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Principals.

to keep their own rooms necessary damages, either ed with the rooms.

C EXERCISES. ich all the students will be cially excused, are, Chapel he term ; Recitations, from from Monday morning till and Declamations, one-half Scientific, and Moral Lec-Worship, once in each inday, according as the stu-

VMENT.

its will be in the hands of ily and steadily exercised, arental. The object of our secure the greatest possible I and moral good to the stuand order of exercises, and osociety. No unwarrantable: enforce the observance of the stant endeavor will be, to effective as humun means

ren in this Institution. and old to understand the ne-Il assured that the foregotial part of the contract whatever student wantonly fincorrigibly determined on e expelled from the priviil not be permitted to re-enof of reformation. Nor will eduction made from full term

a not to place money for exits who are not old enough to net economy.' Either of the the Institution, will act as vithout charge.

indents, must present testir, or be known to possess lling to comply unreserv. class, until all academi paid or satisfactorily ar

TERMS.

-9 consists of three terms, paday, August 15, 1848, and Tuesday, December 5, 1848, esday, April 3, 1849, and endthis Institution, laid out for m for its completion, agly, no student will be adthan a term, extraordinaand already in operation g to teach during the intention on entering in term; and, for the specie vill be set apart at first; on wish; and they, will not be ay, nor will any other than the day specified. tance that the student be

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conclusive to secure uniformity in their opera- documents, we believe it will be seen, that there tion, and the decisions of the courts, such laws they convey the very sentiments they speak in ought to be null and void. That this is the case this article; und so far as we are able to judge, with the Sunday laws, is proved by the follow- their authors intended to neutralize each others ing positions of the courts which have had this sentiments in this very way. We acknowledge we make a use of them which they did not insubject before them.

assigned for that principle are not conclusive. a sense not intended by their authors, in a single

Judge Bell-" No man, living under the pro- tend; but in all controversies we believe the tection of our institutions, can be coerced to disputants have this privilege; and that it is profess any form of religious belief, or to prac- considered fair and honorable to turn an optice any peculiar mode of worship, in preference to another. In this respect the Christian, the Jew, the Mohammedan, and the Pagan, are it can be done in truth. In their judgment of alike entitled to protection."

and State; we are part and parcel of a great of the Legislature. Their sentiments respect-Christian nation. All over the length and ing it, are as opposite to each other as were the breadth of this great nation, the Christian Sabsentiments of the Puritans and the Court of a day of sacred rest. Our national Congress James 1. of England. They are men of some he was made so much better than the angels, above all heavens, that he might fill all things. recognizes it."

Chief Justice Gibson-" The right of con- own position by his prepossessions, sees the science, as understood under our organic law, untenable character of the other. Judge Bell is simply a right to worship the Supreme Being sees plainly enough, that for the law "to assert according to the dictates of the heart; to adopt the supremacy of Sunday as of divine appointany creed or hold any opinion whatever, or to ment," "would be a palpable interference with support any religion; and to do, or forbear to do, any act for conscience sake, the doing or the rights of conscience." Judge Coulter sees forbearing of which is not prejudicial to the equally clear, that the object of the law was to "guard the Christian Sabbath from profanapublic weal.'

Judge Coulter-" Like water that flows, and tion," and that " the statute declares it to be the Lord's day." Put the two together, and the the air we breathe, the Sabbath of rest, when the bondman and the free, the master and the apprentice, and all men, meet in equality at the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Christian altar, comes to us secured by the very have declared the statute an infraction of the organization of society, and the formation of constitutional provision, claimed by the plaintiff, made by him and without him was not any thing his feet; the last enemy that shall be destroyed man up to that day, whom he had discharged the social compact. And it is therefore protected and guarded by our laws." sees plainly enough, that to admit "the right of

legislation to make a day of secular cessation Congressional Committee -- "Congress acts powers. The Committee look in vain to that from labor, independent of the Christian Sabunder a Constitution of delegated and limited instrument for a delegation of power authoriz- bath," is to destroy its sacred character, and reing this body to inquire and determine what move it from its supposed divine sanctions. 1: 18. I believe he took not on him the nature all things under him, that God may be all in all. part of time, or whether any, has been set apart by the Almighty for religious purposes. On the rest is but a question of expediency." Between contrary, among the few prohibitions which it them both the sanctity of Sunday falls to the contains, is one that prohibits a religious test; and another, which declares that Congress shall ground; and the Sunday worker is acquitted of to be equal with God. Phil. 2: 6. I believe pass no law respecting an establishment of re-transgressing any rightful law, human or divine. his Father is greater than he. John 14: 28. 1 ligion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' Judge Coulter-" General Christianity enters declares the Act of Assembly of 1794, "esseninto the very frame of our social existence; it is part of the common law of the State."

Judge Bell-" It cannot be said a primary object of the act was, authoritatively; to assert the supremacy of Sunday as of divine appointment.'

Judge Coulter-" It is one of the primitive institutions of Christianity-one, on the existence of which, its continuance depends."

the day of rest is but a question of expediency."

An Indian of the Wyandot tribe, attending a sent him. John 8: 42. Why do ye not under- Mr. Thomas Kilpin, the following facts are men- Martineau, in her visit to the great Egyptbe the Lord's day." hand manna an in Judge Bell-"The law intends no preferioned in reference to an aged grandmother to jan pyramid. 5 The reader should be aware the monthly concert, and hearing what missions had stand my speech ? John 8: 43. I believe he whom Mr. Kilpin was much indebted for spirit- Miss Martineau is so very deaf, as to be unable to hear ordinary conversation without the aid ual advantages in early life : from the very dawn of our existence as a peo- thought of all that had been done by the mis- that sent him. John 6: 38. I believe that in She was originally a member of the church of an ear trumpet. In describing ther visit the ple, and was so regarded by the people from sionaries, his heart was almost too full for him him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead whom we sprung since the days of King to speak. They had come to his tribe about bodily. Col. 2: 9. I believe Christians, being of which Dr. Doddridge was the pastor at North- remarks. "I was unwilling to carry my trumpet the same time that others went to the Choctaws. rooted and grounded in love, might be filled Athelstane." nection with his ministry were much valued while I wanted my hands for climbing sal But they met a very cold reception. In a cound with all the fullness of God. Eph. 3: 17-19. and when in the course of time she, removed left it below in the hands of a trusty Arab. cil of the nation they were advised to go away. I believe there is one God, and one mediator Judge Bell-" Yet this does not change the They were told that their religion did not suit between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, with her husband to another part of the country, When I joined my party at the top of the pyracharacter of the enactment. It is still, essenless favored with the means of grace, she deep. mid, I never remembered my trumpet; nor did tially, but a civil regulation, made for the govthe Indian-that their God was not the God of who gave himself a ransom for all to be testified the white man. But they persevered, and God in due time. 1 Tim. 2 : 5, 6. I believe a me- ly felt and much deplored her loss. But she hey ; and we talked as usual during the forty ernment of man as a member of society." blessed them sand the result with them the diator is not a meditor of one, but God is one. sought, by the private exercises of religion to minutes we were there, without my ever miss. Judge Coulter-"I do not recognize the right most northern tribe - had been the same as just Gal. 3 : 20. I believe he was wounded for our make up, as far as possible, for the want of its ing it. 1 When Locame down; I never thought of legislation. to make a day of secular cessadescribed by his brother from the most southern: transgressions, and bruised for our iniquities, the public ordinances. She was much with God in of it; and I explored the inside, came out and tion from labor, independent of the Christian They too had their, missionary society; and chastisement of our peace was upon him, and secret, pleading for her family; lunched, and still never thought of my trumpet, Sabbath." sur Judge Bell- They may be established by when the first member, an old warrior, laid with his stripes we are healed. Isa. 53: 5. I and He who seeth in secret, has since rewarded till, at the end of three hours and a half from common consent, or as is conceded, the legis. down his subscription. There, said he, take believe he was before all things, bef lative power of the State may, without improvision and give the gospel another push? And so floods, before he had a dream which afforded Arab, and give the gospel another push? And so floods, before he had a dream which afforded Arab, and give the gospel another push? And so priety, interfore to fix the time of their stated should we all feel, when we contribute of our the dust of the was with God as one her much encouragement in after life, and apsubstance or our endeavors. We are giving brought up with him, and was daily his delight, pears so remarkable, when viewed in connec- time. Such sthing never as presed before cand return." Judge Coulter- Why should the Supreme the gospel another push, until, by the blessing rejoicing always before him. Prov. 8. I be-Court not regard it as our forefathers regard, of God, it will encompass the earth, and fill heve he hath given himself for an offering and serves, but demands, a place in this brief name. could not be offered of the earth, and fill heve he hath given himself for an offering and serves, but demands, a place in this brief name. ed it ?" and praise." In of a visit to the pyramid ?! black the pyramid ?! black the pyramid ?! black the pyramid ?! black the pyramid ?!

Christ, and let every one judge for himself God hath made him a liar, because he believeth whether I am a Unitarian or not. WM. STILLMAN.

son, character, and office of the Lord Jesus 1 John 5: 20. I believe he that believeth not

First, then, I will say, I believe that an idol is all things and we in him; and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by him. ponent's positions to one's own advantage when a quickening spirit. 1 Cor. 15: 45. I believe

to the glory of God the Father. Phil, 2: 9-11. Hence I believe he is the Lord from heaven. 1 Cor. 15: 47. Because his name is called the mighty God, the everlasting Father, and the 6. And again, his name is called the Word of God. Rev. 19: 13. I believe that in the beconsequently null and void. Judge Coulter made that was made. John 1: 1-3. I believe that in him was life, and that life was the light of men. John 1: 4. I believe the Word Judge Bell says, "The selection of the day of of angels, but he took on him the seed of Abrauuto his brethren. Heb. 2: 16. I believe he being in the form of God thought it not robbery 5: 9. But the Father that dwelleth in him, he doeth the works. John 14: 10. I believe he tially but a civil regulation;" the minority re- that hath seen the Son hath seen the Father. port of Judge Coulter denies the right of the John 14: 9. I believe no man hath seen God this and that together, and the Court have de- the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him. clared the Act in question unconstitutional. and in earth was given unto the Son of God. This is as we believe; and without designing Matt. 28: 18. (I believe the eternal, self-exist-

it, the Court have sustained every important ent God never had any power given to him, nor Judge Bell-" As I have said, the selection of position assumed by the plaintiff, although they to any part of him.) I believe the Son came A REMARKABLE DREAM In a sermon delivered by the Rev. John gave judgment against him. i ve ze**S. D.** Father had given all things into his hand. John Jutes, of Bedford, occasioned by the death of a 13: 3. I believe he proceeded forth and came Judge Coulter-" The statute declares it to from God; neither came he of himself; but God venerable deacon of the church under his care, GIVING THE GOSPEL: A PUSH. ous excitement is illustrated in the case of Miss

