EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 12, 1848.

JAMES A. BEGG ON THE SABBATH. [Continued.

SECTION VIII.

of the manner in which they sanctified the Sab- | -35. bath. For all correct knowledge of the characthemselves, and in doing so made the law of they were really interested. liberty one of bondage, still it is true that unto and did all drink the same spiritual drink." a coming short in regard to present sanctification, and the assurance of future glory.

in the inspired word bearing on their observ- ment of the Lord your God. And now the Gethsemane harmonizes with sad associations cerning the religion of the Hindoos; but I have ance of the Sabbath, from the period of God's Lord your God hath given rest unto your of the place. No one can walk under its ven- seen little in American works concerning the annunciation of His law at Sinai. In the cita- brethren as he promised them; therefore, now erable olives, and think of the meek sufferer general state of the country. The political tions already made, the Lord testifies against return ye, and get you unto your tents, and unto who once poured out upon its soil "great drops state of India has no parallel in the history of quarter, there are the same intelligent, hard fa-Israel's profanation of it in the wilderness, and the land of your possession, which Moses the of sweat and blood," and yet in his agony the world. A country with more than 100,000,threatens to pour out His fury upon them on servant of the Lord gave you on the other side cried, "Father, not my will but thine be done," this account, although He wrought that His Jordan. But take diligent heed to do the com- without a deeper love for the Redeemer, and a taining not more than one-fourth as many, of name should not be polluted before the heathen. mandment and the law, which Moses the servant stronger "fellowship of his sufferings." Mine another complexion, of a different religion, and Such importance, as we have seen, does God of the Lord charged you, to love the Lord your eyes were constrained to attest the power of living in a distant part of the globe, separated the counter, the beautiful form of some brightattach to the sanctification of His holy day, that God, and to walk in all his ways, and to keep the place over the heart, and, as I rose to de- by continents and seas. India has had fearful eyed and dark-haired Naomi or Rebecca. The Israel's pollution of it is given in the prophecies his commandments, and to cleave unto Him, of Ezekiel as a reason for His dispossessing and to serve him with all your heart and with hence, and never again shall I see thee, O Geth- a power for which they are indebted, in a great them of their land, and dispersing them through all your soul. So Joshua blessed them, and semane! But I shall see the Lord of life and degree, to the direct or indirect influence of the countries, as it is at the present day. So, sent them away, and they went unto their glory coming the second time without sin unto Christianity. But her inhabitants have yet seen for the sexton, I gained admission to the most again, in like manner do we here find Moses, tents." Josh. 22: 1-6. their law-giver, at a far earlier period, even before they had entered the land, predicting to of all the earth," Joshua recapitulates the goodthem their being afterwards scattered among ness of God to His people, encourages them to the heathen, connecting also with this their sad | cleave still unto the Lord, to be "very couragefate, as a cause of it, their profanation of the ous to keep and to do all that is written in the Sabbath. While they are removed from their book of the law of Moses, that ye turn not land, it shall enjoy its Sabbaths, lying desolate, aside therefrom to the right hand or to the left." "because it did not rest in your Sabbaths, when And he encourages them to "fear the Lord, ye dwelt upon it." When Moses wrote this, and serve him in sincerity and in truth." Josh. Israel had not even entered the promised land: 23: 6.14: 24: 14. but He who sees the end from the beginning, Israel being now fully established in their thus enables His servant to foretell their after land, we have but little account of their Sabsin and its punishment. But as that punishment | bath observance, which, however, we can have still continues, in their being still kept away no doubt, was by the faithful among them regufrom their own land, and they are still in the larly sanctified. For some hundred years it is

blessing promised to their obedience.

Israel in their obedience; and, on the part of Israel, at least, the Sabbath "for ever." those among them who truly knew and loved children of Israel. And all Israel, and their obedience to God's ordinances delivered long before him, he would not be able to proceed Mr. Ross promised to do all in his power to elders, and officers, and their judges, stood on before even "according to the commandment at all, without this monitor. this side of the ark and on that side, before the of Moses."

priests, the Levites, which bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord, as well the stranger as he that was born among them; half of them over

ter of God, and true love to Him, in which alone inquiry at present is mainly concerned,) em. Gate, a rude stone wall encloses about a quarmoral and spiritual attainment is made, ever braces within its authority and purpose of bless- ter of an acre of ground, in which stand eight prompt to perfect obedience to the divine pre- ing, not only the children of Israel, their chil- ancient olive trees, some of them very large. cepts as best fitted to promote the divine glory. dren and servants, but also "the stranger" There is little doubt that this enclosure was And by the faithful of Israel a true knowledge within their gates; so here we find Joshua the spot of our Savior's sufferings on that fearof God and love to Him were enjoyed. If reading the law which includes that command- ful night when he was betrayed. others by the observance and statutes of the ment in the hearing of those "strangers that Musing on the affecting narrative of the should it cease to be a matter of thanksgiving lost father. Reader, go cast thy bread upon the Lord sought to work out a righteousness for were conversant among them," as that in which Evangelist, I approached, climbed over the tot- to God, that he has overruled the wrath and the

them was the Gospel preached, as well as unto us; and divided it by lot among their several tribes, ed imagination, as if it might have stood there but it is, nevertheless, a most lamentable fact, and, of the believing among them, we are told, "and the Lord gave them rest-round about," and heard the Savior's cry, "Father, if it be that the very means by which England mainthat "they did all eat the same spiritual meat, Joshua called the Reubenites and the Gadites, possible, let this cup pass from me." The tains her sway in the East, create a prejudice and the half tribe of Manasseh, and said unto stillness of the place was oppressive. The against her religion, which constitutes a chief Unbelief, alone, occasioned on the part of any, them, Ye have kept all that Moses the servant Temple wall overhangs the spot, but no hum of difficulty in the way of its progress. On this the Judenstadt. It is one of the oldest colonies of the Lord commanded you, and have obeyed life comes upon the breeze over its gloomy bat- point we refer the reader to an extract of a The object of our present sketch, however, not left your brethren these many days unto this I heard the croak of a raven that flew over the ciety, dated Bombay, July 27, 1847:confines us to a consideration of the statements day, but have kept the charge of the command- apparently deserted city. All that remains of

In his parting blessing, when "going the way

commandment, in its integrity, is thus solemnly Chron. 2: 4. Solomon here evidently disreënjoined. They are not to turn to the right tinguishes between the weekly Sabbath and Chrysostom, or St. Bernard. Warm sympa- lowing day he addressed a letter to him, desirhand or to the left. No room is left for part of "the solemn feasts," while both are declared to thies he has with the present, with living men, ing an interview. Mr. G. called upon him and had left the land of Egypt. There is still here alone to the University, although the distance in the path of total abstinence, it is needless to From time to time in their history does the no intimation of a new Sabbath—but a promise from his house does not exceed the fourth of a say, he became once more a man. Lord manifest His concern for the blessing of that the Sabbath which then was, should be to mile. He never goes out, except accompanied At length he determined to return home.

GETHSEMANE.

Passing out of the Jaffa gate, we rambled of some student, who has a receipt for this pay- brary, who corroborates the statements made It is not, however, their general condition of against Mount Gerizim, and half of them over down the Valley of Gihon, around the base of ment, of which the professor has no recollect by Mr. G. in his autobiography, respecting his heart and life, before God, with which we are against Mount Ebal; as Moses the servant of Zion, to the Pool of Siloam. At this point my tion and very little care. He really is not com- early life, and finally stated his belief that the at present to be occupied. We have, indeed, the Lord had commanded before, that they companions left me, and I continued my walk petent to take care of money or of himself. old gentleman was still alive, although he had no doubt that an exact correspondence there should bless the people of Israel. And after- alone, up the valley of Jehosaphat, not dis- Either is liable, at any time, to be lost between not yet found him. was, as there ever is, and as may be traced, be- wards he read all the words of the law, the bless- pleased with the opportunity of a solitary wan- the lids of a folio. tween the measure of their general fidelity and ings and cursings, according to all that is dering among the tombs, and of standing that of their faithful observance of the day written in the book of the law. There was not alone upon the sacred soil of Gethsemane. weak, and speech contemptible," is confessedly and related to him the history of his son while "holy of the Lord, and honorable." A correct a word of all that Moses commanded which Joshua Again and again had I passed by the enclosure, at the head of ecclesiastical historians, whether in America, of which he was, up to that time, in estimate, we believe, might at any period of read not before all the congregation of Israel, with but could not bring myself to enter it; now, living or dead. No one has ever united to a ignorance. The old gentleman went to a booktheir history have been formed, both of their the women and the little ones, and the strangers however, I was alone, and comprehensive acquaintance with store and inquired for "the life of John B. moral and spiritual state, from a faithful record that were conversant among them." Josh. 8: 30 the Holy City, and my feelings had been soft- patristic learning, so much of noble philosophy, Gough." "That is my son's life," said he. ened by a walk among the tombs. At the foot and spiritual Christianity. The fourth commandment, (with which our of Mount Olivet, just opposite St. Stephen's

tering wall, and sat down at the foot of a knarl- avarice of man, so as to secure many glorious When they had subdued the promised land, ed aud shattered olive, that seemed to my excit- fruits of Christianity on the fields of Indiamy voice in all that I commanded you; ye have tlements. My heart sunk deeper in sadness as letter from India to the American Peace Sopart, I voluntarily exclaimed, salvation; and may I so live as to hail him at the resurrection, with the exclamation, Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." [Dr. Durbin.

STAND FOR THE RIGHT.

Be firm and faithful. If scorn be thy portion If hatred and loss, Desert not the right, The brave become bolder If stripes and if prison. Remember the cross! The darker the night! God watches above thee, Then up and be doing, Though cowards may fail, And He will requite: Desert those that love thee, Thy duty pursuing, But never the right,

AUGUSTUS NEANDER.

