is not binding on any other people, but expired with other ceremonial institutions. But if the view above taken is cor rect (and that view we think is sustained by the scriptures,) then the obligation to observe the seventh day extends to all men and to all time. For the same reasons that existed for the insti tution of the Sabbath at the end of creation, still exist now in all their force, and will do so as long as time endures. If God has instituted a different day, it must be for different reasons, and requires a different command. In that case he will not have changed the old Sabbath, but added a new one to that already in existence.

But to return to the question, Has the Sabbath been changed by divine authority? That the substitution of the first day to the exclusion of the seventh has to a certain extent prevailed, we readily admit; but the admission of the fact, to me, where I may find an order or permission, does by no means prove the righteousness of the act. Will any Baptist admit that because Pe-Perhaps you have (as I heretofore have) thought dobaptists have substituted infant sprinkling for nor the first day, but as Pentecost, that it was but for years past it has been discontinued. believer's immersion, that therefore infant sprink- observed. It does appear to me that if the Ephrata has fallen—is spiritually dead. Snow-

Baptists can not be found. If it is claimed that God has substituted the man? and when was it done? We are living to demand better proof than that many learned upon it, and what shall I say? I wish to bring shown the changing act. A thus saith the Lord meeting, and holden in view of the apostle's Sabbath, and where shall I get it, if I enjoin even attempted. Here we might close the arupon them to keep the first day of the week? | gument, and give it as our opinion that a first-Can you tell me whether this is or is not the work | day Sabbath has no more claim to be considered

> offered to prove that the change, though not directly commanded, yet is to be considered of divine origin. We would, however, premise that the Sabbath is a positive as well as a moral have successfully maintained ourselves against our Pedobaptist brethren, by adhering to the ground of express warrant; but the moment we abandon this ground in the Sabbath discussion, we become obnoxious to the charge of inconsistency, and become as weak as Samson shorn of his hair. I conceive we must admit ininfant sprinkling, or repudiate a first-day Sab-

In order to establish the change of Sabbath, it is contended that as redemption is a greater is as absurd as to urge that because Pedobapwork than that of creation, and that as Christ | tists now call infant sprinkling gospel baptism, therefore, we should commemmorate that event | and primitive Christians. by sabbatizing on the first day of the week. To this declaration we have several answers. In ber of the Christian Contributor a letter from the first place, we remark, that this is assumption rather than proof. Do the Scriptures inform us that the work of redemption is greater than that of creation? Or have we power to decide in the absence of revelation which is

letter without attempting a reply, I have volunthings? It is no proof, because one event religion. Even to this day the practice of some redouble your efforts for; the Home Mission, it in ignorance of their relative magnitude. But imposter. was the work of redemption completed at the resurrection of Christ? We think not, but con- led to the conclusion that a change of Sabbath ceive that it was as essential that he should en- is not of God, that it was unknown to the aposter the holy of holies as our High Priest, as the and primitive Christians, and that we must that he should die and rise again. But second- seek its origin among the innovations introduced ly, should we admit that the work of redemp- into the Christian church since the days of the tion is greater than the work of creation, and apostles. All which we are ready to prove that he completed that work when he rose from when called on so to do. the dead, yet that would not constitute the day of his resurrection a Sabbath, without a divine command. Has God commanded it? If so, let the command be shown, and we are satisfied. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-But if this can not be done, we are arrogating to ourselves the prerogatives of the Most High, when we attempt to establish it. Who hath required these things at our hands.

But it is urged, that though we have no positive command for the change of the Sabbath, yet if the apostles who were inspired men kept the first day, it is sufficient evidence of the divine a precept—so say our Pedobaptist brethren. But do we abide by this declaration? Are we ready to be circumcised because Paul circumcised Timothy? Do we hold ourselves bound to sell our farms and cast the price into breaking of bread between midnight and break of day, because Paul did so at Troas. We urge apostolic example to little effect, until we are ready to comply with the above examples. But did the apostles Sabbatize on the first day of On the contrary, had there been information, at the week? Until this question is answered in the affirmative, there can no support be drawn for a change of Sabbath from apostolic example. What do the Scriptures teach on this subject? We learn from the Acts of the Apostles, that it was their uniform practice to observe the Sabbath according to the command. Let the reader peruse the book of the Acts of the Apostles with attention and candor, and we have no hesitation in believing that he will be satisfied of the fact. But we are told that this what authority I know not. The Scriptures state no such thing. But we are told that the disciples-met the very evening after the resurthat Christ met with them. That most of the months since, to learn of your very propitious matter in their respective churches? Having apostles were together the evening after the resurrection is readily admitted, but that they met to commemorate the resurrection is doubted, or that they had religious worship on that occasion remains to be proved.

We think it highly probable, from what is recorded in Acts i. & xiii., that the apostles all brotherhood strike hands in the good cause. I dwelt together in an upper room at Jerusalem, so that instead of their meeting to celebrate the new Sabbath, they only shut the door in fear of the Jews. Beside this, Christ, when he appeared to them, reproached them for their unbelief and have endeavored to do, and which, through hardness of heart, because they did not believe the report of those who said they had seen him after he was risen from the dead, and not a the distracting influences which surround me. word was said about a change of Sabbath. But we are told they met again on the next first day for the same purpose. To say nothing of the fact that this meeting was after eight days, the Scriptures furnish us with no proof that they met to keep the new Sabbath, or that they had any worship at all on that occasion. It is probable, as on the former occasion, that they were all at home and Thomas with them. In these meetings, (if meetings they were,) no evidence is furnished for a change of Sabbath, or that the disciples ever met on the first day for wor-

Nor does the fact of the outpouring of the dence of a change of Sabbath. Sabbatizing is even once named in this transaction. It is a disputed point on what day of the week Pentethe seventh. To me it is a matter of indiffer-

ing the seventh day. says that the Son of Man is even Lord of the Sabbath. The Sabbath day then is the Lord's day. To urge, because some Christians now call the first day of the week Lord's day, that it must have been so understood by the revelator,

after the resurrection of Christ. If they had known tongue, and every facility to comfront Erdisregarded the seventh day and observed the ror. If we withhold effort here, vain will be

that of course it must be greater. None but in keeping a day unknown to their law, is a great | terprise. God could effect either, and when he is pleased stumbling-block in their way, and furnishes them to reveal which is greatest, we will humbly bow with an argument for repudiating the Christian in submission. Till then we are content to remain | religion, and for treating its Divine Author as an | of renewed effort to disseminate the unadulter-

ELI S. BAILEY.

THE HOME MISSION.

I have just finished reading your notice of the proceedings of the twin Associations, whose Anpersonal gratification to be there and mingle in hand, for the Central Committee to act upon, I should have regarded that duty paramount to any private considerations, and would have continued my journey at all hazards.

I have longed for years to be with you on one of those heart-stirring, soul-enlivening occasions, but have ever had to yield to other demands on my time, and endure the saddening disappointyou had lighted up the watch-fires on the moun- fulness. tain tops in the interior. I, now, wished to hear, personally, the report from the outposts; how wished to catch a spark of the enthusiasm myself, to warm and cheer me in my efforts to maintain my integrity, in hallowing the true Sabbath, in my lone and isolated position; which I grace, I have been enabled, thus far, to persevere in honoring, amid all the cares of life and