eternal life, and this life is in his Son. 1 John nothing in the world, and that there is none 5: 10, 11. For I believe that as the Father passion of the orator influences an assembly, other God but one; for though there be that are hath life in himself, so hath he given to the Son called gods, whether in heaven or in earth, (as to have life in himself. John 5: 26. So that there be gods many and lords many,) but to us as the Father raiseth up the dead and quickthere is but one God, the Father, of whom are eneth them, even so the Son quickeneth whom he will. John 5: 21. For the Father loveth the Son, and sheweth him all things that himself Howbeit, there is not in every man that know. doeth. John 5: 20. For the Son can do ledge. 1 Cor. 8: 4-7. I believe that God is nothing of himself but what he seeth the Father one. Gal. 3: 20. (Not three.) I believe that do, for what things suever he doeth, these also this case, the judges appear to have been agreed Jesus Christ is the Son of God. Matt. 16: 16. doeth the Son likewise. Verse 19. I believe Judge Coulter-"We are a Christian people in but one thing; that was, to sustain the Act I believe he was the beginning of the creation that when he ascended up on high he led cap-God. Rev. 3: 14. I believe he is the image tivity captive, and gave gifts unto men; now that of the invisible God, the first-born of every he ascended, what is it but that he also descendcreature. Col. 1: 15. I believe he was made ed first into the lower parts of the earth; he that descended is the same also that ascended up far foresight, and each covering the defect of his as he hath by inheritance obtained a more ex- Eph. 4: 8-10. I believe that the God of our cellent name than they. Heb. 1: 4. I believe Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, hath that God hath highly exalted him, and given him put all things under his feet, and gave him to a name that is above every name, that at the be the head over all things to the church. Eph name of Jesus every knee should bow and every 1: 17, 22. I believe the head of every man is tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, Christ, and the head of the woman is the man, and the head of Christ is God. 1 Cor. 11: 3. I believe great is the mystery of godliness, God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, be-Prince of Peace. Isa. 9: 6. Again, his name lieved on in the world, received up to glory. 1 is called the Lord our righteousness. Jer. 23: Tim. 3: 16. 1 believe then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to ginning was the Word, and the Word was with down all rule, and all authority and power, for had a good character, one Saturday night, after God, and the Word was God; all things were he must reign till he hath put all enemies under applying for his wages, claimed pay for a young him, it is manifest that he is excepted which did was made flesh, and dwelt among men, and they put all things under him, and when all things discharged eight days ago? He had no sooner beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begot. shall be subdued unto him, then shall the Son ten of the Father full of grace and truth. John also himself be subject unto him that did put ham, that in all things he might be made like word the Bible has said about it. And he that still labor as he had done, but after such a manall that the Bible says, is welcome to all the benefit he will ever get by it. Hence I believe that as it is appointed unto men once to die, but Farther, the published "Opinion" of the Court believe the Son can do nothing of himself. John after this the judgment; so Christ was once that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation. Heb. 9: 27, 28. For though he were a son, yet learned he Legislature to make such a regulation. Put at any time; the only begotten Son which is in obedience by the things that he suffered, and being made perfect, he became the author of eternal salvation to all them that obey him. Heb. 5: 8, 9. Even so come Lord Jesus. Amen. Rev. 22: 20.

not the record that God gave of his Son; and

this is the record that God hath given to us

audience may struggle in a net of ratiocination the reasoning of the newspaper may be scanned at leisure without a fear of perplexity. The The orator is for an edifice, the newspaper for the world; the one shines for an hour, the other glows for all time. The orator may be compared to lightning, which flashes over a valley for a moment, but it leaves it again in darkness; the newspaper to a sun blazing steadily over the whole earth, and "fixed on the basis of its own eternity." Printing has been happily defined "the art which preserves all arts." Printing makes the orator more than an orator. It catches up his dying words, and breathes into them the breath of life. It is the speaking gallery through which the orator thunders in the ears of ages. He leans from the tomb over the cradle of rising generations. Nor does the art confine its patronage to him alone. The evanescent though gorgeous visions of the poet are preserved.

marble. The arguments of the orator may fol-

low each other so rapidly that a majority of the

「110日間前18G時程日 "That softer falls Than petals from blown roses on the grass, Or night dows on still waters beneath walls Of shadowy granite in a gloomy pass; Music that gentler on the spirit lies Than tired eyeballs upon tired eyes; Music that brings sweet sleep down from The blissful skies!

LOSS OF CHARACTER.

Robert Andrews, foreman to a respectable nurseryman at some distance from Philadelphia God even the Father, when he shall have put who had lived with his employer ten years, and is death, for he hath put all things under his some day before. His master said, looking him feet; but when he saith all things are put under steadily in the face; Robert, do you want to cheat me, by asking wages for a man that you said this, than the miserable conscience stricken man's blood forsook his face, as if he had been stabbed to the heart. When his master saw him so much affected, he told him that he might believes any thing more or less about it than ifestly dishonest attempt, his character and the confidence in it, were gone forever. On Monday, Robert made his appearance, but was utterly an altered man. The agitation of his mind had reduced his body to the feebleness of an infant's. He took his spade and tried to use it, but in vain; and it was with difficulty that he reached home. He went to bed immediately ; medical aid was procured, but to no purpose. and the poor fellow sunk under the sense of his degradation, and expired on Wednesday afternoon ! His neighbors who attended him, say, that a short time before he died, he declared, that the agony consequent on the loss of his character as an honest man, which he had for so many years maintained, was the sole cause of his death. a car old drind and this during the NERVOUS EXCITEMENT .--- The effect of derv-

cales of the seventh day of the seventh day but the Sed, incheents according to the deeds Published by Scott & Co., 79 Fulton st. W.Y.

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CZEGOVII

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

New York, September 28, 1848.

The Sabbath Mecorder.

From Zion's Advocate, of Aug. 12. THE SABBATH.

Dr. Wardlaw, in which he gives such an inter- ed in one spot on earth as another; and so is long custom has made familiar-a predisposi- a chaste and exalted character shall go forth, binding on Christians. This I should hope no still is the proper idea of the Sabbath. one would doubt. How can any one doubt it, clear; but that it can with equal clearness be commencement of his sacred rest. made to decide the question whether we are be seriously questioned.

when God finished his work of creation, the day need we have any trouble in finding when a of his resting was sanctified as a sabbatism, or seventh day-a seventh portion of time-is to day commemorative of rest, and religious exer- begin, or end? If such a practice is in actual creation. and rested from it in his resurrection, we dwell, what good reason can be given why believe you cannot. Indeed, the very reason that day of his rest was in all coming time to be we should attempt to change it. If those sanctified as a day of holy rest and commemora- around us cut short the Sabbath, and do not detion."

tion made ? Is not this rather a strained re- should go beyond them in the length of our red to the concluding portion of an established mark? "When Christ finished his work of new sacred rest-or if they do not observe the creation, and rested from it in its resurrection." | sacred hours in a proper and scriptural way, Why not say he rested from his work while he then we have a good reason why we should lay in the grave ? Why call his resurrection a differ from them in our manner of keeping holy ment would have conflicted with the distinctive rest ?--- and especially the first day of it? And that day--or, if a few men, from a love of sinwhy say that first day of, it, more than succeed- gularity, or from a misguided conscience, should say that resting on the first day, and working ing ones ? And more than all, why say that attempt to keep another day, differing from that first day of the resurrection was to be in all usually observed, there are good and sufficient coming time sanctified as a day of holy rest and reasons why we should not imitate them. But commemoration? Is there any intimation of if we sacredly observe one seventh portion of commandment and an imitation of God's exsuch a thing, in all that the Saviour taught? If time-and observe it in accordance with our ample, is a gross abuse of language, which so, where is it? In what chapter and verse is fellow-worshipers, we find in it the proper purit found ? Again, the writer remarks: And on pose of a day of sacred rest. the first day of the week Jesus arose from the dead, and rested from the work which he had first day and sanctified it. May it not be asked again, whence such assertions ? Who has authorized them ? Where, in the New Testarest on that day? Some of us have been told, from our child hood, that the sprinkling of children, down to this time, should be practiced in lieu of Jewish stead of the teachings of God's word. And now, as it respects our Saviour's bless ing and sanctifying the first day of the week. that we should ever after make it our Sabbath joined upon us in the fourth commandment, what evidence have we of it? Will the Advocate of our Zion tell us? This is a subject on which more light would be desirable. It is interesting and important matter as will prove a blessing to those who wish to remember and keep holy the Sabbath day.

been able to explain. They have never been able to show how it is possible to observe as the sacred rest the same absolute time all over the earth. When it is noon with us, it is midnight on the opposite side of the earth. Their day begins when our day ends, and ends when our day begins. In the nature of things, the Sabbath must begin at as many different times as the observance to any one day by its distinctive powerful weapon; the music of his voice, chim- they are to others or not. In the Advocate of July 29th, I observe a there are different degrees of longitude on the piece from the Puritan, which excites some in- earth. Yet the great principle of a day of quiry. Reference is there had to a treatise by sacred rest after six of labor is as easily observ-

press assertion that the law of the Sabbath is world. This, we think, always has been and

Our correspondent quotes a passage from the who regards the fourth commandment? And Puritan, and asks on what authority its declarawho is prepared to offer a reason why the fourth tions are made. Our reply is, that we undercommandment is not as binding, touching the stand the writer in the Puritan to be giving a observance of the Sabbath, as is the third, touch- paraphrase of Heb. 4: 10. He would, of ing profanity, or the sixth, touching murder, or course, refer to that passage as his "authority." the eighth, touching theft? That the observ- The writer in the Puritan, as we understand ance of the Sabbath is binding upon all who him, supposes that Paul, in Heb. 4: 10, regard possess the law of God, is very evident, and ed the time of Christ's life on earth as days of had indulged him with the opportunity. But that the Sabbath is made, in the above passage, labor-then his time of sleep in the grave as to represent that future rest which awaits the the night of sleep that follows days of laborchildren of God in a glorified state, is equally then the morning of his resurrection as the

"Six days shalt thou labor." Does any man, accustomed to observe the right day or not, may of ordinary understanding, in any part of the earth, have any difficulty in finding when these The writer has the following remarks :-- "As days begin, or when they end? If not, why vote to its sacred purposes full twenty-four Query. Upon what authority is this declara- hours, then we have a good reason why we