lands of their enemies, so also must the sin be not mentioned; but from the allusions made at at Berlin, without seeking an introduction to ceed \$200,000,000. Within eight years past, of equal continuance. And if the profanation that later period, it may be fairly regarded as a Neander. Near the head of Charlotte street, the English government in India has been enof God's Sabbath is still visited with chastise- matter of certainty that meanwhile, by many, it on the left, you find the entrance to his house; gaged in five different and successive wars, ment, its obligation must still be resting upon was both acknowledged and prized. The acland if the hour of your call be the hour for re- namely, the Affghan war, the Scindian war, them. Thus does even Moses give us a de- count of the various offices of the Tabernacle ception of company, you find ready access to (with a native prince whose dominions are situ velopment of the mind of God concerning in the time of David, when it is stated that cer- his study. Out of the half dozen or dozen in ated between Agra and the Deckan,) the Scinde Israel's duty in the matter, not only at the time tain "of the sons of the Kohathites were over the room, you are at a loss to whom to make war, (with native princes whose dominions were he wrote, but also at the present time, and so the shew bread, to prepare it every Sabbath," your address, till one of the number, in an old on the Indus for several hundred miles from its long as they be in their enemies lands. For (1 Chron. 9: 32.) is the first of these, and such German Schlafrock, presents himself. You mouth,) the war in the northern Mahratta countheir duty in regard to it, after their return to an allusion could be made only to what was take him for the professor's servant, and immetry with Kulapore and Savant Warre; and their own land, we shall yet have occasion to fully acknowledged. In the separation of the distely begin to speculate on the physical ex- lastly, the war in the Punjaub or with the Seiks. examine other texts. The land is now enjoying Levites generally, "to stand every morning to tremities to which the working-classes in Prus- These do not include the war with China, as its Sabbaths, while it lieth desolate, because it thank and praise the Lord, and likewise at sia must be reduced. You hand him your letwas not allowed truly and duly to test in holy even; and to offer all burnt-sacrifices unto the ter. This waiting-man reads it—probably this and China, though the causes of it originated sabbatism by its people, while they were in and Lord, in the Sabbaths, in the New Moons, and is the way in Germany; he then extends his in the opium trade between India and China, on the set-feasts, by number according to the hand, and gives you a welcome in English! and a large military force was sent from India After the death of Moses, the Lord encour- order commanded unto them continually before You find you have made a slight mistake. This to assist in carrying it on. More than nineaged Joshua, who had been his minister, to fol- the Lord," (1 Chron. 23: 30, 31,) we have anlow in the same good path, with the assurance other similar allusion, the brevity of which also with a sprinkling of gray ones—for he now connected with the army. that if Israel obeyed His law they should con- seems to intimate that it needed no explanation, lacks but one year of sixty, is the veritable protinue to enjoy the expression of the divine ap- which it would have done, had it related the re- fessor himself. If you measure a little over probation, in every form. "As I was with establishment of an ordinance long neglected. five feet, you are in stature just upon a level Moses, so I will be with thee; I will not fail These allusions to the Sabbath in the account with him. His Jewish physiognomy excites no thee, nor forsake thee. Be strong and of a of the place which certain occupied in its mingood courage; for unto this people shalt thou istrations, indicate that the Sabbath itself was el; and yet, despite of heavy eye-brows, timid or of one of the first journals in that country, mention that one of our missionary brethren, divide for an inheritance the land which I sware | well known, as they intimate that they were eyes, and a sallow complexion, a decidedly be- but who had become intemperate, left his fami- says Mr. Weibrecht, "was once attacked by a unto their fathers to give them. Only be thou done in obedience to the injunctions of the law nevolent expression lights up his countenance. ly to wander in the United States. He was un- Brahmin who affirmed that the assertion constrong and very courageous, that thou mayest as given by Moses—the first to Lev. 24: 5—8, One little peculiarity you will be likely to re- der engagements to correspond with some of stantly made as to our Scriptures being very observe to do according to all the law which and the last having more general reference to member, and that is the grasp, or rather absence the newspapers of his own country, but had ancient, was untrue; for, said he, I can prove of grasp, of his hand. His arm you fancy to failed to do so, and was nearly reduced to a that one chapter of your sacred book has been from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou Our next quotation is from Solomon's mesmayest prosper whithersoever thou goest. The sage to Hiram, King of Tyre: "Behold I build seems to have no bones, no muscles. It is not the streets in Philadelphia, bis attention was at-what part do you allude I rejoined the missionbook of the law shall not depart out of thy an house to the name of the Lord my God, to strange, then, that he should have no manners. tracted to a bill posted up in public places, by ary. To the first chapter of the Romans, said mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein, day dedicate it to Him, and to burn before Him By this is not meant that he is unmannerly; which he learned that Mr. John B. Gough, "the the Brahmin; I am sure you could never have and night, that thou mayest observe to do ac sweet incense, and for the continual show bread, but a negation of all manners, good, bad, and young man eloquent," would on that evening written so exact a description of the Hindoos

Lord; and sacrificed peace-offerings. And he again the three annual solemn festivals diswrote there upon the stones a copy of the law of tinguished both from the new moons and from ly, till the lecture is finished. To this habit he would afford him a melancholy satisfaction to brave and deliberation to be brave and deliberation to be brave and deliberation to brave and deliberation to brave and deliberation to brave and deliberation to be brave and deliberation to be brave and deliberation to brave and deliberation to brave and deliberation to be brave Moses, which he wrote in the presence of the the Sabbaths, and the observance of all is in is a perfect bond-servant. Having only a brief learn that he was cared for in his last hours.

[To be continued. Opening any of the many books upon his stu- Mr. Ross, on his return to England, visited gets low.

dy table or study floor, you need not be sur- Sandgate, the place of Mr. Gough's nativity, prised if louis d'or slip out, the half-yearly fee saw Mr. Purday, the keeper of the village li-

Ch. Obs.

ENGLISH ARMS AND RELIGION.

It is not to be denied, says the N. Y. Recorder, that English arms have opened India to evangelization-not designedly, indeed, but as a consequence of opening it to commerce; nor, he, in return, has restored to Mr. G. a long-

Much has been published in America con-000 of inhabitants in subjection to a nation conexperience of the power of Christian nations but little to produce the conviction that this rea religion of peace, and that the Saviour, in whom those nations profess to trust, and whose name they bear, is called the "Prince of Peace." England conquered India by the sword, and by the same means possession is still retained. The military force supported by the English in India for ten years past, has exceeded, on an average, 200,000 men; and the annual expenditure for this immense army has exceeded \$45,-000,000. For the two past years the army has been 250,000, and the expenditure for it exceeded \$50,000,000 annually. The debts of the government-money borrowed to sustain The American student will not remain long the expenses of its numerous wars—now ex-

AN AFFECTING COINCIDENCE.

shalt thou make thy way prosperous, and thou ning, on the Sabbaths, and on the new moons, shalt have good success." Josh. 1: 5-8. and on the solemn feasts of the Lord our God. expected from a recluse scholar—a student of speakers, he was induced to attend the meet- who so well knows what is in man. The entire law, including therefore the fourth This is an ordinance FOR EVER to Israel. 2 antiquity; still, he might like you full as well, ing, and his heart was moved to that degree, by the commandment being positive as distinguish be "for ever, to Israel." This is in perfect ac- men who can converse, as well as with those induced him to sign the pledge. He also kinded from another part, which shall be called cordance with what we have seen of the statemoral—the so-called positive to be abrogated by ments of Moses relative to these institutions; less in their personal and local, than in their to purchase clothing and necessaries. He achuman authority. Here, the entire law, in its and it is of importance that we keep before the philosophical, relations. No one can find fault companied Mr. G. to Boston, and was soon enfullest sense, is reënjoined; meditation day and mind, in our progressive advancement, how with him for this; but it is connected with pe- gaged to contribute an article each day to one night in the book of the law is required from their perpetuity to Israel continues to be asserthim who is to administer according to its pro- ed as the mind of God, expressed by His serv- singular. It is a current saying in Berlin, that, twelve hundred dollars a year. He also found visions; and prosperity is the accompanying ants nearly five hundred years after His people to this day, the professor cannot find his way other employment for his pen, and continuing

by a sister or some other guide. He is short- He had, as may well be supposed, become much The Temple having been built and dedicated, sighted, to be sure; but it is owing more to hab-attached to Mr. Gough. Upon parting with "Solomon offered burnt-offerings unto the Lord, its of severe and constant study, that he is so lit- him, he grasped his hand and said, "John, my After the defeat of the king of Ai, and the dis- on the altar of the Lord, which he had built be- tle observant of "the things that are seen." In- heart, my hand, my purse, are yours. What covery of Achan's sin, "Joshua built an altar fore the porch, even after a certain rate every deed the sentence in the fac-simile under his can I do for you to repay your kindness to me." unto the Lord God of Israel in mount Ebal, as day, offering according to the commandment of engraved likeness is appropriate to his physic- Mr Gough told him that he knew of only one Moses the servant of the Lord commanded the Moses, on the Sabbaths, and on the new moons, al, as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in stroke because it is high. But if the numbers as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in stroke because it is high. But if the numbers as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as well as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we see Service which might be performed for him in the last as his spiritual being—"Now we of the law of Moses; an altar of whole stones, year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and In the lecture room, he always commences his aged father's death, for, having been unable low and whole stones, year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and In the lecture room, he always commences his aged father's death, for, having been unable low and whole stones, year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and In the lecture room, he always commences his aged father's death, for, having been unable low and whole stones, year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and In the lecture room, he always commences his aged father's death, for, having been unable low and whole stones, year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and In the lecture room, he always commences his aged father's death, for, having been unable low and whole stones, year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and In the lecture room, he always commences his aged father's death, for, having been unable low and whole stones, year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and In the lecture room, he always commences his aged father's death, for, having been unable low and whole stones, year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and In the lecture room, he always commences his aged father's death, for, having been unable low and whole stones, year, even in the feast of unleavened bread, and In the lecture room, he always commences his aged father's death, for, he always commences his aged father's death, for he over which no man hath lift up any iron; and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of taber- by taking up an old pen or quill, deposited ex- to learn anything respecting him for several they offered thereon burnt offerings unto the nacles." 2 Chron. 8: 12, 13. We have thus pressly for the purpose, upon the desk before years, although he had written frequently, he long while, and the water comes only after years, although he had written frequently, he long while, and the water comes only after years, although he had written frequently, he long while, and the water comes only after years, although he had written frequently.

obtain the desired information, and they parted. prayer, it is difficult for us to pray, for the well

A few days since Mr. Gough received a let-But this man, whose "bodily presence is ter from his father. Mr. Ross had visited him when it was handed to him. The shopkeeper made him a present of a copy, which, we can easily believe, he perused with interest.

Mr. G. has sent for his father and expects to see him in two months.

Thus has Mr. Gough been instrumental in restoring a gifted man to himself and family; and waters, believing it will return to thee after many days. [Conn. Fountain.

JEWS OF PRAGUE.

One afternoon I took a stroll into the Jewish

quarter, known in the expressive German as in Europe, and the persecutions and massacres of earlier times, and hereditary prejudices at the present, have helped to keep them a distinct people. They are now no longer locked up in their own streets at eight o'clock in the evening, and they are even allowed their own schools and magistrates. As in every Jews' ces, and there are the same streets of old clothes and small wares; and now and then, as you. saunter carelessly along, you are perhaps half startled at seeing, leaning archly over some lit-Jews of Prague boast of the most ancient sy agogue in Europe, it having stood, as they alledge, a thousand years. After a diligent search curious, dark and dingy place of worship l evligion in its spirit and its object is emphatically er beheld. The windows were exceedingly small; there was some religious scruple against any kind of cleansing, and the walls and high roof were blackened by time and the smoke of the lamps and torches that for days together are sometimes burning during their more solemn services. There were some curiously wrought lamps and furniture, exhibiting the mysterious number seven, and reminding one of the descriptions of the Old Testament, and in the place of the altar of a church was a sacred enclosure for the holy books of the law. Separated from the body of the synagogue, and communicating with it only by apertures through the wall, about the size of an ordinary pane of glass, was the apartment to which the females only were admitted.

. Not far away was their spacious ancient burial-ground. I wandered a while in this lonely place, brushed away the snow from some of the little heaps of stones, brought one by one as tributes to departed friends, and gazed vacantly on the curious symbols and the Hebrew characters engraved on weather-beaten, crumbling, grave stones. It is crowded to its utmost capacity. More than a century has elapsed since the last interment. The talkative guide explained the epitaphs on some, pointed out the more imposing monuments of their dignaturies and rabbis: and, with something of a look of pride, as I thought, showed me the grave of a Jewess who, by some freak of fortune, had married a Prince, and had preferred in death to sleep with her people.

SELF-EVIDENCING POWER OF THE BIBLE.—In Some time during the year 1845, an English- illustration of what Dr. Owen used to call the

> Man's Work in Conversion,—An illiterate son of Africa, in relating his experience before the church, preparatory to baptism, closed by saying, " Arter all, God did a part, and me did a part." "Ah! Cuffee," said the minister, "you must explain this; you say, 'God did a part, and you did the rest.' Tell us what part of the work God did, and what part you did." Berry well, Massa; God he sees me run away; and he run arter me, he make me feel berry bad. Me fight him. He make me feel a heap worser, get so bad, he seem kill me. Den he show how Jesus he die for me. Me den feel happy. God do all de good work, me do all de bad work. Dat is it, Massa."