In looking over your proceedings, I regret to find so little interest manifested, by the denomination, in behalf of the Home Mission. It is a field of the utmost importance. It is the field for our effort. You must, (permit me to say,) domore at home, if you expected to succeed abroad. I have, always, admired the learly missionary system of my German Brethren, in their palmy days. The German Seventh-day Baptists of the last century—the Church of Ephrata—was a pattern of a missionary church—a pattern for missionary enterprise. They thought and carried out the principle, too, that every church ought to keep at least two missionaries in the Spirit on the day of Pentecost afford any evi- field. They had twelve-elders and laymenappointed to that service; who were sent out not mentioned, nor is the first day of the week two and two. As two returned to the Lager, two more went out-so that there were never less than two, and oft-times many more, in the cost happened that year. Some have declared | field at the same time. Their plan was to go that it was on the first day, others of equal out and visit every family, and especially in the the Missionary Rooms have expressed themlearning and piety have claimed that it was on sparse settlements on the frontier of the State selves to the missionaries among the Indians -to read the Scriptures to them, and to pray ence what day it was. It was not as the seventh | with them. That was the true missionary spirit part of our time was kept. But this is language ling is gospel baptism? We presume that such Holy Spirit had intended this meeting as an evi- hill is a more recent establishment, and has had dence of change of Sabbath, he would have been to struggle for existence. They are entirely more explicit on the subject.—The meeting at out of the way of witnessing modern efforts and Troas has likewise been claimed as evidence of modern association for the propagation of the a change of Sabbath, but with no better success truth. They live in a very secluded settlement, in a day of great recklessness, touching the ob- and pious people have adopted the sentiment. than the former. They did have public wor- know but little of the affairs of the world, and servance of the Sabbath. I wish to preach Let the express warrant be given. Let us be ship on that occasion, but it was an evening care less of mingling with it—of coming in contact with its errors and its follies—to become down upon the people the solemn and awful will end the dispute, and silence all objection. taking his final leave of the brethren, and accontamenated with it. They seek retirement weight of a divine command for observing the But such a command has never been shown, or cording to the scriptural method of reckoning and obscurity, unambitious of honors or wealth, time, it must have been on the evening follow- and desiring nothing but to be left unmolested to pursue the even tenor of their way, in the en-Nor does the instruction given by the apostle joyment of the spark of truth vouchsafed to their to certain churches, that they should lay by them keeping. While I do not approve of this hid-We now propose to examine the arguments in store on the first day of the week a contribu- ing their light under a bushel. I am happy to be tion for the poor saints at Jerusalem, furnish able to bear the above testimony, that it has not any proof of their sabbatizing on that day. A been always thus with them. Their early mismeeting of the church is not even hinted at, but sionary system was the system I approve of it shall be given with an unction. If you are every one was to lay by him (i. e. by himself) in most heartily. To commence at Jerusalem, yet asked to start a newspaper, don't rely on verinstitution, and that all positive institutions owe store as God had prospered him. Nor was the not to stop at Jerusalem: but as a pebble cast into bal promises to obtain subscribers. Calculate all their obligation to the law that enacts them, duty assigned compatible with sabbatizing. the centre of a lake, sends out successive rip- all the expenses of the enterprise, omitting no -that that law is the exact measure of obedi- They were to compute their loss and gain, and ples, whose undulations follow each other until item that you can think of, and then multiply whole truth, and consequently for investigation. ence. No more—no less. And that, when Bap- contribute accordingly. Nor, lastly, does the they kiss the surrounding shores, so we must the aggregate by 2. Then estimate the proba-Will you tavor me with a private letter on the tists attempt to establish any positive institution term Lord's day in Revelation furnish any sup- drop the pebble in our midst, and watch and see ble income setting down each item at the lowest subject, or else, still better, a piece on the sub- by a train of inferential arguments, they aban- port to a first day Sabbath. The Scriptures no- that each successive circle enlarges, until they point that may be named by the most cautious don the high ground of express warrant which where apply that appellation to the first day of reach the utmost limits of the habitable globe. I of all your friends. Divide the aggregate by 2, has ever been our glory and our boast. We the week. It is doubtful whether the revelator have no objection whatever to drop the pebbles had allusion to any particular day of the week, of faith on both sides of the globe at the same and least of all is it probable that the first day time, and let the waves of Christian love and was intended. The seventh day has a far missionary devotion, meet and embrace each the cholera. If my experience will enable me stronger claim to that epithet; as the Lord in other mid-way; and thus hasten the day of our to keep others from burning their fingers, I shall o Isaiah calls the Sabbath his holy day, and Christ Lord and Master, when every nation, tongue, not be left wholly without consolation." and kindred, shall praise his name; but I do protest against relaxing effort in our midst. Therefore, while I wish you God speed, from the very bottom of my heart, with your foreign enterprise, and think you will sin, sin deeply, if tor, published by Joel Greene. We now learn, you do not sustain and strengthen the hands of through another paper published in the same those whom you have sent to the heathen, yet finished that work when he arose from the dead, it must have been so understood by the apostles I am afraid that you lack duty, at home, in suffering the Domestic Mission to lag. If we are, There is one other fact which I wish to notice. as Sabbath-keepers, to exercise any influence That is, that the Jews, who never failed to on the world, and advance the truth we have urge against the Savior any seeming departure espoused, we must first make headway at home. from their views of Sabbath sanctification, Here is the spot to exert our influence to the never urged this objection against the apostles best advantage, having the written Word in a

may be more interesting to us than another, Christians in secularizing the seventh day, and you wish to sustain and extend the foreign en

If I had time, I would endeavor to urge upon your readers, the necessity, as well as the duty ated truth among the people of this favored land, From the above reasons, we are irresistibly I must, however, conclude, with a paraphrase of "Boston Bard's" beautiful and pertinent apostrophe:-

), thou, who send'st thy wealth abroad. Unto the distant, heathen shore,-T is unaccepted of thy God, If thou withhold, at they own door, Eternal truth-eternal light-Shrouded, by man, in darkness of night."

WM. M. FAHNESTOCK. Bondentown, N. J., Sept. 15th, 1848.

WESTERN MISSION.

The establishment of missions in the valley of the Mississippi by the Seventh-day Baptist deniversary Meetings were held at New Market nomination, has long been a favorite object last week; and I cannot refrain from repeating with many of the brethren. To them it will be the great disappointment I experienced, in not gratifying intelligence, that we are now ready getting to that place, after having proceeded to enter upon the work. The Executive Board will, and that apostolic example is equal to two-thirds of the way thither. Unexpected as of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Associawas my recall, and imperative as was the necestion, at a recent session in New Market, N. J., sity to return, I, perhaps, should not have yield- resolved to undertake such a mission immedied, had there been any information received for ately, and appointed Bro. Samuel Davison its definite action by the Central Committee, which | missionary. I am directed by the Board to lay one common fund, because the disciples did so it was expected would meet at the same time the matter before the denomination, through on a certain occasion. Or do we hold to the and place; but in the absence of information to the Recorder, and to solicit an immediate conact advisedly, I felt that it would be indulging a tribution of funds for the object. To encourage our brethren in this work, I would say, that the your exercises, while stern duty interdicted it | mission will be prosecuted-not for a few months, and then abandoned if not successful, but—for a term of years. Our missionary will locate himself permanently in the West, and, under the patronage of the Board, will aim at the organization of churchas, and at establishing them upon a lasting foundation. His field of labor-not yet definitely fixed-will be somewhere in the north part of Illinois, or in the adjacent States of Iowa and Wisconsin. It is ment of "hope deferred, which maketh the heart | hoped that our churches will proceed at once was done in conformity to the Jews, but by sick." Still my spirit has followed you in all to raise funds for this mission, and, when raised, your convocations, and my prayers ascended to that they will forward them to our Treasurer, the Lord of Hosts, that He would bless and A. D. Titsworth, Metouchin, N. J. Will the rection to commemorate the new Sabbath, and prosper his faithful People. I rejoiced, twelve pastors and other leading brethren, see to this meeting at DeRuyter. I rejoiced to hear that | no Agent, we depend upon their zeal and faith-On behalf of the Board.

THOS. B. BROWN, Cor. Sec. P.S. In forwarding money to the Treasurer, be careful and specify the particular object for which it is contributed, whether for the Western or the Foreign Mission; and if for both, what proportion for the Western, and what for the

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held a meeting at Boston last week, when about 75 members, out of the 175 who compose the Board were present. From the Treasurer's Report, presented on the occasion, it seems that the receipts for the past year were \$254,056 40, being \$42,653 70 more than was received the preceeding year, and leaving a debt on the Board of about sixty thousand dollars. During the year, 32 Missionaries and assistants have been sent forth to the ten different stations. Out of 370 on the ground, only two have died, and two been killed by the savages during the year. The principal topics discussed at the meeting were in relation to slavery in the Indian Churches, and polygamy in the native churches gathered among the heathen. It seems that the members of the Board in attendance at against slavery, and also against poligamy. The Board declined to express itself decidedly upon these subjects, preferring to leave the subject with the Secretaries of the Board.