The foregoing queries were propounded done; wherefore the ascended Lord blessed the by an intelligent Baptist preacher, and the reply to them was written by a veteran Baptist editor. The queries do not surprise us, because they ment, are we told that the Saviour blessed the are such as might be expected to rise in the ance to those who receive the fourth commandfirst day of the week and sanctified it? Did he mind of every "sincere inquirer after the right." But the reply, we must confess, somewhat sur- creation and the time of its promulgation. If prises us, coming as it does from a Baptist Moses really knew which was "the seventh day editor-a representative of that denomination circumcision. But who now believes it? Those of Christians who profess above all others to who have been taught to follow tradition, in- build their faith on the Word of God. "Inquirer " wants to know upon what authority it is asserted, that the day of Christ's resurrection "was in all coming time to be sanctified as a day, instead of the "Sabbath of the Lord our day of holy rest and commemoration." And God," the observance of which is solemnly en what answer does he get ? Why, he is told, in the first place, that "the human mind is prone, on this subject, to crave a degree of light which divine wisdom has not seen fit to impart to hoped that the Editor, or some of his able cor- man "-a strange sort of caution, surely, for a respondents, will furnish so much light on this Baptist to give to an inquirer in relation to a plain and positive precept. In the next place, he is told, that notwithstanding God has said, "The seventh day is the Sabbath," and has commanded all men to keep it holy, still there lute time all over the world, it must suffice for they do not call, but where they intend to call, is so much uncertainty about which is the sev- us to remark, that if it has any force upon this or at the houses of those with whom they desire enth day, that the command should be under- subject, it is not against the seventh day, but to live on terms of friendship. Some of our correspondent has written on the obligations of stood to mean only "that a day of rest shall against any portion time set apart for a sabbatic neighbors called on us; some sent their cards. the fourth commandment; and on the import follow six days of labor "-as though God had purpose. It does not surprise us to hear this We called on three or four families, enough to commanded men to keep the seventh day, and difficulty dilated upon by those who deny the see their manner of receiving and entertaining yet left them in such ignorance about the day obligation to keep any day of the week as a not only us, but others. Each house is provided as to render obedience impossible! Finally, Sabbath. But to hear it from such a stickler with a reception-room, always on the basement plexed as to the proper day or date of the he is told, by way of justifying the notion that for the observance of the first day as the Editor the command only requires a day of rest after of Zion's Advocate, does astonish us. Until he with chairs, tables, &c., but worst of all with six days of labor, that it is not possible for men is ready to charge God with folly in command- some of the ensigns of idolatry, such as candles, in all parts of the world to observe the same ing the observance of a particular day of the incense, and pictures. The guests are immedithat God blessed and sanctified, or set apart to absolute time - a fact which has about as much week for the Sabbath, we should recommend a sacred use, the seventh day. " The seventh day weight against the seventh day being the Sab- him to be careful about using this weapon, unis the Sabbath." Ex. 20: 10. Some persons, bath, as the fact that water is scarce in the de- less, as in the present case, he connect it with the pipe always precedes every thing else. sert of Sahara has against immersion being the a distinct declaration that he is for keeping a true mode of baptism. And this is palmed off Sabbath, which otherwise would not be be-

bath-that the particular day is nierely an inci- felt the potency of a consoling word, when grief done in the body. They gave better attention name. Such expedients to weaken the power ing with vividness of thought, chained the soul. of language, indicate a struggle to defend what Who does not long for the day when music of a wrong. The man who gathered sticks upon to cheer, to bless, and to save from the woes of the Sabbath day was stoned to death for this man's varied conditions ?- when the notes of the since. violation of the statute, Moses himself being bugle and drum, which wake the turbid pasthe judge. It would be difficult to justify this sions and urge men on to carnage, shall give severity, if the particular day to be regarded place to the melody of the human voice, which was indifferent to the law. The offender would shall awaken the kindest emotions, and thus no doubt very willingly have observed Sunday | conduce to benevolence ?

as a vicarious Sabbath, if executive clemency who will venture to affirm, that it would have formed a valid defense, if the convict had re-

point of the command was not literally to keep merely an incidental-and that one day might you can have a moment's doubt as to the proassigned by the law, "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and rested the seventh day," clearly indicates that the selection referseries-to a rest following upon and closing a period of labor. Any other order of arrangeon the succeeding six days of the same division of time, constitute an observance of the fourth would countenance the most flagrant evasions

of law.

In regard to the notion, that it is impossible ertainly to determine which is the seventh day from the creation, we have only to say, that it is a matter of not the slightest practical importment, how many days had elapsed between the from the creation," which we hear so much about, he probably instructed the Israelites in EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF BRO. CARPENTER it, and required them to keep it; if he did not know, still he gave them the law, and enforced Christian. As to the difficulty of keeping the same abso. | leave their cards. They also leave cards where as an answer to the question upon what authority lieved. MUSIC-NO. 1.

There is music in heaven. God has recognized it as a part of his worship, and enjoined upon all to unite in such worship, thus making are not exceedingly shy nor obtrusive, and genit obligatory upon all to sing, instead of leaving plied to the accusation against him, that the it discretionary, as many would feign believe. From the earliest period of recorded time, has the seventh day-that the particular day was music had the sanction of Heaven, by being associated with every thing holy; but, shame to be considered as much the seventh as another ? | man ! it is made to subserve the ends of sin, We appeal to every candid reader, and ask if and lead the captive to ruin by its resistless power. The music of America is yet in its incise; so, when Christ finished his work of new or professed observance in the country where priety or success of such a vindication? We fancy, undecked by sweet Italian art. In Venice, the evening hour is whiled away by the mellow song of some distant gondolier, as he sings to the beat of his bending oar, while ever and anon the well-known strain is caught and echoed back o'er the moon-light wave from the height of some far-off balcony. In Rome, the voice of song from the seven hills ushers in the day, while from the Tiber's placid surface the character of the institution as a Sabbath. To strain is prolonged. From Scotia's heither hills the distant shepherd's song winds its lengthened way in perpetuation of Scotland's fallen chiefs. The lonely exile from Erin's green isle, sings in fanciful communion with loved ones far away The Switzer sings of his snow-clad hills and fertile vales. The weary pilot sings to the dash ing spray, and wind-beaten sailors recount the scenes of home in song, as high in air they bend the creaking cord.

dental, and not an essential provision of the pressed sore upon the heart? But if that word than I could expect such a stammering speaker statute-and that one day may be considered as had been uttered in the cold, harsh tones of in- to secure. In my present ignorance of the much the seventh day as another, since there is difference, it would have chilled the soul. language, I think the manner has quite as much nothing in the law to determine how the Cicero never led captive assemblies by the to do in impressing their minds as the matter. enumeration shall be regulated, or to restrict force of argument alone; he wielded a more I find these exercises a benefit to myself, whether

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Feb. 11.-Had religious conversation with several to-day; gave a tract to one who could read. He was an active young husbandman. pretation of Heb. 4: 9, 10, as to make it an ex- equally applicable to men in all parts of the tion not to vindicate the right, but to extenuate like a spirit of peace, on the wings-of the wind, I told him I should want to know by-and by what he thought of it. Have not seen him

> 12th, Sabbath.-To-day Bro. W. and I went out about two miles west, called at two small hamlets, and were pleased to see how easy it was to obtain a hearing. We have only to commence conversation with any one we happen to see first, and soon men, women, and children, come round to see the strangers. They erally they listen with more attention than I was prepared to expect.

Feb. 15th.-Within the last three days the weather has moderated very much. This mornng the thermometer at sunrise was at 56° intead of 32 or below, as it has been for a considerable part of the winter. We omitted kindling fire until evening. We have had no snow worth mentioning. But they say this has been an unusually mild winter.

19th, Sabbath.-To-day took Too Quay and went out west to two hamlets. At one we came in contact with a school-teacher, who treated us with politeness, asked for a tract, which I immediately furnished, informing him that I would like to see him again. His manner was very frank and open. Entertaining some hope of future acquaintance, and unwilling to expose my ignorance too far, I left him, and called at another hamlet consisting of some half a dozen houses surrounded by one fence. Here we were soon surrounded by twenty or more, to whom I spoke the word of life as well as I could. Previously to my commencing religious conversation, they invited me to a seat outside of one of the houses. The houses are arranged in a circle, with a space common to them all in the middle. This evening, being the middle of the first month, is famous as the season for making a display of lanterns and other fire-works. Went to the Ching-Wong-Meau, which is the greatest place for amusement in the city, where we saw many thousands assembled to witness the display of fire-works. I believe Bro. W. has given you some description of what we witnessed. Some day when I can find myself prepared for the task, I may attempt to give you some description of this same Ching-Wong-Meau. I have neither time nor ability to do it now.

A SINCERE INQUIRER FOR THE RIGHT. UNION, Me., Aug. 1, 1848.

Remarks by the Editor of the Advocate. We cordially sympathize with all which our ance of the Sabbath; and also on the importance of following implicitly the divine word in its observance. We can also easily understand that sincere and conscientions men may be persacred rest. The human mind is prone on this subject, as on many others, to crave a degree of light which divine wisdom has not seen fit to impart to men. In Gen. 2: 3, we are informed upon reading these and similar passages, take it for granted that they know exactly where to find the seventh day-they think they know just where it begins, and where it ends. But is it so] A seventh day implies six preceding days. it is asserted that the day of Christ's resurrec-Where, and at what time, are these six days to begin ? It may be said that they are to begin with the week. But when is the week to begin? date of a month-and the revolutions of the neither sun, nor moon, nor stars, help us to any such date as a week. We suppose that the division of time into weeks is an effect of the Sabbath, and so cannot be a foundation for it.

It is often said that the original Sabbath was the seventh day of the week-and some persons seem to think that the Bible says some But no one can find in the Bible any passage containing such a declaration. The opinion rests on tradition, not on the Bible: A careful examination God's labor in making the world was six days then he rested on the seventh day. This first Sabbath was the first day of man's complete existence; and of course it was the first day of on earth was the first day of man's second week -and so on; if we could pursue the calculation, down to the present time of But such a calculation must, in the nature of things, be attended with great ancertainty. Who will undertake to ibethiof restor See also Deution 12-14 blings

tion was in all coming time to be sanctified as a day of holy time! We scarcely need say, that out knowledge.