WE DO NOT PRAY ENOUGH. - Felix Neff once made the following comparison: "When a pump is frequently used, but little pains are necessary

enced Teachers, five in it the Female Departn putting forth another

opportunity to express for the very liberal ast ten years that it has by continuing to aug to merit a share of pub cted for the accommoon and Lecture Rooms,

ture; and the different a method decidedly the cupy: separate buildings, en teachers. They will rsand theirfamilies, who good board, and for the

tion, and are finished in

ms can also be had in d in the Hall is furnished two chairs, and a pail. in this Institution, arms the moral, intellectual, it in a manner to render

prepared to meet the the Morals of our Sturable ends. the following ut an unreserved compli-uld think of entering the

to leave town, except to sed wish of such student's regular Academic exer

ing or smoking, will not Academic buildings. annot be allowed. int be allowed. licating drinks cannot be e of sickness, by a regular

By students during the he ringing of the first bell Institution will not be e opposite sex, except in then it must not be done

bt ined from one of the ined at all times, and in istitution, and in all the in

to retire regularly at the or that purpose, as occasion ranging of the morning bell, indents, will, at all times, he Teachers of the Institu-

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

hall the students will be ne term: Recitations, from Scientific, and Moral Lec-Worship, once in each day, according as the stuping the Sabbath, either on

ents will be in the hands of tly and steadily exercised. arental. The object of our secure the greatest possible and order of exercises, and force the observance of the nstant endeavor will be, to

old to understand the nell assured that the foregosential part of the contract If incorrigibly determined on libe expelled from the privi-ill not be permitted to re-en-sol of reformation. Nor will leduction made from full term

effective as humun means

d not to place money for ex-who are not old enough to t the Institution, will act as vithout charge.

tudents, must present testir, or be known to possess willing to comply unreservtions; and so one will be per-many class, until all academic be paid or satisfactorily ar

9 consists of three terms August 15, 1848, and idesday, December 5, 1848, 15, 1849.

esday, April 3, 1849, and endthis Institution, laid out for ire term for its completion, it ngly, no student will be ad-less than a term, extraordina-

ses already in operation, ng term; and, for the special er day, nor will any other than on the day specified. importance that the student be of the term, as on that and

nti entering are examined and ents who patronize this Institueach term, and open again on

> from \$3 50 to 5 00 Porte: 15010 00

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 12, 1848.

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

A change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week directly predicted in the Old Testament.

"Seven days shall they purge the altar and putify it, and they shall consecrate themselves. And when these days are expired, it shall be that upon the eighth day, and so forward, the priests shall make your burnt-offerings upon the altar, and your peace-offerings: and I will accept you, saith the Lord your God."-Ezek. ments which kill the force of all their appeals? 43: 26, 27.

The following paragraph, from Sawyer's Moral Philosophy, pertaining to the passage above cited, deserves special attention. The prophet, under the figure of a mystical temple, is shadowing forth the glories of the new dispensation. The offering of sacrifices constituted one of the main features of the worship under the old dispensation. When, therefore, the prophet affirms, that from the time of the purification of the altar, and so forward, sacrifices should be offered on the eighth instead of the seventh day of the week, he designates the former instead of the latter, as the day for public worship under the present dispensation. We can conceive of no other meaning which can legitimately be attached to the prophecy under consideration. In confirmation of these remarks, let the reader now attentively peruse the following paragraphs, containing Mr. Sawyer's remarks upon the passage above cited:-

"This passage relates to the service of the mystical temple seen by Ezekiel. The purging of the altar denotes the expiation made for the sins of men by the death of Christ. Christian worship is described by imagery taken from the worship of the former dispensation. Its description as consisting in the offering of sacrifices and peace-offerings is figurative, and these terms are applied to denote Christian worship, because the services to which they refer were | ing prophesied would take place, did not take the principal parts of divine worship in the place at the introduction of the "Christian distimes when the prophecy was written. The performance of Christian worship on the eighth day, and so on, clearly implies that a change prophet, or his interpreters are not true interwas to take place in respect to the Sabbath, by preters. For the present it must suffice to say, ensation the Sabbath would be observed on the first day of the week, the first Christian Sabbath being considered as the eighth day of observed as the Sabbath ever since, is not susthe week, to which it was subjoined.

"This prediction of the change of the Sabbath to the first day of the week is expressed Christians as the Sabbath. Meanwhile the par- ity, and be emboldened to persecute and slay in figurative terms, but is in the highest degree explicit. It admits clearly of the interpretation which has now been given it, and does not admit of any other."

The above extract from the Oberlin Evangelist, furnishes an illustration of the manner in which, as sceptics often sneeringly affirm, every man can prove his own theory from the Bible. The concluding chapters of the prophecy of Ezekiel are occupied with an account of his wonderful vision of a glorious temple and its ordinances, which he was commanded to declare to the House of Israel, "that they may keep the tion introduced a new order of things; but the whole form thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, leading reformers denied the subbatic character and do them." The prophet describes very of the first day, asserting that it was taken up minutely the situation of the temple, its ground for convenience, and might be changed at any was High Constable of the borough, and implan and elevations, its various ornaments, its time by the magistrates. They were opposed ministering priesthood, and its prescribed sacrifices. The whole description is of such a character as to impress the reader with the importance and significance of the prophecy, and cated the claims of the seventh day. The of 1794. excite in him a desire to know when and why such an imposing temple is to be erected and such sacrifices instituted. Hence it has been the subject of a great deal of speculation among writers upon prophecy. One class of them regard it as furnishing incontrovertible evidence that a splendid temple is yet to be erected in three hundred years, or to the rise of the Jerusalem, into which the Lord will come. Another class attempt, by a spiritualizing pro- change of the Sabbath at the introduction of rant issued or been executed. It was also held cess, to transform all the parts of the building described, and all its enjoined institutions, into something pertaining to the Christian Church. A third class-and it embraces some of the most eminent commentators-admit that the prophecy has not yet been fulfilled, but decline giving any exposition of it, because they consider it as at present inexplicable. Now from the very heart of this prophetic description of the temple and its services, is taken the passage above quoted from Ezekiel as a "direct prediction" of the change of the Sabbath-although the term Sabbath is not used, nor is the institution alluded to directly or indirectly! The passage is followed by others which describe the ordinances of the Sabbath in the state of things to which the prophecy alludes, and say that "the burnt-offering that the prince shall offer in the Sabbath day shall be six lambs without blemish, and a ram without blemish." How any man who has read that portion of the Scriptures which precedes this prophecy, can question what day is here meant by the term Sabbath—and how any man who has read the whole of Ezekiel's description of the temple and its ordinances, can suppose that in the text under consideration he alludes to a change of the Sabbath-is more than we can tell. We have heard and read a great many far-fetched and abstruse arguments for the change of the Sabbath; but this, although heralded as a "direct prediction," we regard as exceeding William Hiscox, Samuel Hubbard, Stephen them all. Suppose a friend of the first day, at- Mumford, Roger Baster, and three sisters. tempting to reprove an unbeliever for neglecting it, should be told that there is no scriptural argument to observe the first day, and should bring up this passage in proof of the change of

experience in presenting a lame argument, he would halt and stammer, and expect to be laughed in the face by his opponent. Thank God the sabbatic institution, and the claims of the seventh day, rest upon no such arguments. "God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it "-" The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," Such is the language of Scripture in relation to God's institution. When will men learn to take the institution as it is, without engrafting upon it changes and modifications, to justify which they need the support of argu-

Both the editor of the Evangelist, and Mr. Sawyer, from whom he quotes, speak of the difficulty of interpreting the prophecy in any other way than they have done, and seem to regard that as a reason for adopting their interpretation. Upon this point, we beg leave to differ from them. The fact that a man "can conceive of no other meaning which can legitimately be attached to a prophecy," than one which makes it predict a change of a divine commandment, is a very poor reason for so interpreting it as to favor such a change. In our humble opinion, it would be much better policy and altogether more becoming the Christian teacher, to interpret the prophecies just so far as he can do it without conflicting with laws and principles which God has revealed, and there stop, than to go on interpreting them in this way or that because, as he conceives, they cannot be interpreted in any other way. This notion that a man must interpret every prophecy of Scripture to prove himself a complete bibli cal scholar, has led to the promulgation of theories over which sober Christians may well weep while infidels laugh.

If we had not already given too much room to this subject, we would say something about the history of the change of the Sabbath, and show that what Ezekiel is represented as havpensation," so that either he was not a true which it would be transferred to the next day, that the notion of the Sabbath's having been gun by base men for purposes of revenge, and how great a loss the sticklers for the sacredness and so on; and that under the Christian dischanged at the introduction of the Christian sanctioned and approved by men calling themdispensation, and of the first day's having been selves Christians, and even Christian ministers! that decision. tained by facts. During the first three hundred gious freedom be held in contempt! Tell it not years after Christ, the seventh day was kept by among the heathen, lest they despise Christiantial observance of the first day, as a festival, its advocates! was introduced and became popular. In the fourth century the observance of the first day, or dominical day as it was called, was extolled and enforced by Constantine, while the observance of the Sabbath was discountenanced. Through the influence of courts and councils, the first day gradually superseded the seventh -not as the Sabbath, but as a festival. During the dark ages, the Sabbath found but few adherents, the mass of people preferring a joyful festival to a day of sacred rest. The Reformaon the one hand by the Puritans, who contended that the first day was the Sabbath, and on the other hand by the Sabbatarians, who advofirst work written in the English language to support the notion that the day of the Sabbath was changed by divine authority, dates no earlier than 1595. And those who have thoroughly examined the subject know, that this notion cannot be traced back more than about Puritans. Such facts are very wonderful if the the Christian dispensation was so early deter- that the act of 22d of April, 1794, against mined upon in the Divine Mind, and so clearly prophesied of by Ezekiel.

BROOKFIELD, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1843.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-While on a visit at Newport, R. I., a few days past, curiosity prompted me to explore the fest intention to operate upon public rights, Common Burying Ground at that place. That sacred repository of the dead is now receiving thorough repairs; the grave stones are being re-set and painted; the latter makes the inscriptions plain and legible. On one of those stones, I find an inscription, which, being the most ancient record of the Seventh-day Baptists in America, "engraven on stones," will doubtless be read with interest by many who peruse your paper. Below I give a fac simile of the inscription:*

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ROGER BASTER, BACHELOR, BLOCK MAKER, AGED 66 YERES. HE DYED 23 DAY OF AFREL, HE WAS ONE OF THE FI RST BEGINERS OF A CHV RCH OF CHRIST OBSVRING OF THE 7TH DAY SAB BATH OF THE LORD IN NE AND BEGAN 23 DIS 1671

That the above inscription may be better understood, I make the following brief extracts from Benedict's History of the Baptists, pages 418 and 419:-" The first Sabbatarian church in America was formed in Newport in 1671," &c. "Their number was seven; their names were These persons formed themselves into a church, and William Hiscox became their pastor." Most truly yours,

HOSEA B. CLARKE, of Clarksville the Sabbath—what sort of a figure would he cient style, and in some cases a strange blending of letters, it is difficult to procure fac simile type, and corresponding letters of modern style are substituted. DOINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From a letter written by one of the German Seventh-day Baptists of Snowhill, Pa., we learn that soon after the decision of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, the Sheriff came and took property of Jacob Specht and Peter Fyock, which was sold to pay their fines for working on Sunday, together with the costs attending their ance to no such fastidious notions of morality. prosecution. Three other men, Andrew Monn, David Monn, and John Burger, having no property upon which a levy could be made, would have suffered themselves to be taken to iail, except that their bail was responsible for the money. The fines and costs of the last three amounted to about twelve dollars each; those of the first two were more, but we do not ligious point of view, and proclaimed it a mere know exactly how much. Probably one hundred dollars will not more than cover the ex- form with all other civil statutes; and consepenses attending the prosecution of these five men for working on Sunday.

can lay hands.

