EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

DR. BOUNDE'S SABBATH.

The Sabbath Recorder.

. The first book of any note published in England upon the Sabbath question after the Reformation, was by Dr. Nicholas Bounde, who appears to have treated the subject in a novel manner, in the estimation of the learned ecclesiastics of the Church of England, as well as of most of his cotemporaries on the continent. Having, about the year 1586, preached a course of sermons on the ten commandments, wherein he took occasion to treat the fourth commandment according to the views of the Sabbatari ans, urging the validity of that commandment, as to the day and duties thereof for his pre mises, and concluding his argument so as to justify the observance of the first day of the week instead of the seventh. Many of his hearers were so pleased, that he was very strenuously urged to publish the same, which he, from considerations of policy, at first declined to do; yet in the year 1595 he published a book on the fourth commandment, and gives the following as a reason:—

all dealt in, by anie largely and of purpose." colour. In which it is most strange to see how liveth to himself." Notwithstanding all that And, apologizing to the reader, he says—"As I suddainly men were induced not onely to give has thus been done to impress this important have not rashly, and on the sodaine fallen into way unto it, but without more adoe, to abett lesson upon our hearts, it is still one which the these opinions, and thrust foorth myselfe into the same; till in the end, and that in a very most of us are slow to learn, especially so as to the world, so I most humbly crave of you this little time, it grew the most bewitching errour, exemplify it in our lives. We seem too generfavoure, that all prejudice and sinister affection the most popular deceit that ever had been set ally to feel and act as though we were wholly being layde aside, all things might be weighed on foot in the Church of England." in an even ballance before they be refused as not having their just weight, even there where they might carry some shew of untruth according to the canonical rule of the Apoostle." . . . Sabbath is full of controversie above many other remembrance of God at the head of his house. Such is the intimate relation which we sustain points of divinitie, wherin many learned and hold—and that there are such negligent Christ- to our fellow men, as beings formed for society, godly men dissent one from another, which as I ians, we are too well assured—we hope that a and to all the creatures of God, that none of us

Dr. Bounde had studied the Scriptures enough to draw out the true nature of the Sabbath according to the doctrines of the fourth command- man, which are observed with punctuality, and piness of all with whom we have to do, and it ment, which required the observance of the specific day, the SEVENTH DAY, and he does not appear to have discovered the shift made afterward, that a seventh part of time only was re- odd moments, as we have opportunity. Do you quired. He says, on page 35:-

"In six dayes the Lord made the heavens, and the earth, the sea, and all that in them is and rested the seventh day, therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it; which in the verse going before hee calleth the seventh day. Thus we learne that God did not only bless it, but blessed it for this cause, and so we see that the Sabbath must be still upon the seventh day as it alwaies hath beene. But now concerning this very special seventh day that now we keepe in the time of the gospel that is well knowne, that it is not the same it was from the family altar; while family worship will female, taken in war, of the Paduca nation, faithful likeness to the true disciple's faith in the beginning, which God himselfe did sanctifie and whereof hee speaketh in this commandment; for it was the day before ours, which in Latin retaineth its ancient name, and is called the Sabbath, which we also grant, but so that we confesse it must alwaies remaine never to be changed any more."

Inconsistent, however, as this reasoning appears, there were not a few who entertained them as to the particular day of the week to be ment, when Dr. Bounde published his book, a of the new doctrine against the power of the bishop Whitguift, in 1599, ordered the destruction of the edition, and the Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Popham, prohibited the printing of any other, because it was considered as "teaching new dogmas unauthorized by our religion!" He, having opposed religious freedom in his book, justified the principles of his persecutors which must have consoled him, for thus he argues, on page 274:—

" Now that all households might be thus prepared unto, and furthered in the true sanctifying of the Sabbath, it behoveth all kings, princes, and rulers, that professe the true religion, to inact such laws, and to see them diligently executed, whereby the honour of God in hallowing these dayes might be maintained. If all their people and subjects throughout the whole land, or any of them, doe faile in it through any default of theirs, the Lord will re-

stoope unto it and make profession of it; at least-wise in the outward discipline of the church, that so thereby we might live more peacably ourselves and doe more dueties unto men. And this is that good report which Eusebius giveth of Constantine, the Emperour, that he made laws compelling all men to the publike service of God upon the Lord's-day, exempting no man therefrom—no, not the souldier in warre-who prescribed to them for that purpose formes of prayer, and commanded them to be occupied in other parts of God's worship."

The true Sabbath-keepers of that time had this delusion of churchmen, papists, and puritans, to contend with, and were more exposed to its power than any others, for, by meeting upon the seventh day, they became a mark much more conspicuous than those who observe the first day, though the latter were not of the established faith in regarding the character of Sunday as a religious festival. In 1606, Dr. Bounde published another book with additions, and the controversy ran high; so that Dr. Heylin says:—

the least, in the opinion of the common people, swimmer in its chambers, upon every pencilled and such who stood not to examine the true shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as grounds thereof, but tooke it up on the appear- well as upon the mighty sun which warms and "It contained that argument which, as it is ance; such, who did judge thereof, not by the cheers the millions of creatures that live in his of all others most excellent, so it was leaste of workmanship of the stuffe, but the glosse and light—upon all He has written, 'None of us

FAMILY PRAYER.

was perswaded of at the first, so now of late, word spoken in kindness may have the effect to can live to ourselves. Our influence will be since I attempted the publishing of this book I warn him against his omission, and that he will felt in some way upon all with whom we have have founde it to bee true, by a most unwilling forthwith determine that it shall not be a sub- to do, and if it does not tell upon the promoexperience; even among those who for their ject of complaint, and an occasion of stumbling tion of their interests, it will result to their ingreat variety of learning, deserve singularly to for the future. The common plea is want of jury. Whatever may be the character of our time. But we have yet to meet the household influence, however, for it we shall be held rein which time is not found to assemble daily to sponsible. It is our interest, therefore, as well partake of bodily food and sustenance. There as our duty, in all things, to live for others as are stated hours for refreshment of the outward well as for ourselves. We must seek the happrovided for with a diligence and an exactness is only when we are living under the influence to which all other daily avocations are made of this principle, that we truly provide for our

But, it is said, we pray in our closets, and at eat thus? Do you catch a mouthful of food when you have nothing else to do-and on some | Pawnee nation, and son of Old Knife, one of and more precious.

lows the members of a praying household. The multitude, dumb and nerveless with amaze- "How d'ye do, doggy?" observed. The Church of Scotland had been Parents rule in love, and children obey in affectment at the daring deed, made no effort to established about two years, by an act of Parlia- tion. The husband is sanctified by the wife, rescue their victim from her deliverer. They He tells us to trust in him, and fear nothing. sin, it is a hatred of all iniquity, a tender conand the wife by the husband. The reverses of viewed it as the act of their deity, submitted to One who has the spirit of a little child, believes science, easily wounded by little sins, and shelter was thus early provided for the defense this world are better supported in a house, the it without a murmur, and quietly retired to their the word of God, and never fears as long as he scrupulously avoiding them; together with a inhabitants of which look for a better country village. The released captive was accompanied is in the path of duty. The wind may how, the laborious, painful, self-denying, progressive Church of England, which was decidedly dangerous to the family who daily acknowledge she was out of danger. He then gave her the lightnings may flash, but he is calm—the against his views; nevertheless he was convert- that every good gift comes from God. The horse on which she rode, with the necessary heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord; he shall ed and his book condemned, whereupon Arch- patriarchal, which was the first government, is provisions for the remainder of her journey, never be moved. Enemies cannot terrify him; the germ of all others. Family worship, which and they parted. On his return to the village, pestilence flying in darkness, and destruction at was the first, is the soul of piety in the church, such was the respect entertained for him, that noon-day are alike unable to shake his childish and the support of godliness in the world.

[Episcopal Recorder.

CLERICAL ADVICE.—A young clergyman once visited old Dr. Bellamy, with the inquiry, "What shall I do to supply myself with matter for my sermons?" The Dr. quaintly replied, "Fill up the cask-Fill UP THE CASK; and then if you tap it anywhere, you will obtain a good stream. But if you put in but little, it will dribble, dribble, dribble, and you must tap, tap, tap, and then you will have but a small stream after all. Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly, in all wisdom, and out of the abundance of the heart, thus stored with scripture truth, the hand will write and the lips speak."

set up everywhere, and all men compelled to is promoted continually."

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?

Mother, what is that golden beam
For which I near thee pray?
Thou hast said the flash of its gorgeous beam On earth will never stay.

Is it like the light from the dark blue sky, When the thunder echoes near? Is it like the stars that sparkle on high? Shall we ever see it here? My gentle boy, O think not here

To know that mighty ray: It burns in a holier, purer sphere, And can never pass away. Not earthly love in its sunny hour, Though hope shed its lustre nigh, Can teach thee the depth of that sacred power, For which thou hast heard me sigh But, O, in the glorious realms above.

Where sorrow is never known, Where nought but the seraphim songs of love Float o'er Jehovah's throne, Where the hopes of the Christian's faith repose, Where the righteous of earth unite, Where the spirit is healed of its bleeding woes, There is that golden light.

"NONE LIVETH TO HIMSELF."

"God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks it upon its stem, upon the rain-drop that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in "It carried a faire face and shew of pietie at the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every independent of every thing around us, and under obligation to live for no one but ourselves. Many evils result from this state of things, both to ourselves and others. The path of true hap-If there be any head of a family before whom piness is the path which God himself has markown interests. "None of us liveth to himself."

HAPPY EFFECTS OF HUMANITY. The following facts of a young chief of the

days forego it altogether; and forget it? And the Indians who visited the city of Washington, is the body then more than the soul? Rest as- in America, a few years ago, from the foot of sured that as the body cannot remain in health the Rocky Mountains, are highly creditable to and in yigor without careful attention to its his courage, his generosity, and his benevolence. wants, neither can the spiritual life be sustained | This young warrior, when these events occurin health and vigor without stated and regular red, was about twenty-five years old. At the worship. We are as positively commanded to age of twenty-one, his heroic deeds had acquirunite and to sympathize with and support each ed for him, among his people, the rank of other in prayer and thanksgiving, as we are to "bravest of the brave." The savage practice pray in secret. And true spiritual worship in of torturing and burning to death their prisonno inquiry was made into his conduct; no cen- trust in the promise of God to defend him. Ansure was passed on it; and, since this transac- other, yielding to an evil heart of unbelief, tremtion, no human sacrifice has been offered in this bles at every gale, goes shivering with fear ence is one bold act in a good cause!

ington, the young ladies of a female seminary, of a doubting heart with every pledge of the di in that city, presented this brave and humane vine veracity. Indian with a handsome silver medal, on which was engraven an appropriate inscription; ac-

the world!