The notion that the law of the Sabbath does ling foam echoed in rolling thunder from the that he was poor. Many of the beggars are not specify what day shall be observed, but only clouds, swell the solid base in nature's chorus. really miserable beings. The provision made requires a day of rest after six days of labor, The voice of song harmonious rings from every for them by the authorities, is to assign to them will not stand the test of investigation. In the mountain side, and forest deep, to hail the rising their districts, and oblige each shop-keeper to second chapter of Genesis we are told that day, while every valley chants a pensive lay to give something to each beggar that calls. I will show that the Bible uniformly speaks of the "God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified her departing hours. The bird of night hails have seventh day as following: six days of labor. it, because that, in it he had rested from all his the pale-faced moon and smiling stars in song, side of the street, crying piteously, when it was works." In the fourth commandment we are tuned in unison with the hoarse bay of the ban- cold chough to freeze water. told that " the seventh day is the Sabbath of the dog as he responds to the weary tread of the 29th, Sabbath.-Our usual exercises in the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work." belated night traveler. The chime of the cur- forenoon. In the afternoon went out and called. Muzzy, of that mission, under date of April 8th, man's first week on earth ... The second Sabbath In examining these passages, together with the few calls the weary herdsman from his careful at a house where I had called before.... They various others relating to the subject which vigils, as it mingles with the plaintive notes of gave me the best seat in the house. It was a been learning to read the Scriptures, and comoccur in the Scriptures, we are struck with the the lowing herds. Thus nature, inanimate and short bench, about six inches wide. They also mitting to memory Scriptural catachisms, and fact that in every change of enunciation, the irrational, joins in ecstatic strains of praise to showed the kindness of their feelings by the offer of a pipe. As I was communicating the Sabbath is invariably described as the seventh the Great First Cause. -prove that in the time of Moses the people had day-as a day exclusively so designated, and But is man's soul deaf to all the cheer of elements of the Christian doctrine, one after salways kept up a regular calculation of weeks universally so recognized. This form of ex- nature's general song? Tarnished indeed must another, in passing, would come in and sit down tirely. from the creation for Obviously the fourth com-pression, which is quite as emphatic in the be the original susceptibilities of that soul which and listen respectfully. I think they understood tion IIt is a simple command that a day of original Hebrew as it is in our translation, is is unsubdued by the melting strains of nature's my statements, but the doctrine they cannot be acred rest shall follow six days of abor Six not equivalent to the indefinite phrase "a sev- voice. The child is soothed by the melody of supposed fully to understand, at first., I gave to hand before the English edition was near our days shalt thou labor-but the seventh day, it e. In the unperverted soul is them an outline of the six days work of crea- shores." It contains "A Review of the last Sesthe day that follows the six days of labor, is the but stands out in striking contrast to it. Any alive to all the influences which cheered its tion, the institution of the Sabbath, marriage, sion," "To a Caged Skylark," "Life in the Far Babbaths' See also Ex. 31: 19. "Six days day of the week may be a seventh, but one childhood hours. O there is a melting tender-the depravity of all men, the holiness of God, West," "Life and Times of George II.," "The Margare Refrest." alone can be the seventh. And yet we continu- ness in the human voice, more potent to heal the intervention of his mercy in sending his Great Tragedian," "The Moscow Retreat," There is another difficulty which the advo- ally hear that the point of the command is not the woes of earth than all the nostrums the Son, the doctrine of the resurrection and soil "What would Revolutionizing Germany dos" cates of the seventh day of the week have never literally to keep the seventh day, but the Sab- apothecary hath ever devised. Who has not wards and punishments according to the deeds Published by Scott & Co., 79 Fulton st., N.Y.

Thou, O music, can assuage the pain and heal the wound Which hath defied the skill of sager comforters; Thou dost restrain each wild emotion; Thou dost the rage of angry passions chill, Or lightest up the flame of holy fire, As through the soul thy strains harmonious ring." D. E. M.

ALFRED ACADEMY, July, 1848.

The manner of commencing their year ful nishes a favorable opportunity for taking a peep its observance on the seventh day. We read at the social habits of the Chinese. I was that the Israelites, after having been miraculous- struck with the similarity of the custom here ly supplied with manna for six days, found none and in New York. The principal difference is, on the seventh day; (Exod. 16: 27;) and unless that instead of one day, the Chinese spend five we deny the miracle entirely, it will be difficult days in paying their compliments to each other. to elude the admission that He who gave the During all this time all business is as completely periodical supply, knew best what day he at a stand as it is in New York on New Year's wished his people to observe. The doubt, and day. Every body almost is in the streets, dress the argument built upon it, would come with a led in their finest apparel. Such a display of much better grace from an Infidel than from a furs and silks I have never seen elsewhere. They generally, I think, make short calls and

-(most of the houses are one story)-furnished ately supplied with tea, and a variety of light nicely-got-up articles to please the taste. But When the visitor departs, the host accompanies him to the door, when they bow twice very gracefully, putting their hands together, with their sleeves extending six or eight inches be yond their hands. is our gebrall

All creation is musical. Nature chants a Jan. 26.-In my walk this morning, I saw a The revolutions of the moon may help us to the it is just no answer at all. It is at best only a voiceless song, rich in melody, subduing in harsort of palayer about the matter, serving to mony, heard alike in the whispering breeze and the side of the path almost concealed from view, sun may help us to the date, of a year. But foster an impression that the question can be rushing tornado-the gushing rill and tumbling and make off with it. It was a sad sight. Inanswered satisfactorily to the observers of the torrent-in the plaintive sigh of the trembling quiring of a bystander if he supposed the man first day, while in fact it darkens counsel with- reed, and the startling creak of the mountain was going to devour the carcase, he replied in pine. Old ocean's wave, with Niagara's tumb. the affirmative, and added, very indifferently,

SAD STATE OF THINGS.—A correspondent of one of the New York papers, writing from Providence, R. I., says :---

" The Sabbath has been repeatedly desecrated by steamboat excursions, in which hundreds of our inhabitants have participated."

He gives what he regards as the reason of this unhappy state of things thus :---

" This is the first year since its formation, that the 'Rhode Island Sabbath Union!' has omitted to hold a public meeting in Providence. This is exceedingly to be regretted; for who can doubt, that if, in the early part of the season, a kind Christian remonstrance had emanated from an annual meeting of this Association, at whose head stands his Excellency the Governor of the State, whose officers and members include some of our most respectable and influential citizens, and whose labors in former years have been attended with such beneficial results, -the prevention of much sin would have been effected, if not indeed, a complete stop been put to this great degrowing evil."

Who can wonder that the "Sabbath" is deserated in Providence, after learning that the Rhode Island Sabbath Union has not held a meeting there this year! And who can doubt that such desecration would have been prevented by a remonstrance from an Association which is supported by his Excellency the Governor, and zens ! What would become of society if these conservators of all good should happen to die. or even to grow weary in well-doing ! Alas for the Sabbath, when religious men regard: Governors and influential citizens as its main supporters.

CURTAILING EXPENSES .- The Missionary Herald says that in consequence of the heavy debt of the American Board of Commissioners for been called upon to curtail their expenses. This has obliged them to dismiss a large number of the pupils in the free schools. The Rev. Mr. writes : ' Four or five hundred scholars, who have who heard the gospel preached on the Sabbath and other days, are now deprived of these privileges, and are under heathen influences en-BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for September came

a a stand a sta THE SABBATH RECORDER. A telegraphic dispatch to the N.Y. Tribune, General Intelligence. SUMMARY. The Hunkers of Michigan have nominated. FULTON HOTEL, ve better attention dated Baltimore, Sept. 22, says that an altercatwo clergymen to the State Legislature, Rev. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, tion took place at Havre de Grace on Wednes- Dr. O. C. Comstock, a Baptist clergyman, from ammering speaker The Niagara Chronicle of the 14th, says it day night, between Mr. Aldridge and Wm. Branch Co., and John D. Pierce, a Presbyterian ignorance of the SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM BUROPE. JOHNSON & BOGERS, understands that the project of constructing a Thomas, resulting fatally to both, Thomas fired minister, from Calhoun Co. These reverend The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on suspension bridge across the Niagara at Queens. 144 FULTON STREET. a shot at Aldridge, wounding him mortally, and gentlemen have represented these constituencies (NEAR BROADWAY,) NEW YORK. ton is again revived, and this time with every Sunday last, bringing Liverpool papers to the then escaped to Bellair, Hartford Co. In the in preceding sessions, and are invetorate poli-Rooms \$1.75, \$2, and \$2:50 per week. 374c. per night. prospect of being carried out. Mr. Ellet, the course of yesterday he shot himself. Both have ticians. THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends 9th inst. engineer of the bridge at the Falls, undertakes since died. The whole of the quarrel arose The weather in England had been extreme-1 and the Public, that they have recently taken the entire. Among numerous indications of the increasto construct it for £10,000, and will himself from a fondness for gambling and drinking. premises known as Johnson's Dining Saloon, 144 Fulton st., ly fine for a week, causing a material reduction take one-fourth of the stock. This leaves £7,. ng interest of the community in religious inteland converted it into a hotel, where they have a large num-ber of well furnished rooms to let, by the day or week: ligence, it is noticed that three denominational A man traveling eastward on the Utica Railin the price of breadstuffs. 500 to be subscribed for, half of which has been Merchants and others from the country will find this a most convenient and economical establishment, as it is in the bunewspapers have, within a short period, been road, the other day, who refused to pay his fare, already taken up on the American side, and a The steamship United States, the non-arrival large portion of the other half on the Canada was ejected from the cars by the collector at commenced in Texas, the Texas Presbyterian, of which has created considerable anxiety in siness part of the city, and having the Dining Saloon attached, side of the river. If no unforseen difficulties arise, Oriskany. He gave vent to his wrath by throwthe Texas Christian Advocate, and the Texas which has recently been enlarged and thoroughly renovated, making it the most spacious and comfortable Dining Saloon this country, left Cowes on the 3d inst., with 80 True Evangelist. the Bridge will be ready for use by September ing a volley of stones through the window near passengers, and a large cargo of French goods; which Hon. John C. Spencer sat, striking that in the city, where they can take their meals at any hour of There are 37 applications to the next Pennof next year. the day and evening at the following low rates : gentleman on the head, inflicting a severe but her machinery becoming damaged, she was sylvania Legislature for Banks and extensions The Halifax Recorder says, some years have BILL OF FARE. wound. obliged to put back to Southampton, where she of Banks. The amount of capital for which elapsed since the take of mackerel has been so **Roast Turkey** 18d | Boiled Ham 6d will remain four or five weeks for repairs. corporate powers are demanded is \$9,152,103! extensive as within the past fortnight. Not-Pork and Beans Dr. Thomas Barbour, of St. Louis, in the St. 6**d** Chicken Of this amount, nearly \$2,500,000 are for an in-Veal Pie The two houses of Parliament were pro-6d 6d withstanding the blow on Friday night, some 18d Louis Republican of the 14th, describes a case hundreds of barrels were stopped between of what he believes to have been true Asiatic Duck 18d i Beef Steak Pie crease of the Banking capital of the State. rogued on the 5th inst., by a speech from the Beef Chicken Pie 12d 6d Fresh Water Bridge and the "Black Rock;" cholera, which came under his care on the 11th. Pork A new rope has been manufactured for the Mush and Milk Rice and Milk we believe a similar occurrence is not on re- The patient was Mr. H. H. Palmer, an organ Queen in person. Veal inclined plane of the Columbia (Pa.) Railroad, Ireland is tranquil. Lord John Russel has cord. In fact, the whole harbor, particularly builder, who had had the disease before in Lon-Lamb Pot Pie Lamb which is eight inches thick, over a mile in length, Pig 12d Fried Fish Bedford Basin, is literally swarming with mack- don. The symptoms, as discribed by Dr. Barbeen on a visit to the Earl of Clarendon, and and required more than thirty thousand pounds **Boiled** Chicken 12d Fried Clams **6d** his visit furnishes a theme for much speculation erel. bour, are exactly those of cholera, and the fatal 12d 6d 6d 3d Mutton 6d | Ham and Eggs of hemp for its manufacture. 6d | Chicken Soup Corned Beef An extensive and important Sale of Land, termination was rapid, Mr. Palmer dying within among Irish politicians. The sunflower is said to be a valuable crop. Pork 6d Beef Soup situated in Illinois and Wisconsin, will take forty-eight hours. In France, there is some commotion yet, oc Fish Coffee Its oil burns well, and it does very well to mix place by auction at the Exchange, in Philadelcasioned by the attempt of Government to re-DESSERT. with linseed for some kinds of painting. Nine-One of the most singular curiosities exhibited phia, on the evening of the 3d of October. Suét Pudding 6d | Mince Pie 6d 6d 6d 6d 6d 6d teen bushels of seed make twenty-three gallons strict the press, and the opposition of the at the recent State Fair in Buffalo, was a buck's Indian Pudding These lands, amounting to 49,000, acres are said Apple Pie of oil. It makes good guano when mixed with head and horns completely grown over with Rice Pudding Peach Pie National Guard to Cavaignac's administration. to have been selected in 1835 and 1836, by an Plum Pudding oak. The whole was taken from the side of a Plum Pie ashes. agent of the United States Bank, and lie in the Much disturbance prevails in the departments. Bread Pudding heart of the richest agricultural regions of the tree, in one of the interior counties of Michigan, Pumpkin Pie The British Government have established a **Apple Dumpling** 6d | Custard Pie Austria, it is said, has accepted the offered and was presented as a natural curiosity. The above named States. regular line of mail steamers between Singapore, RRE FAST AND TEA. question naturally arises, how came the head in mediation of France and England, and a ter-**Beef Steak** n the East Indies, and Australia. 6d | Hot Corn Bread It is said, on the authority of a Mexican gen- the tree ?--- and how long a time has it required Veal Cutlet 6d 6d 6d Indian Cakes mination of hostilities is looked for. tlemen of good intelligence and liberality, that to become so thoroughly imbedded ? A kind of meal made from turnips has been Boiled Eggs Mutton Chops The accounts from Italy and Rome declare Ham and Eggs 194 Fried Eggs there does not exist in the whole of Mexico, at introduced into Scotland. It is made by pass-Fried Tripe 6d 6d 6d Toast While several laborers were at work digging this time, a single unpaid debt contracted by ing Swedish turnips through a potato starch the whole country to be in a distracted and ex-Fried Sausages Hot Muffins a vault in Cincinnati, they struck upon someany of the officers of our regular army. We | Hot Rolls Fried Fish cited state. At Genoa, Leghorn, and Rome '6d loubt very much, if the same upright conduct thing which is calculated to excite the specula-Fried Clams Tea and Coffee . 3d tumults had occurred that were with difficulty Twenty-two miles below Cincinnati there is Fried Liver has ever before marked the career of a victori. | tive fancy of antiquaries. At the depth of thirfield of corn covering six thousand acres, the With a variety of other dishes. J. E. JOHNSON, suppressed. ous army in a campaign of over two years in an teen feet from the surface, in the primeval forcrop of which is valued at seventy-two thousand CLARK ROGERS. est, and through lime-stone rock and tough soil, There has been a severe conflict at Parma. enemy's country. lollars. a knife and an iron chain were found—both The National Savoisien of the 4th inst., pub-DEBUYTER INSTITUTE, A school house at Reading, Mass., was struch Judge Bullock of Kentuky has decided that lishes a letter from Turin of the 2d inst., which nuch corroded. by lightning on Friday afternoon, 1st inst., and REV. JAMES R. IRISH. Principal. states that the Austrians, having imposed an exthe law against the migration of free negroes a little girl among the scholars prostrated, in a GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. In some newly-opened coal mines at Northinto that State is constitutional. traordinary contribution of 400,000 florins (£32. room filled with smoke and sulphur. The teach- | hope, England, a live caterpiller was discovered AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. 000) on the city of Parma, to be paid within four Dr. Elias W. Napier, a wealthy gentleman MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting er carried her to the door for dead, but some in a piece of coal, and lived two days after behours, that sum being not forthcoming within neighbors poured water over her freely, and ing taken out. The insect and the coal were of Jackson Co., Tenn., died on the 7th ult., and Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants. the poriod stated, the Croats, according to cusshe revived. Her body bears the marks of the sent to King's College, London. by his will emancipated 28 slaves. TERMS AND VACATIONS. tom, commenced pillaging the city. The inlightning from the shoulder down the breast, The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three