-What a record of transactions in the State of Pennsylvania in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight! A band of peaceable and conscientious citizens, who believe that the fourth commandment requires them to rest on the seventh day and work on the first day, and act accordingly, are watched with inquisitorial strictness, and subjected to fines and imprisonment whenever a wicked law can be so construed as to apply to them. And what is worst of all, this kind of persecution, be-Tell it not in the Vatican, lest our boasts of reli-

> PROGRESS! From the Philadelphia Ledger. Letter from Lancaster---Law Opinions. LANCASTER, Sept. 26, 1848.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Lewis yesterday delivered an opinion on Sabbath breaking, which is herewith reported for the

In the Commonwealth vs. George W. Wormly, a certiorari to remove a conviction for Sabbath-breaking, it appeared that in 1843 the Legislature passed a law against hogs running at large in the borough of Marietta, and that the borough Council, on the 2d of May, 1843, in pursuance of the act of Assembly, passed an ordinance on the same subject. The defendant ance with the provisions of the act and the ordinance. For that act of official duty the officer was convicted before a justice of the peace of breaking the Sabbath, and fined under the act

It was held that the common law doctrine under which Sunday was no longer considered a juridical day, did not apply to the case, because the act of impounding a hog was not a juridical act. It was not so near an approach to it as receiving a verdict. It was also held that the act of 1705, against the execution of writs, judgments, or decrees, did not reach the case, because no judgment or decree had been worldly employment or business "on the Lord's Day," did not apply to public rights, or to the

The State is not affected by the general expressions of a stutute. There must be a manionly to acts not official. A mail contractor, or a calf. postmaster, in delivering or opening the mail. acts under the orders of government; a general in conducting a battle; a governor in resigning; a secretary in filing the resignation; a consta ble in keeping a jury together; a judge in receiving a verdict; a clerk in recording it; are all exercising official rights, under public authority, for the benefit of the public; and such acts do not come within the meaning of "worldly employment," prohibited by the act of 1794.

public officer, acting under a conscientious sense from their devotions.

little value in the laws and ordinances for the of singers should be consumptive." restraint of such animals. Nor is it by any | The fluency and ease with which the Germeans certain that they would confine their ex- mans and Italians pronounce their language, is made to induce the people to sign the pledge; cursions to the streets. The houses, yards, and attributable to the training to which their vocal that it be recommended to the churches to preeven the churches, which are generally open on organs are early subjected, more than to any sent the same to their members for their signa-Sundays, might be made places of resort in peculiarity of the language. No deficiency in tures, and that the Society's agents be instructed pursuit of provision. There is as much room American students is more glaring and univer- to bring this subject before every church they

dispersing tipplers under the act of 1705, or for monotony of ill-defined sounds, and indiscrimiseizing the liquors and vessels of one who sells nate mixture of imperfect inflections, and the liquor to the annoyance of religious meetings untasteful fixture of appogitures and after-notes. under the act of 1822. A man who finds cattle are so common that the refined ear of a German trespassing upon his grain on Sunday is not re- would tire under the pronunciation of a halfquired to suffer the destruction; nor is he hour discourse, however refined the sentiment. bound, if his ox or his ass fall into a pit, to per- The indistinctness and irregularity of enunciamit the animal to die without aid because it is Sunday. The Christian religion gives counten-

This hog-catching and hog-impounding case presents a very seasonable commentary on the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in affirming the constitutionality of the Sunday law as a "civil regulation." It works admirably indeed. The Supreme Court having stripped Sunday of all its sacredness, in a re-"civil regulation," places it on a common platquently cannot interfere with any other civil enactment. When it is brought into conflict with We farther learn, that during harvest, six | the hog-law, it is on a level with it, and cannot persons were informed against for taking in be raised above it. Both deriving their sanctity wheat on Sunday. Two of them, being boys, from the same source, the secular power, one were discharged by the Justice; but against the cannot supersede the other to interfere with other four judgments were given. One of the its execution. If one law requires that man parties has taken his case up to court; the other must rest on the first day of the week, the other three were to have gone to jail on third-day of requires that hogs shall rest on all days; and the same authority may extend a like restriction After the above transaction, but little work on all bipeds also. The right arises from the was done in public on Sunday until the 2d inst., same power in both cases, and in the eye of the when a man and three boys picked apples, and law is equally sacred. Certain it is, Judge were informed upon. If judgment is given Lewis has decided, that the operation of the against them, they will probably go to jail, as hog-law does not infringe on the sacredness of they have no property upon which the officers the "civil rest-day"-" Sunday"-" the Lord's day"-"the Christian Sabbath !"-and he has likewise declared, that some "worldly employment," for gain, the catching and impounding of hogs, may be performed on the "civil rest-day," with impunity; notwithstanding all the statutory provisions against its "profanation," to the contrary. Albeit, in the above decision, the hoglaw is declared of equal authority, if not absolutely superior to the sacredness of the "civil rest-day." A few more such decisions will serve to expose the ridiculous absurdity of the award of the Supreme Court, and exhibit

MUSIC-NO. 3.

The benefits resulting to the school where music is efficiently taught, supposing them to extend no farther, constitute an adequate reason for its introduction as a legal qualification:

1st. By a law of association, before mentioned, its proper exercise begets a liking for the school, and every thing connected therewith.

2d. It conduces, by its harmonizing influence, to order, chaining the hearts of teacher and

pupils in inseparable bonds. 3d. It affords a respit from the dull and monotonous routine of study, which invigorates and induces to more efficient labor; and so far from retarding the progress in other studies, it

accords with the experience of hundreds of able teachers, that one hour per day spent in the appropriate exercise of music actually facilitates the advancement of the school. 4th. The application of the principles of

music alone can develop the human voice so that any person can become an easy and intelauxiliary to success in reading is it considered with the science of music. That any person who can become an effectual reader or speaker, tion of every unprejudiced mind well versed in pronounced, nor had any writ, precept, or war- the laws of man's physical and mental constituthe worst habits of articulation and discrimina-Commonwealth, or the nation, or the public tion, have made a few ineffectual efforts to acofficers of either, in the official discharge of quire the art. It were a gross libel upon nature to suppose that such an one would learn to sing recently written by Judge McLean, of the Suwith any facility. With as much propriety preme Court of the United States, holds the might we expect to break the wild buffalo of following language in relation to slave ry in the otherwise the statute is held to be applicable the prairie with the same case as the gentle newly-acquired territory :-

5th. It is one of the most effectual preventatives of disease and restoratives of health ever resorted to. The position of the scholar much cavity, thus of course contracting the bronchial cells and tubes of the lungs, preventing the free ingress of air to the same, and thus depriving the fearful symptoms of consumption and kin-The mischief would be intolerable if every dred diseases. To avoid this, but one expedient can be resorted to with cortainty of success. of his oath of office and his official duty, is By the forcible injection of a superabundance bound to satisfy every justice of the peace who of air into the lungs, so as to counteract the exmay claim jurisdiction, that the work was a ternal pressure induced by the scholar's sitting York State Temperance Convention was held work of necessity. The particular act in ques- posture, these effects may be avoided. This is at Syracuse last week, which continued in sestion may, however, be fully justified upon that most effectually done in the faithful exercise of ground. Of all days of the week, Sunday is the vocal organs as in singing. The records of the day on which the citizens should be protectscience afford many instances in which the most the resolutions discussed and adopted on the oced from annoyances in going to and returning fearful symptoms of consumption have been casion: subdued by this simple exercise. It is a re- 1. Provides that the sale of liquors be prohib-If all the pigstyes of every populous borough markable fact, that among the Germans but ited by law, and that every exertion be made to and city are to be opened on Sunday, and their few cases of consumption occur. This Dr. get such law passed by the Legislature. filthy tenants, (rendered more predatory and Bush justly attributes to their habit of training | 2. That it was the duty of temperance men annoying by their previous deprivation of lib- their children to sing, of whom (says a late to vote only for such as would be favorable to erty,) are permitted to dispute the possession of traveler in Germany) in a school of two hunthe streets and side-walks with the citizens and dred I found only two who were not good their women and children, there would be but singers. "It is scarcely possible that a nation meetings for nomination, and endeavor to se-

for impounding a hog on Sunday as there is for sal, than a want of efficient vocality. The dull might visit.

tion heard in the common conversation of every grade of American society, are withering rebukes of the public indifference to this branch of English education. Never can the English language be divested of that hoarse, gutteral, toad-like discord which fills the ears of foreigners with so much repulsion, until it shall be made the duty of teachers to take this delicate instrument of vocality in its elastic state, and tune each string to harmony, smoothness, and strength. When our language shall be spoken with the ease and fluency to which the vocal organs of every healthy person are attainable, then, and not till then, can it assume its deserved celebrity among the dialects of the earth. When the child is faithfully trained to the proper development of its vocal powers, then will the avenues to the soul's holiest emotions be unbarred—the highest impediment to the march of scientific and moral reform be torn down, and mankind will be linked in one harmonious, grand, and omnipotent concert, that shall lift the veil of ignorance, and let in the light of a brighter and holier day. Who will say that the wheels of this glorious reform of our race shall longer be clogged by the indifference and prejudice of the guardians of youth?

THE "CHRISTIAN CONTRIBUTOR" AND THE SABBATH.—A copy of the Christian Contributor for October 4th has found its way to our table, from which we learn that the editor has recently published some arguments for the observance of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath," which he expects to see transferred to our columns. Very gladly will we fulfill his largest expectations in this respect, if he will furnish us with the means of doing so. But it so happens, that the number of the Contributor before us is the only one we have seen since the date of those from which we copied the articles of brethren Hawes and Bailey! Of course we have been without the means of knowing what was going on, or keeping our readers informed upon the subject. Send us the articles, Bro. Grosvenor, and we will en-

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—On Monday morning last, Rev. Wm. M. Jones and wife, Missionaries of the American Baptist Free Mission Society to Hayti, who have been on a visit to this country on business connected with the Mission, sailed in the brig Hayti, Captain Cutts, for the field of their labors. They were accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Howard, of Owego, in this State, who goes out to fill the place made vacant by the return and recent death of Miss Young, of Union Village, a most devoted and useful Missionary for two years in Port-au-Prince, where she fell a victim to the severity of the climate, and returned home in February last. Rev. Mr. Cushman, a graduate of Brown University, with his young wife, late a graduate of Oberlin, were among the passengers, destined for the same field of labor, as Missionaries of the Evangelical Society.

METHODIST LAWSUIT.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the 9th of Sept. last, it was ligible reader or speaker. So indispensable an resolved to institute suits as soon as practicable against the Northern portion of the Methodis. in some Institutions, that none are considered Episcopal Church for the recovery of qualified to teach reading who are unacquainted of the funds and property belonging to the Church at the time of the great seperation be. tween the North and the South. Should the can also become a singer, is a fact which chal- resolution be carried out, the trial will be one lenges all criticism, and which meets the sanc- of the most important that ever took place in this country. This business of litigation among brethern is a very poor business. It would tion. It is no invalidation of this fact, that so doubtless be better for both parties, under existmany, after attaining to adult years and forming ing circumstances, if the property could all be annihilated before litigation commences.

SLAVERY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.—A letter

"Resting upon the principles of the Constitution, as they have been judicially settled, the free States, by moderation, vigilance and firmness, may prevent the extension of Slavery to of the time necessarily contracts the thoractic the free territory lately annexed. Without the sanction of law, Slavery can no more exist in a territory than a man can breathe without air. Slaves are not property where they are not the blood of a sufficient supply of oxygen to made so by the municipal law. The Legisladecarbonize it. This state is soon followed by ture of a Territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by act of Con-

> STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A New sion two days. The following is an abstract of

prohibiting the sale of liquor.

3. That people should attend the primary cure temperance men on the ticket.

4. That renewed and vigorous exertions be

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ds, and indiscrimiflections, and the res and after-notes dear of a German ciation of a halfned the sentiment. vistit pof emincianversation of every are withering reence to this branch er can the English at hoarse, gutteral he ears of foreignuntil it shall be o take this delicate elastic state, and smoothness, and ge shall be spoken to which the vocal rson are attainable. t assume its deservelects of the earth ally trained to the vocal powers, then l's holiest emotions impediment to the ral reform be torn e linked in one harotent concert, that ince, and let in the ier day. Who will glorious reform of

RIBUTOR" AND THE Christian Contributor ts way to our table, e editor has recently for the observance k as the Christian s to see transferred lly will we fulfill his s respect, if he will of doing so. But it r of the Contributor we have seen since hich we copied the res and Bailey. Of ithout the means of on, or keeping our le subject. Send us or, and we will en-

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D. E. M. .

nies. On Monday M. Jones and wife, erican Baptist Free cho have been on a iness connected with brig Hayti, Captain labors. They were izabeth Howard, of goes out to fill the return, and recent Inion Village, a most nary for two years in fell a victim to the nd returned home in Cushman, a graduate his young wife, late e among the passenne field of labor, as elical Society,

At a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal of Sept. last, it was s soon as practicable tion of the Methodis. the recovery of rty belonging to the great seperation be. South. Should the the trial will be one ever took place in as of litigation among business. It would i parties, under exist. roperty could all be on commences.

ERRITORY.—A letter McLean, of the Sued States, holds the ation to slave ry in the

judicially settled, the vigilance and firmtension of Slavery to nnexed. Without the an no more exist in a breathe without air. where they are not illaw. The Legislan exercise no power on it by act of Con-

DONVENTION.—A New hich continued in sesowing is an abstract of... and adopted on the oc-

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General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday last, bringing European news seven days later than we published in our last.

