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## THE SABBATH ENFORCED BY CHRIST.

SECTION IX .- The observance of the Sabbath enforced

disciples, all that had been previously made wholly to abolish it—or that He has either designed not merely for the Jews—"the Sab- Great care should be taken, on both sides, that deceived in his friend. He would most certainknown on the subject.

out His having given distinct intimation of His in the text itself. Our Saviour, who is Lord of for all the sons of Adam as it had originally ness, discretion in all things. will in so important a matter, that yet, if no such the Sabbath day, in repelling the charge of pro- been given to him. It was "made for man," time of Christ's appearing; and therefore, if it any argument which is now applicable for the diseased bodies of the human race. still had the same sanction, all that we can ex- first time-or which is applicable because of pect of the Saviour in regard to it is, that in any change which He has introduced—as would \* I find it quoted of Exiphanius (a writer AGAINST Here-And this, by a consideration of texts, we shall commemoration of His work of redemption. find abundantly to have been the case, and that the Son now, as the Father formerly, speaks of been engaged in the work of the Lord, and the Ironside on the Sabbath, p. 214. But by the same argument

gogue, but we are farther told, that in this He of any kind has taken place. On the contrary, was doing that to which he had previously been all His argument goes to prove that what His accustomed. Immediately after His temptation disciples at this time did, might have been done which they were not required to do at other times. "Six the Spirit into Galilee; and there went out a they might have done so in the days of Moses token of the Resurrection, by which according to the grace fame of Him through all the region round or David or Solomon. The fact that the dis- of Christ we are freed from sin, and the power of death. being glorified of all. And He came to Naza- valid. He just asserts, for their plucking the p. 390. reth, where He had been brought up; and, as ears of corn, as for David and those who were His custom was, He went into the synagogue on with him entering into the House of God, and the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read." eating of the shew bread, which, in ordinary Luke 4: 14-16. Now although this is the first circumstances, was lawful only for the priests mention by any of the Evangelists of our Lord's to eat. The hallowed bread was given, by the observance of the Sabbath, it is important to re- priest, on the occasion alluded to, because mark, that while it occurs at the very outset of | "there was no bread there but the shew bread." He is thus found engaged, but that it is "as His shew bread for the priests remained thereafter custom was" previous to that time. He who, the same as before; and so, in like manner, the sanctified from the womb, ever truly loved and sacred character of the Sabbath did not cease perfectly obeyed His Father's law, had never | because the disciples, being an hungred, thus omitted to "remember the Sabbath day to keep eat of the standing corn. So far then from His it holy." Even previous to the commencement superseding the law of the Sabbath, our Lord of His public ministry, it thus appears, "His fully acknowledges it—pleads no exemption custom was "to read in the synagogue.\*

seventh day, that if, at the time He wrote His | But however ready men are vaguely to refer the Lord, we cannot believe that He would not, THEN ceased, (for the cessation of its obligation said something as to the fact of such a change. will acknowledge that extremity made that law- RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF SOCIAL INTE of that event the Sabbath had been transferred to The same remarks apply with equal force to

of a later period to pretend that Jesse, in his younger years. boy who interrupted his sport, and reproved it as a sin

His disciples to do what the Pharisees consider- mercy rather than sacrifice.\*

justifies the disciples in eating of the standing the shew bread and gave to them that were with him. In the very commencement of His ministry, corn; which was permitted by the law (Deut. from its obligation, which the law had not pre-It is also to be observed, that as this is the viously given to those in need, while engaged

the Saviour is, that the sanctity of the Sabbath | conclude, either that all is right with the serve the precision with which it is stated, emergency entered the holy place, and being the conversation. "straightway on the Sabbath day." Nor was an hungred ate of the shew bread, that therefore When in company, labor to give a profitable

time, Jesus went on the Sabbath day through said unto them, The Sabbath was made for man, was introduced, he invariably drew from it some more meaning to their language and conduct the corn, and His disciples were an hungered, and not man for the Sabbath; therefore the San important lesson. If you are on the alert, you than they properly express. If at any time you A and began to pluck the ears of corn and to eat. of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Mark may always give a proper turn to conversation really believe yourself slighted, take no notice But when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto 2: 27, 28. And in this connection we are in this way. I do not say that conversation of it. Yet, be careful never to intrude your-Having considered the original institution of Him, Behold thy disciples do that which is not directed to the meaning of the latter clause, should always be exclusively religious. But it self into society where you liave good reason the Sabbath, and referred to its subsequent pro- lawful to do upon the Sabbath day. But He that He is Lord also of the Sabbath day. But He that He is Lord also of the Sabbath day. mulgation from Sinai, and its observance in said unto them, Have ye not read what David that He claimed and exercised a power to distinct friends. after ages by Israel and Judah, we now come did, when he was an hungred, and they that pense with its obligations, as some have imagin- times partake of the savor of piety. "Let your ships. Christians should always regard one anto the era of our Lord's incarnation. And, pro- were with him; how he entered into the House ed; but that, having been made for man, where speech be always with grace, seasoned with other as friends. Yet peculiar circumstances, ceeding in the same order which we have of God, and did eat the shew bread, which was his real good requires, the ordinary sabbatic salt." No proper opportunity, however, should together with congeniality of sentiment and hitherto observed, we shall endeavor to trace not lawful for him to eat, neither for them which laws are not obligatory. Being the gift of God be lost, of making a direct religious impression, feelings, may give rise to a personal attachment;" the inspired account of its sanctification by Him were with him, but only for the priests? Or to man, it was never designed for his hurt, and If the solemn realities of divine things were all much stronger than the common bond which "who has set us an example that we should have ye not read in the Law, how that on the He who knew the necessities and the motives ways present to our minds, as they ought to be, junites all Christians. Of this, we have at most. walk in his steps," and to ascertain whether He Sabbath days the priests in the temple profane of His disciples, could and did justify them in we would never be at a loss to speak of them beautiful example in the case of David and Jonmade any alteration or intimated any change as the Sabbath and are blameless? But I say what they had done. We might also ask, in a becoming manner. When you meet with athan. This appears to be a perfect pattern of thereafter to take place in this blessed institut unto you, that in this place is one greater than whether the disciples, so often blamed for con- persons who are living without hope, lose no Christian friendship.... They both doubtless loytion; "for God, who at sundry times and in the temple. But if ye had known what this tinuing unduly attached to all the requirements, proper occasion to warn them of their danger, ed other pious people. But there was existing diverse manners spake in times past unto the meaneth, I will have mercy and not sacrifice, of their law, believed that their act was to over- and show them the sinfulness of their lives, and between them a peculiar personal attachment. fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days ye would not have condemned the guilt less, for turn the fourth commandment? Did they the guilt of rejecting the Savior. But this Their souls were knit together." Friendships spoken unto us by His Son." (Heb. 1: 2.) In the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath pluck the ears of corn to prove that they knew should be done as privately as possible. Speak of that kind should not be numerous, and the the commandment to be no longer in force, or ing to them abruptly, in the presence of com- objects of them should be well chosen. Long though there is in the New Testament no new It is a common thing to hear an objection because they believed that it allowed what they pany, often has a tendency to provoke opposition acquaintance is necessary that you may be able