But they say this has jok Too Quay and

At one we came her, who treated us a tract, which I iming bim that I would Lis manner was very ning some hope of unwilling to expose him, and called at f some half a dozen e fence. Here we twenty or more, to of life as well as I ommencing religious me to a seat outside houses are arrang-

erhas quite as much minds as the matter. t to myself, whether

conversation with t to one who could toung husbandman. know by-and-by lave not seen him

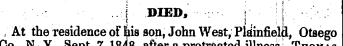
Bro.-W. and I went called at two small to see how easy it We have only to h any one we hapmen, women, and the strangers. They obtrusive, and gen-

ast three days the much. This morniprise was at 56°, inhas been for a coninter. We omitted We have had no

attention than I was

habitants, however, encouraged by the patriotic defence of Bologne, rung the tocsin, and commenced a fearful battle, in which they were assisted by the women and children. They threw their furniture from the windows upon the heads of the Austrians, and the inhabitants of the country hurried to their assistance, armed with their implements of husbandry. The result of the struggle had not been ascertained. PROTESTANT MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.-.- A correspondent of the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser, says that a national synod of the Protestant Churches was to have been held in Paris on the 9th of September, for the purpose of bringing about a combined re-organization of the various churches. " This will be an exceedingly interesting meeting, as it is the first that has taken believe I never have awakened from sleep, in John's College, Annapolis (Md.) The original place since the revocation of the edict of Nantes; the last one was held in 1657, at London. Since the time of the revolution the principal synods or consistories have been allowed to meet, but though every effort was made, the Government constantly refused to allow meetings of a national synod. The revolution of February removed the restriction, and accordingly a preparatory meeting was held in Paris in May last, to arrange the basis for the election of delegates to the proposed assembly. These delegates are to be chosen by the provincial synods, one half to be clergymen and the others laymen; the synod will contain ninety-four members, two of whom are appointed by the theological faculty of Strasburg Montauban. Its doliberations will without doubt be of great importance, and will make a new era in the cause of Protestantism in France.

and one of the legs. A physician said that the The Danville (Ky.) Tribune of the 8th inst. water saved her. Two other buildings were says that a "gentleman" of that vicinity recentstruck, and a horse killed.



ly whipped a negro woman so severely that she died a short time afterward. Walden, the in-human being who perpetrated the act has given field to be given for the religion of Jesus Christ. Formerly he was a

e common to them all

ie middle of the first ason for making a disfire-works. Went to hich is the greatest city, where we saw o witness the display o. W. has given you we witnessed. Some elf prepared for the ive you some descrip-Nong-Meau. 1 have do it now.

s.-A correspondent papers, writing from

repeatedly desecrats, in which hundreds rticipated." ds as the reason of

sthus:---

since its formation, Sabbath Union,' has eting in Providence. regretted; for who irly part of the season, rance had emanated of this Association, at cellency the Governor rs and members inpectable and influenbors in former years uch beneficial results. sin would have been mplete stop been put

"Sabbath" is deseer learning that the hion has not held a And who can doubt d have been preventan Association which cy the Governor, and, he and influential citiof society if these nould happen to die, Alas for men regard Gov-

zens as its main sup-

The Missionary Herce of the heavy debt Commissioners for diadura mission have itail their expenses:

ismiss a large number

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IT AND AND SHE

We copy the following from the Golden Rule, for the benefit of those newspaper correspondents who wonder that their communications cannot always be published the first week after they are sent to the editor.

"POT HOOKS AND TRAMMELS.-What penmanship! Who ever saw the like ? Shockingly mangled ! Call this legible ! It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to decipher it. Friend, did you intend this article for publica- up one root, and of prussiate of potash up the to secure a law that shall give them a lien on tion? When? In the year '48? You must other, will give the wood a permaneut blue color. the collieries till their labor is paid for. They give us more time. Our compositor has patience, great patience, but he ought not, cannot, will not rack his brains to untangle this brush heap. And as for ourself, such is the rush of duty, time will not permit us to dig up, and patch up, write and re-write ; we had rather compose ten articles than re-model one. True, to gratify a dear friend, we have often spent whole hours to bring hidden things to light, meanwhile perspiration literally *poured* ! It is the hardest eign mail steamer without pre-paying the post-stitutions in the City of New Brunswick. work we ever did; we had rather labor at the age. oar, or dig in a quarry. We have now lying by us several communications of this stamp, valuable indeed, so far as we can judge, from the few scattering legible ideas, but beyond these, all is mystery, obscurity, and darkness! Correspondents, dear, mend your, ways, do."

Revolutionizing IRELAND.-The best plan of revolutionizing Ireland, would be to send out one hundred young Irishmen who had been well educated in America, and understand our institutions, to establish free schools throughout that country. In five years these schools would accomplish more for Ireland, than the revolu- being done there by the hurricane. tionary attempts of the last fifty years. To support three hundred teachers would require an outlay of eighty thusand dollars a year, and upon the system of our New York Public Schools. each teacher could take charge of two hundred scholars, making twenty thousand, scholars for the whole. This sum could readily be obtained among the friends of Ireland in America. The teachers should be good orators, thoroughly educated, and hearty co-workers in the great objects of their mission. [Exchange paper. How to stor A PAPER First soe that you have paid for it up to the time you wish it to

stop ; notify the postmaster of your desire, and

ask him to notify the publisher, under his frank,

(as he is authorized to do;) of your wish to dis-

C. CHARTER

continue.

1.

It is said that the Prince de Joinville will States, and that he will be accompanied by bail for \$1,500. numerous French and English gentlemen of capital, who will unite in settling a colony

to be called Joinville. Prince Louis Napoleon (Pa.) railroad was found with the wheel upon Bonaparte, is also said to have had some de- his neck. He was nearly dead from strangusign of becoming an American citizen, should lation, but before the vital spark had fled he to Stonington, Conn., and interred on the 9th inst., in the he be disappointed in his expectations on the continent.

Mrs. Fry, the distinguished female philanthropist, solemly declared to her daughter, in her last illness, "I can say one thing; since my heart was touched, at the age of seventeen, sickness or in health, by day or by night, with- structure of the trees is remarkably defined in out my first waking thoughts being how I might | these curiosities. best serve my Lord."

The Frederick Examiner states that Isaac Bougher, Esq., of Frederick Co., Md., liberated all his slaves, by his will, and bequeathed \$2,000 to the Education Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, located at Gettysburg, Pa.; \$400 to Pennsylvania College; \$500 to the American Tract Society; and \$500 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

In Leicester and Reading (England,) an ag tation is going on in favor of the formation of a a model parish, in which alcoholic drinks are to be entirely prohibited. Upwards of £3900 have already been subscribed in furtherance of this attempt to train up a whole parish of tee-

totalers.

acres of land has been bought for the purpose. | including the best pilots. About eighty members of the order are now on their way from Nantes, and the community will be organized next spring.

the tree absorb the coloring fluids the year before it is cut down. A solution of iron passed

The Rev. Mr. Robinson, of the East Common Methodist Church, Allegheny, Pa., has been sued by a parent for marrying a daughter only parents. The suit is commenced under an old | Mission at Bangkok, the Capital of Siam. law, which inflicts a penalty of fifty pounds.