The belief entertained when the previous steamer sailed, that a positive rebellion had broken out in Ireland, is to a certain extent out in hostile array, encamped in almost inaccessible positions, openly defying the military authorities. Numerous attacks had been made in different portions of the State, that will be persons from a neighboring house. Many upon the Police and the non-sympathizing residents. Those demonstrations, however, have in a considerable degree subsided, though the rash insurgents are far from being dispersed. .The last accounts from Ireland state that the neighborhood of Garrick-on-Suir is still much disturbed; that the insurgents occupy formidable localities upon the Mountains; that signal fires are lighted every night, and that the utmost vigilance of the Military and Police failed to dulged by those in favor of gradual emancipacrush the display.

In regard to the state of France, a dispatch to the London Globe, dated Paris, Sept. 21 says: /- "It is almost impossible to describe the gloom which has gone over the public mind here. Every body seems to think that Gen. Cavaignac and the National Assembly will find it impossible to establish the Republic, and yet nobody knows how it is to be got rid of without a conflict in which none of the friends of order are willing to engage. If it is to be overthrown, it will probably be by some sudden outbreak, probably a military conspiracy. The intentions of Gen. Cavaignac are believed to be excellent, and such a Republic as he would give us, the enlightened men of the country would willingly accept; but they have not the energy required to second his efforts. The great obstacle in the way of the Republic is the peasantry. The men who proclaimed the Republic in obedience to the orders of some 15,000 or 20,000 of the population of Paris, forgot that although they might get up a good deal of enthusiasm in the city and in a few of the large towns of the provinces, the agricultural population, who are by far the most numerous, must be consulted at last. The farmer has had 45 per cent, more to pay in taxes, and the farmer's man has his wages reduced to enable his employer to pay the taxes. Put your hand into his pocket and draw out his earnings to pay for the Republic, and then see whether he will support it.

A sanguinary insurrection broke out in Frank-

on the 11th. Barricades were formed, and the was, he died with harness on his back, which, operatives, reinforced by numbers from the falling off piece by piece, left the skull confined suburbs, had attacked the troops, but were in the helmet. effectually overcome.

Vienna has again been the scene of bloodshed, and still continues in a most distracted

Owing to the accepted mediation of France and England, Northern Italy is in a state of suspended hostility; but it is feared that influences are at work which will lead to a resumption of arms. The army of the Alps, meanwhile, is to be reduced by one-half.

Lord George Bentinck, well-known as the leader of the Protectionist party in the House of Commons, and the greatest sporting character in the world, died suddenly on Wednesday. He is said to have amassed upward of £80,000

sterling on the Turf within the last two months. Intelligence has been received from Sir John Ross' expedition which went in search of Capt. Franklin. It is dated from Whale Island, Davis Straits, 29th June, but stated that nothing had up to that time, been heard of the hardy and devoted explorer.

Mr. Doheny, the Irish refugee, has arrived in Paris; he landed at Boulogne after many hairbreadth escapes, and seems to be heartily rejoiced that he has avoided the fate of some of his fellow-conspirators.

Divers are at work upon the wreck of the Ocean Monarch, and it is expected that a por-

tion of her cargo will speedily be recovered. A sanguinary insurrection has taken place at

Dreadful Sabbath Accident.—On last Sat-

Siam in the Dutch East Indies.

urday afternoon, says the Baltimore Sun of Oct. 4, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, an explosion of powder, attended with loss of life, took place at a blacksmith's shop, located within a short distance of Woodbine, about 38 miles from Baltimore, and near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A number of men employed in blasting rock in the stone quarry nciples of the Constiof Mr. Patrick Crowley, were returning from the scene of their labors, when, overtaken by a

> a short distance from the quarry, also owned by Mr Crowley. While there, some of the party commenced amusing themselves by placing invented india rubber springs are used, and on heated coals upon the anvil and striking them the heavy rail there is none of the unpleasant has been presented with an apple weighing with a sledge hammer, which, occasioning a communication of sparks to a quantity of powder contained in three or four kegs within a barrel, which had been placed there for safety, caused the whole to explode, instantly killing Alexander Mozetta, injuring others so severely that their lives are despaired of, and blowing the whole shop into atoms, some pieces of which were picked up nearly a mile from the

spot. Patrick Waldran, of this city, was picked up dead some distance from the scene of the accident by his brother, who could hardly recognize him in consequence of the mangled condition of the body and the blackened appearance

of his face.

Mr. Henry Crowley, son of the proprietor, and Mr. James Morgan, from Newmarket, FrederickCounty, are also so seriouslymaimed and injured as to give no hope of recovery. Thomas Newman, from Baltimore, was thrown some distance from the ruins, had his back and two ribs broken and otherwise injured. Thomas McGivey, also from this city, received some injuries, but was enabled to walk a short distance to his house, and is doing well. Mr. Crowley's watch was driven two feet into the ground by some of the timbers. A number of lawyers in London is no fewer than 4972, and explosion, two of which were killed and four £16,219,165.

terrible catastrophe.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY. A correspondent writing from Frankfort, to the Louisville of members of the Convention, and that those in cinity within a short time. favor of gradual emancipation will not urge that the present generation of slaves are to be made free, but that all born after some period to be fixed, say 1855, or 60, should be free at the age of 25 years. He also says that fourholders, and that the presumption may be intion, that a majority of the members of the Convention will be in favor of their peculiar noin opposition to slavery, and in favor of gradual emancipation.

France.—Statistics of crime.—The Minister of Justice has just published the Statistics of Crime in France for the year 1846, together with a variety of interesting tables relating to other years. It appears that the number of criminal prosecutions has steadily decreased ligence. On the other hand the number of sui- telegraph on Wednesday. cides has increased; in 1841 there were 2,814, in 1846, 3,102; this is attributed to the extreme poverty of the same classes. The deaths by railroad accidents are very few compared with what we have in the United States: on all the railroads of France in 1846 there were only 45 persons killed, 624 perished by accidents happening to carriages and horses.

A Relic.—We saw a few days since, says the Syracuse Star, a relic of olden time, when men wore heavy armor. It was an iron casque or helmet, weighing several pounds, which was ing to Louis Phillippe in the United States. dug up in a field some where in France. Withof the vizor directly into the eye, as the back the lessee. A revolt took place at Chennrittee, Saxony, part of the socket was broken. Whoever he

SUMMARY.

open at Castle Garden, in this city, since the beginning of last week, and will continue open through next week. Several important of 1,000 men, to go to the city friends to learn, that he anticipated his departure with Christian composure and a joyful hope of a glorious immortality. through next week. Several important of Mexico, to act as a guard in sustaining the imprvements have been made this year present Government. io the arrangement of things, one of which is the erection of a new building for exhibiting machinery. The exhibition, as a whole, is probably superior to any of its prede-

The county jail at Huntingdon, Pa., was de- er Resident, \$9000; total, \$37,500. stroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The Lancaster Farmer states that two of the prisoners perished in the flames. The building is supposed to have been set on fire by one or more of the prisoners, in order to escape from confinement. The Sheriff being absent at the time of the occurrence, the door of the cell in which the two prisoners were confined could not be the awful death which they suffered.

A widow lady named Dawson, in Steubenville, shot a young man by the name of John Conley, when attempting to enter her house through the window a few nights ago. She warned him to keep out, but finding her en-

A man named Timothy Losee was arrested at St. Louis on the 15th instant, charged with passing counterfeit money. He had purchased a stock of goods in that city, and paid \$1200, all of which proved to be counterfeit, and after his ever made between the two ports. arrest, about the same amount of money, also counterfeit, was found on his person. The money purported to be the issue of the eastern

The Utica and Schenectady Rail Road Company have purchased seventeen new coachnight travel, and fitted up with seats as easy and Honesdale, Pa., on the 29th ult. comfortable as a rocking-chair. The newly-

The new synagogue in Canterbury, Englaud, is being erected on the site of the ancient house of the redoubted Knight Templars, once the unrelenting foes of the persecuted Israelites, burn, New York, Saturday night, and was imbut now themselves swept from the face of the mediately shot dead by the latter. earth. "Verily they shall possess the gate of their enemies."

An infant son of Mr. W. Howe, of Philipston, met with almost instant death while enjoying himself in a baby jumper. The child was \$54,000 worth of property were lost on Lake. placed in the jumper, and, as is usual on such Michigan alone. occasions, was highly delighted with his situation, jumping, crowing, and laughing in all the hilarity of infantile bliss, when the spiral spring above him broke, and striking him on the head, penetrated the skull, and caused almost instant death.

The Medical Times mentions a maniac who never slept, and yet lived in good health till his 73d year. He had a kind of dozing for about a quarter of an hour once a day, which was all ported an increase of members during the past the slumber he was ever known to take.

A London Journal says that the number of three. horses were also in the shop at the time of the that the amount of their costs, in 1846-7, was

wounded. We learn that the unfortunate men 2 A few days since, a whirlwind passed through were not aware that there was any powder in the meadow at the White Sulpher Springs, that a large negro man, supposed to be a runthe shop, otherwise they would not have took up a cock of hay, and carried it nearly to away slave, had been seen loitering about the amused themselves in a manner fraught with the top of the mountain, some distance from the island opposite the Arsenal for several days so much danger—and which resulted in such a Springs. What is most remarkable in the affair past. The officer went to the island, saw the is, that the hay was not separated, but contin- negro, and attempted to arrest him, but after a ued together, and in that condition it was de- short race, the negro took to the water and posited on the mountain.

A few days since, while a couple of females Courier, says that the election being over, were traveling in a wagon from Dexter to and it having become a "fixed fact" that they Guilford, Me., an old she bear, with two cubs, without foundation, but it is nevertheless true are to have a Convention to form a new Consti- came out of the woods, and attempted to get inthat predatory bands of armed men had turned, tution, the gradual emancipation of slaves to the wagon, by putting her fore-paws on the seems to be the all-absorbing question; and forward part, from which she was frightened from all he can learn from persons who live by the cries of the females and the approach of the great question next summer in the election sheep have been destroyed by bears in that vi-

> Lt. George F. Ruxton, of the British army the accomplished author of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, " and " Life in the Far West," died at St. Louis on the 29th fifths of the voters of Kentucky are non-slave- ult. He was on his way to the Pacific when arrested by disease and death.

> The police of Roxbury, (Mass.) arrested on Sunday twenty-two men and boys for helping themselves to apples and other fruit from the tions. The great body of foreigners who sup- orchards in the vicinity of "Tommy's Rocks." port themselves by daily labor may be counted | Some of the delinquints were fined \$5 and costs.

> > of Bath, Me., aged about ten years, and Ade- go. laide, daughter of Mr. Robert B. Rogers, of Chelsea, Mass., aged about twelve years, were found drowned, locked in each other's arms, in Sewall stream, Bath, into which they went to

The Charleston Mercury of Sept. 23d, says: since 1840, and is now much smaller than in the "A lot of cotton was purchased in this city on latter years of the Restoration. The Minister Friday last, forwarded to New York by the attributes this result to the improvement of the Southerner on Saturday, sold in that city on Beef rounds 14 00. Cheese is in good demand at 61 a 74c., lower classes in respect to education and intel- Tuesday, and advice of sale received here by

> A young man named Jacob Keefer, residing near Clearspring, Md., was instantly killed on Sunday last by the accidental discharge of his gun while on a hunting excursion. The charge entered below his jaw and passed out at the top of his head.

> The Paris papers state that certain documents have been demanded from M. Montalivet, amongst which the marriage contract of the Duchess of Orleans is said to prove the existence of an immense amount of property belong-

Cincinnati is at last to have a hotel worth in the casque was a human skull of massive of the Queen City. The Burnet House is to be proportions; with the hair and teeth as perfect one-third larger than the Astor House, New fort on Sunday. Upward of thirty barricades as when the man was slain, the latter being York, and the building will cost \$150,000. were erected throughout the city, and defended double all round the lower jaw. The fatal stab It is built by a company, and it is expected that with desperate courage by the people. The appeared to have been made through the bars Mr. Coleman of the Astor House will become

> The Quebec Emigrant contains the particulars of the capsizing of three boats out of fourteen which entered for a boat race, near Quebec, last week. Four persons were drowned, and all hands had a narrow escape from

We see by a notice in the New Orleans pa-The Fair of The American Institute has been pers that Capt. George W. White, of that city, is authorized by the Mexican Government to

The following is given as a list of the emoluments of Mr. Clifford, our Minister to Mexico for the year 1848 :- Salary as Attorney General, \$6000; outfit as Commissioner, \$9000; infit as Commissioner, \$4,500; outfit as Minis-

It appears from official statements that the public debt of the United States, at the end of the last financial year, 1st July, 1848, was, ninety-eight millions four hundred and forty-seven housand eight hundred and three dollars.