SAURIN'S MANNER OF PREACHING.

destine

Saurin is described as having a strong, clear, harmonious voice. He practiced two oratorical poverty or riches, in the habits you give your artifices, using the term in the best sense—name- children. Teach them to save everything—not ly, that of beginning his discourses in a low and for their own use, for that would make them subdued tone, and that of pausing at the end of selfish, but for some use. Teach them to share the sentence to observe the effect upon his hear- everything with their play-mates; but never alers. He went from pure feeling, in addressing low them to destroy anything. Economy is genthe wicked. This we could easily imagine from erally dispised as a low virtue, tending to make examining the appeals in his published dis-people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of courses; but they would not at all suggest the avarice; but it is not so of economy. The man description given by one who heard him. "His who is economical, is laying up for himself the preaching resembled a plentiful shower of permanent power of being useful and generous. dew, softly and imperceptibly insinuating itself He who thoughtlessly gives away ten dollars. into the minds of his numerous hearers, as dew when he owes a hundred dollars more than he into the pores of plants till the whole church can pay, deserves no praise,—he obeys a sudwas dissolved, and all in tears under his ser- den impulse, more like instinct than reason; it mons." In almost all his productions he displays | would be real charity to check this feeling: begreat metaphysical subtlety, which one would cause the good he does may be doubtful, while scarcely suppose to flow in so soft a method. the injury he does his family and creditors is Here, too, in fact, is discernible his greatest certain. True economy is a careful Treasurer fault. for he appears to raise difficulties in order in the service of benevolence; and where they to solve them. In the general course of his ar- are united, respectability, prosperity, and peace gumentation, there is an air of vivacity and will follow. If men would have women economglowing energy, and in his appeals, ardor, pun- ical, they must be so themselves! What mogency, and force. His mode of winding up a tive is there for patient industry, and careful discourse by reiteration and amplifications of a economy, when the savings of a month are portion of the text, or some one prominent'idea, spent in some useless and selfish gratification, s powerfully impressive.

THE BIBLE. The Bible is the treasure of the poor, the so lace of the sick, and the support of the dying; and while other books may amuse and instruct in a leisure hour, it is the peculiar triumph of that book to create light in the midst of dark- ing them; but those who are under the necessiness, to alleviate the sorrow which admits of no other alleviation, to direct a beam of hope to the heart, which no other topic of consolation can reach; while guilt, despair, and death, vanish at the touch of its holy inspiration. There is something in the spirit and diction of the Bible which is found peculiarly adapted to arrest them for theirs. ng to the canonical rule of the Apoostie. ... this paper shall come, who neglects the daily edout for us. "None of us liveth to himself." the attention of the plainest and most uncultivatcombined with a lofty spirit of poetry—its familiar allusious in the scenes of nature, and the transactions of common life—the delightful intermixture of narration with the doctrinal and perceptive parts—and the profusion of miraculous facts, which convert it into a sort of enchanted ground-its constant advertence to the Deity, whose perfections it renders almost visible and palpable—unite in bestowing upon it an interest which attaches to no other performance, and which, after assiduous and repeated perusal, invests it with much of the charm of novelty; like the great orb of day, at which we are wont to gaze with unabated astonishment from infancy to old age. What other book besides the Bible could be heard in public assemblies from year to year, with an attention that never tires, and an interest that never cloys With a few exceptions, let a portion of the sacred volume be recited in a mixed multitude, and though it has been heard a thousand times, a universal stillness ensues, every eye is fixed, and every ear is awake and attentive. Select, if you can, any other composition, and let it be rendered equally familiar to the mind, and see whether it will produce this effect. [R. Hall.

"HOW D'YE DO."

A little girl exhibited a faith in her father, a the closet will dispose us for assembling around ers existed in this nation. An unfortunate short time ago, which is worthy of record for its make the closet's exercises, and the silent and was destined to this horrible death. The fatal his divine Master. Her father had often told retired meditation on God's word, more dear hour had arrived; the trembling victim, far her that when dogs ran out to bark at the travfrom her home and her friends, was fastened to eler on the road, that they were only saying, There is no firmer bond of Christian love the stake; the whole tribe was assembled on "how d'ye do?" The child having never learnthan that which is found in a household, the the surrounding plain, to witness the awful ed to doubt her father's word, believed what he members of which neglect not the assembling scene. Just when the wood was about to be said, and remembered it. On one occasion they of themselves together. Unkindness, and the kindled, and the spectators were on the tiptoe were passing a house from which there came little crosses and vexations of daily intercourse of expectation, this young warrior, who sat out a ferocious dog, rushing towards them as if are forgotten or removed by the union of hearts composedly among the chiefs, having before he would tear them to pieces. As they were and of voices in addressing "Our Father." A prepared two fleet horses, with the necessary on foot, the father could not help a feeling of it relates. and advocated his views, especially among the tie of brotherhood is thus recognized superior provisions, sprang from his seat, rushed through terror, and a disposition to attempt an escape puritans, whose strict and legal habits were to all others—cementing union, ennobling love, the crowd, loosed the victim, seized her in his from the rude salutation of the dog, who seemed well suited to sabbatarian doctrines, provided purifying the heart, and strengthening the affectarms, placed her on one of the horses, mounted less polite to him than to the confiding child. no inconvenient change should be required of tions. At these assemblies of "two or three," the other himself, and made the utmost speed She looked without fear to the assailant, and the Redeemer is present, and his blessing fol- towards the nation and friends of the captive. with a sweet smile, as she had been taught, glory. Toward Christ, it is a conformity to his

Here is a beautiful illustration of faith in God. of faith. He does not receive the promise of On the publication of this anecdote at Wash- God as a little child, but mingles the promptings

companied by an address, of which the follow- support this household," said a hen one day to will do something for himself, his neighbor, or ing is the close :- "Brother, accept this token herself; "the master cannot breakfast without for posterity. Almost to the last hour of his of our esteem; always wear it for our sake; an egg, for he is dyspeptical and would die, and life, Washington was at work. So were Frankand, when you have again the power to save a it is I that lay it—and here is the ugly poodle, lin, and Young, and Howard, and Newton. The poor woman from death and torture, think of doing nothing earthly, and gets thrice the vict- vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust this and of us, and fly to her rescue." [Arvine. uals I do, and is caressed all day! By the cock marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to sunof Minerva, they shall give me a double portion pose that we must lie down and die because we VALUE OF A DOLLAR.—If you would learn the of oats, or they have eaten their last egg!" But are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy INFIDELS GOING MASKED.—At an infidel con- value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the much as she cackled and croaked, the scullion not the day-laborer in science, art, or benevovention, held in New York, John A. Collins, burning sun as a hol carrier. This is an ex- wouldnot give her any extra grain; where upon in lence; but he only who suffers his energies to quire it of them, so much the more severely, one of their principal speakers, discoursed at cellent idea, and if many of our young gentle-dudgeon, she hid her next egg in the dung-hill, waste away and the springs of life to become by how much they have more power to bring length upon the best means of supporting infi- men had to earn their dollars in that way, how and did nothing but cackle and croak all day. motionless; on whose hands the hours drag. every thing to passe within their dominions than delity. After a series of railings against God much less dissipation and crime would we wit- The scullion suffered her for a week, then (by heavily, and to whom all things wear the garb a private man hath in his household, and the Bible, and every thing sacred, he used ness every day? So of our fashionable young order) drew her neck, and purchased eggs at of gloom. Is he old? should not be put; but offence that is publike, is greater than that this language: "I never deliver lectures on ladies, if they, like some of the poor seamstress- sixpence the dozen. Man! why frettest thou is he active? can he breathe freely and move which is private. And, indeed, this is the chief infidelity; but I am constantly lecturing on the es of our large cities, had to earn their dollars by and whinest thou? This blockhead is happier with agility? There are scores of gray-headed end of all government that men might not pro- various reforms of the age. I lecture on tem- making shirts at ten cents apiece, how much less than thou, and still a blockhead! Ah, sure men we should prefer, in any important enterfesse what religion they list, and serve God perance, on anti-slavery, on peace, on moral re- finery would we see about them, and how much enough thy wages are too low! Wilt thou strike prise, to those young gentlemen who fear and after what manner it pleaseth them best; but form, on socialism, &c., &c., but wherever I go more truthful notions would they have of their work with Providence, and forcehim to an alterthat the parts of God's true worship might be I lecture on infidel principles! Thus our cause duties of life and their obligations to the rest of native? Believe it, he will do without thee; at a lion in their path, at a harsh word or a "il n'y a point d' homme nécsésaire." [Carlyle. frown.

FOR YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

In early childhood you lay the foundation of Evan. Preacher, and more than the value of a much desired but rejected dress is expended during the stay of a new set of comedians? Make your own bread and cake. Some people think it just as cheap to buy of the baker and confectioner; but it is not half as cheap. True, it is more convenient, and therefore the rich are justifiable in employty of being economical, should make convenience a secondary object. In the first place, confectioners make their cake richer than people of moderate income can afford to make it; in the next place, your domestic, or yourself, may just as well employ your own time, as to pay

The dimness of twilight fell upon a white cottage and its enclosure of trees and flowering shrubs. As the darkness increased, fire-flies came and swarmed in the air,—a shower of liv-

"O, how pretty!" cried a little blue-eyed girl. rushing from the cottage and spreading out her small apron to capture the glittering insects. Two or three were imprisoned; and seating herself upon the soft grass beneath the high boughs, she carefully inspected her booty. Suddenly, her sunny face became clouded with disappointment; and throwing the dull-brown creatures from her with disgust, she exclaimed, They are not pretty any more!"

"Ah! my little one!" said her mother, "this is but a symbol of the more bitter disappointments that await you in life. Pleasures will flutter temptingly around your path; but you will grasp them but to fling them from you, and cry, They are beautiful no more! But, see, dearest, your released fire-flies, beautiful only upon the wing sparkling now as gladly as ever. Such are the enjoyments of earth. Learn neither to despise them, nor to look to them for satisfying happiness. Fleeting and illusive as they are they often illumine the darkness of our mortal pilgrimage, and point our immortal yearnings to Paradise for the perfection of bliss."

Holiness is a very comprehensive word, and expresses a state of mind and conduct that includes many things. It is the work of the Spirit in our sauctification; the fruit of faith in our Lord Jesus Christ; and the operation of the new nature, which we receive in regeneration. Holiness may be viewed in various aspects, according to the different objects to which

Toward God, it is supreme love; delight in his moral character; submission to his will: obedience to his commands; zeal for his cause; observance of his institutes; and seeking his example, and imbibing his spirit. Toward man, it is charity, integrity, truth mercy. Toward that is an heavenly; and prosperity is not so through the wilderness toward her home, till the waters may dash, the thunders may roar, mortification of all the known corruptions of our heart, and a diligent seeking for such as are unknown. Toward self, it is the control of our fleshly appetites; the eradication of our pride; the mortification of our selfishness. Toward divine things in general, it is spirituality of mind. or habitual current of pious thought, and devout affections flowing through the soul. And toward the objects of the unseen world, it is or any of the Pawnee tribes. Of what influ- where he might be tranquil through the power heavenly mindedness a turning away from things seen and temporal, to things unseen and eternal J. A. James.