By the late law of Congress a fine of \$5,000 is imposed for each letter put on board any for-

The jail of Alleghany County, Md., is without occurred since the day of its erection.

The Rev. Mr. Swan, of New London, Conn., has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the State-st. Baptist Church, Albany.

The last Cherokee Advocate estimates the of the slain are, as far as possible, to be removed

human being who perpetrated the act, has given carry out his purpose of settling in the United himself up to the authorities who held him to but for the last twenty years a member of the 1st Seventh-

> A man who fell from the cars of the Columbia was rescued and restored to life. He had only a silk handkerchief, enclosing a stiffener, round his neck.

A valuable series of petrifactions, purely silicious, gathered near Cairo in Egypt, have been presented by Prof. Charles E. Anthon to St.

The President of Georgetown (D. C.) College publishes an advertisement stating that an ancient illuminated manuscript volume was stolen from the College library about the 11th or 12th inst. The book is of fine parchment, is about 4 inches long, 3 wide, and nearly 2 thick, in its ordinary modern binding. It is about 600 years old.

The Memphis steamer Concordia exploded on Monday, Sept. 18, near Plaquemines. Some ten or fifteen persons were instantly killed, and several more were among the missing. None of the cabin passengers were hurt.

Capt. Upton, of the Mermaid, at Salem, from Rio Grande, states that the pilot boat belonging to the latter port capsized at the bar on the

A Trappist Monastery is about to be found-ed near Bardstown, Ky., where a tract of 1200 and was lost, with all her crew of nine persons,

Rev. Elisha Tucker and Kev. Jacob Knapp both of the State of New York, have finally taken up their residence in the Prairie State-the for-French cabinet-makers can now make wood mer, in Chicago, as Pastor of the First Baptist of any color they please, by letting the roots of Church, and the latter near the village of Rockford, on Rock River, as an Evangelst.

> The Miners at Pottsville are taking measures are frequently deprived of all their wages by the insolvency of operators.

Rev. Stephen Bush and wife sailed from Bosfifteen years of age, without the consent of her ton on the 16th inst., to join the Presbyterian

> The New Jersey Baptist Association, determined at their meeting, held last week in Burlington Co., to locate the Baptist Literary In-

Efforts have been made within the last year to introduce the culture of tobacco in Jamaica. a tenant. This is the first time such a thing has It is said to succeed well, and to be superior to the commoner kinds of Cuba tobacco.

> A monument, costing \$100,000, is to be erected at La Grange, Texas, to the memory of all who died in defence of Texan liberty. The bones

number of professed Christians among the Cher- to the land for which they died.

on the sale.

hope of immortality beyond the grave. In Edgartown, Mass., suddenly, Sept. 2d, 1848, Capt. EL-NATHAN BURDICK, son of Benjamin and Merabah Burdick, of Stonington, Conn., aged 48 years. He left a widow and four children to mourn his loss. His remains were removed family burying-ground, there to rest until Christ shall bid all the nations of the earth to appear before him. B. F. B.

LETTERS.

Maxson Green, C. H. West, W. M. Fahnestock, C. S. Hall, T. Avery, J. H. Green, Asa West, P. C. Burdick, L Burdick, B. F. Burdick (yes.)

RECEIPTS

| ١. | C. Rogers, New Yor | k, | \$2 | 00 p | ays to vol | . 5 N | J |
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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 postage to Westerly as freight, with the expectation that each subscriber would pay twenty-five cents per year to defray the expense of transportion. Many have paid this sum regularly, others in part, and a few not at all. We wish it distinctly understood, that the money is no more than a fair equivalent for the expenses attendant upon this arrangement, and that it ought to be paid promptly by every one who enjoys the benefit of it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

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|----|--|---|
| ł | The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society | ac- |
| , | knowledges the receipt of the following sums since his l | aat |
| | report published in the Sabbath Recorder :- | |
| | Collected at New Market, N. J. \$12 | 55 |
| | | 78 |
| | Alfred Stillman, New York, | 00 |
| | | 00 |
| | S. S. Griswold. Hopkinton, R. I. | 00 |
| | Eli S. Bailey, Brookfield, | 00 |
| • | N.V. Hull, Alfred, | 00 |
| | | 00 |
| | W. B. Gillett, towards life-membership, 11 | .62 |
| | Sale of Tracts by Eld. Gillett, | |
| | T. B. STILLMAN, Treasurer | ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• |
| | Loss a property of the local state of the st | |

STATE OF NEW YORK.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, Aug. 21, 1848.— To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York: Sir, Official information having been received this day, that on the 19th of April, 1848, the House of Representatives of

" July 11. April 4, COURSE OF STUDY.

Dec. 13, "March 21.

NY 07

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an day Baptist Church in Brookfield. He died with a glorious 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 will be required to write compositions, and read or speak select pieces, at stated intervals.

First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29.

Terms of Fourteen Weeks each.

| | | - F | | |
|--|--------|---------|---------|--|
| EXPENSES. | | | | |
| TUITION, according to studies, | | \$4, or | \$5 0 | |
| Extras—Drawing. | | | 1 00 | |
| Painting, | \$2 | 00 or | 4 00 | |
| Tuition on Piano, | | | 8 00 | |
| Use of Piano, | | | 9-00- | |
| Chemical Lectures, and Ex | perin | nents. | 1 00 | |
| Writing, including Station | erv. | 同時間 | 6 50 | |
| Study rooms, withstove, chairs, table, | and be | datead | 1 1 50: | |
| Board in private families, per week, | \$1 | 00 to | 1 50 | |

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

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

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 Guidon 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., 1911 President of the Board of Trustees

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

C'TATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. O 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 United States:

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Charles Cook, whose erm of service expires on the last day of December next: An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of John B. ledney, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next:

A Representative in the 31st Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4tb, and 5th Wards of the City of New York: Also, a Representative in the said Congress, for the Fourth ongressional District, composed of the 6th, 7th, 10th, and 3th Wards of said City:

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth ongressional District, composed of the 8th, 9th, and 14th Wards of said City:

And also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the 11th, 12th, 5th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Wards of the said City F at bar

Also, the following City and County Officers, to wit : ant tobiok out A County Treasurer:

A Register in the place of Samuel Osgood, whose term vill expire on the last day of December, 1848 : but and 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, IG

Secretary of State. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

NEW YORK, August 12, 1845 ST The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Nec. retary of State and the requirements of the statute in such

okees at not less than 2,500-about, or more than one-seventh of the entire population. Letters have been received from St. Thomas

and St. Croix, which positively deny any damage at Vera Cruz, realizing \$10,000 in commission

The editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel has been Nauvoo, Ill., for the purpose of making arrangekilled in the street during a political quarrel. ments to drive the remaining. Mormons out of Mr. Stevens, who was so severely wounded Hancock County. by Judge Cone, at Atalanta, is in a fair way to cover.

sold at Louisville, has been set at liberty. The Jesse Oakley, Esq., Clerk of the Superior law was declared to be unconstitutional. Court, New York, committed suicide about 11 o'clock on Sabbath last, by shooting himself Charles Maulle, Esq., of Philadelphia, has with a pistol. taken out a patent for the manufacture of

Rev. Nicholas Murry, D. D. of Elizabethtown, sailing canvas, which will do away with seam-N.J.; bas been, elected Bresident of the Society sewing. of Teachers and Friends of Education of the David Woods, of Warren, Mass., has invent-State of New Jersey. ed an apparatus for giving warning at railroad

Rosas, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, lays a crossings of approaching trains. The object is

for taking guano from Patagonia. 197(716 (101) those places.

Mr. Freaner, the correspondent of the New the Congress of the United States, passed a resolution in the Orleans Delta, acted, it is said, as one of the words tollowing, viz: "Resolved, That David S. Jackson is not entitled to his auctioneers in the sale of Government property

obiran to including

seat as a Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New York," thereby creating a vacancy. in the said District.

in the said District. Notice is therefore hereby given, that a Representative in the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Con-gressional District of this State, composed of the Eleventh, Two meetings were recently convened at I 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 Rev. Turner Roberts, the free negro recently succeeding the first Monday of November next. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, 1.1.1

altering burnlin Secretary of State. a mirent off.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in suchcase made and provided.

JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT. Sheriff. All the public newspapers in the county will publish he above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may Rosas, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, lays a crossings of approaching trains. The object is be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay-claim of two millions sterling against the British to prevent accidents, which occur so frequent at for taking guano from Patagonia. 17111, 7110 those places.

JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT, Sheriff?

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for pay ment. See Revised Statute, Vol. 1, Chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140.

The Sabbath Recorder. persana handles PUBLISHED WEEKLT AT I JUGIN AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK

aussisher Suiddars-est harse ode Andre TEBMS sines baragent? the mains out

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

Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa

to have a set of the publisher. directed, post paid, to GEORDE B. UTTER, B Spruce St. New York Bpruce Str New York

Miscellaneous.

A TORNE

60

THE DYING GIBL TO HER SISTER.

The dream is o'er! I'm dying now, There is a dampness on my brow; The pang is o'er; without a sigh I'll pass away and sweetly dic. I'll pass away and sweetly dic. But, oh! that pang cost many a tear! Twas hard to yield up friends so dear, But that is passed—I'll weep no more, With me the dream of life is o'er. And now, sweet sister, nearer come, And tell me of that happy home; Shall I its pearly gates behold, Its streets all paved with burnished gold? And in that clime so strangely fair And in that clime so strangely fair, Say, shall I feel a stranger there ? Or will their harp strings sweetly blend, To welcome me, a child and friend? But softly, sister, softly speak, And say-these tears upon thy cheek! Weep not for me-oh, do not pine! I would not wake to earth again. The hand-so often clasped of old-The soft warm hand, for mine grown cold; And now, dear sister, let me rest My wearied head upon thy breast, And fold thy arms about my form; It shivers 'neath death's dark, cold storm, But sing me, sister, ere I go, Our song our childhood a song, you know, And let its gentle numbers flow, As last you sung, soft, sweet and low-And when its last faint echoes die. And the bright tears steal from thine eye-I shall not heed them as they stray, [shall be gone—far, far away !

INSTINCT OF ANIMALS.