A Word of Apvice.—Several months ago Mr. Oliver Johnson, for several years an assistant editor of the N. Y. Tribune, started a paper on his own account at Blackstone, Mass. Being a practical printer and an accomplished journalist, he made a paper which was entitled to patronage. But notwithstanding its merits, and the liberal promises of its friends, the paper has been discontinued for want of adequate support. In his valedictory, Mr. Johnson gives the following sensible advice:--

"To all printers I have a word of advice, and and if the latter product equals the first. go ahead; otherwise have no more to do with the project than you would with the small-pox or

DISCONTINUED.—For several weeks we have missed from our table the Watertown Spectavillage, that the Spectator has been discontinued for want of support. It was devoted to the temperance cause, and advocated quite earnestly. the organization of Sons of Temperance.

News from our Missionaries.—Letters were received last week from our Missionaries at Shanghai, dated as late as May 10. They were evidence that it has been done by divine au- greatest? Can we decide on the comparative first, they would not have failed to have urged our efforts abroad. True policy, as well as im- all well at that time, and appear to have been thority; and as you preferred publishing his magnitude of two immeasurable distances or this as evidence of the falsity of the Christian perative duty, enjoin it. You must renew and diligently prosecuting their work.

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ns in the valley of a-day Baptist defavorite object o them it will be are now ready Executive Board issionary Associaew Market, N. J., mission immedimuel Davison its the Board to lay mination, through n immediate cont. To encourage rould say, that the not for a few if not successful, ur missionary will the West, and, Board, will aim at and at establishndation. His field xed—will be somelinois, or in the ad-Wisconsin. It is proceed at once and, when raised, o our Treasurer. N: J. Will the retbren, see to this urches? Having heir zeal and faith-

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and what for the ICAN BOARD. The sioners for Foreign at Boston last week, out of the 175 who present. From the ited on the occasion, or the past year were 70 more than was year, and leaving a sixty thousand dol-Missionaries and asto the ten different he ground, only two lled by the savages pal topics discussed ion to slavery in the gamy in the native e heathen. It seems ard in attendance at re expressed themamong the Indians tainst poligamy. The itself decidedly upon 🕟 leave the subject Board.

Several months ago several years an as-Tribune, started a at Blackstone, Mass. and an accomplished r which was entitled hetanding its merits, its friends, the paper want of adequate sup-Mr. Johnson gives the

word of advice, and inction. If you are r, dop't rely on verbecribers. Calculate iterprise omitting no of and then multiply in estimate the probaby the most cautious he aggregate by 2, ; equals the first, golur more to-do with the with the small-pox or ience will enable me g their fingers, I shall consolation."

Tore Weeks We hite Wattown Speciae. We now learn, stated in the same been discontinued rdevoted to the temted quite extrestly Temperance)

ALL EXCEPTION OF CHARLES

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General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Europa has arrived since our last, bringing seven days later news from Europe. the substance of which we give below.

From England, we learn that the prospect of the crops, both grain and potatoes, is somewant better than it was a week earlier. As a consequence the advance in prices has been checked. The trial of the chartists has been continued; several have have been found guilty, and condemned to suffer two years' imprisonment, and him on the floor, and stabbed him five times, unpay small fines.

The news from Ireland is any thing but cheering. The potato crop is said to be a total failure, while the wheat crop is one-fourth below the average produce. A famine, worse ing over two hundred pounds. The people family. than heretofore experienced, is probably inevitable. The Special Commission, for the trial of they assisted Stephens. Could be have been O'Brien and his coadjutors, was to open about the 20th of September.

lected, and there are serious fears of another revolution. Warrants having been issued, by the Commission of Inquiry in relation to the Re-Caussidiere, they have fled from Paris. The present Government of France is suppressing the opposition journals, on the pleathat it is necessary until the new order of things becomes more firmly established.

In Northern Italy, troubles continue. Several partial engagements have taken place with the Italian guerrillas, but nothing decisive or of special importance has occurred.

A serious conflict has taken place in Vienna, between the National Guard and the laborers employed on the public works. An attempt was made to reduce the wages of the workmen. whereupon they got up a mob, which was not suppressed until probably one hundred of the workmen, and a considerable number of the military, were killed and wounded.

the Greeks and the Turkish soldiers.

A six-months armistice between Denmark and Prussia, has been agreed upon, through the found a verdict for the prisoner, upon the ground, ground until cold weather. representatives of the French and English Gov- as stated by them in rendering their vedict, that

Letters from Persia announce the entire defeat of the royal troops by the insurgents of Korassan. The royal army was cut to pieces, and the capital placed in great alarm.

of Scotland.—Aberdeen, Aug. 19—Last night | fell to 28° 6'. Through the whole Island most of about 1,000 boats, each manned by five fisher. the buildings are destroyed, and the sugar-cane men, left the various ports of the East coast of completely prostrated. The loss of life is very Scotland, between Stonehaven and Fraserburg, great. The schooner Mary foundered with all for the herring fishery. About twelve o'clock on board. A vessel at St. Martin's was lost, and it blew a gale, the rain falling in torrents, and ten of her crew perished. A number of persons the night was so dark that none of the land have also been killed by the falling of buildlights could be seen. At Peterhead, which is ings. The Legislature has been called tothe easternmost point of the coast, and altogether gether. exposed to an easterly gale, 70 out of the 400 boats that were fishing there are missing, and there is too much reason to fear that most if not all of them are wrecked or sunk. The shore between the Buchanness light-house and the entrance to the South harbor, for a mile and a half, was strewed with wrecks and the dead bodies of fishermen.

Twenty-three corpses were carried into Peterhead before nine o'clock, and at the time the latest accounts, left others were constantly thrown ashore among the wrecks on the sand or the rocks. Forty boats were wrecked within the circuit of half a mile, and so sudden and awful was the catastrophe, that no means of succoring or saving the distressed and perishing fishermen could be devised. How many boats may have foundered at sea or gone to pieces among the precipitous cliffs of Buchanness, no one at present can tell. One thing appears certain, that the lowest estimate of the loss of life and property by this gale exceeds that produced by any other hurricane hitherto recorded in the annals of the East Coast of Scotland. It is calculated that along the coast not fewer than a hundred lives are lost, and when it is considered that for the most part the deceased fishermen have left wives and families, it will be felt that the widowhood and orphanage of our seaport towns have received in one short night an unparalleled augmentation.

OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—A correspondent of the N. Y., Tribune, writing from the mouth of the Rio Grande, under date of August 12, says :-Speaking of Texas and Texans reminds me of tidings that reached here, a few days ago, beyond doubt substantially true. Some seventyfive or eighty of the Texan Rangers, officers as well as men, discharged from our services a few weeks since, at Camargo, have banded together for the purpose of robbing the defenceless Mexicans this aide the mountains. Last week they made a descent upon the town of Sabinus, sit uated near the foot of the Cerralvo Mountains, between them and the Rio Grande: and after various murders and other outrages, they demanded a contribution of a large sum of money, says: threatening in the alternative, the total destruction of the town and its inhabitants. The imbecile inhabitants actually raised and paid over the sum of \$14,000, with which the villains decamped. The next day they obtained of the town Ville Aldamas, by a like levy, \$11,000. This town is in the vicinity of Sabinus.

These desperadoes are well organized, well mounted, and well armed with the formidable "five-shooter," which they know so well how to

and preparation for defence.

JUDGE CONE AND HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—A gentleman writing from Atalanta (Ga.) Sept. 3, gives the following account of the attempted murder of Hon. A. H. Stephens by Judge Cone.

Francis H. Cone, in a Cass speech, said that Stephens had betrayed the South, and was a traitor to his State, &c. &c. &c. Stephens heard of it, and said he would make him retract. S. saw him, and asked him if he had made such a remark. C. denied it. So the matter dropped. The friends of C. told him, if he did not take the matter up they would discard him. So he goes to Atalanta, where S. was to be that day—meets him on the steps of the hotel—calls out, Retract, Sir! and cursed violently. A blow was struck. Cone sprang on S., threw til the knife broke off in the body of S. It was done in a second, before any one could interfere. Stephens is remarkably slight and feeble, weighing about eighty-six pounds, I think. Cone is a very large, stout, strong man, weighwere so shocked that they let C. escape while caught, ten minutes after, he would have been torn in pieces. The citizens will probably offer a large reward for him. One man has sub-In Paris, an armed force has been again col- scribed \$400. Cone is a fine looking man, large, six feet high, dark eyes, intellectual face; voice slightly worn or broken off; he is about forty or fifty years old. Stephens was the great man volts, for the apprehension of Louis Blanc and of the last session of Congress. He was the man to oppose corruption in high places. On this account he was feared.