> Who is Old?—A wise man will never rust A FABLE FOR THE FRETFUL. -"It is I that out. As long as he can move and breathe, he

Principal. Preceptress. employed in the various

& will be divided into three Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Dec. 15, "March 22 April 5, "July 12 8 00

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TEACHER'S SEMINARY truction.

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nt of the Board of Trus

EPUBLICATION! UN THE SABBATH ATH TRACT SOCIETY have seed edition of George Carlow's Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. work of its size extant. Its usted phraseology, has been somewhat thraged by the

Reorder. PT NEW YORK.

9 Spruce St., New York

New York, June 29, 1848.

MORE EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

ALFRED, N. Y., June 19, 1848. An opportunity to take a ride of one hundred and fifty miles through the heart of the Empire passengers. We took the route through Homer, students rising of two hundred. Scott, Skaneateles, Auburn, Seneca Falls, Wafarms of the State. Homer has long been notorious for its delightful location, the taste with possible. which its streets and park are laid out, and the air of neatness which prevails every where. Skaneateles is also a beautiful village, lying on the shore of a lake which bears the same name, and surrounded by a rich farming country,

and mechanical business.

Auburn has recently discarded the name of village, and taken rank among cities. Its importance in the eyes of people generally, arises from the fact that it is the site of an extensive State Prison. From the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Prison, presented to the Legislature in February last, it seems that the number of prisoners average about five hundred, of whom nearly one-half have families, a little more than one-half were intemperate, and about one-fourth could neither read nor write when received into the prison. The Legislature has ing the convicts in the rudiments of learning. Judging from the improvement made by this source of crime, wretchedness, and misery, still calls loudly upon legislators to interpose some barrier to its onward and desolating course. the prisoners are instructed in the Sunday companied by the influences of the Holy Spirit, it is believed that some have been brought to Jesus Christ. The question of prohibiting by law all corporeal punishment of prisoners, has been extensively discussed for a few years past. The experiment is now being tried in this prison, but it has not yet gone far enough to justify a very confident expression of opinion, although we hope and believe that it will work well. In looking over the list of convicts discharged in 1847, we find that 154 had served out their time, 38 were pardoned, and 26 died The number pardoned indicates a pretty liberal use of the pardoning power, and perhaps justifies to some extent the fears which have been expressed upon that point. With the financial condition of the prison no fault can be found. The earnings of the convicts during the last year amounted to \$49,817, while the expenses for ordinary general support were \$48,196, the ordinary expenses by \$1,621.

Geneva, the next town of importance on our route, is a real gem, appropriately set. stands on the shore of the Seneca Lake, and is surrounded by a rich country, as fertile and equal. We approached it with admiration and delight; we left it with a degree of reluctance which we seldom feel under similar circum-

Alfred Center, the place from which this letter is dated, is familiar to many of our readers. Even those who have never visited it, have probably heard it described until it seems familiar to them. Perhaps, however, a visit might serve to change their impression as much as it has changed ours; for we frankly confess that 32 by 42 feet; and in the fall of the next year, ment of the proud spirit of man. That such 1842, the Institution was incorporated and was his opinion, is easy enough seen from his Catholic priesthood in other countries; and it the fall of 1845, Ira Sayles, a former student at works is dead, and is, therefore, of course, en- tice of the Pope himself.

I expect to leave this place to-morrow mornterloo, and Geneva, which gave us a view of ing for the purpose of attending the meeting of some of the prettiest villages and most fruitful the Western Association, at the conclusion of which I shall hurry back to my post as soon as

CHRISTIAN SEVERITY.

It may be thought by many that severity should never be a component of the Christian character. But we differ from such an opinion. which supplies it with considerable mercantile | The efforts of many have been to find excuses for those, who, knowing the will of God, refuse to do it; and, by extracting from the love enjoined by Christ all its vigor and energy, have reduced it to a weak and sickly semblance of love, in the shape of a fawning indiscriminate fondness on all, scarcely knowing a difference between the virtuous and the vile, and exciting | niversary on the 8th of May. The Report was | hope this appeal will be heard and heeded. the just disapprobation of those who remember | read by the Rev. Edmund de Presseuse, a that the religion which it represents, though it surpasses all others in kindness, also surpasses all others in terror to the willfully ignorant and finally impenitent—though it has invitations and tears of entreaty even for foes, yet it has awful recently authorized an appropriation from the threatenings against the incorrigible, and anathfunds of the prison for the purpose of instruct- emas against those who pervert its meaning. Among the multifarious exhibitions of this de- copies; but the commercial embarrassments of stored to his full ministerial functions. The formed principle, is that which prompts so many | France have crippled the means of the Society | marriage question, whether a man may marry class of men in the use of their hitherto circum- to forget the distinctions that in the New Testa- and under its existing circumstances, it is unable his wife's sister, came up and elicited some inscribed means, it is anticipated that very favora- ment mark the believer, and to admit as Christable results will follow the use of the increased | ians nearly all who claim the title. Under the facilities. Intemperance, the other fruitful broad mantle of charity, so-called, a place is its annual meeting on the 9th of May, at which found for errorists of every hue. If we ex- the venerable Pastor Audebez presided. The claim against such indiscriminate fellowship, we Report was read by the Treasurer, M. de Preshave urged against us the varying constitutions | seuse. The Report was one of great interest. Religious services have been regularly main- of minds, the great differences of opinion that and contained many facts of vast importance. tained in the prison, and the Chaplain expresses | may honestly exist, the criminality of harsh | Never has the work of evangelizing France apmuch confidence that they have produced good judging, and other considerations, all excellent peared so hopeful. In a great number of localiand permanent effects. About two hundred of in themselves, but here, we think, exceedingly ties, almost the whole population call for the faulty in their application. The question is, preaching of the gospel. The Report cited School. Through the use of such means, ac. are we to receive as Christians, as regenerate several cities, boroughs, and villages, from persons, as washed by the blood of Christ and | which the Catholic curates have been sent led by the Spirit of God, those men who reject away by the people who have said: "No more repentance towards God and faith in our Lord the doctrines which constitute the gospel? There are but few to plead for those who pervert what all acknowledge as the great and essential principles of morality; yet those who disregard what they are pleased to call the minor or non-essential points of Christianity, have many apologists, from the supposed difficulty of understanding the written word. Ethics, like all other sciences, has its elements,

into which all its precepts are resolvable, and these, like those of others, are easily understood. As the Creator has placed those substances of the material world which are necessary to life and happiness, within the knowledge and the reach of all, though chemists only can explain their more intricate combinations, so none but metaphysicians are able to trace the intricacies, of moral science; but the principles on which it rests are the property of the showing the aggregate of earnings to exceed race. No man, therefore, can plead, in excuse for transgression, that he was not a philosopher, for he sinned against a law which he knew by virtue of his humanity. Accordingly, when men flagrantly pervert these essential truths, they find few advocates. Their dishonesty is highly cultivated as could reasonably be asked. so glaringly evident, that little room is found For beauty of situation, and neatness and for a plea in their behalf. Is this mode of judgregularity of building, we do not know its ing appliable in no degree to the gospel? A scheme for the salvation of all, ought to be made level to the understanding of all. It is accordingly the boast of the gospel that it has made the way so plain that he that runs may read, and the traveler, though a fool in worldly wisdom, need not err therein. The fallen state of man, the atonement of Christ, the renovating power of the Spirit, are stated as pointedly and explicitly as language can make them; every page is luminous with concentrated light on these subjects. And so the commandments of ours has changed, and that for the better, with God are no less explicitly and plainly pointed respect to the face of the country, the character out; and the duty of obedience to them no less of the village, and the extent of the institution. strictly enjoined than that of trusting to the re-The Alfred Academy seems to have originated newing power of the Spirit and the redeeming in a select school, opened in the fall of 1836, qualities of the blood of Christ. At any rate, and taught in a private room by B. C. Church. such would seem to be the opinion of the In the spring of 1837, a one-story school house, Apostle, for notwithstanding his exhortations as 28 by 34 feet, was erected for the accommoda- to the necessity of faith in order to the attaintion of a select school; and in the fall of that ment of salvation, it is very evident that he year James R. Irish was engaged to take charge does not mean that blind, inefficient kind of of the school for four months. In the fall of assent to the doctrines of the gospel which all the following year he took charge of the school men have, for we believe there are very few again for six months, at the expiration of which men, in a land of Bibles, but what are constrain- ish priesthood has been mooted in the Diet at time he was called to the pastoral care of the ed to acknowledge the truth of the word of 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred, and God; but the faith of which he speaks is that was succeeded by Wm. C. Kenyon. In the living faith which leads to the glorifying of God summer of 1841 the academic building was en- even to the denying of self-to the setting on larged by the erection of a two-story part, size high of his commandments even to the abase-

Alfred, and a graduate of Union College, be- tirely useless, so far as the glorifying of God is came associated with Mr. Kenyon as Principal | concerned. It is little to the honoring of God | of the Massachusetts Convention of Congregaof the Institution. Preparations were made to acknowledge that his word is true, that his tional Ministers, it was Resolved, That a Comthe same fall for the erection of additional commandments are holy, just, and good, and buildings, which had become necessary to ac- yet say that it is, after all, of but little consecommodate the increased number of students. quence whether we obey them. But we need Three buildings were erected. Two of them not refer the subject to man for decision, were 38 by 52 feet, three stories high, one for for we have higher authority, even that of State, does not occur every day, and should not the accommodation of ladies, and the other for Christ himself; for he says, Whosoever, therebe neglected when it does occur. So we the accommodation of gentlemen. The other fore, shall break one of these least commandthought while at DeRuyter consulting about the was intended for the residence of the two Prin- ments, and shall teach men so, he shall be callbest mode of getting to Allegany County. Accipals with their families and for a boarding ed the least in the kingdom of heaven; but cordingly we procured a team for the purpose, house, and consisted of a main part, 38 by 48 whosoever shall do and teach them, the same and took the reins into our own hands;—no feet, three stories high, with two wings, each shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven. very great novelty, to be sure, to those who are 24 by 20 feet, two stories high. The cost of Are we not, then, justified in being somewhat used to it, but something of a novelty to us, buildings, apparatus, &c., up to the present time, severe in criticising the character of those who Briggs, of Plymouth; Mr. Childs, of Lowell; while the tone of its lighter articles are such as who have so long been accustomed to ride after is about \$17,000. The average number of claim the title of Christian, while they claim the Mr. Lothrop, of Boston. the "iron horse," and in the character of mere teachers is seven, and the average number of privilege of deviating from the word of God, in order to suit their own convenience? How shall we know them except by their fruits?

PROTESTANT ANNIVERSARIES IN FRANCE.

The Paris anniversaries, as we learn by a communication in the Journal of Commerce, which had just been held.

THE PARIS TRACT SOCIETY held its 25th and young minister of much zeal and talent. It contained a great many details of the good body has adjourned after a laborious session of to go forward with its work.