While in Washington last winter, a very ob-While in Washington last winter, a very ob-itinerant, the vender of sweetmeats. A little serving man, and quite a naturalist, as observing further on stands a bookseller, exposing his men are apt to be, told us some stories about the library, the contents of two boxes, which he sagacity and intelligence he had witnessed in hawks about. In his vicinity is a fortune-teller different animals, which were wonderful enough, and which we think well worth transferring to our cabinet of curiosities. So the gentleman his waist, while his box of drugs hangs before kindly furnished two or three of these stories for him. Then an aged woman may be seen, with this purpose, and here they are :

Six or eight years ago, in the city of Wash- ing a button sewed on, repairs to her, and reington, I was passing the mouth of an alley lead- munerates her with a 'cash.' Not far distant a ing into a vacant lot, when my attention was leprous beggar exhibits his disgusting sores, drawn to a group of very young children laugh- and rattles two pieces of bamboo to attract ating vociferously. I entered the alley to see the tention. Suppose the air filled with the noises, cause of their mirth, and soon ascertained it to cries, and vociferations of these various venders, be a large white goose, with a strip of narrow and of the constantly-changing throng of human tin bent into a hoop, and thrown over the head beings, and some slight conception may be of the fowl, by one of the urchins. The poor formed of Canton on approaching to Hog-lane. goose seemed much annoyed by the shining Going through this thoroughfare, which is ocnecklace, and ran about in every direction try- | cupied by spirit shops, and stores of all kinds, ing to shake it off. I found that it was the sight announcements such as the following arrest the their bright yellow eyes and glossy necks glancof these antics which had so much amused the eye :- 'Ingli is ere spok ;' 'Jack, all ting ere ing in the sun. They were picking up the little ragged juveniles. I stopped to see if the fin will; with others of a similar orthography. worms and bugs exposed by the plough. The goose would unyoke herself; and while watch. This street is frequented by sailors, and being blackbirds are always in the suite of the breaking her, I observed some ducks in another part the resort of the very lowest and most depraved, of the yard; and very soon a drake from among Jack often gets robbed, and becoming rusty, them made a great quacking, and started off uses his fists, when a general scrimmage takes After the land is once "subdued," ploughing is is hammered around a bar of iron and soldered, toward the embarrassed goose. When near, place. the latter stretched her neck out horizontally, and to my very great astonishment and admiration, the drake seized the lower part of the tin collar in his beak, the goose withdrew her head from it, and the drake immediately dropped it upon the ground ; when the air rang with the threw herself into an easy chair. plaudits of the children and the gabbling of the fowls. In the summer of 1844, I witnessed an exhibition of intelligence in a low order of the insect tribe, still more remarkable. I went from Washington city on an excursion by water, to the mouth of the Patuxent, for recreation, and in quest of geological specimens for my cabinet. One morning while on the beach, quite within the mouth of the river, waiting for some comrades to join me, I observed a large grey spider at the water's edge, and expected to see some of the tiny ripples overtake and drown him. He was tumbled over several times, as the sailor says, "upon his beam ends," but soon recovered, and did not seem to mind it. While watching his movements, a brilliant blue wasp flew upon the spider's back, and stung him, and a battle ensued., I was deeply interested in the affair, and closely observed the two combatants. After flying up and pouncing down again upon the spider several times, the latter seemed quite used up, and was floating off a foot or two from the margin of the water, by the miniature seas, upon his back, and his feet all drawn up. The wasp alighted upon him, took a foot in his mouth, and by the aid of , his wings, towed him ashore. He then alighted upon the sand, seized a leg of the spider in his mouth, and walking backward, dragged him some distance ashore. He continued to drag the spider in this way, and resting occasionally, till he arrived at a ridge in the sand, of about an inch in perpendicular height, and parallel to the water for a great distance. This ridge was caused by the washing of the flood tide. It was then low water. As the spider was at least four times the bulk and weight of the wasp, he found this ridge an insurmountable obstacle. He flew to the top, stooped over, and endeavored to lift the spider bodily up, but in vain. He then flew some yards lower down, and then above where the spider lay, all the time reconnoitering to find a breach in the embankment, or an ascent by which to get his prey up. Noticing his perplex-ity, I cautiously laid a little piece of bark as an inclined plain, near the spider, which was soon observed by the wasp, when he at once dragged the spider up the plain and landed him safely on the opposite side of the ridge. Again he resumed his toilsome dragging, still at right anto me water s eage, toning and resting al-she did confess, and never after played truant tornately, till he had drawn his victim some eighteen or twenty feet from the water, near the foot of the true to the state of the same answer has been returned, the low of a few miles wound, that stadents the foot of the same answer has been returned, the low of a few miles wound, that stadents the foot of the same answer has been returned. The foot of the same answer has been returned, the low of a few miles wound, that stadents the foot of the same answer has been returned. The foot of the same answer has been returned, the low of a few miles wound, that stadents the foot of the same answer has been returned. The foot of the same answer has been returned, the low of the distance of a few miles wound, that stadents the foot of the same answer has been returned. The foo the foot of a very high cliff. There he flew about, as if at a loss how to proceed further. I approached, and saw him enter a hole in the and, and back out again, and so enter several of these holes. Sumetimes he would only go in half his length, and rarely deep enough to disappear altogether. Then he would back out again. By and by he alighted on the spider, and carried him past several holes, leaving him at the mouth of another, which he inspected by getting half in. 1 But sgain he came out, and took the spider to the next-hole, which he also inspected, came out, seized the spider by the leg in his mouth, and entered the hole backwird, dregging the spider after him. T sat down near, the abode of this bold, per-

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

ty; and it is remarkable that their proficiency in writing and orthography is more advanced late the circumstances of my first introduction primary schools generally is."

[Chronotype. chant.

A PRAIRIE PLOUGH.

cent communication, gives the following account would probably pay off the national debt. The of a " Prairie Plough":

into the rear part of this the point of the plough- magnitude. share was inserted to strengthen and stiffen the

whole machine. They were breaking up the soil of an ungirdled forest, filled in some places with coppices of young oaks and hickories from through roots of the size of a man's arm, turning down the little trees, and laying over in a very workmanlike way, all things considered, a furrow-slicetwenty inches wide and seven inches deep. Occasionally a mightier grub would arrest the career of the cattle for a moment, but the boys driving would yell and ply their whips, drag, and the young trees, are gathered in piles ity. The rough edges of the plates are then and burnt. Behind the ploughman stalked a cut off, and they are soldered together for use. matronly hen, and a whole flock of blackbirds, up plough, and come from the marshes to follow to make the barrel of a thimble. The top is cut it, as soon as they discover it going into the field. another affair in Michigan. The soil is as mel- and after the top is soldered in, the whole thimlow as an ash heap, and a light plough, like the ble is placed on a turning lathe and chiseled stubble-plough of the East, is then used."

than that of children who frequent our country to the learned Professor Cramer, since they were truly original. He had a country house The advantages of this system of instruction in the suburbs; and when I called to pay my for the deaf are obvious and important. It respects, I was told I should find him in his garopens to them at once the whole field of life; den. I heard the sound of laughter and merry communication by the digital alphabet and by voices as I approached, and saw an elderly genmute is still excluded. He can only correspond him. A lady who stood by him said, as soon as with them by a written language, a process so she perceived me, " Cramer, Steffens is there." laborious and tedious as to exclude him from "Well, (he said, without moving,) leap then." I the professions and from ordinary business in. was delighted with the new mode of introductercourse. A deaf person, educated to speak tion to men of science, took my leap clean over dation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms, and read the lips on the plan of M. Dubois, is at him, and then turned round to make my bow once eligible to any employment for which he and compliments. He was delighted ; and as my possesses the mental qualifications. He would good leap also won the hearts of the young peo- most pleasant and economical not make a good music teacher, we dare say, ple, I was at once admitted as an acquaintance in but he would do for a lawyer or divine, quite the happy circle. Notwithstanding this quaint well for a doctor, and excellently for a mer- reception, Cramer was a man of deep reflection, will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the with all the quiet manner of a true philosopher. order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in

LONDON.-According to the Rev. Mr. Bel-A correspondent of the Albany Atlas, in a re- lows, the sale of the public parks of London, break-up plough,' in full blast. Five yoke of every moment, is it size! Of this no descripoxen were drawing the huge thing, which cer- tion gives you any adequate idea. To say that put to the plough of the Eastern world it was a seven or eight miles across the town without Institution. mastodon to a mouse ! The cast mould-board getting out of the uninterrupted rows of houses ; was, say an inch thick, the rough share of the to say that it is ten times as large as New York, thickness of a bar of iron, and the other parts in and has a hundred streets half as long and as proportion. The coulter, strong enough to sever well built as Broadway; to say that it includes roots, or grubs as they are called in western parks, in which the whole city of Boston, or all parlance, had a sort of foot to it, running on the New York below Bleecker st., might be ensame level with the bottom of the plough, and closed, may help one to form a notion of its be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings.

CHINESE METHOD OF MAKING SHEET LEAD.-The method of making sheet-lead employed physician. by the Chinese, is carried on by two men. One six to ten feet high. On went the team, crashing is seated on the floor, with a large flat stone before him, and with a moveable flat stone-stand at his side. His fellow workman stands beside him with a crucible filled with melted lead, and having poured a certain quantity upon the stone, the other lifts the moveable stone, and, dashing it on the fluid lead, presses it out into a flat and thin plate, which he instantly removes from the the cattle would spring forward, and the grub stone. A second quantity of lead is poured in would come up with a 'rip,' or break off. The a similar manner, and a similar plate formed, roots brought to the surface by the plough and the process being carried on with singular rapid-

INTRODUCTION TO A PHILOSOPHER.-I must re- ALPBED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

> W. C. KENYON, A. M., IRA SAYLES, A. M., Principals. As isted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in the Male Department, and four, in the Female Depart-

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another mimicry must always be confined to the initiated. I leman bent forwards in the middle of the walk, Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express From the public at large the educated deaf-the several boys were playing leap-frog over 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 any ment its facilities, to also continue to merit's share of pub lic patronage

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

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buil ings. under the immediate care of their teachers. They wil hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who

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, a ms at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the student, in a manner to render first and last characteristic of London,' he writes, them thorough practical scholars' prepared to meet the "In an afternoon excursion I first saw a 'the peculiarity which thrusts itself upon you great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, The Health, the Manners, and the Morals of our Students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved complitainly looked something like a plough, but to be it is thirty miles round, or that one may ride ance with which, no student should think of entering the

REGULATIONS.

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

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

4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed.

5. Using profane language cannot be allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Dublin University Mag.

A CHINESE CITY.

As there is no part of the world so densely

populated as China, so there is no part of the

empire so densely populated as Canton. The

streets are exceedingly narrow, and in many

places hardly sufficient to allow the crowded

population to pass. There are no wheel car-

riages in use. The passenger walking through

the town is constantly jostled by the chair-

bearers of the mandarins, or wealthy merchants.