> Interesting Slave Cases.--The Holly Springs (Miss.) Gazette, of the 4th inst., gives the fol-Court. The first was to this effect:

Two men had employed a slave without the consent of the master, to assist them in unloading a wagon of cotton, promising to pay the enough to be injured. slave in liquor. The liquor was furnished, and the boy while engaged in unloading the wagon was killed by a third person. Suit was brought by the owner of the slave for his value, against all the parties, the employees and the slayer. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for the value of the slave against all the defendants.

The other case was a State prosecution against a slave for stealing a slave:

The Court, Hon. Hugh R. Miller presiding, charged the jury that a slave could steal a slave, In the Provinces of Wallachia, sanguinary and that the owner of the thief was responsible collisions are constantly taking place between to the owner of the stolen slave for his value. the proof for the prosecution was not satisfac-

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.—A dispatch to the N. Y., Tribune, dated Boston, Sept. 13, says that farther accounts of the dreadful hurricane in the West Indies have been received. At St. Kitts it lasted 5 hours, with three shocks DREADFUL HURRICANE ON THE EAST COAST of an earthquake, during which the barometer

> From Antigua the accounts are interesting. Eagle Harbor and Falmouth are nearly overthrown. Pretty much all the plantations on the Island are injured. Eleven persons have been killed by the falling of buildings, and five churches thrown down. The injury is greater than by the hurricane of 1837 or the earthquake

THE POTATOE DISEASE.—The following, derived from practical experience, are well deserving of attention: 1. Let all early potatoes that are ripe be immediately taken up. 2. Examine the stalks of all others every day. 3. Whenever you find any stalk diseased put your feet, one on each side of it and pull it up, eaving the potatoes in the ground—do not cut the stalk off but pull it up by the roots. 4. Then tread down and harden the ground over the tice of the common cranberry. It is so simple pototoes, and trench it up. 5. Burn the diseas- and innocent that every one afflicted with this ed stalks, do not on any account leave them on disease should try it. the ground. 6. All the late potatoes should remain in the ground and be dug up only as wanted, for when the disease has once made its appearance exposure to the air is found to in

WHOLESALE Poisoning.—We understand, says the Winchester (Va.) Republican, that the family of Col. Edward Colston, of Berkley, to the number of 26, were poisoned on Monday last. A large number of the family are still believed, however, to be communicated to the system by their partaking of some food which had been standing in a glazed stone jar or crock. The glazing substance of crockery ware, as is generally known, contains poisonous qualities.

A LIBERIA JUDGE IN DIFFICULTY.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writing from Newcastle, Delaware, Sept. 6,

"Chief Justice Benedict, (a mulatto,) was arrested at the suit of a person named Tyson, of New York, and confined in our prison on Moned him last evening by going his bail, and sent but twice afterward. him on his way rejoicing. The vessel in which he goes to Liberia sails to-day."

wield. They can defy quadruple their number learns that the late John D. Williams, in his uary last, was £1,263,015. of rancheros on a fair field, and in any event can will and testament made the following bequests, make good their retreat to the Texan borders viz :-To the Society for the Promotion of The- between Toeltz and Beilbroun (Bavaria;) it is in the face of twenty times their number, by rea- ological Education at Cambridge, the estate son of the superiority of their horses over the corner of Ann and Shoe and Leather streets; Mexican mustang. The facts here stated are to the Boston Asylum and Farm School, Nos. derived from an intelligent American gentle- 15 and 16 Blackstone street; to the Massachuman just arrived from Monterey. All the up- setts General Hospital, the estate Nos. 17 and enterprise is to be a private one. per towns are represented as in a state of alarm 18 Blackstone street. The above named estates are valued at about \$50,000.

SUMMARY.

The New York State Temperance Society will hold its annual meeting at Syracuse on the first Wednesday in October next. Eminent speakers from various quarters, will be in attendance; and the exercises promise to be of the most interesting character. It is stated that ar rangements will be made with the managers of the various railroad, steamboat, and canal lines, between New York and Buffalo, by which those ets at half price.

Rev. Mr. Harris, former minister at Wind ham, N. H., but of late retired from the profession on account of age, committed suicide at his home in Windham, on Tuesday morning, the 5th inst., by throwing himself into a well. He had been unwell and very much depressed | University, died at his residence, Hamilton, for some time previous. The disposition to in- Madison Co., on the 10th inst. He was most sanity and suicide is said to be hereditary in the widely esteemed and beloved.

did scheme of swindling, in the counterfeiting | Revolutionary battles of Lexington and Bunker of soldiers' land claims, is on foot. If our sus- Hill, and died on the 24th August last, at Grandpicions are correct, the plan is to get blank gulf, (Miss.) at the advanced age of 87 years. claims, with the accompanying letter of John L. Edwards, printed in the same kind of type and upon the same paper as those printed at coarse; hair slightly gray; one of his front teeth | Washington, and then to fill them up in strict accordance with the original and genuine cer-

In Waldoborough, Mass., two sons of Israel Prock were helping themselves to apples in the orchard of Mr. Hock, when a son of Mr. H., about 17 years of age, took his gun, which was loaded with buck shot, and fired. Both the boys were wounded, and one of them died in lowing important cases, decided in the Circuit two days, while the other is recovering. The young man who fired the gun is in great distress on account of the effect of his inconsiderate course. He did not suppose the boys were near | He has been there for some time past, and is at-

> The Irish Government, under the agency of the Poor Law Board, have been making very urgent inquiries as to the actual condition at present, and future prospects of Ireland in re- nearly exhausted, and several flourishing mills spect to food; and the result, as committed to have already stopped for want of water. the executive, may be comprised in a very short sentence, "that there is barely food in the country to support the population till the first week in January."

Mr. A. O. Houghton, of Rahway, N. J., from ast, is satisfied that he has discovered a reme The case was one of much excitement, inasmuch | dy for the potato rot. It is simply, when the as negro testimony was admitted on behalf of disease makes its appearance, to pull up the the State to sustain the prosecution. The jury tops, allowing the potatoes to remain in the

> The St. John's New Brunswicker, of the 12th of the ship Glasgow, of Bath, Me., 594 tons, which ship was abandoned at sea in a sinking loc. for State. Cheese 51 a 7c. state on the 19th of August, in lat. 64 N. lon. 31 50 W. The Glasgow was bound from Liverpool to Boston with a full cargo of iron and salt, and went down shortly after the captain and crew were taken off.

The current of the Niagara river for the first five hundred feet below the Suspension Bridge. runs at the rate of nineteen miles per hour; for the next eight hundred feet it runs at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour—giving an average of about twenty-three miles per hour for the first quarter of a mile below the bridge.

The police of New York, have sent over to Brooklyn about \$6,000 worth of property, stolen at the recent fire, and taken from thieves at the different ferry stations. One lady recovered her trunk, containing valuable papers and about

The St. Louis Republican of the 26th ult., of 1843. It is feared that worse accounts are yet publishes information communicated by a gentleman just arrived in that city, stating that on his way from New Mexico he met over one thousand wagons, in different trains, bound to Santa Fe, El Passo, and Chihuahua. Nearly | Shall live immortally the love that shone so brightly here. 400 of them were government wagons, with supplies for the troops in that quarter, and the remainded belonged to traders carrying merchan-

The Tuscaloosa Observer states that a Mr. Bell, who suffered for eight years with cancer in the nose, was entirely cured by using a poul-

The amounts for which the bonds and mortgages belonging to the Atlas Bank were sold-\$35,000—has been paid into the hands of the Controller, and he will soon declare a dividend, probably of 74 or 75 cents on the dollar, on the notes secured by real estate and State stock. The notes secured entirely by State stock, are paid at 97 cents on the dollar.