Roman Catholic priests; we wish to become Protestants." The Committee of the Evangelical Society receive continually most pressing invitations to send to such and such places, ministers, teachers, and evangelists. But, alas, the pecuniary difficulties which hinder its progress, do not permit it to respond as it should do to these appeals. The Treasurer in terminating his Report, stated that the debt of the Society, which had lately surpassed 60,000 francs, had been reduced to 32,000. Whereupon an Englishman present, the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of London, who had been deeply interested in the details of the Report, came forward and laid on the table the sum of 6,500 francsthus reducing the debt to about 25,000.

THE SOCIETY FOR EVANGELICAL MISSIONS among the Unevangelized Nations held its annual meeting May 11. It was an interesting one, and gave many details of the progress of French missions in South Africa. The Society is laboring under embarrassments, and has been compelled to dismiss for the present five or six students who were preparing to labor among

THE FRENCH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY held its annual meeting May 12. M. de Gasparin, (an ex-peer of France, and the father of Count Agenor de Gasparin, who is so actively engaged in every thing which concerns Protest antism in the French realm and elsewhere,) presided. The Report states that that Society put into circulation last year 23,000 copies of the sacred Scriptures. If we add to this the number distributed by the Protestant Bible Society, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has an agency in Paris, the entire number of copies of the sacred Scriptures circulated in France last year must have exceeded 150, 000. The French and Foreign Bible Society is supported almost entirely by the French Protestants themselves, as is the old Protestant Bible Society. The former diffuses the word of God among Roman Catholics as well as Protestants; the latter confines its labors to the Protestants alone, and is chiefly in the hands of that portion of the National Protestant Church which is not Evangelical in its principles.

CELIBACY OF THE ROMISH CLERGY.—The question of the compulsory celibacy of the Rom-Presburg by an ecclesiastical member. M Kossuth replied that he was rejoiced to find the subject discussed in such quarters, and that he had received innumerable letters from the clergy, complaining of the prohibition. The question is engaging the attention of the Roman placed under the patronage of the State. In writings, for he plainly says, that faith without is said that it has been brought under the no-

IMPORTANT COMMITTEE.—At the late meeting mittee of nine be appointed to prepare a Report, to be presented to the next annual meeting the Chartists," "Stoddart and Angling," "The of this Convention, containing a brief history Caxtons," "Guesses at Truth," "Life in the of the rise and progress of slavery in our country, a view of the responsibility of the free War," "The Inca and his Bride," "Sentiments States in regard to it, and a calm and temperate, and Symbols of the French Republic," "Ameribut solemn and earnest appeal to the community can Feeling towards England." This is a work on this momentous subject. The Committee which we can recommend to our readers, and appointed were-Dr. Lowell, of Boston; Dr. one which they will not delay to secure if they Hitchcock, of Randolph; Dr. Storrs, of Brain- wish one of sterling worth. Its more solid tree; Dr. Worcester, of Salem; Mr. Thomp- articles are written in a spirit of dignity, candor. son, of Salem; Mr. Hill, of Worcester; Mr. and truthfulness which few works can boast of:

Portuguese Exiles.—By an Appeal from the American Protestant Society, (Heman Norton, Cor. Sec'y., M. De Motte, 150 Nassau st. Treasurer,) we learn that a community of Six Hundred human beings, exiles or emigrants from the Island of Madeira, where they were concommenced this year on the 7th of May, having | verted from the Catholic to the Protestant been adjourned several days on account of the faith, and, as is alledged, were thereupon subassembling of the National Convention, and the | jected to persecution and imprisonment, are now excitement which that event occasioned. The in the Island of Trinidad, endeavoring to supfirst meeting was held on the evening of the 7th port themselves by laboring for hire, but unaof May, and the last on the 17th of the same | ble to do so through want of employment and month. The first was a meeting for prayer in by the general depression of business in that Isreference to the anniversaries about to be held; land. They therefore desire to move to the A. F. Russell, Mrs. J. N. Lewis, S. Harris and the last was a meeting for thanksgiving for the United States, and, being wholly destitute, imgoodness of God as manifested in the meetings | plore pecuniary assistance, especially from the zealous Protestants, to aid them in buying wild lands in the West and removing thither. We

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—Thi effects of circulating religious tracts in France, lifteen days. During the session, the case of and argued the importance of publishing with- the Rev. Dr. Skinner was settled, after a most out delay, a large number of tracts adapted to patient investigation. The decision of the the peculiar circumstances in which France | Presbytery of Lexington, which had suspended now is. The issues last year were 618,482 him from the ministry, was reversed, and he reteresting debates. The Assembly left the rule THE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE held as it was, and confirmed a decision of the Synod of North Carolina which had sanctioned the suspension of a man who had so married.

> LIBERAL CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.—During the New York: month of May the American Tract Society granted 1,663,000 pages of instructive reading for gratuitous distribution throughout the United States. In addition to various other foreign grants, the officers have recently remitted \$800 to aid the Paris Tract Society. Since the opening of the financial year in April, 87 new colporteurs have been commissioned to labor in 17 different States, and 37 commissions have been renewed. The Society is now in the 24th year of its existence; at no former period was its yield of labor so extended or its prospects of increased usefulness so encouraging.

AN Example for American Christians.—A member of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland lately made a donation of \$4,500 in aid of the foreign missions of that Church, stating as his reason that owing to the very depressed state of trade, and the consequent falling off in the ordinary sources of income, many individuals were unable to contribute so largely as formerly in behalf of missions, and it was, therefore, the duty of those who had been less affected by the late commercial distress, to give more liberally of their substance than, in other respects, might be deemed necessary.

METHODIST CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE.—One of the important measures adopted by the late General Conference of the Methodist Church at Pittsburgh, was the restoration of Mr Wesley's Rule on Temperance. Wesley's Rule prohibits "Drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity." The article says nothing about the manufacturer of spirituous liquors, but it was considered that "selling" them applied to the manufacturer. It is supposed that in some sections of that church the restoration of the Rule will be of no little practical value.

THE BIBLE IN SCOTLAND.—The total number of Bibles published in Scotland in the ten years, commencing 1837, was 1,213,371; of Testaments, 2,150,973; of Psalm Books, 2,475,856 and of Confessions of Faith, 60,827. The greatest number of religious books was printed in 1845, viz:—Bibles, 284,050; Testaments, 292,450; Psalms, 254,500; Confessions of Faith, Master's service. 10,000. The allowance in the shape of drawback of paper duty within the ten years amounted to 10,020l. 2s. 8d.

BEQUEST TO A COLLEGE. Miss Rachel B Wallace, late of Burlington, Vt., has bequeathed to Burlington College the sum of \$2,000, of which the interest is to be applied, under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese to aid such condidates for holy or ders as he may select, in pursuing their theological studies at Burlington College.

College of the Sacred Heart.—Such is the name of a seminary about to be opened at Rochester, under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Western New York. The Rev James Delaune is to be President. It goes into operation in September.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. - This really valuable reprint for June has been received. Its contents are rich and varied as usual, among which we find-" How to disarm 'Far West'," "Lombardy and the Italian cannot be objected to by the most ardent friend of good morals. The present is a good time to subscribe, as a new volume commences with the July number. Terms \$3 | 00 a year in advance. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fultonstreet, corner of Gold, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA IN Boston.—His Excellency J. J. Roberts, the President of the new Republic of Liberia, with his wife and daughter, arrived at Boston on the morning of the 16th, in the bark Nehemiah Rich, Capt. Carlton, from Liberia April 21, via. St. Thomas and Turk's Island. He is accompanied by Revs. R. B. Wilson, J. J. Paine, and lady, and Mrs. M. Morse.

CYCLOPEDIA OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ANEC-DOTES.—The fourth number of this interesting and instructive collection of anecdotes, by Rev. K. Arvine, A. M., has been published, and fully sustains the character of its predecessors. The series is to be completed in eight numbers. Published by Leavitt, Trow & Co., 191 Broadway, at 25 cents per number.

THE CHOLERA.—Several months ago the siatic cholera had reached Russia, in its westward march, and it was greatly feared that it would spread over Europe, as in 1832, and then cross to the United States. It is now thought that what remains of the disease will spend

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE REFORMER IN IRE-LAND.—The following remark was made by Rev. Mr. King of Dublin, in one of his addresses in

The temperance reformation in Ireland was commenced by Mr. Martin, a Quaker, in Cork, and gradually enlisted a few Protestant clergymen, and laymen also, among the Protestants and the Roman Catholics. It has accomplished changes which no man even an enthusiast could have expected. The Roman Catholic priests at first opposed it; but some of them afterwards became its advocates, and among them Father Mathew.

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.—The following are the principal provisions of the New Postage Bill, as reported to the House of Representatives :-

The circulation of all newspapers free of ostage, within thirty miles of the place of pubcation, not above the superfices of 1,900 square

Under one hundred miles and over thirty, one-half cent; over one hundred and for any farther distance, one cent.

Newspapers above 1,900 inches to pay pamphlet and magazine postage, which is two cents for the first ounce, and half of one cent for all greater distances.

Newspapers under 500 square inches to go ree for the first 30 miles, and pay a quarter of one cent for all greater distances. Transient newspapers pay two cents when not sent from he office of publication.

Publishers of pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, are allowed a free exchange, the ame as publishers of newspapers.

Religious use of Lors.—It is said to be one f the peculiar tenets of the Associated Reormed Church, formerly known as the Secession Church, and originally founded by the Erskines, that the use of lots to discover the ndications of Providence is a scriptural and iseful practice. This idea was once quite prevalent, but now, except in this communion, we uspect is universally abandoned. The Evangelist cites from a late periodical of that communion the following:

1. The Christian may resort to it, [the lot] in connection with prayer and perhaps with fast, ng and humiliation, for the solution of painful doubts, as for the discovery of the path of duty in difficult cases.

2. Ministers of the gospsl may in the same way ascertain the divine will in regard to fields of labor, and courses of procedure upon which they are occasionally called to make a choice of their greater usefulness and comfort in the

3. Brethren and neighbors may in like manner, and by a mutual agreement to abide by its decisions, use it in settling serious questions of difficulty, rather than encounter the vexations and expenses, and often times bitter animosities for life, of protracted and uncertain suits of

4. Nations may select Commissioners, who in a similar way, might satisfactorily and righteously settle boundaries, rights, and all matters of national interest, rather than resort to intrigue and all the horrid concomitants of ruinous and bloody wars. The lot is of the Lord to settle all matters of doubt and dispute, and who is so competent as He who is "wonderful in counsel and excellent in working?"

The funds collected for Free Church purposes, from the disruption from the Church of Scotland in 1843, to the 31st of March, 1847,... amounted to £1,313,714 6s. 11d. They now, probably, reach nearly £1,700,000.

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By the arrival of the steamship Britannia on Sunday last, we have seven days' later European news.