Recovered from such a shock, a coolee, or por-

ter, bearing a burden, knocks him against the

wall with a sort of grunt, while he is shuffled in

an opposite direction by a second. Peculiarly

curious to English eyes are the number and va-

riety of the live stock which are exposed for sale

in these narrow streets-puppy dogs yelping in

bamboo cages, kittens mewing, rats squeaking,

fowls chucking, ducks quacking, geese cackling,

and pigs granting. Fish swimming, and earth-worms, slugs, &c. &., variously disposed, are

exhibited in tubs and earthen pans. A barber

close by twangs his iron tweezers to call his

customers near him; another operates upon a

patient customer, seated on a tripod stand-

plaiting his tail, cleaning his ears, shaving his

head and face, extracting all long and superflu-

ous hair from his eyelashes, eyebrows, and nose,

and finishing off by a good thumping of his back, and cracking his joints. Hard by is an itiner-

ant vender of cooked food, with an enormous

reed umbrella, dispensing rice, fat pork, and

stews, swimming in oil and soy, which he serves

out in small bowls and basins to his hungry cus-

tomers, who devour the mess with an epicure's

gout. Beside this merchant is seated a brother

feet three inches long, seated under an umbrel-

la, mending old clothes, while a passer-by want-

CONFESS YOUR FAULTS.

"Oh, I am so afraid we shall be found out?" said Emma Clifford, to a companion, as she

These little girls, about a week before, had taken the time which should have been spent at school, to run and play in the woods which were not far from where they lived. A party of truant boys from another school joined them, and picked flowers and dug mosses for them, but none of them were happy, for they knew they were doing wrong. About the usual time for school to be out, Emma and her companion returned home. Their parents said nothing to them about school, as they did not dream they the store, but had not proceeded a dozen yards had been doing wrong, although they did not appear as cheerful as usual.

"Are you sick, my dear ?" said the mother of "Yes, mother, I am not well; my head aches severely;" and she trembled as she spoke, for she knew she was uttering a falsehood.

"You had better retire, Emma," said her mother, "and I will get something for your head."

In the morning she went to school as usual; her teacher met her with a smile, and kindly asked her why she was absent from school the day before.

ly turned away to hide her tears.

known it, I should certainly have been in to see

vou." gone into another room. Miss Stanley thought of a social club of temperate drinkers which she appeared strangely, but Emma was one of once existed in Schenectady, and of which her favorite scholars, and she could not think when young, he himself was a member; and I she had done wrong. In her classes, Emma have remarked how bereft of fortune, how bemade many mistakes, and Miss Stanley observing it, told her she feared she was ill, and that times even bereft of reason, they have descend- baby style, when the same words in an endearher classes. After a few days, Emma made until, at length, though not an old man, that should be the practice; the voice clearly emthe remark above mentioned, "Oh, I am afraid friend alone remains of all the number, to tell phatic, and each syllable distinctly articulated we will be found out! and what would Miss how he was rescued from a fate so terrible, by for imitation. 2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and Stanley think of me, and what would my pa- the timely and prophetic counsel of a pious goblins. 3. To direct a child to act a man; can be admitted at any time in the terms. so sweetly! Oh, how differently would she pupils of my own, who in despite of warning, and to ape the man, but only to conform his detreat me, if she knew how wicked I had been !" admonition, and entreaty, persisted in the use meanor to his age. Every age has its peculiar until one evening, about a month after the day entering the world, sunk into obscurity, and she played truant, she entered the parlor, and throwing herself into her mother's arms, con- actors, once their companions, rising into dife; fessed her sin with many tears. She found the and when, searching out the cause, I have full

ANECDOTE OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

"Do you ever trust, Mr. Astor," inquired Mr. K.

"I do not trust strangers, sir," was the reply unless they furnish satisfactory city reference. "Then," quoth Mr. K., "the skins I have selected must suffice for this time," and paying for the same he departed.

In the afternoon of the same day, just before the sailing of the New Bedford packet, the young trader returned for his lot of furs. Throwing the whole pack on his back, he left from the store, when Mr. A. called his name, bidding him come back.

"Sir," said Mr. A., "you can have credit for are to be found in my store."

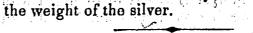
"But," stammered Mr. K., "but-my dear sir, I can give you no city references; I am a and exert my own powers as far as they go. stranger here."

"I ask no other recommendation," responded the rich merchant, "than that already furnished But Emma's conscience still troubled her. by yourself. The man who is not above his business need never hesitate to apply to John Jacob Astor for credit."

Thus commenced a trade between two merchants, which was continued to the mutual-sat-"I was not well," said Emma, and she quick- isfaction and advantage of both for a long term of years. Mr. K. is now one of the most emi-

INTEMPERANCE .- A friend of mine, says Dr But before she had half finished, Emma had Nott, once gave me the number and the names reft of reputation, bereft of health, and some-Emma's load continued to become greater, of intexicating liquors while at college, have, on decorousness: only the finally disappeared from among those rival

ture the bar of silver is welded into a long rib- of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms. bon, which is cut into small pieces, each piece out of another strip of iron or silver. The rim inside and outside-it is then marked with the needle holes, by a little roller pressed against it, and finally polished and ornamented by various instruments. We have omitted several of the processes through which it passes. Altogether, there cannot be less than twenty, and after all the thimble is sold at a very small advance on



MRS. FRY'S RULES .- First, never lose any time; I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation, some time every day; but always be in the habit of being employed. Second, never err the least in truth. Third, never say an ill thing of any person, when I can say a good thing of them; not only to speak charitably, but feel so. Fourth, never be irritable or unkind to any body. Fifth, never indulge in luxuries that are not necessary. Sixth, Emma, drawing her little daughter to her side. any amount of goods you require, provided they do all things with consideration, and when my path to act right is more difficult, feel confidence in that Power alone which is able to assist me,

THE GREAT BURMAN BELL.-Next to the great bell of Moscow, which weighs 444,000 lbs.. is the bell of Mengoon, mentioned by Mr. Malcom, who describes the Burmese as very famous for casting bells. Their bells are, however, disproportionately thick, but of delightful tone. The raised inscriptions and figures are as beautiful as any bells in the world. They do not "I am sorry," replied her teacher ; "if I had nent capitalists in New Bedford. [Ex. Paper. flare open like a trumpet, but are precisely the shape of old globular wine glasses, or semi-spheroidical. There are several in the Empire of enormous size. That at Mengoon, near Ava, weighs about 444,000 lbs. It is suspended a few inches from the ground, and like other great bells is without a tongue.

THREE FAULTS OF NURSES .- 1. To lisp in a rents say? Miss Stanley is so kind, and smiles mother. And I have remarked, too, how those whereas it is not often becoming for a little boy

ABFECTED HUMILITY AND REAL PRIDE. Thomas à Becket, who was afterwards primate of England, was a strange compound of affected greatest task was to confess to her teacher; but of anxiety, inquired after one, and another, and humility and real pride. While he performed

12. Students will be required to keep their own rooms THIMBLE-MAKING .- In the thimble manufac- in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

The regular exercises, at which all the students will be required to attend, unless specially excused, are, Chapel exercises each morning during the term ; Recitations, from two to four, five days each week, from Monday morning till Friday evening. Compositions and Declamations, one-halt day, once in two weeks, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Lec-tures by the Principals. Public Worship, once in each week; either on Saturday or Sunday, according as the stu-dents may be in the habit of keeping the Sabbath, either on the seventh or first day of the week.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the students will be in the hands of he 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 amount 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 reported to as effective as humun means may be.

Parents who place their children in this Institution, and all students who are sufficiently old to understand the ne cessity of order, cannot be too well assured that the foregoing regulations form the most essential part of the contract between them and us; and that whatever student wantonly violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privileges 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 charges.

Farther, parents are requested not to place money for expenses, in the hands of students, who are not old enough to nse money with discretion and economy. Either of the Principals, or the Book-keeper of the Institution, will act as fiscal guardian of such students without charge.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission as students; must present testinonials of good moral character, or be known to possess such a character, and must be willing to comply unreservedly with the foregoing regulations; and no one will be permitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic bills, for the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily ar. ranged.

ACADEMIC TERMS.

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1848. The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 5, 1848, and ending Thursday, March 15, 1849. The Third, commencing Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and end

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 she might be excused from the remainder of ed, one after another, prematurely to the grave ; ing tone would please as well. The reverse is of the utmost importance that students should continue through the term, and secondingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordina-

ries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation,

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

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

student. [. This is a suggestion, and not, imperative. But to whom he was in the habit of treating with all noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on the afternoon of Monday following. 10010

severing, and sagacious insect, and felt more gratification from the past half hours entertainsuger, shan ever Lindexperienced from a trifling incident before, and fell into a revery musing speak in a lond and intelligible voice, and write dred ment and about 2000 tons of iton, some in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the Rabbi Bucklere Johen, of the same in a beated state, and the lem and the residue cold.

DEAF-MUTES.

It is probably known to our readers, that length, presented at Trenton, N. J., some facts M. Dubois of Paris, whose son had the misfor | that are deserving of particular record. The tune to be totally deaf from his birth, had some extensive iron works at that place, belonging to years ago succeeded in teaching him not only Peter Cooper, Esq., New York, became chargto speak correctly but to understand the speech ed with electric energies from the storm. The of others, not a lisp of which he could hear, damper connected with iron chains, was atwhen articulated distinctly. He in fact reads tempted to be lowered during the storm. The the language on the lips of the speaker, and re- first person that laid hold of the chain was plies intelligibly to the ears. He has become knocked down ; a second made the attempt and a teacher of those under a similar deprivation. | shared the same fate, and a third received a se-Two years, ago the Minister of the Interior en- vere shock. A fireman stirring the melted iron trusted to him two deaf mutes, taken at random in the furnace, received a severe shock when from the departments, for instruction on this he touched the molten metal with his iron plan. The Editor of the Democratic Pacifique, stirrer. A tin dripping pan under the bellows in his paper of August 23d, thus speaks of the was bruised as if a 56 lb. weight had fallen in result : The greater: part of these children actually works at the time between two and three hun-

ELECTRICITY .- The great lightning storm of bearing, spiritual authority over his sovereign, 19th of June, which extended 700 miles in the insolence of a licensed censor, in anini Velocial Caulo Cauco

> The famine in Newfoundland is disappearing before the abundant harvests and productive fisheries. The Labrador fisheries have been Very successful. 02 SELF OLVI SU by Ludra Cone, at Atalanta, is in a f

Hon. Horace Mann, of Mass., has written a etter, declining to take sides for either candilate for the presidency. He also states that he

maker," died in Boston on the 30th ult, aged

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

ie io 2250. Winhing, Fuel, star spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1,50 Tution 1 to ognedo star from \$3 50 to 5 00

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date for the presidency. He also states that he will not be a candidate for reelection. Simon Willard I (The Massachusetts Clock maker, 1 died in Boston on the 30th ult., aged 95 years and 5 months. 11 has areas in Mr. Warder Cressen, U. S. Consul at Jerusa lem, and the Rabbi Bucklore Cohen, of the same of daw undy ToPontient of the Beard of Traiters

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ALFRED, JUDO 20, 1848.