A very distressing accident happened Sept. 7, at Alexandria, Va. A lady named Patterson confined to their beds, though we believe no undertook to chastise her little son, but unfordeaths, as yet, have occurred. Unfortunately, tunately struck him the first blow on the temneither Col. C. nor any of his family are cerple, when he instantly fell dead. The mother tain as to how they imbibed the poison. It is has become entirely deranged. deaths, as yet, have occurred. Unfortunately, tunately struck him the first blow on the tem-

A letter dated Fuhchau, China, June 5, mentions the death of Mrs. White, wife of Rev.

Moses C. White Mrs. White was one of the Moses C. White. Mrs. White was one of the first missionaries sent out by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Her death occurred on the 25th of May.

Alexander Slidell Mackenzie is no more. He died at Sing Sing, Sept. 14, from an affection the Congress of the United States, passed a resolution in the of the heart. He was attacked while riding words following, viz: upon his horse in that village. He succeeded in getting his feet out of the stirrups, and immediately fell to the ground upon his head; day evening, for a debt of \$450. A number of was taken up and carried into a house by two gentlemen of this place and Wilmington reliev- persons who witnessed the fall, and breathed It appears, from a return just made to parlia-

ment, that the declared value of British machinery and millwork, exported from the United MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The Boston Journal | Kingdoms in the year ending on the 6th of Jan-A new spring of Iodine has been discovered

supposed to communicate with that of Adelaide. Col. Fremont left Washington recently on a third expedition to the far West. His present

The great telegraph case at Frankfort has been decided in favor of Morse's patent.

The Boston Journal says: A "team" arrived in Charlestown, last Saturday, from Industry, Me., 35 miles above Augusta, drawn by three small dogs. The team consisted of a small wagon, heavily laden with goods, beside containing the driver, a man of about 150 lbs. weight. He stated that they had draws 800 lbs. up hill without trouble, and that he had traveled 25 miles a day on an average.

Rev. Hampton Mathews of Tuscaloosa Co. Ala., died in the pulpit recently while preachwishing to attend the meeting, can obtain tick- ing. Judge Wolcott Tyrrell, while making a political speech at the Schroon Lake House, Essex Co. in this State, suddenly fell back into his chair, fainted, and expired instantly. Both of making it the most spacious and comfortable Dining Saloon these gentlemen were highly influential and promising in their several professions.

Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Kendrick, of the Madison

We notice in a south-western paper the de-The St. Louis Republican says that a splen- cease of Francis Ingraham, who was in the first He was buried at Port Gibson.

> Two colored preachers, free men, were arrested in Louisville the other day, and for want of \$500 bail, committed to prison. Unless some friendly hand intervenes, they will be sold for the term of one year, to pay the expenses of the

Scientific experiments have been made in connection with the telegraphic lines, to settle the long-disputed point as to the velocity of electricity. It is now ascertained that electricity travels 200,000 miles per second.

Rev. John Newland Maffit is drawing vast audiences in Arkansas, wherever he holds forth. tracting universal attention. The press of the State warmly appland him.

The farmers of the State of Delaware are suffering greatly for want of rain. The springs are

In a suit for breach of marriage promise in Chautauque Co., N. Y., Miss Phylosky Smith recovered \$500 from Mr. C. Johnson.

Geo. W. Noxon of Syracuse, a young lawyer | Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. his father, B. David Noxon, Esq

New York Market, Monday, Sept. 18. ASHES-Pots \$6 00; Pearls 5 87.—FLOUR AND

MEAL—Flour is selling from 5 81 to 6 00, according to quality. , Rye Flour 4 06, Jersey Meal 3 25.——GRAIN will be required to write compositions, and read or speak -Genesee Wheat 1 35; Ohio 1 25; Southern 1 20. select pieces, at stated intervals. inst., says that the bark Cadmer, which arrived there, brought in the captain and 16 of the crew SIONS—POR is doing better and 18 of Prime, and 12 87 for Mess. Mess Beef 13 00 a 13 75. Lard 9c. Butter is in good demand at 10 a 12c. for Ohio, and 14 a

MARRIED,

At Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 9th, by Eld. Lucius Crandall Mr. Alexander C. Heritage, of Stow Creek, Cumberland Co., N. J., to Mrs. RACHEL M. DAVIS, of the former place.

In Adams, N. Y., Aug. 28th, Ada Kellogg, wife of Luke Kellogg, aged 42 years. She had been a worthy member of years, and died in full hope of an eternal inheritance above.
She was much endeared to a large family of children and relations, by whom her death will be severely felt and la-

In Adams, Sept. 2, after a lingering illness Lydia Greene, wife Alonzo Greene, in the 38th year of her age. She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist church in Adams, and by her death her family has sustained a great loss, but we ist their loss has been her infinite gain.

Near Farmington, Ill., Aug. 12, 1848, Dorcas S. HAKES, wife of Daniel Hakes, and daughter of Peleg Saunders, aged twenty-five years. She was from an early age a faithful member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Berlin, N. Y.

O, far amongst the sapphire clouds, that girt the eternal Thy spirit lives, whose path on earth so radiant shone; And mine shall blend with thine, beloved, in yonder starry

RECEIPTS. U

Westerly and Hopkinton, R. I.-E. Gavitt, Geo. A. Babcock, C. C. Lewis, Wm. D. Wells, G. Gavitt, Wm. Stillman, J. P. Stillman, C. C. Stillman, A. M. Babcock, N. H. Langworthy, Welcome Stillman, J. Maxson, J. Maxson, Jr., C. Maxson, Silas Maxson, V. S. Hall, \$2 each,

Tystic Bridge, Ct.-G. Greenman, C. Greenman, T. S. Greenman, T. M. Wilcox, E. Lanphear, W. B. Lewis, W. B. Haynes, W. E. Maxson, A. & S. H. Fish, C. Mallory, H. Chipman, J. Batty, J. W. Brown, C. Brown, L. Dudley, J. Larkin, B. Saunders, \$2 each, pays to vol. 5, No. 52. Geo. Paine \$1, to vol. 5, No. 52. S. C. Lathrop \$2, to vol. 3, No. 52. B. F. Collins \$1, to vol. 5,

Vaterford, Ct.-D. Rogers, L. T. Rogers, D. Rogers 2d R. Jerome, E. R. Brooks, O. Maxson, D. B. Rogers, . Darrow, Wm. Maxson, E. Darrow, \$2 each, pays to vol. 5, No. 52. E. Crandall \$1, to vol. 5, No. 52. J. C.

To our Subscribers in Westerly and Hopkinton, R. I:-When the Recorder was started, we made arrangements to save postage for you by sending your papers to Westerly as freight, with the expectation that each subscriber distinctly understood, that the money is no more than a

STATE OF NEW YORK,

CECRETARY'S OFFICE.-ALBANY, Aug. 21, 1848.-Sir, Official information having been received this day, that on the 19th of April, 1848, the House of Representatives of

"Resolved, That David S. Jackson is nor entitled to his seat as a Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New York," thereby creating a vacancy in the said District. Notice is therefore hereby given, that a Representative in

the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District of this State, composed of the Eleventh welfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New York, is to be elected to supply the said vacancy at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New York, August 22d, 1848. 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 payment. See Revised Statutes, Vol. 1, Chap. 6, Title 3, Article 3, Part 1, Page 140.

FULTON HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

JOHNSON & ROGERS. 144 FULTON STREET (NEAR BROADWAY,) NEW YORK.

Rooms \$1.75, \$2, and \$2.50 per week. 371c. per night. THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends L and the Public, that they have recently taken the entire premises known as Johnson's Dining Saloon, 144 Fulton st... and converted it into a hotel, where they have a large number of well furnished rooms to let, by the day or week. Merchants and others from the country will find this a most convenient and economical establishment, as it is in the business part of the city, and having the Dining Saloon attached, which has recently been enlarged and thoroughly renovated, BILL OF FARE.