To be continued.

This man, so zealous against all heresy, found it however we are not only informed of Christ engaging in 23: 25;) but His defense is not that the Sabbath in matters the orthodoxy of which is not much questioned the ordinary Sabbath exercises of the syna- has ceased to hold its ground, or that a change in the present day. It was an important matter with him and others (including the council of Nice) that Christians

should stand at prayers always on the first day of the week and during the fifty days between Easter and Whitsunday. by the Devil, "Jesus returned in the power of in any former age—that in similar circumstances of our fall, but on the Lord's day we bow not the knee in

t In the Gospel by Luke, according to our version this Sab 5: 1.) Much ingenuity has been exercised and various con-ectures have been offered as to the import of this phrase; but the total want of it in the oldest known manuscript exgeneral students,) as well as in "the Cod. Vat. Urb. 2, the Cod. L.. and some others," renders it exceedingly probable that it is altogether an interpolation. "The 'second after His ministry, it is not a new exercise in which | 1 Sam. 21: 6. The divine destination of the the first' of our common version is plainly a marginal irreption in an age long posterior to the evangelist; and has cost much lost labor of interpretation to learned annotators. It seems most probable, that the phrase was a late comper ous mode adopted for expressing the 'first Sabbath of the second month,' as acutely suggested by Wetstein in his note; but the ancient and simple reading ('on a Sabbath day') is confirmed by 'on another Sabbath' following at ver. Penn's Annotations to the Book of the New Covenant.

## LOVE TO OUR ENEMIES.

When on the fragrant saudal tree The woodman's axe descends, And she who bloomed so beauteousl Beneath the keen stroke bends. E'en on the edge that wrought her death, Dying, she breathes her sweetest breath As if betokening in her fall, Peace to her foes, and love to all.

[Copied by request from the Young Lady's Guide.] at which Luke recorded the fact. The Evan- bound to extend the application of their princi- The consequence is, he is ashamed to acknowgelist indeed does what fully disproves the idea ple to the case of His disciples, who when an ledge his Master, and avow his principle, where son makes himself and his own affairs the prin-

given authority to His apostles to change it, or bath was made for man"-it is the divine ap- you neither injure them by your imprudence, ly have lost his life. Now it is to be observed, that although we left men at liberty at a later period to do so. pointment for the good of the human race; for nor neglect your duty to their souls through Before going into company, visit your closet. cannot suppose a change designed by God with. Now it is obvious, that we have nothing like this Gentiles, as well as for Jews. It still remained excessive carefulness. Study wisdom, skillful. Pray that the Lord would so direct your steps. Set your face against the discussion of the char- he would enable you to spend the time profitchange was designed, it is obvious there was no faning it, gives no countenance to this. He and therefore the Saviour refrained not from acters of those who are absent. This is a most ably to yourself and others; that he would necessity for any new commandment concerning affirms himself to have been "guiltless" of pro- the exercise of mercy and benevolence upon it. pernicious practice, quite too prevalent at the keep you from evil-speaking, levity, and foolish it. The divine sanction and authority and faning the Sabbath, and charges upon these As it is a day blessed of God, He would have you avoid, as much jesting, and every impropriety; and that he blessing had already been impressed upon the Pharisees ignorance of the relation which mercy it a day of blessing to a weary world, by giving as possible, speaking even of the good qualities would enable you to exert a religious influence day of rest, as was fully acknowledged at the has always had to sacrifice. He does not urge food to the hungering soul, and health to the of those who are absent, for two reasons: 1. I over those with whom you may meet. Be assee no good likely to result from it, therefore it sured, if you go out without observing this premust be an unprofitable method of spending the caution, you will return with a wounded soul. time. 2. It leads us to speak also of their His practice its sanctity be observed, and that have been the case if the original appointment in His precepts this shall not be impugned. had been lapsing into a day to be observed in larged the continuance of the Sabbath) that he insisted that this is evil-speaking. Never allow yourself to commemoration of His work of redemption.