The town of Putnam is situated on the Muskingum River, opposite Zanesville, Ohio, conunlocked or broken open to rescue them from taining a population of 2,000 people, and there is not at present an intemperate man in the place, and moreover, there is not, within the limits of the corporation, a single tavern, store or shop, where intoxicating liquors of any kind

Sergeant Donsberger, a young man of 22 treaties would not prevail, she dropped him up- | years, was killed at St. Louis on Saturday, in on the pavement beneath the window. The attempting to stop a horse which was running ball entered his forhead just between the eyes. away with a chaise, in which were Col. Lee and

Letters announce the arrival at Valparaiso, July 12th, of the fine clipper ship "Sea Witch, ' in only 69 days from New York, the best time

The colored men of Cortland county have nominated the Rev. Samuel Ward for the Assembly. Mr. W. is a man of fine talents, who would do honor to any constituency.

Harris Bell, who murdered Mrs. Williams' shower of rain, they entered a blacksmith's shop es, with the latest improvements. They are for ship, something over a year ago, was hung at

> The editor of the Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette jar experienced under the old order of things. one pound and three ounces, and measuring sixteen inches in circumference.

> > A young man named Henry Beach broke down the door of a Mr. Kilepoose, near Au-The city of Mexico on the 20th ult. was in

mourning, it being the anniversary of the de- words following, viz: feat at Churubusco. Between April and September, 21 lives and

In the year of distress, 1842, the marriages

prosperous year of 1845, their number was 143,-543, or an increase of one-sixth. Oneida Conference (Methodist) reported last year a decrease of 449 members. It reports

The late Canada Wesleyan Conference reyear, amounting to two thousand and ninety-

Upward of 100 Baltimore tavern-keepers have been indicted for a breach of the observance of the Sabbath in selling liquor.

this year an increase of 1392.

Officer Micheau, of St. Louis, was informed swam the Mississippi. When he reached the Illinois shore he turned, and seeing no one in pursuit, sat down upon a log and viewed, with premises known as Johnson's Dining Saloon, 144 Fulton at. apparent satisfaction, the barrier he had placed and converted it into a hotel, where they have a large num petween himself and his pursuer.

We learn, says the Louisville Courier, that there is every possibility of a large emigration to California this year. We hear of the organ- making it the most spacious and comfortable Dining Saloon ization of companies in various towns and in the city, where they can take their meals at any hour of neighborhoods of Kentucky for this purpose, as well as in nearly every other State in the Union. There is but little doubt that fifty thousand persons will be on their way to the fartherest West as soon as the green grass of the prairies shall show itself above the surface of the soil next Spring.

A canal boat has succeeded in making its way from this city to Chicago. Its route was up the Hudson River and Erie Canal to Buffalo-from Buffalo to Erie through the lakefrom Erie to Pittsburg by the canal-from Pittsburg down the Ohio to the Mississippiup the Mississippi to the Illinois-up the Illi-Helen Mar, daughter of Mr. Charles Russell, nois to the canal, and down the canal to Chica-

New York Market, Monday, Oct. 9.

ASHES—Pots 6 12; Pearls 6 18.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Pure Genesee Flour 5 68; Mixed Western 5 56. Jersey Meal is held at 3 37 in consequence of the foreign demand. Rye Flour 3 81.—GRAIN—Ohio mixed Wheat 1 16; Genesee 1 27; Chicago 1 03 Northern and Jersey Corn 76c.; Southern White 67c. Barley 77c. Rye 75c. Canal Oats 34c.—PROVISIONS—Prime Pork 10 06; the latter for fine. State Butter 13 a 18c; Ohio 10 a 11c.

MARRIED,

In West Greenwich, R. I., on Sunday, Sept. 10th, by Rev. John Tillinghast, Mr. ALBERT J. BROWN, of Hopkinton, to Miss EUNICE L. GALLUP, daughter of Albans W. Gallup, Esq., of the former place.

In Brookfield, N. Y., Sept. 30, by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. Edwin K. Clarke and Miss Lucinda M. Grandall

DIED,

tween the constitution and disease was desperate, she was, Third, by the grace of God, amply prepared for the emergency. It scene was one of remarkable brilliancy. Her appeals to the all who were present—her affectionate mention of the church of which she was a member, and of individuals who had abandoned its fellowship, accompanied as they were by that earnestness which is expressed only by those who stand upon the extreme boundary of life—the confidence with which she spoke of mingling with the heavenly hosts, and the clearness of voice, devotion of spirit, with which, in her dying moments, she sang the first stanza of the hymn "Jesus, lover of my soul"-

all tended to relieve the spectator from the impression of being in the house of death. In Plainfield, N. Y., on the 21st of Sept., Mr. SAMUEL Whitrord, aged 51 years, after a protracted illness of som weeks. Mr. W. was a member of 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, with which he became connected in early life. It may be gratifying to his distant relatives and His loss is severely felt in his bereaved family, in the church and in the community at large.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., on the 24th ult., of cancer, Lydia CRANDALL, wife of Oliver Chase Crandall, aged 76 years. The subject of this notice was a worthy member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of DeRuyter. She endured her distressing illness with much Christian patience and resignation, and expired in good hope of eternal life.

LETTERS.

Wm. B. Maxson, A. Campbell, T. E. Babcock, C. King, J. H. Mosher, S. St. John, W. M. Fahnestock, L. P. Clarke, G. B. Fitch, J. Clarke, W. C. Kenyon, I. S. Brown. RECEIPTS.

3. Stelle, Crossingville, Pa.	\$2	00 pays	to vol.	. 5	No.	5
Stelle, "		00	"	5	44	
C. King, Pattonsville, Pa.	2	00	46	5	. 44	5
. H. Mosher, Newark, N. J.	. 2	00	"	5	"	•
C. Lanphear, Westerly, R. I.	. 2	00	ii .	5		•
I. B. Clarke, Brookfield, 🦈	2	00	a	6		•
V. Whitford, "	2	00	46	5	66	5
. Campbell, DeRuyter,	2	00	u	5	"	5

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Treasurer of the American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report in the Recorder:-

B. West, Durhamville,

	New Market N J:			Mrs A Randolph	9
	Miss H F Randolph	2	00	A F Randolph	-9
	D E Dunham		00	Mrs M Dunn	(
	Mrs E Dunham		25	H B Lewis 1	(
1	A Drake	•	50	J C Ayers	(
	J Dunham	- 1	00	Mrs H A Ayers 1	(
ļ	A Dunn	8	00	G W Dunham 1	(
İ	Miss C Stelle	1	00	Mrs P Dunham	£
	F F Randolph			J Titsworth	(
	Mrs S F Randolph	1	00	Miss H Titsworth	2
	Miss C F Randolph			E F Stelle 7 1	(
	R F Randolph	•	50	N F Randolph 1	€
	P Thompson		25	D W F Randolph 1),
	R Clawson		50	1 Dair stockings and	. ·
	I H Dunn	ŀ	00	handkerchief per C	
i	Mrs H A Dunn	1	00	Stelle prized at 1	2
	H Manning	÷	.50	Ch at DeRuyter to	
	I Clawson	3	00	make J R Irish a	
į	Mrs A E Clawson			L M 7	C
	W B Gillett	1	UU	Col at Anniversary 21	
	R Dunn	1	00	Ch at Preston 5	
	E Dunn	1	50	J Muncey 2	•
	B D Randolph	Ţ	00	Miss A Muncey	£
	A F Randolph		9U	J Crandall	5

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

Case made and provided

ICHN I V WESTERVELT RECEIVED. on the 19th of April, 1848, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, passed a resolution in the

"Resolved, That David S. Jackson is not entitled to his seat as a Representative from the Sixth Congressional Dis-

Notice is therefore hereby given, that a Representative in the 30th Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District of this State, composed of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards of the in England were only 118,825, whereas, in the City of New York, is to be elected to supply the said vacancy at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

> SHERIFF'S OFFICE. New York, August 22d, 1848.

Secretary of State.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Sec retary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided. JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT. Sheriff. All the public newspapers in the county will publish he 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 Statutes, Vol. 1, Chap. 6, Title 3,

Article 3, Part 1, Page 140.

Merchants and others from the country will find this a most convenient and economical establishment, as it is in the business part of the city, and having the Dining Saloon attached, which has recently been enlarged and thoroughly renovated, the day and evening at the following low rates:

FULTON HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

JOHNSON & ROGERS,

144 FULTON STREET,

(NEAR BROADWAY,) NEW YORK.

Rooms \$1.75, \$2, and \$2.50 per week. 374c. per night.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends

and the Public, that they have recently taken the entire

ber of well furnished rooms to let, by the day or week.

	BILL O	FFARE	
Roast Turkey	18d	Boiled Ham	
" Goose	18d	Pork and Beans	
" Chicken	18d	Veal Pie	100 94
" Duck	18d	Beef Steak Pie	
" Beef	64	Chicken Pie	
" Pork	6d	Mush and Milk	L
" Veal	66	Rice and Milk	
" Lamb -	64	Lamb Pot Pie	
" Pig	12d	Fried Fish	
Boiled Chicken	12d	Fried Clams	
" Mutton	6d	Ham and Eggs	1
" Corned Reef	6d	Chicken Soup	•
" Pork	6d	Beef Soup	
" Fish		Coffee	
	DESS		1
Suet Pudding		Mince Pie	
Indian Pudding	63	Apple Pie	1 4
Rice Pudding	6d	Peach Pie	
Plum Pudding	. DQ	Plum Pie	
Bread Pudding	63	Pumpkin Pie	
Apple Dumpling	/ 64	Custard Pie	
Beef Steak	18A 14 14	AND TEA.	
Veal Cutlet	62	Hot Corn Bread	
Mutton Chops	00.	Indian Cakes	
Ham and Eggs	10.1	Boiled Eggs	
Fried Tripe	120	Fried Eggs	
Fried Tripe		Toast	
Fried Sausages Fried Fish	. ba	Hot Muffins	1 1 2
Fried Clams		Hot Rolls	1.
Fried Clams	6d	Tea and Coffee	
Fried Liver	6d		
With a variety of	other dish	es. J. E. JOHN	SON,

DERUYTER INSTITUTE. REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting.

Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants. TERMS AND VACATIONS. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three

In Persia, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., July 23d, 1848, Damaris
Barcock, daughter of Dea. Oliver C. Barcock, aged 18
years. Though her sickness was short, and the struggle beSecond,

Terms of Fourteen Weeks each.
First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29.
Second,

Dec. 13, "March 21. Dec. 13, " March 21. April 4, " July 11.

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an dvanced 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.

EXPENSES.	1	1837
Tuition, according to studies, \$3, \$4,	or \$ 5	O
Extras—Drawing,	1	00
Painting, \$2 00		
Tuition on Piano.		00
Use of Piano,	. 0	00.
Chemical Lectures, and Experiment	3, 1	00
Writing, including Stationery,	1	50
Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedste	ad, 1	50

Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1 50 TEACHERS' CLASSES.

Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term, and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks, with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough re-

view of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50. AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY.

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

Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

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

President of the Board of Trustees. DERUYTER, Madison Co., N.Y., June 12, 1848.

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

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

ssioner in the place of Charles Cook, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next: An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of John B. Gedney, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next: A Representative in the 31st Congress of the United States,

for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Wards of the City of New York:
Also, a Representative in the said Congress, for the Fourth
Congressional District, composed of the 6th, 7th, 10th, and 13th Wards of said City: Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the 8th, 9th, and 14th

And also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Wards of the said City.