France is still the theatre of considerable confusion. During the sitting of the National Assembly, on the th inst., it was reported that the police were in search of Prince de Joinville, who, it was said had arrived in Paris that morning. The resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin is talked of, and suspicions so declared that the people shall enjoy the rights of gratuitous education, employment, and assistance. Great alarm was excited by the apannounced that there were already 100,000 subscribers.

Confederation have fraternised, and a new so-League is composed can long work harmonious. ly together. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchel and her children is still strong, and the funds collecting in their behalf are daily increasing. 000; Oregon, \$8,000,000. The sale of Mitchel's furniture took place on the 5th, and brought extremely high prices. The books with Mitchel's autograph brought, in many instances, one hundred times their original cost. The conviction of Mitchel has not quelled the strong spirit of disaffection which prevails in Ireland. On the 2d inst., a manifesto was issued, signed by Wm. S. O'Brien, couched in terms no less defiant of the law than the effusions of Mr. Mitchel.

count of the arrest and examination of three nees, but no person was injured. From the

We have accounts from Austria to the 2d Indians were all quiet. inst. The conduct of the Emperor is considered by the Viennese as most extraordinary. A deputation of ladies to present a petition requesting His Majesty to return to his capital, had been treated with marked rudeness at Innspruck. The Emperor took the petition from the ladies without saying a word, turned on his and the noblesse.

We learn from Spain that the authorities of Cadiz have compelled all the British residents to furnish securities for their conduct. Arrests are daily taking place in Madrid.

The Cholera is again making sad havoc in Russia, according to the Berlineshe, Nachrichter, 57 of which terminated fatally.

last week, so amended the naturalization laws, that a foreigner may become a citizen after being a resident of this country five years, even though he may have been out of the country during the time; whereas by the former law, if he should merely cross the line to some other country in the course of the five years, he would lose the benefit of his previous residence. There has also been considerable discussion as to whether the present session of Congress shall adjourn about the middle of July, but there seems a strong probability that this session will extend to the next; whereby they will save to the people their mileage for, of course, they will not expect to be paid for a constructive journey home, and back to Washington.

FROM AUX CAYES.—The schooner Abel Story, from Aux Cayes, May 30, arrived at Boston on the 11th. The Captain contradicts the story that the French Consul had been beaten there. Political matters were unchanged. Letters received are principally occupied with the details of the outrages enacted by the Government forces, partial accounts of which have been before received; they give full accounts of the carry with them. But Soulouque himself does not go fast enough for these brigands. He is suspected, and, it was thought, might fall a victim to the very storm of cupidity and avarice which he has raised.

threats passed, and young Morrow and three of young man) house to settle the affair; as usual which Coglin was about to use a bowie-knife. to prevent which one of Morrow's brothers stepped up and discharged a pistol at the head a severe stab, but of which it is thought he will

WEALTH OF THE UNION.—The report of the Patent office, recently made, presents some inare expressed that Lamartine was a party to teresting statistics relative to the wealth of the the movement of the 15th of May. It is thought Union. The population of the United States that M. Thiers will supplant Lamartine in au- is set down at 20,746,000, and the aggregate of personal and real property is estimated at thority. The Commission on the Constitution \$8,295,560,000. New York is the richest State, has decided that the political Constitution of her property being \$1,112,000,000; Pennsylva-France shall be a democratic republic; it is all nia next, \$850,000,000; then Ohio, \$740,000. 000; then Virginia, \$508,000,000. The remainder of the States rank as follows:-Indiana, \$384,000,000; Tennessee, \$380,000,000; Kentucky, \$342,000,000; Massachusetts, \$340, proach of a monster banquet, to be held under 000,000; Georgia, \$320,000,000; North Caro the walls of the fortress of Vincennes. It was lina, \$306,000,000; Illinois, \$294,000,000; Alabama, \$276,000,000: Mississippi, \$256,000,000; South Carolina, \$242,000,000; Missouri, \$240,-000,000; Maine, \$240,000,000; Maryland, In Ireland, the Repeal Association and Irish \$193,000,000; Louisiana, \$188,000,000; New Jersey, \$166,000,000; Michigan, \$148,000,000 ciety formed of the members of both under the Connecticut, \$132,000,000; Vermont, \$120,500, style and title of the "Irish League." There is 000; New Hampshire, \$120,000,000; Arkansas, much doubt whether the material of which the \$60,000,000; Texas, \$56,000,000; Iowa, \$52, 000,000; Rhode Island, \$52,000,000; Wisconsin, \$36,000,000; Delaware, \$32,000,000; Florida, \$30,000,000; District of Columbia, \$18,000,

From the Emigrants.—The St. Joseph Gazette of the 9th inst. says, Mr. Shaw arrived here on Monday last from Fort John on Platte River. On his way in he met about 300 wagons of Oregon and California emigrants, and 200 wagons of Mormons. All were getting on well. The first company was about 500 miles from the settlements, and the last one about 150 miles. A company of California emigrants, numbering In England, the London papers give an ac- about 60, had a little difficulty with the Pawbest information we can gather, the emigration From Italy we have the important intelligence this season to Oregon and California will not that Peschiera had surrendered and was in the exceed 350 wagons—about 1,600 souls. The hands of the troops of Charles Albert, and that | Mormons are leaving Camp Israel in large numan engagement had taken place at the same mo- | bers, and at this time upward of 600 wagons ment at Goito, between 30,000 Austrians, who have left for the Salt Lake. The outbreak last marched from Verona, and 15,000 Pied- among the Indians will not deter them from montese, the result of which was, that the for- crossing the plains this season, as they are anxmer were completely routed; and being pur- ious that all their brethren should get together sued by the cavalry, when flying in confusion, as soon as possible. Three Mackinaw boats, a great portion were cut to piedes. It is said loaded with robes and furs, passed down to-day. that Pope Pius had recovered all his popularity. They bring no news from the mountains. The

FROM PERNAMBUCO.—Capt. Peacock, of the bark Navarre, arrived at Philadelphia June 19, reports that on the night previous to his leaving Pernambuco, as the Circus Company (which left this city some time since in the bark Imogene, for Valparaiso,) were performing to a large and heel and walked away. The city was quiet, but respectable ordiance, the tent was assailed by a distrust continued to prevail between the people turbulent party, who were not content with throwing stones and other heavy missiles, but resorted to firing the tent, by throwing rockets and chasers, several of which struck the canvas, which did not ignite, from the fact of its being wet from a heavy shower of rain. The police immediately sallied forth and chased the assailants into their haunts, which were convenient and sheltered them from arrest. Had the there were in one week 155 cases in Moscow, roof of the tent taken fire the loss of life would have been dreadful, as the enclosure where the tent was pitched contained over 1,000 persons Congressional.—Congress has, during the and 150 horses, and was surrounded by a well 15 feet in height.

THE HOTCHKISS AFFAIR.—Edward Bailey, who was sent to Sing Sing for life about a year ago, for an attempted assassination of Mr. Hotckkiss of Brooklyn, has lately attempted to make his son, farmer, in Cheltenham township, Montgomprison, suspected that something was wrong ing a cow, and being annoyed by the switching from the manner of Bailey, and upon making of her tail, he tied it around one of his legs. In diligent search, he found a large number of this condition the animal from some cause bedeadly weapons secreted near his cell. After came frightened and ran off, over ditches and the discovery Bailey acknowlged that they fences until she became exhausted. When the the convicts, and that it was their intention to | great doubts existed of his surviving the injuries create a revolt at the first favorable opportuni- he received. ty. The offenders were all submitted to the punishment of the shower bath. Buchanar, the accomplice of Bailey, died on the 14th inst. of pulmonary consumption. On his death-bed he expressed a deep contrition for his crimes, and refused to see Bailey. Logan, the remaining member of the gang, is said to be in ill health, and will probably live but a short time.

NEW COUNTERFEITS .- The following new counterfeits have recently been put in circulation: Fives on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford; fives altered from ones, vig. Indian and a female—lady's head on the right end, and a female on the left. Fives on the proscription, mock trial, and murder of the Danvers Bank, Mass. Twos on the State Bank, venerable Dublasse, a merchant of Aux Cayes Saugerties. Threes on the Agawam Bank, of nearly 80 summers; of the massacre of hun-Springfield, Mass. Fifties on the Biddeford dreds and hundreds of unresisting citizens at Bank, Maine; 50's counterfeit well excuted, Aquin and other places; of the wanton destruc- but rather pale. Tens on the Bank of Louistion of property; and apprehensions of like ville, Ky. Twos on the Bank of Westfield, N. scenes in places yet unheard from. A call is Y. Threes on the Sandusky (O.) City Bank. again made by American residents for the pre- | Fives on the State Bank of Indiana. Tens on sence of men-of-war from the United States. the Waltham Bank, Mass. Threes on the inst. says, Edwin Smith, of Groton, employed POTTER, in the An Englishman writes that the object of the Western Reserve Bank, Baltimore. Beware of in painting the spars of the ship Atlantic, lying hope of eternal life through the green of our Lord Learner. blacks seems to be to possess themselves of the the spurious notes on the New Haven Co. Bank at Lawrence's wharf, in this city, fell yesterday Christ. property of the mulattoes, either by extermina- the old genuine bills are being called in. morning from the foretopmast cross-trees to the tion or by driving them from the Island. At Fives on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, deck, striking on his head and breaking his Cape Haytien, ladies were denied passports be- La. Twos on the Commercial Bank, Kingston, cause they possessed property which they would | Canada. Threes on the Merchants' Bank, Ellery. Threes on the Bank of Smyrna. Del.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.—The Board of deplore. Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society announce their design, in accordance with the resolution of the late New England FATAL AFFRAY. - The Kosciusko (Miss.) | Convention, to hold one hundred conventions in Chronicle of the 2d inst. publishes the follow- | Massachusetts, with special reference to the iming:—An affray occurred in Neshoba County, prisonment of Sayers and Drayton for aiding on Sunday last, between some young men slaves to escape from the District of Columbia. named Coglin and others named Morrow, some- For this purpose \$1,200 were raised by the what after the following manner: One of the Convention, in donations and pledges. The Coglins and one of the Morrows were attending first Convention to be held at Stoneham. The harvest was commenced last week in this and the same school, Morrow told something to a speakers who advocate the views of this Society the neighboring counties, and promises an exthird person—Coglin asked an explanation—a are able and eloquent men, who never fail to tensive crop. The country presents a beautiful fight ensued, in which Morrow got the better; attract large and intelligent audiences.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. - Henry McGee, of his brothers went to Coglin's (the father of the Westmoreland Co., Pa., came to his death on tain Saunders, of brig Spartan, arrived at this Tuesday evening from injuries received in fall- port yesterday, from Surinam, reports that he in such cases, they made the matter worse, and ing from the cars on the Baltimore and Ohio touched at the Island of Martinique on Sunday, day before the second Sabbath in July next, at 10 o'clock, a fight ensued between one of the Morrows, in Railroad. He took the evening train proceed- the 28th ult. He brings no later news, but A. M. Introductory discourse by Z. Campbell, alternate ing toward Frederick, at Woodbine, and from states as to the bloodshed caused by the rebelthe statement of the conductor, Mr. William G. lion, that he heard of but one family killed and Shipley, it appears that he could not prevail on two men shot. It was supposed there when he of Coglin, killing him instantly; the others now him to keep his seat in the car, but he would sailed, that the blacks would go to work in a interfered, the result of which was that one of stand on the platform. After the train had day or two. the Morrows received a stab which has ere this passed a short distance beyond Ijamsville, he probably proved mortal, and one of the Coglins fell from the platform, was caught under the wheels, and had both his legs cut off near the knee. After having undergone an amputation of one of his legs, he died. He was a laborer and supposed to have been intemperate.