Accompanied by His disciples, Jesus had

Accompanied by His disciples, Jesus however, will rarely happen; but it may some- thin walla suc is in hoefuas and in srtho." In

Avoid speaking of yourself. When any peryourself as much as possible out of view, and to assistance in your power.

which we have a reference to the Sabbath, is pressure of necessity. His disciples had in this self. If you will study to be skillful in the mat- their own equals wish to form an acquaintance. one in which He was blamed for permitting act committed no breach—that God loveth ter, you may turn any conversation to good ac- "A man that has friends must show himself count. This was one of the peculiar beauties friendly." Always put the best construction ed a profunction of the holy day. "At that In the parallel gospel it is added, "And He of our Savior's discourse Whatever subject upon the conduct of others. Do not attached

tion, and harden them in sin. However, this to repose unlimited confidence in the friend to left as it was, but our Saylour, by word and taken for granted that, because Christ is Lord our Lord in this remark places the design of much tenderness of conscience, admonition will no such friendships hastily. Think what would

that you may do all things for his glory; that

## CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

In the year 700 the Lord's Prayer began the seventh day only as "the Sabbath," and former had become hungry while they were so and on the same evidence he would convict "Christ who is times be your duty to caution others against be- the year 900, it began thus: "Thee ure fader speaks of it as in its sanctity and blessing still engaged. In these circumstances, the Saviour our great Sabbath" of proving that the restriction of the unimpaired.

The Scriptures condemn backbit- Cum obin ric. Si thin wills on corthen swa to be bad. The Scriptures condemn backbit- Cum ohin ric. Si thin willa on corthen swa, ing and evil-speaking in the most pointed terms. swa on heofnum." In the year 1001, in the "Speak not evil one of another, brethren. He reign of Henry II., it was read thus, and sent that speaketh evil of his brother, speaketh evil over by Pope Adrian, an Englishman: "Uie of the law." "Speak evil of no man." "Let fader in heaven rich, Thy name be hailed eber all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clam- lich. Thou brings us thy michell lesse; Als or, and evil-speaking, be put away from you." hise in heavenly doe. That in yearth beene it "Debates envying, wrath, strife, backbiting also," &c. In the year 1002, in the reign of whisperings, swelling tumults." "Whisperers, Henry III., it read thus: "Fader thou art in backbiters, haters of God, despiteful." Here we heaven blisse, Thine Heyle name it wurt the about. And He taught in their synagogues, ciples "were an hungered," was a reason equally Quest. and Resp. ad Orthod." Morer on the Lord's Day, see how the Lord regards this sin; for he has blisse. Cumen and mot thy kingdom. Thine classed it with the exercise of the most abom- holy will it be all don; In beaven and in earth inable passions of the human heart. Yet how also, So shall it be in full Ic tro," &c. In the common it is for professors of religion to speak reign of Henry VI., it began thus: "Owr fader freely, and without reserve, of the characters thou art in heavens, halliewed be this name, the of others; and even of their own brethren and kingdom come to thee; be the will done in tant. (the Vatican MS., only recently made available to sisters in the church. This is a great sin, and earth as heaven," &c. In 1537, it began thus: produces much evil in church and in society. "O, our father which art in heaven! hallowed It creates heart-burnings, jealousies, and strife; be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy and furnishes employment for tale-bearers, that will be fulfilled, as well in earth as it is in most despicable set of mischief-makers. But, heaven," &c. And at different periods, various this sin is often committed without saying any- translations by different individuals have been thing directly against another. A sly insinua- given, of a certain passage in the New Testation is often productive of more mischief than ment. In the year 1380, Wiclif gave the foldirect evil-speaking. It leaves a vague but lowing: "But feith is the substance of things strong impression upon the mind of the hearer, that ben to be hopied for, and an argument of against the character of the person spoken of; things not aperynge, and in this feith celd men and often creates a prejudice which is never han getum witnessing." In the year 1534, removed. This is most unjust and unfair, be- Tyndal gave it as his opinion, " Fayth is a concause it leaves the character of the injured per- fydence of things which are hoped ar, and a son resting under suspicion, without his having certainntie of thingeys which are not sene. an opportunity to remove it. This is probably For by it the elders were well reported of." In what the apostle means by whisperers. Sol- the same year we have Cranmer's opinion on omon, also, speaking of the haughty person and the same text, "Fayth," says he, "is a sure wicked man, says, "He that winketh with the eye confydence of thyngs which are not seen. For causeth shame." How often do we see this by it the elders obtayned a good reporte." In winking and speaking by gestures and know- the year 1557, Genevan gives his opinion on ing looks when the characters of others are un. the same text. "Faythe," says he, "is that der discussion! Open and unreserved evil- which causeth those things to appeare indeed speaking is unchristian; but this winking and which are not seen. For by it our elders are Never go into any company where the spirit speaking with the feet is mean and dishonora well reported of." In the year 1582, Rhiems. expected that Luke, the writer of it, a disciple this occasion—namely, that work was done by and maxims of the world predominate. I know ble. Whenever you perceive a disposition to has the following exposition on the same text: and Evangelist of Christ, and imbued with the the priests in the temple on the Sabbath, and this will cut you off from a large portion of so- make invidious remarks about others, refuse to "And fayth is the substance of things to be Holy Spirit, would have embraced the very first yet they were blameless. There was much to ciety, yet, I believe it to be a rule founded up- join in the conversation, and manifest your de- hoped for, the argument of things not appear. opportunity of declaring so interesting and im- do connected with the sacrifices and worship of on the word of God. If we would not be con- cided disapprobation. "The north wind driv- ing. For in this the old men obtained testimoportant a fact—an opportunity abundantly afford- God, which was of divine appointment, and formed to the world, we must not follow its eth away rain; so doth the angry countenance nie." And in the year 1664, when King James ed by the mention of our Lord's own "custom" which was fully sanctioned by these Pharisees, maxims nor partake of its spirit. I know it is a back-biting tongue." Bear in mind the came to the throne of Great Britain. and by of observing what in that case would have been that on the principle urged by them in this in often said we should go into such society for words of the apostle James: "If any man whose authority the Scriptures were translated a different day. But nothing is here said of any stance they should have condemned. But if, the purpose of exerting a religious influence. among you seemeth to be religious, and brid into the English language, he gave his exposisuch change having taken place between the on the contrary, they acknowledged that the But the practical result is directly the contrary. leth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, tion on the same text. "Now faith," says he, time when our Lord did so go into the syna- laws of God relative to the temple worship The spirit which prevails in such company is this man's religion is vain." So you see the "is the substance of things hoped for the evigogue of Nazareth, reading and expounding the were not inconsistent with the holy observance destructive of all religious feeling; it freezes up habitual indulgence of this sin will cut off the dence of things not seen. For by it the elders Scriptures on the Sabbath, and that later period of the Sabbath, so, our Lord reasons, they were the warm affections of the Christian's heart. hope of the loudest professors.