Also, the following City and County Officers, to wit: Sixteen Members of Assembly: A County Treasurer:

A Register in the place of Samuel Osgood, whose term will expire on the last day of December, 1848: A Surrogate in the place of Charles McVean, whose term shall commence on the first day of January, 1849: And a Recorder in the place of John B. Scott, whose term shall also commence on the said day.

Yours, respectfully, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

SHERIFF'S OFFICE. New York, August 12, 1846. 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 seat as a Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New York," thereby creating a vacancy in the said District.

| District of the State of New York," thereby creating a vacancy in the said District.

| District of the State of New York," thereby creating a vacancy in the said District.

| District of the State of New York," thereby creating a vacancy in the said District. 3, part 1, page 140. aug31-lawtE.

The Sabbath Recorder,

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

TERMS \$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay:
ed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the per so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid as cept at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to

GEORGE B. UTTER, 9 Sprace St., New York

Miscellaneous.

Ay, thou art welcome, Heaven's delicious breath,

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf, And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief, And the year smiles as it draws near its death. Wind of the sunny South, O, still delay In the gay woods and in the golden air,
Like to a good old age released from care, Journeying in long serenity away. In such a bright, late quiet would that I
Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bower and brooks, And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks, And murmur of kind voices ever nigh; And, when my last sand twinkled in the glass, Pass silently from men as thou dost pass.

EMPIRE OF WOMAN.

Her might is gentleness—she winneth a way By a soft word, and a softer look: Where she, the gentle loving one, hath failed, The proud or stern might never yet succeed. Strength. power, and majesty, belong to man, They make the glory native to his life, But sweetness is a woman's attribute; By that she has reigned, and by that will reign. There have been some who with a mightier mind Have won dominion, but they never won The dearer empire of the beautiful Sweetest sovereigns of their natural loveliness.

From the New England Offering.

A SCHOOL-MISTRESS'S FIRST DAY.

room bounded by four walls of rough logs, bad- especially railroad bridges-fences, etc. etc. ly 'chinked,' with a floor whose wide interstices | where we want them both fire-proof and wealook ominous of lost slate-pencils, books, and ther-proof. Mr. B. sells it, we understand, at pens-to say nothing of our foolish apprehen- his mill, in barrels, ready to mix with the oil, sions of snaky heads which may peep up at \$3 per 100 lbs. This quantity will cover a through the gaping boards; a square aperture, roof 32 feet square, or 1000 superficial feet, the where a window might be, and three or four cost of the oil, and putting on, is the same as long, unplaned benches. On the highest of the for ordinary painting. It may be applied to latter is perched a little white-headed boy, tin, iron, zinc or shingle roofs, already on. whose unshod feet depend from his wide, blue your roof has been long shingled, you need not trousers, vainly seeking a resting-place on the take them off, but sweep off all the moss and floor below. A tall, red-haired girl is opposite lint with a stiff brown, and cover them with this him, and with sundry sun-burnt lads and lasses, artificial slate, and in a few months you have among whom are interspersed some fair and in- what is equal to a perfect slate roof. telligent faces, the human furniture is complete. It is said that there is nothing equal to it for a little black-eyed boy in his hand, come to as it forms a complete stone covering, becomconsult with us on the prosecution of our new | ing nearly as hard as the iron itself, and entirely occupation. Ah! those committee men! why prevents its corroding. do they come before we had made acquaintance with that row of sharp, eager eyes, or got the 'hang of the school-house?' How can a tyro endure their criticism? We will elude it, and pass the time in jokingly devising 'ways and clocks of Strasburg, and Lyons in France, and

shalled into something like acting order; years ago for the Emperor, by the East India though nothing can induce the white-headed Company, which are perhaps the most wonderboy to descend from his perch. He says he'd ful. a 'heap rather sit with the big fellers.' To the inquiry, 'What is your name?' he replies, 'Bub.' in each of which a lady is placed in a fine atti-This seeming to us an ambiguous appellation, tude, leaning her right hand on a part of the know this little boy's name?'

with a frightened look. A voice from the op- On the lady's finger sits a bird finely modeled, posite bench solves the mystery. 'It's my couland set with diamonds and rubies, with its wings

One has brought an 'English Reader,' another a in which are contained part of the wheels that him most of all for his infinite perfections and from one room to another, all you have to do is 'National,' and another an 'Eclectic,' and the animate it, is less than the 16th part of an inch. 'golden tressed' young lady, the second volume | The lady holds in her left hand a golden tube, of a novel, in which she 'allows' she can learn little thicker than a large pin, on the top of to pronounce the hard words as well as in any- which is a small round box, to which is fixed a thing else. Such a 'power' of books, and no circular ornament, not larger than a sixpence, two alike. It is dismaying. At length we set with diamonds, which goes round for three the souls of millions are worth more incomparation who has made this improvement, was the incommence operations by endeavoring to hear hours in a constant regular motion. little roguish-eyed 'Johnny' say his letters. 'Tis a novel task; but the memory of our good dame, whose instructions enlightened our infan- than a quill; under the cover of which a bell is zy, assists us.

'What's that letter, Johnny?' 'Dat's A, I reckon.'

'And that ?'

and to increase its peril, a three-year-old ur- which, from the point of the chariot, are two a mental process decided his meaning.

tively imperative and absolute; and in arith- embellished with rubies and pearls. metic the multiplication of authors overpowers us. In despair at ever bringing order out of this chaos of science, we manage, we know not how, until noon, when the happy children caper about in rejoicing freedom among the dinner

er seen any before.'

in the sun to get the agur.'

This presents another difficulty. There is no where he might be seen every evening in kid supplies a way. The high bench which Jeames' about fifteen, to whom he seemed much attachbond. The ready invention of the children was always accompanied by a young lad of had chosen is placed behind a lower one, and ed, and who is reported to be a foundling

serves the purpose of a desk. rily leaping from his seat; and, with one bound, superhuman force to tear his hand from that of in half an hour to be praying for the sheriff and our visitors are gone.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

appears to be a substance discovered some four which seems to have separated the soul from the years ago, in Sharon, near Akron, Ohio, by Mr. body long before death. [London Atlas. Wm. Blake, and since very largely introduced as a substitute for slate and iron in fire-proof roofs, and for other purposes. It is a metal, which, when taken from the mine, has the appearance of the finest indigo, and is about the consistence of cold tallow, but exposed to the lot of woman. It seems as if she had been atmosphere, in a few days becomes as hard as stone. Previous to being used, it is ground to a fine powder, and mixed with linseed oil, and applied with a brush, to either wood, tin, iron, canvas, or paper, and in a few months it turns to stone or slate, protecting whatever is covered, both from the action of the weather, and from fire; as the weather serves only to turn it to stone, and the longer the exposure, the harder it seems to become; and fire only chars the covered with packages, under which she is not ignite, if the covering remains unbroken, as it keeps out the atmosphere.

Slates for schools are made from it, by covering thin boards or thick paper with it, and after it gets hard, it will show pencil-marks equal to the best slate. It is also susceptible of the highest polish, resembling the finest Egyptian marfor chimney-pieces, centre and pier tables, etc., and consumption, we think, will be for roofs of Enter! and whathave we here? A small buildings, steamboat and car decks, bridges-

No; here are the 'committee men,' each with all iron work that is exposed to the weather, [N. Y. Tribune.

CUBIOUS CLOCKS.

Almost every person has heard of the curious means' until our Mentors must return to their we were of the opinion that they were the most wonderful in the world, yet we have discovered They're gone; and our juvenile corps is mar- that there are two in China, made about thirty

The two clocks are in the form of chariots, we appeal to the urchin at his side-'Do you chariot, under which appears a clock of curious workmanship, little larger than a shilling, that 'I reckon it's Bub; aint it, Bub?' he answers, strikes, and repeats, and goes for eight days. flutters for a considerable time, on touching Now comes the muster of reading books. diamond button below it; the body of the bird

Over the lady's head is a double umbrella, supported by a small fluted pillar not thicker therefore he knoweth that the mercy to many is Philadelphia. fixed at a considerable distance from the clock, the goodness of God, and therefore doth render with which it seems to have no connection, but him more amiable to man. And yet he knoweth from which a communication is secretly conveyed to a hammer that regularly strikes the hour, What? dat little felly down yonder? Dat's and repeats the same at pleasure, by touching a diamond button fixed to the clock below. At Our gravity is in great danger of a capsize; the feet of the lady is a golden dog; before

Scientific American.

ROMANCE OF INSURRECTION.

Duchesne, and president of the most revolution- fell a prey to his antagonist. Alter the frog be- husband, who had vowed to protect and love 'Is them Ingin rubbers ?' asks a girl, turning ary club in Paris, is a sad blow to the ultra- came fully assured that his combatant was dead, her. But when the officers of the law appearthe overshoes about as carefully as if they were democrats, as it is well-known that he was the he seated himself upon his dead carcass with ed to redress her wrongs, she meekly repliedmade of gold. 'I've heered on 'em, but I nev- head of the party, and the most active planner all the complaisance imaginable, where he re- "I have no complaints to make." Who can of the insurrection. The circumstances of his mained nearly half an hour, exulting as it were find language to speak the affection of that death are as romantic as those connected with over his hard-won victory. Several persons woman? 'Let's go out and play,' says another. death are as romantic as those connected with over his hard-won victory. Several that of any hero of ancient ballad. He was were present and witnessed the fight." one of the handsomest men in Paris, and seems Oh, the mistress says it is time to take up to have possessed, in an eminent degree, the art of captivating all who approached him. He This presents another difficulty. There is no where he might be seen every evening in kid desk or table; but the art of penmanship must gloves and varnished boots, smoking his scented be taught, since it was so 'nominated in the cigar upon the chauesse, opposite Tortoni's. He adopted by him. The same boy, attired, like The spelling class next requires attention. Laroche, in a blouse and casquette, was seen Delightful; every child has a Webster's spell during the fight combating, without a moment's ing-book. But one or two have disappeared respite, at his side, following him wherever he between the boards, and the entrance to the went, loading his gun, and frequently standing lower regions is raised by two stout girls, re- before him when he paused to give orders. vealing the missing volumes, together with the Laroche fell at the very moment when the dead carcass of a rabbit, several rat-holes, bits National Guard took the barricade, and the inof earthenware, paper rags; and so forth. It surgents fled to intrench themselves behind anis again closed; but before the word is fairly other one raised at a short distance. But spelled, the tramp of cloven feet is heard; a Laroche's companion fled not; he remained horned head is thrust in at the possibility of a with his hand locked in that of the dead man, window; at the same moment a timid baa and gazing in speechless agony upon the gaping Henry VIII., he discussed theological questions baa echoes over the prairie, and a crowd of wound in his side from which the life-blood even at the stake; and as the dispute between very sheepish looking spectators surround the oozed away. He spoke not; he moved not, him and the sheriff turned upon the invocation door. 'Shoe !' cries the young gentleman who when the surgeons came to transport the dead of saints, he said he doubted whether the saints wishes school to quit commencing, involunta and relieve the wounded. It required almost could pray for us; but if they could, he hoped

a state of unconsciousness, to a neighboring house, where he died, without having uttered a One of the most useful discoveries of the day word or tasted food of any kind since the event,

AN INDIAN WOMAN'S LIFE.

.It is often remarked by the traveler among the Indian tribes, how degraded and sad is the crushed and bowed to the earth, in order that man might be more savage and ferocious. A recent traveler remarks:

As to labor, the bowed down and wrinkled squaw does the whole. She takes down the lodge when it is moved, rolls together the mats, and puts them, the kettles, and papoose, on her back. The husband loiters along with his gun. When loaded, she looks like a beast of burden, wood which has been covered by it, but it does just able to move. When game is killed, she goes to the hunting-ground for it; when they are on a lake or river, she places the nets, and takes away the fish. At twenty-five she is old, and at forty decrepid—she is the most disgusting, the most pitiful object in human form, that can be imagined.

On the contrary, foreigners have often obble, and it may, therefore, be found valuable served, that in our country, where we have supplanted the Red Man, courtesy to woman is as you have only to make the wood, and cover the distinguishing trait of our people, and we it with this paint, and after it hardens, polish it verily believe that this very manifestation of down, as you do marble. But its greatest value | character is the best evidence that we are a superior nation. The elevation of woman is the distinctive mark of an advancing civilization.

ANSTERDAM.