> says that a girl claimed as the property of a man in the South, and who escaped about a year ago, and came to this city on the steamer Cambria, has been residing in Alleghany for some time Her master becoming aware of her locality, employed a negro man to make a tender of affection to her, and propose marriage, which duty he performed. The marriage evening was fixed -Wednesday evening. The lover had his plans celebrating the ceremonies, but in truth his obthe man who claimed her. The object leaked and ninety-six grophers. out on Wednesday, and the girl's friends inman was most severely handled.

FATAL REPAST.—The Boston Transcript of the 21st inst., says, We regret to learn, from the Gloucester Telegraph of this morning, that the the work, and the contractors find great diffifamily of Mr. Thomas Niles, residing at Eastern | culty in replacing them. Point, yesterday partook of a chowder made of clams, and in about twenty minutes after eating, about six years of age, showed the first sympfore medical aid could be received. The rest and started with them in the direction of Burof the family, although seriously affected, we lington. are glad to say are likely to recover.

WEALTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The whole property of Great Britain, says the Nonconformist, was estimated, nearly thirty years ago, at £3,600,000,000. Since that period its value has increased to between six and seven billions of pounds sterling; so that the national debt of £800.000,000, frightful as it is, is only about one-eighth part of our national wealth. In lip that a tallow boiler of Melbourne has placardother words, our assets show a seven-fold sur- ed that place with an advertisement that he is plus over our liabilities.

SUMMARY.

The distinguished Mexican, Almonte, is about to visit the United States with his family, and will probably take up his permanent residence in the City of New Orleans, where he spent much of his youth, and acquired much of the valuable information he possessess. He has at home in New Orleans, at his old trade of sell- out of the country." ing hardware, than in dealing with the impracticable races of Mexico.

and engine of the steamer Vanderbilt were heard distinctly at Stonington, Conn., when the boat was ten miles west of Saybrook, or forty miles distant. The sound continued distinct until the boat reached New London, when two gentleman on the wharf at Stonington counted the revolutions of her engine with perfect accuracy. The distance at this time was more than ten miles. This is an interesting fact in the transmission of sound. The air of course was damp, and the wind very light, and westerly.

A few days since a son of Mr. John Thompescape. Mr. Wells, the principal keeper of the ery County, about 12 years of age, was milking were made for violent purposes by a number of | boy was relieved he was almost lifeless and

A powder mill in Batre, Mass., blew up on Monday afternoon, killing one person, a young man aged from 20 to 22 years. He was blown some ten rods from the building, and every particle of his clothing, except a bit of one of his stockings, stripped from his body, which was blackened like a coal. Lightning is susposed to have caused the explosion, as a severe storm prevailed at the time, and a large tree near by was struck at the moment of the accident to the

The Salem (Mass.) Register says, a little fishing schooner was lying at one of our wharves Marshall, aged 78; his brother, aged 76; another man aged 76, and a boy 65. The vessel is 45 years old, and the united ages of the vessel and crew number 340 years! The skipper has followed the pursuit from the age of 9 CRANDALL, in the 45th year of his age. He was a member

The New London (Ct.) Chronicle of the 17th neck. The unfortunate youth lived but about five minutes. He was a fine young man about 18 years of age, greatly beloved by his relations and friends, and whose loss they will all deeply Saviour, who, to her, was above all price. She united with

The Rochester Courier of June 19 says, Yesterday afternoon the body of young Middlebrook, who jumped the Genesee Falls on Thursday last, was discovered near the spot where he struck, by some persons bathing. It was horribly mutilated and presented a most revolting sight.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig says: "The wheat and most refreshing appearance."

The Boston Traveler of June 17th says, Cap-

Mr. Emmerson Goddard, of Petersham, Mass., has invented a new Spoke Machine, which will turn and tenon 20 spokes in a minute. All that is required is to place the wood on a bench, the large ends all one way. It is self-feeding and are hereby requested to increase it by their contributions to self-piling, leaving them when turned in a regular pile on one side of the machine, opposite to ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP.—A Pittsburg paper the feeding side. The above number turned out per minute, are 23 inches in length. Lasts and fork handles, can be turned in it with nearly the same facility as spokes.

A little animal called the "gropher" is very troublesome to the farmers in the Western States, throwing up mounds to the height of from twelve to fifteen inches. A few days since, the inhabitants of Porter, Wisconsin, had a hunt for laid for cajoling the lady off under pretence of the purpose of annihilating all the grophers in that vicinity. Forty men went to work, and sucject was, as above stated, to deliver her up to ceeded in killing three thousand one hundred

A most serious accident occurred on Moore's formed her of the situation in which she was, section of the New York and New Haven Railand her abduction was prevented. The negro road, near Norwalk, on Friday. An accidental explosion from a quarry of rocks killed one laborer, literally tearing him in pieces, and wounded two others so that it is feared they will not survive. The hands immediately left

Clark Co., Mo., is just now in an unpleasant state of excitement, owing to the abduction of the blessing of Abraham's God (in whom all the families o Mr. Niles, his wife, two sons, a daughter, and a eight slaves, and their detention by citizens of the earth are blessed) to descend, and erect an altar in every lady visiting the family, began to feel the effects Iowa. As soon as it was discovered, they were of the poison. Edward, the youngest son, pursued and overhauled at West Point, Iowa. A trial was had, and the negroes delivered up, toms, and was so badly affected that he died be- but the mob seized them, drove off their owners,

> A family in Lancaster County were, a few days since, made very ill by eating of a spongecake flavored too highly with 'peach water.' We begour young housekeepers to beware how they use this very agreeable and common addition to pies, confectionary, &c., as it is but a mild form of that deadly poison Prussic Acid,

So cheap is meat in the colony of Port Phil selling fine legs of mutton at 6d. each, and it is said that he finds it difficult to obtain purchasers even at that price.

The last Logansport Telegraph brings an account of a great freshet in the Wabash and Eel rivers, and the destruction of large quantities of timber. Eel river was higher than it had ever been known to be before. The saw-mills at Logansport lost about 2,000 logs.

A letter from Mexico says: "I am informed lost all his popularity in Mexico, and is thorough- that those officers who were sentenced to be ly disgusted with the country. Almonte is con- hung in the City of Mexico on the 21st ult. sidered ahead of his countrymen in light and in- | Lieuts. Hare, Tilden, and Dutton, are to be disformation, and will, no doubt, feel much more honorably discharged from the service, and sent

It has been officially stated that there are 3,-719,000 persons engaged in agricultural pur-On Saturday evening the sound of the wheels | suits in the United States; in manufactures 781. 800; in commerce, 119,600; in learned professions, 65,200; in ocean navigation, 55,000; in internal navigation, 33,000.

> Harrisburg, June 22, 1848—Gov. Shunk is again seriously ill. His disease has assumed a new shape, and he appears to be almost in the last stage of consumption. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

> John Lyng, who accompanied Capt Cook in his last voyage, and witnessed his being speared by the lances of the Indians, recently died in

> Greenwich Hospital, at the advanced age of 97. The accounts of the loss of the Benares, a fine steamer of 400 tons burden, by fire, on her passage from Calcutta, have been confirmed. She

> by far the greater number perished. Barney Slaven murdered his wife Catharine at Niles, Mich., on the 4th inst., by beating her with a shovel. Slaven was an intemperate man. He was committed to await his trial.

had upward of 150 persons on board, of whom,

The tannery of E. M. & F. Bodine, in Wellsboro. Tioga Co., Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. Loss estimated at \$5,000; insured three—the fourth copy being gratis. to the amount of \$3,000.

Mr. Mason Eastman of Saquoit, N. Y., met with his death a few days ago from the kick of a runaway horse which he was pursuing.

DIED,

In Almond, N. Y., ELVIRA A. POTTER, daughter of David R. and Lavinia Potter, aged 13 years 9 months and 6 days. The subject of this notice was an only child, and gave promise of being a blessing to her parents and friends, and an last week, which deserves notice. She was ornament to society She was attacked with typhus fever. manned by a veteran crew, consisting of skipper and after a sickness of several weeks fell by the hand of our common destroyer. It is a matter of inexpressible joy that she left behind a clear and convincing proof of having passed from death unto life and that she has gone to rest with the ransomed in heaven.

In Alfred, N. Y., June 6, of pulmonary disease, Rogers of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Friendship. His death

In Alfred, June 15, of hemorrhage of the bowels, ALBERT

In Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Juñe 13, Miss Phebe R West, aged 23 years. It is no more than justice to the memory of the deceased to say, that she was endeared to her relatives and acquaintances by her amiable disposition and exemplary deportment. In early youth she remembered her Creator, and made an early sacrifice of herself to her the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, and stead-fastly maintained her walk with her brethren "in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless." The Church has sustained a severe loss in the death of this sister. but to her, we trust, it is infinite gain.

In Brookfield, N. Y., June 14, Mr. JOEL WITTER, aged 44

In Leonardsville, N. Y., June 14, Mr. Peter Grants. aged 39 years. In Petersburg, N. Y., on the 29th inst, of consumption. Z. M. CRANDALL, son of G Crandall, aged 47 years.

LETTERS.

G. B. Utter, George Crandall, B. Church, Smith Williams. New London-P. L. Berry. James A. R. Greenman, B. G. Stillman, N. V. Hull, H. J. Waterford-Wm. Maxson. Pitman, W. B. Maxson.

WISCONSIN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Wisconsin Seventh-day Baptist Association will hold its next session with the Church in Albion, commencing fifth William H. Redfield. We hope to be favored with dele gates from our sister Associations.

Z. CAMPBELL, Cor. Sec.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

To all whom it concerns: In order to carry on the missionary operations of the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association, it was resolved to raise the sum of five hundred dollars for the ensuing year. About one-half of the amount is already pledged, and the churches the above-mentioned sum. The Clerk of each Church is requested, as soon as convenient, to ascertain the amount in which his church will stand pledged, and notify me accordingly. The delegates present at the last Session of the Association are requested to inform their churches relative to our plan missionary operations the present year.

HOPKINTON, R. I., June 12, 1848.

NOTICE.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.