## A BIBLE LEFT IN A BARN.

of such a change having at all taken place—for hungered availed themselves of the liberty grant- the prevailing current is against him. He cipal topics of conversation, he shows himself When a committee of a Bible Association in he still continues to call the seventh day "the ed by their law to pluck the ears of their neigh- therefore moves along with it, to the injury of to be supremely selfish, and ridiculously vain. the State of New York, were making exertions Sabbath day," which it certainly would not have bors' standing corn, although it was the Sabbath his own soul, and the wounding of his Master's It is also treating others with great disrespect; to supply every destitute family with a copy of cause. His worldly companions see no differ- as though one's self were of more consequence, the book of God, a distributor called at a house been so called, if the first day had been now The principle most distinctly laid down by ence between his conduct and their own; and than the whole company. Endeavor to keep where he met with an angry repulse. The In like manner, we find, in another Evangelist, is not impaired by acts of necessity or mercy selves, or that he is a hypocrite. Large parties, direct the thoughts and conversation of the terness;" he would not suffer a hible to be left that immediately after Jesus had called Simon done upon it—but that the obligation of these as a general rule; are unfriendly to the health company away from personal affairs to intellect at his house. "If left anywhere," said he, "it and Andrew and James and John to follow duties is to be allowed to operate while con-Him, "they went into Capernaum, and straight- templating the authority of a prohibition which kind of social intercourse is the informal meetway on the Sabbath day He entered into the would otherwise have force. And, just as no ing of small circles, of which a sufficient numsynagogue, and taught." Mark 1: 21. Ob- one did or could infer, because David in an ber are pious to give a direction and tone to sympathize with them, and render them all the blessed Savior once laid in a manger. He went quickly to the barn, and deposited the sa-Never indulge a suspicious disposition. Many cred treasure in a safe place, with much prayer this only on a single occasion, but on more Sab- all regard to the sacredness of the place, or at- direction to conversation. If there are elder per- persons destroy their own peace, and gain the that it might bless even him who would not albaths' than one; and in the parallel text of tention to the divine ordinance, from thence sons present, who introduce general discourse ill-will of others, by the exercise of this unhap. low it to remain in his house. The man, struck Luke (4:31,) it is correctly given in the plural, forth should cease; so neither should any pre- of a profitable character, let your words be few. py temper. You have no right to think others with the unexpected reply of the distributor. "and taught them on the Sabbath days"—as sume that the sacredness of the Sabbath is de- It is generally better, in such cases, to learn in dislike you, until they have manifested their was led to think of his own rashness and guilt. still "His custom," and as if His teaching, stroyed by our Lord's vindication of the disci- silence. When an opportunity offers, however, dislike. Accustom yourself to repose confi- and especially of the Savior's birth-place. Afthough not confined to the day of rest, was ples eating of the ears of corn on this occasion. for your associates. It is better to be ter two or three days his distress became so Our Lord gives no countenance to any new the conversation, do not fail to improve it. sometimes deceived, than never to trust. And great, that he went out to the barn in search of The next instance in our Lord's history, in idea on the subject—He offers no higher justifi- But let your ideas be well conceived, and your if you are always jealous of those around you, the rejected volume. He turned to the passage cation for His disciples than what was univer words well chosen. "A word fitly spoken is be sure you will soon alienate their affections. Which records the circumstances connected sally and at all times extended to David and the like apples of gold in pictures of silver," The In your intercourse with others of your lown with the birth of the Redeemer, and wept, and His defense, it is plainly implied that all the upon the multitude of words, as upon the mat- least half way, and with those whose habits are through faith in Christ. The once sourned

# The Sabbath Recorder.

# From Begg's Treatise on the Sabbath.

by the example and precepts of Christ.

this part of our inquiry, we shall find that al- day." Matt. 12: 1-8. injunction concerning the duty embodied in the urged from these concluding words against the did? fourth commandment, not only is the Sabbath continuing obligation of the Sabbath; it being And here, again, we are called to notice that caution is not always necessary. If there is whom you unbosom your whole heart. Form by deed, confirms and commends to us, His of the Sabbath, He was now using His authority the Sabbath on broad and general ground, as be well received, even in the presence of others. have been the consequence, if David had been

first time Luke has been directed to refer to the in the service of God. gospel, many years afterwards, another day had to this text as authorizing the change they have been appointed instead of that which had made, it will not in point of fact be pretended hitherto without question been the Sabbath of by any, that the authority of the Sabbath had on the earliest occasion of referring to it, have is always placed at a later period,) while all This record of our Lord's doings was written ful in the case of the disciples, which otherwise long after His resurrection, and if on account | would have been sin to them. the first day of the week, we might surely have the other illustration which our Lord uses on been, and, therefore, could not with truth have day.