		DIDE OF		e de la composición	
Н	Roast Turkey		Boiled Ham		6d
,	" Goose	18d	Pork and B	eans	6d
	" Chicken	18d	Veal Pie		6d
	" Duck	18d i	Beef Steak	Pie '	6d
	" Beef	6d	Chicken Pi	е	12d
.	" Pork		Mush and		6d
	" Veal	6d i	Rice and M	ilk	6d
•	" Lamb	6d	Lamb Pot I	Pie Pie	6d
	" Pig	12d	Fried Fish		6d
	Boiled Chicken		Fried Clams		68
	" Mutton	6d	Ham and E	gos	12d
•	" Corned Beef	6d-	Chicken So	86~ UD	6d
	" Pork	6d	Beef Soup	- - -	6d
7	" Fish	6d	Coffee		3d
٠	DESSERT.				
:	Snot Pudding		Mince Pie	and the first	6d
	Suet Pudding Indian Pudding	63	Apple Pie		6d
	Rice Pudding	63	Apple Pie Peach Pie		- 6d
	Plum Pudding		Plum Pie		6d
•	Bread Pudding			:_ ` `	6d
	Apple Dumpling	64	Pumpkin P Custard Pie	10	6d
,					Vu
)			AND TEA		. 7
,	Beef Steak	60	Hot Corn B	read	6d
ç	Veal Cutlet	60	Indian Cak	es	6d
L	Mutton Chops	6d	Boiled Egg	8	6d
•	Ham and Eggs	120	Fried Eggs		6d
-	Fried Tripe		Toast		6d
	Fried Sausages		Hot Muffin	5	6d
t	Fried Fish		Hot Rolls	_	6d
	Fried Clams	6d.	Tea and Co	ttee	3d
* . _	Fried Liver	6d			
	With a variety of	other dish	ies. J. E	. Johnson	Ŋ,
3			CLA	RK ROGE	RS.

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

of much promise, died on Wednesday evening First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. experiments he has made for two or three years last, after attending a party at the residence of Second, "Dec. 13, "March 21.

past, is satisfied that he has discovered a remetable for two or three years last, after attending a party at the residence of Third. "April 4, "July 11.

> The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scientific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age. Each member of the school

Turtion, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5 00 Extras-Drawing, \$2 00 or 4 00 Painting, Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano.

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.

Chemical Lectures, and Experiments. 1 00

Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term, and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks. the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Adams, for the last eight with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties

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

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M. IRA SPENCER, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees.

DERUYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

C'TATE 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 at the General Election to be held on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

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

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 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, 1848. 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 payment. See Revised Statute, Vol. 1, Chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140.

The Sabbath Recorder,

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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

er so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid ar ept at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be

directed, post paid, to Gronds B. Utras. 9 Sprace St. New York LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS. BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path, Its goal the silent tomb, It yet some spots of sunshine hath, That smile amid the gloom. The friend who weal and wo partakes, Unchanged, whate'er his lot, Who kindly soothes the heart that aches, Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife, who half our burden bears, And utters not a moan; Whose ready hand wipes off our tears, Unheeding all her own; Who treasures every kindly word, Each harsher one forgot, And carols blithely as a bird-She's too a sunny spot.

The child, who lifts, at morn and eve, In prayer, its tiny voice; Who grieves whene'er its parents grieve, And joys when they rejoice; In whose bright eye young Genius glows, Whose heart, without a blot, Is fresh and pure as summer's rose-That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet, upon life's weary road, One spot of brighter glow, Where sorrow hath forgot its load, And tears no longer flow; Friendship may wither-love decline, Our child his honor blot: But still, undimmed, that spot will shine-Religion lights that spot.

FRANCKE'S ORPHAN HOUSE.

The following highly interesting notice of Hermann Francke's labors, is from Dr. Carson's Loiterings in Europe:

Francke was a popular minister of the Pie

tists, or German evangelical party, of the sev enteenth century. After wandering from place to place, the victim of change and persecution, he was at last rewarded with the appointment to a professorship in the University of Halle, and a pastoral charge in the suburb of Glauca. Entering upon his ministerial duties with great earnestness and success, his attention was early directed to the deplorable state of the surround. ing poor. His labors were prodigious. It was customary in Halle for the needy to visit the houses of the citizens for special assistance, every Thursday. At this time it was a habit with Francke to assemble a room full of beggars, and, after kindly feeding them, to exhort and instruct the adults, and catechize the child ren. He found them deplorably ignorant, and their condition, in the words of his biographer, were startled by hearing voices in a creek not "went to his heart." To benefit them, he had far from that in which we had slept, and, on successively established, with suitable inscrip- rounding a rocky point of the island, saw the tions, three poor-boxes in different places. Af- speakers; and a melancholy sight it was. ter these had been in operation a few months, There sat, drenched and shivering, on the bare a person dropped into one of them four Prus- shore of this desolate islet, seven human beings sian dollars, a sum amounting to about three in every stage of virulent leprosy. Three were dollars of our money. It proved the seed that far gone in the disease, a woman and two men, vielded a mighty harvest. Francke was de- apparently old. The men had lost their sight, lighted, and, even with so small a beginning, and one was speechless; and all had lost the By His Excellency The Governor. the idea of something permanent flashed upon use of their extremities, which, indeed, appearhis mind. "Without conferring," says he, ed to have been eaten away. Two others had "with flesh and blood, and acting under the im- not lost the use of their hands; but their toes pulse of faith, I made arrangements for the pur- were gone, and they could scarcely walk. A chase of books to the amount of two dollars, fine young man, and a well-grown, rather handand engaged a poor student to instruct the poor some girl, remained, and at a distance appeared children for a couple of hours daily, promising unharmed; but on nearer approach, the banto give him six groschen (about fourteen cents,) dages on one part of the female, and over one weekly, for so doing, in hope that God would, eye of the youth, told that the plague spot meanwhile grant more." Nor was the good was upon them too. Their tale was a short one. pastor disappointed. He appropriated the ante- They were a family of lepers, Greeks, from the charity-school, and commenced operations about in their boat, fishing and collecting alms. In Easter 1695. Some of the townspeople sent the storm of the day before, they had been their children, and paid a trifle weekly, to aid driven ashore in this little bay, and their boat the gratuitous instruction of the charity-schol- lay much damaged on the beach. They had no ars. Encouraged by the success of his first un- means of lighting a fire, and no provisions. We dertaking, Francke was induced, shortly after, gave them a light, and as much food as we to commence what was afterward the Royal could spare, which we placed on a rock, to be School, for more advanced pupils. His funds taken away by the younger, and the least afseemed to increase like the widow's oil; and flicted of the party; adding, what they seemed the more he poured out the more came. About to prize even more than food, a quantity of to-

to them; but in keeping with the habits of the social Germans, Francke afterward selected ous and incurable afflictions of humanity; with stand that many specimens of it have been sent some twenty-four of the most needy, and appropriated the money to giving them a plain ful for having been the means, through the ac- ed the "vegetable ivory, or nut of the ivory dinner. To make one thing help another, he cident of a storm in which we had nearly per- plant." The shell, or outer covering of the nut, chose his charity-teachers from these students, and thus originated his teachers' seminary. Finding it impossible to care properly for his poor children out of school, the thought struck him one day of providing a place for keeping boat once more affoat, and leave the desert rock of palms, and is common in the Mascareen some of them as in a family, and on mentioning it, a friend funded a sum for the purpose, the annual interest of which amounted to twentyfive dollars. Four fatherless and motherless children were brought to him just at the moment, and he ventured to receive them. It was the commencement of the most magnificent orphan asylum in the world. Yet the funds already provided were insufficient to maintain a single child for a year. In the words of its pious founder, "the orphan house was by no means commenced or founded upon any certain sum in hand, or on the assurances of persons of transmit them to Marseilles. Chance so order- if some of our ingenious countrymen were to rank to take upon themselves the cost and ed it, that the merchant, in putting down the ou find out some method of reducing large masses charges, but solely and simply in reliance on the (in English or) between the figures 2 and 3, of it to the liquid form, and then moulding it living God in heaven." Contributions, however, came gradually in; apartment after apartment inn was purchased, and, without money to buy chant, and announced to him that his menagerie bably not the only vegetable curiosities—suswas added, till at last the site of a neighboring even the first materials, and trusting alone in Providence, the good man laid the corner stone of a very large edifice. It is deeply interesting to follow the simple narrative of his German biographer. The neighbors sneered, and one man offered to be hanged on the building when it should be finished.

edifice steadily progressed. At the commencement and end of every week, the faithful minister assembled the workmen for prayer. Often he was reduced to the greatest straits for supplies, and once he could with difficulty purchase a couple of candles. His orphans sometimes ate their last loaf, and his workmen murmured the subject by occular inspection, he beheld his for their wages. At these times, we are told, the good man invariably retired to his closet, grinning at him with the most laudable perti- was at its height, the action of the magnet was to use his own words, with a certainty of being nacity. It was the moment when a man might nearly neutralized, which, now the disease is heard by Him who hears the cry of the young ravens." In the moment of darkest despair help always came. The post brought bills of exchange from some distant stranger whom he had never seen, an unknown hand sent a wellfilled purse; or a messenger came, perhaps, bearing the bequest of some departed friend.

ed the hue and cry of persecution, and misrep- of Christian Communism. From precept proresented him and his project to the government, ceeding to practice, he produced a twenty-five and commissions of investigation were appoint- franc piece, and proposed to divide it with his ed, which resulted in his triumphant vindica- new friends, "Take it," said he, "and give tion. The storms that shook other men but me ten francs." Charmed by his "fraternity' rooted him more deeply. Opposition but spread of feeling, they clubbed up the money, and he the fame of his novel enterprise more and more, left them amidst mutual professions of regard. and contributions at length poured in from the The twenty-five franc piece, like much of the rich and poor.