A correspondent of Bentley's Miscellany, speaking of Amsterdam, says: "Like a toad, the city sits squat upon the marshes; and her people push out the waters, and pile up the earth against them, and sit quietly down to smoke. Ships come home from India, and ride at anchor before their doors, coming in from the sea through paths they have opened in the sand, and unloading their goods on quays that quiver on the bogs. Amsterdam is not the most pleasant place in the world, when a June sun is shining hot upon the dead waters of its canals, and their green surface is only disturbed by the sluggish barges, or the slops of the tidy housemaids. I went through the streets of the merchant princes of Amsterdam. A broad canal sweeps through the centre, full of every kind out resolving on anything. The leaders separatfrom their barges on the quay in front of the sult is well known. Thus it was that the rebelcanals are shaded with deep-leaved lindens, and the carriages rattle under them with the tall houses on one side, and the waters on the other. No where are girls' faces prettier than in Holland: complexions pearly-white, with just enough of red in them to give a healthier bloom, and their hands are fair, soft, and tapering, as their eyes are full of mirth, witchery

THREE GRADATIONS OF LOVE.

God in these three gradations: he loveth him stead. Instead of being screwed up at the much for his mercy to himself, and for that head and foot, it is made fast, thereby avoiding goodness which consists in benignity to himself; the usual harbor for bugs. Half way between church, and for that goodness which consisteth two, and a strong hinge attached, by screws, so in his benignity to the church. But he loveth that when you wish to remove the bedstead essential excellencies, his infinite power, and to raise it in the middle, by means of the hinge, wisdom, and goodness, simply in himself con- and it folds the head and foot together, like a sidered. For he knoweth that love to himself cot, and thus you can, at once, carry it through obligeth him to returns of love; especially dif- a door, or up stairs, without the trouble of unferencing, saving grace; and he knoweth that screwing the head and foot. The gentleman bly than his own, and that God may be much ventor of the life-preserving trunk, in which a more honored by them than by him alone, and voyager went by water from Washington to greater mercy, and a greater demonstration of that essential perfection and goodness of God, as simply in himself and for himself, is much more amiable than his benignity to the creature.

chin, whose age will account for his strange birds fixed on spiral springs, having their wings Dover Gazette gives the following account of off or put on by a single turn of the hand. A monials of good moral character, or be known to possess syntax, looks up, and with a very serious face and feathers set with stones of various colors, a most singular and desperate encounter be- great many persons usually wear one side of such a character, and must be willing to comply unreserv-Temarks, 'Miss, I hope school will quit commenc- and they appear as if flying away with the tween a frog and a rat, at a brook near a slaugh- the heels off in a few days, and thus, although ing before it gets very long.' A sentiment with chariot, which, from another secret motion, is ter-house, in that town, a few days since:—"It "as good as new," make them set uneven and bills, for the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily ar which we entirely sympathize, when we have by contrived to run in any direction, either straight appears that a rat came down to the brook to assume an ugly shape. By this invention, it is ranged. or circular, while a boy, that lays hold of the drink, and discovering a frog, 'with force and only necessary to give the screw a slight turn We proceed to arrange the larger pupils in- chariot behind, appears to push it forward. arms, made an attack upon him, by making a with the hand, and the side of the heel not to classes; but what a task! In geography, Above the umbrella are flowers and ornaments firm grasp with his teeth; no sooner did the rat worn off is made to take the place of the one Smith, Olney, Worcester, and Mitchell, each of precious stones; and it terminates with a make his hold, than the frog dove into the which is gone, so that the boot soon again sets presents a world-established claim. In gram- flying dragon set in the same manner. The water, dragging his antagonist with him, where evenly, as well as easily, on the foot. mar, Murray, Smith, and Kirkham, are disjunc- whole is of gold, most curiously executed, and he remained until the rat was compelled to let go, and make for dry land, closely pursued by the frog. As soon as the frog appeared above was the language of a woman at Trenton, N. water he was again attacked by the rat, and a J., who had been completely disfigured by a each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it bathing. This feat was several times perform- face were swollen in black and disgusting through the term, and accordingly, no student will be ad-The death of Laroche, editor of the Pere ed, until the rat, from exhaustion and drowning, blotches, inflicted by the rude hands of a brutal

> swindler or a thief. Either he has stolen what in the depth and fullness of tone. he sells, or else the articles he offers are nothing but paste and galvanized pewter, and are utterly worthless. By following this plain direction, the stranger in New York will save his money and avoid being obliged to regard himself as a fool and a spooney.'

Invocation of Saints.—When Dr. Barnes, a Lutheran, was condemned to the flames on account of his religious scruples, in the reign of the corpse. He was taken, still apparently in all the spectators,

THE LATE IRISH INSURBECTION.

The following appears in the Morning Chronicle; it is from an occasional correspondent, dated Mullinahone, Aug. 16:-

"Much has been said and written on the 'rise

and progress,' as well as the 'decline and fall,

of the Irish rebellion of 1848, but as yet the

public cannot clearly understand how it came to pass that a conspiracy so deeply laid, organized, and wide-spread, could have been so easily crushed; crushed almost without an effort on the part of the conspirators; I shall tell you. At a respectable farmer's house, not many miles south of the city of Kilkenny, there met on the 25th of July, the Tuesday previous to the affair the best style of modern architecture; and the different at Ballingarry, seven of the principal leaders of the insurrectionary movement. It was, in point of fact, a council of war. The first subject brought under consideration had reference, naturally enough, to the Commissariat; and the question was proposed, 'How were the rebel forces to be maintained?' This interrogatory was at once answered by one of the most youthwith a bed and bedding, a table, two chairs, and a pail. ful, and certainly the most chivalrous and gifted, of the insurgent leaders. 'How are we to and physical powers of the student, in a manner to render maintain our friends,' said he, but at the ex- them thorough practical scholars prepared to meet the pense of our enemies? Those who are not great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, with us are against us, and we shall make them dents." To secure these most desirable ends, the following pay the penalty of their disloyalty to their Regulations are instituted, willout an unreserved complicountry.' All were in favor of this bold, de- ance with which, no student should think of entering the cided, and, under the circumstances, certainly Institution. not unreasonable proposition, save one, and that one was Smith O'Brien. 'I belong,' he replied, to an ancient family; perhaps the oldest in Europe, whose honor has remained untainted during a succession of ages, and it shall never be said that I tarnished its fair fame by having recourse to plunder and robbery, no matter in what cause or under what circumstance.' A discussion, or rather an altercation of an angry character, ensued. Arguments as well as threats were used to induce the descendant of physician the hero of Clontarf to change his opinion, but to no purpose; and those who know anything of the personal character of M. O'Brien will not be surprised at the display of pertinacity. permitted to visit the rooms of the opposite sex, except in Eventually the majority separated from Smith O'Brien, and retired into an adjoining apartment, for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of getting rid of him; and one individual even went so far as to propose a method of a very summary character for effecting that object. The council broke up in despair, withof craft, and the dairy-women land their milk ed, each left to his own discretion, and the relion was strangled at the very moment of its plied with. birth, and to the divisions of those who labored so seduously to bring it into existence is the country indebted for a deliverance from all the horrors of civil war. The pride of Smith O'Brien has been at once the 'bane and antidote of Ireland. The 74th regiment broke up its encampment at Callan yesterday, and will

be replaced, it is said, by the 57th.' IMPROVED BEDSTEAD.—We learn from the cabinet-maker of Wilmington, (Del.,) has made the seventh or first day of the week. A Christian, says Richard Baxter, doth love a decided improvement in the article of bed-[Farmer and Mechanic.]

REVOLVING HEELS TO BOOTS.—We yesterday, says the Baltimore Clipper, examined a beautiful boot, made by Mr. Robert T. Harman, to volving Heel, an invention of his own, for which | fiscal guardian of such students without charge. he is about to take out a patent. The heel is FIGHT BETWEEN A RAT AND A FROG.—The put on by means of a screw, and can be taken

"I HAVE NO COMPLAINTS TO MAKE."-This

Mr. John Holmes, of Massachusetts, has made improvements in the mode of construct-WORTH KNOWING.—An article in the New ing fiddles, whereby the volume of sound is York Tribune, exposing the mock auction vil- concentrated and made far more powerful than classified. where real watches and valuable jewelry are combination of steel-wires brought to an extrastandard price. Whoever offers them thus, is a violin can be made equal to the finest, at least

The Pennsylvania Cultivator publishes a communication from Jonah Oglesby, of Dauphin county, stating that the best, indeed the only preservative against the Hessian fly, is to destroy by fire the wheat, out and rye stubble. He affirms that he never had a fly in any wheat which was sown in a field which had just before been fired over.

In an admonition addressed by the present Emperor of China to the officers of the government, is this remarkable passage: "He who sincerely loves his country, leaves the fragrance of a good name to an hundred ages; he who does not, leaves a name that stinks tens of thousands of years."

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

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

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth-another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express

their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past ten years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to aug ment its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of pub Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommo-

dation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms, &c. They occupy an eligible position, and are finished in apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buildings,

under the immediate care of their teachers. They will hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in private families, if particularly desired. Each room for those who board in the Hall is furnished

The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual. The Health, the Manners, and the Morals of our Stu-

REGULATIONS

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

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

be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings. 4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed. 5. Using profane language cannot be allowed.

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

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

8. Gentlemen and ladies of the Institution will not be cases of imperious necessity, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the

9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the in tercourse 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 Institution, who are required to see that the regulations are com-

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-half day, once in two weeks, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Lectures by the Principals. Public Worship, once in each week, either on Saturday or Sunday, according as the stu-"Blue Hen's Chickens," that Mr. John Jebo, a dents may be in the habit of keeping the Sabbath, either on

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the students will be in the hands of the Principals, and will be strictly and steadily exercised. and at the same time, strictly parental. The object of our sin; his name is Jeames; we jist call him Bub, expanded in a flying posture, and which actually but he loveth him more for his mercy to the head and foot, the side-pieces are sawed in 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 means will be made use of to enforce the observance of the above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be, to make the means resorted to as effective as human means

Parents who place their children in this Institution, and all students who are sufficiently old to understand the necessity 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

Farther, parents are requested not to place money for expenses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to use money with discretion and economy. Either of the which he has attached what is called the Re- Principals, or the Book-keeper of the Institution, will act as

> Candidates for admission as students, must present testimitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic

ACADEMIC TERMS.

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1848. The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 5, 1848.

and ending Thursday, March 15, 1849. The Third, commencing Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and ending July 12, 1849. As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for

second time became the subject for cold water brutal assault from her husband. Her eyes and is of the utmost importance that students should continue mitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries 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 teachers be permitted to leave on the day specified. Farther, it is of the utmost importance that the student be

present at the day of the opening of the term, as on that and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institu-

tion from the distance of a few miles around, that students should go home only once during the term, as every absence student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on the afternoon of Monday following.

EXPENSES

Board, per term, 1 50 2 50 spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Fnel, from \$3 50 to 5 00 Tuition, 1 50 Lights, Incidental Expenses, Extras-Music on the Piane Forte, 10 00 Oil Painting,

Drawing. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except the extras above mentioned) need not exceed eighty-five dollars.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual

payment, or satisfactory arrangement. Every student wishing to have washing done in the Hell, should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchanges COSAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Traveces. ALFRED, June 20, 1848.

and Principal EDITED.

The reco ing been d plied in the pious and nam, when phet Elisha life of her him to-day bath [" 2. thus refer. notices that pointed Sa such allusion entitled to.

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In the pa "the captai Levites too with a ref of you ente and of the doors; and house; an foundation courts of t Levites an things that and took ev in on the Son the Sabl classes con on the Sab immediatel incidental the genera by David o in courses o tinued. O occasion a at the chan —those w pired, and upon it. the Sabbat both, Jehoi wicked Atl throne of l Amos pr son of Jose

complainin nances of C as still to c that swallo poor of the new moon the Sabbath the ephah s fying the b shoes; yes The Lord Jacob, Surworks. Si every one it shall rise be cast ou Egypt. A

go down at the clear d mourning, and I will it as the mo thereof as Such are Pointment.

upon these the Christ from finding poses of at Sabbath, a Which God Were it no still less lin