more especially upon it. in it believes, garages

\* It remained for the writers of the Apocryphal Gospels Profaced the Sabbath, amusing hisself thereupon making priests—and, therefore, in the very nature of interest of conversation does not depend so much age and sex, be willing always to advance at repented, and consecrated himself to God interest of conversation does not depend so much age and sex, be willing always to advance at repented, and consecrated himself to God interest of conversation does not depend so much age and sex, be willing always to advance at repented, and consecrated himself to God interest of conversation does not depend so much age and sex, be willing always to advance at repented, and consecrated himself to God interest of conversation does not depend so much age and sex, be willing always to advance at repented, and consecrated himself to God interest of conversation does not depend so much age and sex, be willing always to advance at repented, and consecrated himself to God interest of conversation does not depend so much age and sex, be willing always to advance at repented, and consecrated himself to God interest of conversation does not depend so much age and sex, be willing always to advance at repented, and consecrated himself to God interest of conversation does not depend so much age and sex, be willing always to advance at repented. and even striking dead, according to one of these fibridges of the Sabbath still continued. He ter they contain, and their appropriateness to very retiring, you may even go farther. Many book now found a place, not only in his house, authors of the Sabbath still continued. He ter they contain, and their appropriateness to very retiring, you may even go farther. Many book now found a place, not only in his house, authors of the Sabbath still continued. authors, (I. Isfance of Jusus) or according to another (II. only interest and only interest of Jusus) or according to another (II. only intimates, that against the holy law of God, the subject. But, when no other person introboy who interrupted his sport, and reproved it as a sin.

Obligations of the Sabbath still continued. He ter they contain, and their appropriateness to very retiring, you may over go taxting. He ter they contain, and their appropriateness to very retiring, you may over go taxting to another (II. only intimates, that against the holy law of God, the subject. But, when no other person introboy who interrupted his sport, and reproved it as a sin.

Albany Speciator.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

## MINUTES

OF THE MINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN SEVENTH-DAY BAP. ASSOCIATION

The South-Western, Association met at the Seventh-day Baptist meeting-house in Jackson, Shelby Co., Ohio, on the 12th day of the 10th month, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Eld. Joshua Hill preached the opening sermon, from Romans 8: 6.

After sermon, the preacher called upon the Association to organize, which was immediately done by the delegates electing Bro. Joshua Hill, Moderator of the meeting, Bro. Eli Forsythe, Clerk, and Bro. Benjamin Clement, Assistant Clerk. These officers having taken their places, the Association authorized the Moderator to appoint the standing committees for the session, and the following were appointed accordingly:

On the State of Religion .- Eld. Simeon Babcock, Maxson Babcock, John Forsythe. On Preaching .- Abraham Vanhorn, Ezekiel

P. Stout. Joel Babcock. On Resolutions.—Eld. Samuel Davison, Job Vanhorn, Eli Forsythe.

for and received. Visiting brethren were invited to a seat in the Association, and to take a part in its deliberations. After prayer by Bro. S. Davison, the Association adjourned to meet again at 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M,

adjournment. Prayer by Bro. S. Davison. The letters from the churches were then read, from which the following statistics were taken:

D. Davis, L.; Abel Bond, Levi H. Bond, Wil- of divine appointment. The Church in Stokes liam, Kennedy, Deacons; Thomas B. Bond, is at this time encouraged to expect a reviving Jacob Davis, Clerks. Added 1; Dismissed 0; season, three persons having there offered them-Rejected 1; Deceased 0; total 71. Messenger selves as candidates for baptism within a few -Abraham Vanhorn.

ter and delegate were ordered from this church, situated at a considerable distance from all the but neither appeared. Total membership last others, has less of these opportunities. On the year 68. It was reported by friends, that seven | whole, we hope the Great Head of the Church had been baptized.

Hughes' River, South Fork, Va.—No returns. Hughes' River, North Fork, Va.-No returns. Northampton, Ohio.—Eld. Simeon Babcock, P.: Leonard Lippencott, L.; Joshua G. Babcock, Deacon; A. D. S. Ayers, Clerk. Added 0; Deceased 0; Dismissed 1; total 35. Messengers-Eld. S. Babcock, Joshua G. Babcock, and adopted, as follows:--

Port Jefferson, Ohio.—Eld. Joshua Hill, P. Eld. Lewis A. Davis, James Hill, Thomas Babcock, Benjamin Clement, L.; John Babcock, Deacon; Eli V. Ailes, James Hill, Clerks. Added 2; Dismissed 0; Excluded 2; Deceased 0; total 31. Messengers-Eld. J. Hill, Thomas Babcock, Benjamin Clement.

Sciota, Ohio.-No Pastor; Charles Clarke, Deacon; Alonzo D. Graham, Clerk. Added 0; Deceased 2; Dismissed 0; Excluded 2; total 20. Messengers-Richard Clarke, Reuben

- Jackson, Ohio.—Eld. S. Babcock, P.; Maxson Babcock, Calvin Davis, L.; John Forsythe. Jacob D. Maxson, Deacons; Eli Forsythe, Clerk. Added 0; Deceased 1; Dismissed 3 Excluded 0; total 33. Messengers—Jacob D. Maxson, John Forsythe, Eli Forsythe, Maxson

0; total 22. Messengers-Job Vanhorn, James tribution in our own borders. Simpson.

Eld. Samuel Davison being present pursuant to an appointment from the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, the Association voted to receive him with a hearty welcome, and our earnest prayers for the success of the great and good enterprise in which he is engaged.