The king of Prussia gave two thousand dollars, and a hundred thousand bricks; a German prince dying, bequeathed the orphan-house five hundred ducats; and a physician in America sent a handsome donation in the time of the greatest need. An apothecary at Leipsic gave the medicines; the common hangman became a contributor, and a chimney-sweep bound himself to sweep the orphan house gratuitously as

long as he lived. Thirty-four years from the time the four dollars were dropped in Francke's poor-box, there was a touching scene. The venerable, dying minister was come to bid a last adieu to his orphans. His attendants, at his desire, conveyed him in an easy carriage into the yard of the orphan-house. What a change was there since he first saw the spot! Where the inn stood, in the miserable suburb, thirty-five years before, were then noble edifices, consecrated to benevolence, where gathered daily more than two thousand children. How sweet must have seemed the music of those young voices! He had built a monument as a boon to posterity, prouder than the pyramids. His dimmed eye rekindled with animation at beholding the blessed consummation of the darling purpose of a life. The expiring lamp flickered brightly once more. Again and again the life-blood quicked in the heart of the dying patriarch, till it thrilled like that of a hero falling in the moment of victory. Overcome with his emotions, feeble as he was, we are told he lingered, reclining in his carriage, a whole hour, with a faltering voice, pouring out thanks to Heaven, and fervent prayers for his orphan children. Then, as if his work

were finished, he returned home to die. Thousand, wept over his remains as over those of a near relative, and a whole city mourn ed his loss. Many generations have since passed, but his example remains as one of the illustrious good; the orphans at Halle still keep his birth-day, and thousands of helpless and lonely little ones have since lived to bless the name of Hermann Francke.

GREEK LEPERS.

When at daybreak we put out to sea, we this time a person of rank offered him a dona- bacco. Promising to inform their countrymen tion of five hundred dollars, to assist poor stu- and others at Rhodes respecting their misfortunes, and to procure for them assistance, if view with the victims of one of the most hidi- interest to the fashionable world. We under-

THE UNFORTUNATE CIPHER.

a ship-porter came in all haste to the old merhad arrived; 'Menagerie!' cried the merchant. | ceptible of use, too-which may be found in the 'Yes, a menagerie, a whole cargo of monkeys islands of the east, and which our enterprising had arrived to his consignment!' The merchant could scarcely credit the announcement, they may visit, and introduce into our arts. until the letter of his correspondent was put into his hands. In that epistle, the African negotiant, a man of the most uncompromising exacti- this subject, says the Manchester Guardian, we Yet year after year, as if by magic, the vast tude, excused himself very earnestly for not have been favored with the following extract having been able, with all his exertions, to pro- of a letter from St. Petersburgh, written by a cure more than 160 monkeys, in place of 203 gentleman well known in Manchester, to the ordered, but promised, as soon as possible, to firm here in which he is a partner: "A very imfulfil the entire demand. The feelings of the portant discovery has been made here very rehonest merchant may be guessed, when, on cently, which clearly proves that the malady is moving down to the quay, to satisfy himself on in the air, and that, therefore, quarantines are 160 monkeys, all duly caged and littered, and reasonable doubt whether it would be best to gradually subsiding, assumes by degrees its for-

> month of June, several working men were as- now increased again to 60lb. The electro-magsembled in a public house in the Rue St. Mar- netic telegraph at one time, would not work at tin, Paris, when a stranger joined them, and all."

Twice his enemies, envious of his fame, rais- discoursed with great emotion on the beauties fraternal talk of the times. was counterfeit!

"HAIL, COLUMBIA! HAPPY LAND!"

A Northern traveller at the South, in a communication to the editor of the New York Tri-

"While in Petersburg, I had occasion to rise from a 'hasty plate' of green peas, on account of a rush to the windows of our dining hall. I looked, and saw a drove of more than fifty men and women, marching at a quick pace, two by love, left the room with the ominous words two, going to the depot, there to take the Southern train of cars. It was a brief delegation of the 'peculiar institution,' traveling to a while; I shall be glad to hear from you as New Orleans for an investment. At the depot, the 'drove' were closely packed into one car. A large number of the chattels showed a sort of brute indifference, and some, a worse than brute delight, at the thought of a railroad ride; while others looked very sorrowful, and wept bitterly. There was among them one very pretty white girl, with clear complexion, long, cotton handkerchief to her face and wept despairingly. An intelligent looking colored man her lover—her cousin—her brother—it may be a stranger!-went to her, and poured from his purse into his hand a few small pieces of silver, and a bit of yellow coin, probably not more than a quarter-eagle, (but I learned afterward that it was a majority of his property,) and just as the train was about starting, he call ed her attention, and quietly slipped the gold into her hand. She looked regret and thanks; she tried to return it, but the cars were off, and I felt more than ever the cruelty, severity, and cold-heartedness of slavery. I had seen it stated in our Northern papers that slaves were carried in droves, like sheep, to market; but I never appreciated or felt the fact until then."

AN HEIRLOOM.

of the present landlerd; and the original pro- terwards. clamation, with Governor Shirley's autograph signature, has been carefully preserved in the stamily of John Boyen, and handed down, uninjured, for more than one hundred years, and tap-room of one of John's descendants. The following is an exact copy of the proclamation, in the handwriting of the Governor or his Sec-

PROVINCE OF MASS. BAY. 1746.

I Do hereby authorize and impower John Boyen to beat his Drums anywhere within this Province, for enlisting Volunteers for His Majesty's service in Regiment of Foot to be forthwith raised for the Service and Defence of 483. the Island of Cape Breton, to be commanded by myself.

the Regiments within this Province, are hereby of a pew at church to let a platoon of women commanded not to give the said John Boyen | march up to the other end, but while the cusany Obstruction or Molestation herein; but on tom exists, women should go early to church. chamber to his own study as the place of his island of Syme, who wandered from port to port the contrary Encouragement and assistance, for The former custom should be struck down at which this is a sufficient Warrant.

Given under my Hand at Boston the Nineteenth Day of May, in the Nincteenth Year of W. SHIRLEY.

His Majesty's Reign. 1 hereby promise that whomsoever shall enlist into my regiment shall be discharged from it at the end of the Term for which he shall be enlisted, and will give any Man snch an assurance under my hand. W. SHIRLEY.

A VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.