Whereas, the Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association, at s last Annual Session, resolved to hold correspondence through messengers, or its Corresponding Secretary, with her sister Associations, and believing that they would act in concert with us relative to the subject of family prayer, which particularly engaged the deliberations of that body I have deemed it expedient to give publicity in this way to those resolutions which were adopted relative to that subject: Resolved. That we consider it the duty of every Christian who sustains the responsible relation of the head of a family, to maintain the regular and daily worship of God in his own house; and that the neglect of this duty is a deplorable feature in the character of those professors of religion who are guilty of it, calling for the earnest labors of pastors and

Resolved, That we recommend pastors and ministers to rst Sabbath in July.

In behalf of the Eastern Association, I respectfully invite the pastors and ministers of our sister Associations to unite with us on that day in urging the claims of this much-neglected duty; and also to unite with us in earnestly imploring house, from which the morning and evening incense shall daily ascend until the dew of Hermon descends refreshing and reviving all around. S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. HOPKINTON, R. I. June 13, 1848.

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les that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c, of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders. Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this adver isement three times before the 1st of June, 1848, and send us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase from us, of our own manufactures, selected from ur specimens, five times the amount of their bill. For sale, several good second-hand cylinder and platen

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Tallmadge—Bethuel Church WISKONSAN. Albion-P. C. Burdick Mystic Br.-Geo. Greenman Milton-Joseph Goodrich.

" Stillman Coon. Walworth—Wm. M. Clarke

Miscellaneous.

WHO LIVETH?

BY CALEB LYON, OF LYONSDALE. It is not he whose sordid soul Is bound to mercenary shrines, Whose Gordian knot of worldly weal His every nobler feeling binds,-Whose eyes are blind with golden dust, And never gaze upon the day,— Whose limbs bear onward to the grave,

A stolid mass of fading clay; T is not the hireling from the field. When music sounds and banners wave, When heads are hot and hands are strong To make for each a soldier's grave, Where conflict rages, till the weak Are forced at last to yield or fly, And heroes these that fate reserved, Of thousands who were paid todie:

'T is not the parasite of Power-The Sycophant that loves to cling Around the idol of a day,—
A serpent with a glittering wing,— Dissimulation in his words, Dishonor in his winning smile. A kind of human misletoe That saps the heart it doth beguile;

'T is not the Sybarite, whose lust Hath turned the harlot in the street-Whose cup with roses ever crowned, His gay companions love to greet.— Whose couch is filled with Eider down, Whose robe is from the Persian loom; Life is not his, for Pleasure lives For aye within a painted tomb

'T is he who heals the wounded breast, And wipes away the mourner's tear,-Whose words of tenderness flow fourth As fountains in a desert drear,-Upon whose lip Eternal Truth Sits 'mid a world of sin and shame,-Presiding in perpetual youth, She breathes a dying Saviour's name.

'T is he who stamps upon his brain The lore of glorious ages fled-Holding high converse with the Past. And dwelling with the mighty dead; Stealing true inspiration's fire From Suns that never can go down: Chained to his task with iron zeal, And wearing Labor's thorny crown.

'T is he who strikes Apollo's lyre, Whose burning songs can never die,-That echo through the vast of years, As angel anthems through the sky; Who girt by woe, and want, and pain. In a dark wilderness of years,— Wins an imperishable name,— A broken-hearted Man of Tears.

THE RATTLE-SNAKE.

"This snake, the most venomous known in North America, subsists wholly on animal food; it digests its food slowly, and is able to exist without any sustenance for months, or even years, in confinement; during this time it often increases in size, and the number of its rattles is augmented. In its natural state it feeds on rabbits, squirrels, rats, birds, or any other small animals that may come in its way. It captures its prey by lying in wait for it, and we have heard of an instance in which one of these snakes reof the burrow of the Florida rat, and on its be- of Norwich, fell overboard. The sea was so ing killed it was found to have swallowed one rough that it seemed out of the question to of these quadrupeds.

"As far as we have been able to ascertain, it and thus kills it, before swallowing it. The the word went instantly through the ship that bite is sudden, and although the victim may run a few yards after it is struck, the serpent easily finds it when dead. Generally the common spe- Antoine, who was then below, sprung on deck, cies of rattle-snake refuses all food when in a and in an instant threw himself from the ship's surprised to find that he had been beaten, and cage, but occasionally one is found that does not side and breasted the billows towards the sink- was anxious to learn the management of his refuse to eat while in captivity. When a rat is | ing sailor. It seemed impossible that the gallant turned loose in a cage with one of these snakes, fellow could sustain himself for any length of it does not immediately kill it, but often leaves | time, much less that he could reach and render | morning. it unmolested for days and weeks together. any assistance to his drowning shipmate. He tation or hunger, designs to kill the animal, it superhuman, succeed in very nearly reaching the labor in destroying weeds and stirring the lies in wait for it, cat-like, or gently crawls up the spot where Smith had till that time manto it, and suddenly gives it the mortal blow, after which, it very slowly and deliberately turns at that moment the poor fellow sunk to rise no only be saving of expense, but a greater profit

"We have seen a rattle-snake, in a very large cage, using every means within its power, and exerting its cunning, for a whole month, before it could succeed it capturing a brown thrush, that was imprisoned with it. At night the bird, roosted beyond the reach of the snake, and during the daytime it was too cautious in its movements, and too agile-snatching up its food at intervals, and flying instantly back to its perchto be struck by the unwieldy serpent. We now added a mouse to the number of the inmates of the cage; the affrighted animal retreated to a corner, where the snake slowly crawled up to it, with a sudden blow darted his fangs into it; soon after which, he swallowed it. About a week after this adventure, the snake again resumed his attempts to capture the thrush, and pursued it all around the cage. This experiment offered a fair opportunity for the rattlesnake to exert its powers of fascination, had it possessed any; but as it did not exhibit them, we do not hesitate to say that it was entirely destitute of any faculty of the kind. After some hours' fruitless manœuvring, the snake coiled itself up, near the cup of water from which the day.

open wings and plaintive voice, seemed to wait

of her younglings had fallen, which the hog was the enterprise succeeded.

eating. Our friend, the late Dr. Wright, of Troy, informed us that he witnessed a nearly similar scene between a cat-bird and a dog, which had disturbed her brood, on which occasion the cat-bird went through many of the movements generally ascribed to the effect of fascination."

COURAGE IN WOMEN.

are not taught to be courageous. Indeed to some root out many that are faulty. It is related by persons, courage may seem as unnecessary for Quintilian that those who went to learn music women as Latin and Greek. Yet there are few of Timotheus, paid double price if they had rethings that would tend to make women happier | ceived any previous instruction—a safeguard I can only contemplate distress and difficulty. So far from courage being unfeminine, there is have little active powers of attack or defence, ranks of those who are about to finish their passing through danger with a moral courage which is equal to that of the strongest. We see this in great things. We perfectly appreciate the sweet and noble dignity of a Mary fully and assiduously attended to, presents ad-Queen of Scots or a Marie Antoinette. We vantages which ought to be appreciated by see that it is grand for these delicately bred, parents, though they are seldom valued by the high-natured, helpless personages to meet death | pupils. with a silence and a confidence like man's. But there would be a singular dignity to wo-

man's bearing small terrors with fortitude. There is no beauty in fear. It is a mean, ugly, dishevelled creature. No statue can be made of it that a womon would wish to see herself like. Women are pre-eminent in steady endurance of tiresome suffering; they need not be far behind men in a becoming courage to meet that which is sudden and sharp. The dangers and the troubles, too, which we may venture to ed a sward, and the earth has become compact say they now start at unreasonably, are many and hard. Another disadvantage in delaying of them mere creatures of the imaginationsuch as in their way, disturb high-mettled animals brought up to see too little, therefore frightened at any leaf blown across the road. Mr. Audubon and Dr. Bachman have lately We may be quite sure that without losing any without radically disturbing the plants, which ublished vol. 1 of the letter press of their of the most delicate and refined graces, women from their fragile forms, growing in the shade splendid work, " The Viviparous Quadrupeds of may be taught not to give way to unreasonable North America." We make the following ex- fears, which should belong no more to the fragile than the robust.

A HEROIC SAILOR.

The New London (Conn.) Chronicle mentions with commendation, the heroic deeds of a common sailor, on board the ship Robert Bourne, recently arrived at that port: As the ship was on her passage from the

Sandwich Islands to the North West Coast, she encountered a severe gale of wind, and while laying to under close-reefed main topsail, one mained coiled up for two days before the mouth of the formast hands, named Henry C. Smith, supposed that there was a difference in the malower a boat. It could not be done without mere stirring of the soil, as he would regard it. placing in imminent peril any crew that might always strikes its intended prey with its fangs, be ordered on so hopeless a service. Of course cultivators who competed for the greater success there was a man overboard, when a Portuguese sailor from the Cape de Verds, named Peter did, however, by an effort that seemed almost aged to keep his head above water, when just be done by animal labor. In this there will not it over into a proper position, and finally swal- more, and Antoine to all human appearances by a large crop, for by the use of a cultivator or was doomed to follow his fate. Seeing his situ- plow between rows, the soil will be stirred deepation, a determined effort was made to save er than by the hoe, and it may be done more kept on board the ship. Antoine was at last arranged field, in the hoeing season, will do as reached, and finally got safely on board.

This same capital fellow performed a like feat, and with better success, on a subsequent part of the voyage. Being with a boat's crew the very point of drowning, when Antoine pitchshore. Nor does the record of the brave man's though the other instance of his gallant conduct | occurred sometime before.

PROJECTED ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Batersea, by the renowned John- have a curious custom, and a most efficient one bird drank. For two days the thrush avoided son, the smuggler, for the purpose of liberating of preventing horses from straying, which we the water; on the third, having become very Bonaparte from the Island of St. Helena. The believe is peculiar to that island. Two gentlethirsty, it showed a constant desire to approach vessel was about ninety feet long, and of the men, for instance, are riding together, without the cup; the snake waited for it to come within burden of one hundred tons. It was built of attendance, and wishing to alight for the purreach, and in the course of the day struck at it half inch plank; the grain of two such planks pose of visiting some object at a distance from ed hot water on it. two or three times; the bird darted out of his were placed in a horizontal position. These the road, they tie the head of one horse to the way, however, and was not killed until the next planks were so well caulked and cemented to- tail of another, and the head of this to the tail gether, that the thickness of the sides of the ves- of the former. In this state, it is utterly impos-If, notwithstanding these facts, it is argued | sel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing | sible that they can move on, either backwards that the mysterious and inexplicable power of tub. The masts were so contrived that they or forwards, one pulling one way and the other the army leaves the country. fascination is possessed by the snake because could be lowered with a level of the deck, and birds have been seen to approach it, and with the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water with the crew on board, without danger. Amupon its appetite, we must be prepared to ad- ple means were provided for supplying the vesmit that the same faculty is possessed by other sel with fresh air. The plan was to sail up at animals. On a certain day, we saw a mocking- night, within a short distance of St. Helena, and bird, exhibiting every appearance usually, ac- sink the vessel until next day or some subse- air we breathe are made of the same materials. cording to descriptions, witnessed when birds quent night, when Bonaparte would be enabled are under the influence of fascination. It ap- to make his escape to the beach, at which time proached a hog, which was occupied in munch- the vessel was to be raised, Bonparte to get on ing something at the foot of a small cedar. The board, and sail away in the dark. It happened, bird fluttered before the grunter with open wings, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel uttered a low and plaintive note, alighted on his was finished, and it is a curious coincidence that back, and finally began to peck at his snout. she was to be coppered the very day the news On examining into the cause of these strange of his death arrived. Johnson was to receive proceedings, we ascertained that the mocking- \$40,000 as soon as the vessel got into blue wabird had a nest in the tree, from which several ter, exclusive of the reward to be given in case

HINT AS TO SCHOOLING.