The Executive Committee on the Local Missions of the Association being called upon, reported as follows:-

The Executive Committee on the Local Missions of the Association respectfully report, beguile them into these institutions, as we believe disposed to do their duty, and are already taking That at the Anniversary held in 1846, the Asso- their real tendency to be antichristian, and danciation resolved to become a missionary body, for the purpose of uniting the efforts of our churches in advancing the Redeemer's cause in the world; and in pursuance of such purpose, of the Association, was read, and adopted, and appointed ourselves an Executive Committee, ordered to be published with the minutes, as as also a collecting agent in each church, for follows: the purpose of carrying out its designs. At the last Anniversary, (which was held at Lost Creek, Va..) few of the brethren who took an active part in moving this measure were present, and the subject was not called up as part of the business of the Association; consequently but little or no progress was made therein. While your Committee are under the painful necessity of making this report, it is some relief to their minds to be able to report, that this object has not been entirely lost sight of. The General cause. And in regard to your enterprising Agent, Eld. Joshua Hill, laid the matter before spirit in foreign and home missions, together which I thought strikingly illustrated it in this the several churches in the western part of with other benevolent operations of the day, Association. I found upon inquiry, that they of funds obtained, in money and subscriptions, between twenty and thirty dollars for this object, which is still available when actual operations shall call for it. Deeply as we regret the want of interest or fidelity on the part of agents, or churches, or both, in this matter, we hope that the beginning now made will this year be persevered in, and that renewed efforts will be attended with complete success, and efficient measures adopted and carried out, so as to establish one or more itinerant missionaries in the several districts of country occupied by this Association—a measure which we regard as urgently demanded by our necessities as a de- A. M. Prayer by Bro. Charles Clarke. nomination at this time. Nor would we overlook the importance of cooperation with the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association in the several missions in which they are engaged. Individuals among us have contributed to their funds, and we hope yet to be more efficient fellow-laborers in the good work in which they are engaged.

Eli Forsythe,
Jacob Maxson.

The Committee on appointments for preaching during this session, having made a satisfactory report, the same was adopted, and the ap pointments made and filled accordingly.

The minutes for the day having been read and approved, the Association adjourned to meet on the morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Bro. B. Clement.

SIXTH-DAY MORNING, the Association met pur suant to adjournment. The meeting was opened with prayer by Bro. Leman Lippencott.

The reports of the several committees were now called for and read in succession.

### Report on the State of Religion.

The Committee on the State of Religion respectfully report, That there have been in past years eleven churches recognized as members of this body, located in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana. Seven of these churches were represented in this session by their dele-Ind., are believed to have become extinct by deaths and the removal of families to more western parts. From the other two churches, situated on Hughes' River, Va., no returns have been received. Of the churches at present represented, it is gratifying to be able to report, that they are for the most part enjoying peace and unity among themselves; and though no extensive revival has taken place among them The Letters from the Churches were called during the past year, they have not been left without the visitations of divine mercy, but have had refreshing seasons of God's favor, and in some instances additions to their numbers by baptisms and conversions to the Sabbath. A good degree of constancy and stability attends the membership of the churches, notwithstanding there is great cause to lament a want of AFTERNOON SESSION .- Assembled pursuant to fervency in prayer and self-consecration to the cause of the Lord. Thus we would acknowledge the mercies of the Lord in our preservation, and his goodness in continuing the ministry among us so as for most of the churches to en-Lost Creek, Va.—Eld. Peter Davis, P.; Sam'l joy the regular ministration of the ordinances days. The Church in Sciota, Pickaway Co., New Salem, Va.—It was reported that a let- Ohio, is without a regular minister, and being will yet visit and build us up a people for his

SIMEON BABCOCK, JOHN FORSYTHE, Com. MAXSON BABCOCK. )

The report of the Committee on Resolutions having been received, was taken up, spoken to,

Resolved, That whereas, from the report of the Executive Committee on the Local Missions of this Association, it appears that but little has been done among us for this object, we now most seriously call upon all the members of our churches to cooperate, heart and hand with the Association to carry out their advice in this matter the ensuing year.

Resolved, That we renewedly recommend the Seventh day Baptist Missionary Association, and all its missions, to the support of all the members of our churches; believing that its objects and labors ought to be remembered in our prayers continually, and specially in a monthly concert of prayer on the night after the first Sabbath in each month, and that our prayers ought to be accompanied with contributions, according to our ability, for the same objects.

Resolved, That the American Sabbath Trace Stokes, Ohio.—Eld. Joshua Hill, P.; Job Society meets with our entire approbation; and Vanhorn, Deacon; James Simpson, Clerk. we recommend to all our members to contribute

> THE SABBATH RECORDER was in a like manner recommended to the patronage of all our friends, " as a very instructive and useful Christian publication."

the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ is univer- | sionary Committee's report, has been inoperasally benevolent towards the whole family of tive solely for the want of such aid from some man; and when lived up to, its precepts and other part of the denomination. I am confident institutions are sufficient for all the purposes of that it wants but the labors of some brother of purity, morality, and philanthropy. And where- experience and fidelity to carry it forward for as various Secret Societies in our country are a single season, and it would meet with the seeking countenance and support from Christian | hearty support of all the living members of the people, we would seriously warn the members churches. The Executive Committee on apof our churches against all insiduous efforts to pointment for the present year, I believe, are gerous to the true interests of society.

A Corresponding Letter, prepared by order

The South-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association, to the several Associations of the same faith,

through the tender mercies of God, permitted to meet on an anniversary occasion, to transact business for the good of the Redeemer's cause. We rejoice in every testimony we receive of your attachment and love to the same glorious scattered and destitute situation calls upon us to pray fervently to God to send forth more

faithful laborers into his vineyard. We shall be happy to continue our correspondence with you, and welcome your messengers to all subsequent meetings.