We have seen a new curiosity in the vegeta-A few cents weekly were at first distributed possible, we sailed away from this sad inter- ble kingdom, which is becoming an object of many blessings from the poor lepers, and thank- to our National Institute. It is a nut, and callfrom a lingering death, these miserable people. zel, and of a similar color, and is so extremely an aristocratic beverage, since plebeians can in-Eventually we had the pleasure of hearing, in hard that no instrument can readily make an Rhodes, that they were enabled to get their impression on it. It is classed among the family on which they had been cast. [Travels in Lycia. islands, where it is called tagna plant. It is about half as large again as a horse chestnut. The kernel, in its early state, includes a limpid liquor, which becomes milky and sweet, and at A merchant at Marseilles, having a business length acquires the solidity of ivory, which it correspondent on the African coast, bethought very much resembles in color, polish and conhim, that as some members of his family had sistency. The English are manufacturing a shown a partiality for monkeys, he might grati- variety of fancy articles out of the nut, which is fy them by sending for one or two specimens of said to be superseding the elephant ivory. One these animals from Africa. Accordingly, he quality of this nut is said to be, that its shavings wrote to his correspondent to procure two or may be boiled into a milky liquor, and not at all three of the finest and most admired species, and | gelataneous; and we should not be astonished made the o very prominent, while the u remain- into beautiful ornaments of a size much larger ed scarcely visible, Some months afterwards. than those which are made of the animal ivory. The gutta percha and the ivory nut are pro-

commercial men may discover in the countries

CHOLERA AND MAGNETISM .- In reference to have fought for their country. utterly useless. The air has a very singular effect, on the magnetic power. Whilst the cholera laugh or cry. So much for the value of ciphers. mer power. A magnet block, which used to carry 80lb, would, during the worst time of the "ALFRED DIVIDING HIS LOAF."-Early in the cholera, not carry above 13lb. Its strength has There is a compared to be a feel of the age.

VARIETY.

The Hingham Patriot says the following most beautiful and touching inscription may be seen on a grave-stone in that town. The only words are these:

> "OUR MOTHER, Fell Asleep NOV. 12, 1840. When will the morning come?"

Simple, yet beautiful language!-language that shall find a response in every heart, made sad by the loss of that best and dearest of earthly friends—a mother. Many a faltering tongue has asked that most significant question, " When the best style of modern architecture; and the different will the morning come?"

A duelist, who fancied himself insulted by a Yankee who had won the affections of his ladyreplied the Yankee; "glad on 't, write once in often as you're a mind to let us know how you get along."

of using ardent spirits, by men in office, has occasioned more injury to the public, and more trouble to me, than all other causes; and were I to commence my administration again, with dark hair, and hazel eyes. She held a white the experience I now have, the first question I would ask, respecting a candidate, would be-Does he use ardent spirits?"

> In the ancient Roman calendar the 24th of February is called Regifugium (the flight of the king,) because on that day Tarquin the Proud cises will be required. and his family were obliged to flee from Rome. It is remarkable that this is the very day on which Louis Philippe and his family were compeled to flee from Paris.

The loftiest mountain in the United States, physician. east of the Mississippi, is in North Carolina. It is called Mitchell's Peak, and lies in Buncombe and Yancy counties. Its height is 6,720 feet above the level of the ocean-being nearly 500 feet higher that the White mountains in cases of imperious necessity, and then it must not be done New Hampshire.

In Manchester, England, lately, a child, aged one year and eight months, was left at a table In the bar-room of a tavern in Thornton, N. near a saucer containing fly poison. The child H., hangs, framed and glassed, the original of dipped its fingers in the poison and sucked ringing of the bell designated for that purpose, as occasion the following precious document. The loyal them. It was in consequence seized with drummer referred to, was the great grandfather violent illness, and died in two or three days af-

According to the most recent estimates, the plied with population of Louisville, Ky., is now 46,600, the number of buildings, 7,000, and the value of now hangs as an antique ornament to grace the property, real and personal, \$13,047,514. The valley is 467, having an aggregate tonnage of 132,566 tons.

> The real estate of Brooklyn has increased in value during the past year, \$1,860,866; and that of Williamsburg, \$348,918. The total value of tures by the Principals. Public Worship, once in each real estate in Brooklyne, on the 1st of August, 1848, was \$27,598,126, and of Williamsburg, the seventh or first day of the week. \$3,271,720; of other parts of Kings Co., \$2,902,-637. Total real estate in Kings Co., \$33,772,-

It is very ridiculous for gentlemen to change sides with ladies at every corner, so as to give And the Colonels, with the other Officers of them the wall side of the walk, and to file out once, it is so foolish.

to ignite the gas.

The correspondent of a New York paper, charges. describing the incidents of the "four days" in Paris, gives the following item: The largest use money with discretion and economy. Either of the and finest battalion of Guarde Mobile I have Principals, or the Book-keeper of the Institution, will act as seen during the day, was led by a full-blooded fiscal guardian of such students without charge. negro, tall and erect, and full of military ardor.

Champagne wine is at a discount in France. No orders have been received from Germany, and at Epernay and Rheims, millions of bottles edly with the foregoing regulations; and no one will be perlie unsold. Yet more is being made daily, and mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic ished ourselves, of relieving, and possibly saving from a lingering death, these miserable people. dulge in it.

> A Dutchman was relating his marvelous escape from drowning, when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you and ending Thursday, March 15, 1849.
>
> escape their fate?" asked one of his hearers. The Third, commencing Tuesday; April 3, 1849 and endescape their fate?" asked one of his hearers. "I tid not go in te poat!" was the Dutchman's placid answer.

> A large glass of water, sipped ten drops at a time, in perfect silence, till the whole be taken, mitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinais said to be a convenient cure for a person in a ries excepted. passion. This is the last application of the

Intemperance prevails to such an extent in England and Wales, that one hundred and sixty

Three estates of the Duke of Buckingham, comprising the whole of the parish of Hillesden, Bucks, 12,000 acres at Finmore, Oxon, and the hamlet of Falcott-cum-Aswell, Northamptonshire, have been sold for £216,400.

Some shrewd beggars are going about the

"I hold," says a western editor, with dignified emphasis. "I hold it, as a self-evident principle, that no man should take a newspaper three consecutive years without at least making an apology to the editor for not paying for it."

A negro undergoing an examination at North ampton, Mass., was asked if his master was Christian, and replied, "No, sir, he's a member of Congress!"

Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear. The ruin of millions may be traced to it. The population of the United States is now

The expenses of the last session of Congress is estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

and real property at \$8,594,560,000.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

W. C. KENYON, A. M., Principals. Assisted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in the Male Department, and four in the Female Departg spoaker

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

Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommo-lation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms, &c. They occupy an eligible position, and are finished in apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the "You will hear from me, sir!" "Well, do so!" order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had 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 President Jefferson once said:—"The habit them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the fusing ardent spirits, by men in office, has oc-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

3. The use of Tobacco, for chewing or smoking, will not be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings

4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed. 5. Using profane language cannot be allowed.

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

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

8. Gentlemen and ladies of the Institution will not be permitted to visit the rooms of the opposite sex, except in without permission previously obtained from one of the

9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the intercourse of students with each other.

10. All students are required to retire regularly at the

11. Any room, occupied by students, will, at all times, be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Institution, who are required to see that the regulations are com-

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

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

The regular exercises, at which all the students willibe 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 Briday evening. Compositions and Declamations, one-half day, once in two weeks, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Lecweek, 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 smount of physical, intellectual, and moral good to the students themselves, regularity and order of exercises, and good and wholesome citizens to society. No unwarrantable means will be made use of to enforce the observance of the above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be, to 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 ne-It is proposed to light up the city of London, cessity of order, cannot be too well assured that the foregoall at one instant. This is to be done, by hav- ing regulations form the most essential part of the contract between them and us; and that whatever student wantonly ing one stop-cock for the main pipe, to let on violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on and shut off the gas, and to have a wire connect- pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privied with every lamp, to send an electric current eleges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enter it again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will an expelled student have any deduction made from full term

Farther, parents are requested not to place money for expenses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to

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 unreserv-

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,

ing July 12, 1849. 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 ad-

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 die daily of drunkenness. This fact is stated which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be on the authority of a late report to Parliament. permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than eachers be permitted to leave on the day specified.

Farther, it is of the utmost importance that the student bo 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 Institushould go home only once during the term, as every absence from classes is always attended with disadvantages to the country in the stolen or purchased old clothes student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to of the volunteers, asking alms because they meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on the afternoon of Monday following.

EXPENSES. from \$14 50 to \$18 00 Board, per term, 2 50

Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Fuel, from \$3 50 to 5 00 Tuition. Incidental Expenses. Extras-Music on the Piano Forte, 10 00 Oil Painting, 2 00 Drawing, The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including

Room-rent,

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 advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual

payment, or satisfactory arrangement.

Every student wishing to have washing done in the Hall, estimated at 20,746,000, and the whole personal should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchanges SAMUEL RUSSELL President of the Board of Branche ALFRED, June 20, 1848, 200 en la holis 745011 UF