A common error, into which many parents

pupil a severe loser by this method, but the ending 1837, was 37,183, with 12,118,213 signamaster, to whose care he is at length confided, tures; in the five sessions ending 1842, the experiences much additional trouble. He has numbers were, petitions 70,072, signatures 24,-There is a branch of general education which not only now to lead the youth into a right 450,909; in the five sessions 1843-47, petiis not thought at all necessary for women, as path, but to lead him back from many a wrong tions 81,985, signatures 17,275,981. Total numregards which, indeed, it is well if they are not one; not merely to urge him to the farther ac- ber of petitions presented in the above fifteen brought up to cultivate the opposite. Women quisition of good habits, but to endeavor to years, 189,240; total signatures, 52,845,103. in themselves and more acceptable to those with | would recommend to general adoption by good whom they live, than courage. There are many teachers. But there are other evils connected from the bulbs and rub them on the clothes, women of the present day, sensible women in with such a system, not to mention those which other things, whose panic terrors are a frequent | result from change of plans to the student himsource of discomfort to themselves and those | self. It is obvious that no tutor can be expectaround them. Now, it is a great mistake to im- ed to take much interest in the progress of chilagine that hardness must go with courage; and dren who are placed with him only as a tempothat the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must rary thing. Whereas, if it is understood that all be rubbed off by that vigor of mind which they are to continue with him so long as his gives presence of mind, enables a person to be treatment to them is what it ought to be, he has useful in peril, and makes the desire to assist an incentive to diligence in the highest degree to overcome that sickliness of sensibility which effective. He looks upon them as the future ornaments of his school; and they immediately come under the influence of those well-regulata peculiar grace and dignity in those beings who ed stimulants which urge them on to fill up the

EARLY WEEDING-STIRRING THE SOIL.

[Monthly Prize Essay.

scholastic course. A well-directed establish-

ment, and where the morals, intellectual im-

provement, and health of the pupils are care-

A great deal is gained by early weeding. When weeds first start they may be easily destroyed, and if the land has been recently plowed and planted, it will be light and mellow; and the hoeing it at an early period requires but little time, compared to what is necessary when the weeds have become large, and almost formweeding till late, is the hiding of the plants by the luxuriant weeds. In some cases the plants cannnot be found without diligent search, and then, perhaps, the weeds cannot be removed of tall weeds, can hardly stand alone.

Besides the great saving of labor in weeding early, there is a great advantage to the crops; for most all plants that stand in a good soil, free from weeds, will grow twice as fast for stirring the soil around them. When there are no weeds, a start and cause a luxuriant growth. This is often shown by part of a row or piece of land being hoed, while another part is left. So great a difference is sometimes produced by merely stirring the soil, that the casual observer has he would regard as more important than the

We have an account of a trial between two seed, &c. One thought to excel by hoeing his lot twice a week, aware of the great advantage of frequently stirring the soil; but he was much greater extent, for he had hoed his lot every

Farmers will find it profitable to prepare their lands and arrange their plants so that most of been deprived of life. much as several men. [Cultivator.

THE MICROSCOPE AND RICHES.—When the oxy-hydrogen microscope was recently shown in the surf at Maui, the boat capsized, and one at the Newcastle Polytechnic exhibition, a poor of the crew by the name of John Noonan, was old woman, whose riches will never retard her washed off, and being unable to swim, was upon ascent to heaven, took her seat in the lecture this is one cause of their superiority. room, to witness the wonders that were for the ed into the breakers, and bore him alive to the first time to meet her sight. A piece of lace was magnified into a salmon net, a flea was efforts in the cause of humanity close here, metamorphosed into an elephent, other marvels were performed before the venerable dame. who sat in astonishment, staring open-mouthed On a previous voyage, some three or four at the disc. But when, at length, a milliner's years ago, in the ship Romulus, of Mystic, a needle was transformed into a popular tree, and sailor fell overboard, and Antoine promptly confronted her with its huge eye, she could hold plunged into the sea, swam for his shipmate, no longer. "My goodness!" she exclaimed, "a camel could get through that! There's some hope for the rich folks yet!"

CURIOUS ICELANDIC CUSTOM.—The Icelanders another, and therefore, if disposed to move at all, it will be only in a circle, and even then. there must be an agreeament to turn their heads the same wav.

Wonders of Chemistry.—Aquafortis and the Linen, and sugar, and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition, that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Wine is made of two substances, one of which is the cause of almost all combustion or burning, and the other will burn with more rapidity than any thing in nature. The famous Peruvian bark, so much used to strengthen stomachs, and the poisonous principle of opium, are found of the same materials. Sc. Am.

VARIETY

The business of petitioning the Legislature is fall, is to send their children to an inferior school first, and afterwards to place them in an carried on to a much greater extent in England establishment where they may, as it is termed, than in this country. The number of petitions "finish" their education. Now, not only is the presented to Parliament during the five sessions

In California there grows a plant which is used by the people there for washing every description of clothing in cold running water. In using them as soap, the women cut of the roots and a rich and strong lather is formed which reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured cleanses most thoroughly. To propagate the plant, the bulbs are set in a rich moist soil, and grow most luxuriantly in the soft bottoms of valleys or bordering running streams.

A Michigan orator, speaking of annexation, gives the following as his ideas on the subject: In regard to the extension and acquisition of farther territory, 'I would have this portion of God's footstool as a District of Columbia, the planetary system as States, and the fixed stars as Territories, and with Cass for President and Butler for Vice President, I would show you the greatest Government the sun ever shone upon."

Take fresh picked strawberries, hull them immediately and add clean sugar, pound for pound, -let them stand an hour or two if you choose, cook them a half an hour or more, or, till the syrup is near a jelly,—put them in glasses and set them in the sun a day or two, then cover tight, keep in a cool dry place. These make one of the most delicate and delicious preserves, and will keep a long time.

India rubber springs for railroad cars have come into use. They have been applied to one of the cars on the Boston and Worcester Railroad and found to work well. Each spring is composed of several circular layers or rings of size being interposed between each of the lay- ly desired. ers. The invention is patented.

If the treaty with Mexico is ratified, an extent of new territory equal to 750,000 miles will be added to our already immensely large Realmost every climate, as well as vegetable and animal production on the globe.

An old toothless clergyman used to be much bothered by the lesson in which the names of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego so often ocplants will come up, grow a little, and then re- cur. At last he adopted the expedient of callmain almost stationary for weeks, when a little ing them "these three gentlemen," reading stirring of the soil around them would give them thus-" so the king commanded these three gentleman to be cast into the fiery furnace."

> There is nothing more ridiculous, than to see tender, hysterical, and vaporish people complaining; and yet perpetually cramming, crying out they are ready to sink on the ground and faint away, and yet gobbling down the richest and strongest food and highest cordials, to oppress and overlay them quite.

A beautiful writer says, that children may teach us one enviable art—the art of being happy. Free from artificial wants, unsated by indulgence, all nature ministers to the boy's pleasure. He can carve out felicity from a bit of hard twig, or fish for it successfully in a puddle.

At the last session of the Legislature of New Jersey, a law was passed giving to surviving number much larger than from any other in the State. relatives a legal claim to damages against corporations and persons, by whose wrong or neglect, father, brother, child, or relatives may have follows:-

One of the Cincinnati editors saw five crippled soldiers in the streets of that city recently; and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. one of them had lost both arms, three had but one arm, and one had a wooden leg. Such sights are frequent in the city of New York.

A letter received at Boston says that Father him. A boat was got over, and a line from it frequently also. A good steady horse, in a well Mathew, owing to a paralytic stroke, will not probably make his intended visit to this country. The attack from which he suffered occurred on Easter Sunday.

A large namber, perhaps a majority of the standard works of English literature, were composed by men whose circumstances compelled them to adopt a very spare diet, and probably

The Buffalo Medical University graduated 32 young M. D's. at the annual Commencement the other day. The institution is said to be in a flourishing condition. The number of students during the last term were 95.

Recent experiments prove that if fish get beyond a certain depth in the sea they die from the pressure of the water, beyond a certain amount of which they cannot support.

An ingenious mechanic in one of the southern cities, has made a small engine to rock his child's cradle. The length of the engine and boiler is 18 1-2 inches. It is about two women power, and is a great curiosity.

While a German woman at Pittsburg, Penn., was mixing lime, it flew into her eyes, putting them both out. The lime was dry, and she pour-

The N. O. Delta says that it is the universal expectation and belief of the Mexicans, that Santa Anna will return to Mexico, as soon as Life is a wasting thing; its strength is not

the strength of stones; it is a candle that will burn out, if it is not first blown out. A letter containing a remittance of \$3,000 in

Treasury notes, was opened in the dead letter office in Washington.

Quacks and self-doctors often "pour drugs," of which they know little, into bodies of which they know less.

Great eaters never live long. A voracious appetite is a sign of disease, and not of health, as is generally supposed.

Mrs. Rachel Trusty is advertised in the Baltimore papers by her husband, as not to be trusted. The means of preserving health are more plain and simple than those of restoring it.

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Second Dec. 15, March 22 Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing Painting ' Piano Music Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture. Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them-

ition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold the by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

elves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50.

Every member of the school will be exercised in compo-

The friends of the Institution have met with a success surpassing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laudable effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourishing and respectable school. | Correspondence may be addressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter or Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents.

ALFRES ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers-four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be 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 board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be composed of several circular layers or rings of responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals. and the manners of our students." To secure these most depublic. The United States will then compressivable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without hend about 2,750,000 square miles, embracing an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

Regulations.

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

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be

allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language,

can not be permitted. 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell

each evening, can not be permitted. 6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously

obtained from one of the Principals. Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to

illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; a

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846. and nding Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846.

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and nding Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend

the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly. no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation

can be admitted at any time in the term.

- 5" A 2" 10;		cuses.			
Board, per wee	k,		erit (1)	\$1	Ò
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board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves ooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement. SAMUEL RUSSELL,

President of the Board of Trus ALFRED, June 23, 846.

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION! CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have, 1 just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's

pungent and heart searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath.
This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New York, will be promptly attended to.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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ed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, ex cept at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and remittances, should be

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