WM. F. RANDOLPH, Com.

A committee was then appointed to report an Executive Missionary Committee, and a Collecting Agent in each church for the ensuing year. The Minutes being read, the Association ad-

journed to meet on next first day at 9 o'clock.

FIRST-DAY. Met according to appointment. Prayer by the Moderator.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list, which was approved and ordered for the following year:

Executive Missionary Committee. - Ezekiel P Stout, Eli Forsythe, Job Vanhorn.

Creek, Abraham Vanhorn; New Salem, Lodo- reversal of these directions, (Luke 22: 35, 36,) at least the heads of families, are most of them wick Davis; Sciota, Richard Clarke; North and to the several apostolic instructions on this respectable land holders. This town, and the Hampton, Joel Babcock; Jackson, John For matter in the New Testament. The discussion adjoining on every side, is situated on what is sythe; Port Jefferson, Thomas Babcock; Stokes, brought out the brethren in the ministry in full called the Lewistown Reserve; the Indians James Simpson; Hughes' River, Asa Bee.

Treasurer.—Eld. Simeon Babcock. Cor. Sec.—Eld. Joshus Hill.

Eld. Simeon Babcock was appointed t preach the introductory sermon at the next an niversary, and Bro. Samuel Davis, of Lost Creek; his alternate.

It was then resolved, that the Executive Mis sionary Committee above appointed, be and are hereby instructed and authorized to employ an itinerant missionary to labor within the geographical boundaries occupied by this Association, so soon as the funds and subscriptions obgates and letters. The Church in Woodbridge- port an account of the missionary operations ton, Pa., and the Church in Madison, Jay Co., of this Association to the Board of the Seventhday Baptist Missionary Association, previous to the next anniversary of that body, as an independent auxiliary.

> tion in full in the Sabbath Recorder; after the Church at Lost Creek, Va., on the fifth day

> The following sums were received at this ses-

sion of the Association:-For Home Missions. For Foreign Missions. 2 00 Eld J Hill 1 00 H Stout Eld S Babcock 1 50 R Clarke 25 A Davis Lydia Davis 25 Col after sermon by S D on first day Sale of Sabbath Tracts \$2 00.

### NOTES BY ELD. DAVISON. JACKSON, Shelby Co, Ohio,

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Although the Minutes of the South-Western Association have been forwarded to you for publication. I have thought that a few observa-

tions by a visitor may perhaps be acceptable. The Session was very well attended by brethren and delegates from the churches in Ohio; but only one delegate from the churches in Virginia reached the meeting; it was, therefore, more properly, an Ohio Association. There being but three ordained ministers of the denomination in Ohio; and one of them, Bro. Lewis A. Davis, having become incapacitated for the duties of his station, by bodily infirmity, and having on that account removed his residence to Independence, at the north-west part of this State; there were but two ordained ministers present, belonging to the Association. The session, however, was interesting, and the business transacted with vigor and much unanimity. The brethren in the ministry, and many of the members of the churches, are warm-hearted, zealous Christians; and I have felt my heart cementing with them in Christian regards, as I have witnessed their love to the truth of Jehovalı and of Jesus, and learned the fidelity with which they bear testimony thereto, in all the region where they dwell. Although Added 0; Dismissed 2; Deceased 0; Excluded to its funds; and procure its publications for distance they have been hitherto embarrassed by the paucity of their numbers and restricted resources, I doubt not that with the aid of brethren of experience in our missionary labors, their associated efforts may yet tend greatly to their enlargement and prosperity. The effort pro-Resolved, That we believe the true spirit of jected two years ago, as mentioned in their Mismeasures to secure the labors of a brother from the eastern churches to itinerate within their boundaries for the ensuing season; and their movement is seconded by liberal promises on the part of their brethren around them. At the request of the Associational Committee on Preaching for the Session, I preached several times during its sitting; and on first-day morning, by special request, on the subject of the Sabbath. The meeting was numerously attended by first-day and seventh-day people, and so Beloved Brethren,-We have been again, far as I could discover, the discourse was listened to and received with much attention and respect. I have long observed the force of local circumstances and long-continued habits over the movements and sentiments of many worthy communities, where they are in a measure isolated from others; and there was one thing and the church agents for the collection we would unite in a hearty cooperation. Our have never taken up a public collection in any session of the Association for missionary purposes! Individuals have contributed of their own free will at various opportunities to these objects, but no congregational collections at the close of public worship have as yet been had from the beginning of their Association. As there exists no organic anti-mission sentiment among them, I suppose that this was owing, in may encourage the Missionary Society in their part, to their being so few, and like all settlers efforts to extend gospel labor to the new settlein a new country, in straitened circumstances asit respects cash; and in part, perhaps, to the want of an opportunity of direct cooperation with a missionary body. The ministry, too, the western Ohio churches were from the Virwhich they have enjoyed, having been al-

Church Agents for Collecting Funds.—Lost sion of this subject, I cited them to our Lord's bought land in these parts. Our brethren here. the Gospel at their own charges of necessity years ago our brethren began to come into it; and not of choice, and showed that their real within that time these churches have been sentiments were gospel-wise in this matter. I gathered, and some of their ministers have been the brethren stand committed by pledges to sup- aries sent by the eastern and northern churches. necessity that they had the Gospel preached is one of the fruits of these labors; and now gratuitously, but that as their circumstances had quite an efficient laborer himself. He is a man tained by the church agents shall be known to ir, and the result was beyond every body's ex- tion of converts to the Sabbath. Bro B. was truly propitious to the cause of the Lord Church, came to them from the Methodist conamong the churches of the South-Western As- nection during the last year.

their brethren in this region, and have none of

Minutes, and respectfully solicit their publica- however, that they all enjoy the love and re- It is very heavy timbered land; many of their spect of their brethren; and of this I believe which the Association adjourned, to meet with they are truly worthy. They are ministers of twenty feet, and four feet diameter at their whom the churches have no cause to be ashambefore the second Sabbath in the tenth month, ed. I did not see Bro. Lewis A. Davis, but he first and more thusbale of community. is reported to have worn himself down by riding and practicing as a physician, and laboring be- hard-pan bottom, which is composed of clavyoud his strength as a preacher of the Gospel and gravel. Its chief defect is a want of living in a comparatively new country, and to have streams, most farmers having to draw water for left his former field, of labor because he knew their cattle during the dry season. Most of the not how to deny urgent applications, even when early settlers have now from fifteen to forty he knew his labors were wearing him down. acres of land under improvement, and have left There is only one ordained minister (Bro. Peter | their | first | log-cabins | for good | block-houses. Davis) in the churches in Virginia, and he quite When the country is cleared, there will be but an aged man. There are several beloved little waste land. Being equally adapted to brethren, both in Virginia and Ohio, who have the plough and the pasture, it must ultimately been licensed by their respective churches to become a rich, fertile country. In the town of preach; but as they are all left to their own re- Jackson, the Seventh-day Baptists have the sources, and most of them without any official strongest religious society; and with fidelity to church appointment, they are able to do but the cause, and unity among themselves, have a little for the good of the cause, and the latter fair prospect of maintaining their prepondernothing more than if they never had been licens ance. They have a good church lot, on which ed. Such licenses have long appeared to me a is their burying-ground, and a square block in Baptist churches has liberty to speak for God | Numerous families rising up, and other settlers appointment, is a title without a reality—a among them; with a godly walk, and a devoted have one or more ordained elders, whether they them. be public preachers or not, so that they may always have a man of years, experience, wisdom, and established reputation for piety, to preside over their meetings and other church affairs, and to administer the ordinances. Such would doubtless encourage the worthy gifts in the church; and when the churches wanted the approved gifts known to be among them for any specific labors, they should be ordained went through the churches they had gathered, ordaining elders in every city. Such I think would be greatly for the peace, order, and pros-

perity of modern churches. The location of these Churches is not the mos happy for the unity of their efforts in one Asso eiation. The churches in Ohio can very well unite their efforts among themselves, and the same may be done by the churches in Virginia But the latter are two hundred and fifty miles from those in the western parts of Ohio, so that it costs too much time and money ever to allow their union to be of any practical utility to the cause of Christ. Indeed it is a serious embarrassment, for the Association is now held alternately in Ohio and Virginia, and attended by a ing churches, or unable successfully to advocate them; so that the measures adopted by brethren in one State one year, are either frustrated or laid over by the brethren in the other State the next year; and all without any ill design on any part, but solely for want of acquaintance different view would be given." It seems that and practical co-operation with each others views. As things now stand, it appears to me in reality two Associations, each holding its meetings once in two years. Had each State an annual meeting, both would be quite as numerously attended, might have quite as numerous a delegation from the churches in the other State, and by so doing leave each other unembarrassed to carry out their own views and measures for Christian progress. With the kindest feelings to them all, and a hearty desire for their mutual prosperity, I submit these suggestions to their serious consideration.

The four western Ohio churches are within circuit of forty miles, and hold regular quarterly meetings alternately with each other, which corresponding months last year, of \$3,403 06. keeps up a happy acquaintance and fellowship. The expenditures meanwhile have exceeded The Church in Sciota, Pickaway Co., Ohio, is those of corresponding months last year by more from seventy to ninety miles distant from the others, consequently can have but little aid from them; and having no pastor, elder, or preacher, throughout the year. Sixty thousand dollars is greatly crippled in its efforts to maintain the must be paid into the Treasury within the reworship and order of God's house. Surely he who left Titus in Crete that he should set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain an elder in every city, if he were now on earth, would appoint the same things for this church. Why should not we now do the same?

The Origin and Progress of these Churches ments of the still more western parts of our country. Most of the original constituents of ginia churches; as the original constituents of supported themselves and their own families, I Bro. James Davis tells me, that when he was found there was a sentiment growing up among sixteen years of age, nearly the whole church them, that all ministers and missionaries ought which had resided upon the river Squan, Monto go out without purse and without scrip, be- mouth Co., N. J., of which he was one emilieving that it should happen to them as it did grated in a body. The train consisted of fifteen to the disciples of Jesus when he sent them | wagons. Most of the people settled in the through the cities and towns of Judea-"they western parts of Virginia. He is now seventyshould lack nothing." In a free public discus- five years old; and was one of the first who sociation.

vindication of their own course, as preaching left it about fifteen years ago; about thirteen believe the discussion will do good; many of raised up, partly by the labors of the missionport this truly gospel provision, "the laborer is and partly by their own labors, in which Bro.worthy of his hire." Many brethren said that Lewis A. Davis has borne a worthy and disat first, in settling a new country, it was of tinguished part. Eld. Joshua Hill; in particular. now improved, their obligations were apparent about my own age. Bro. S. Babcock is a much in this matter. When I proposed a public col- older man; but equally devoted to his Lord's lection to be taken up on first-day, there was work. Both these brethren are men of families, some doubt as to how it would be received; but and possessed of a respectable landed property. like good-hearted brethren they resolved to TRY In these churches there is quite a fair proporbe sufficient for that purpose; and that they re- pectation. On the whole, I believe the session Clement, a licentiate in the Port Jefferson Their Lands lie between the Miami and San-

Our Brethren in the Ministry here are worthy, dusky Railroad, and the Miami and Maumee self-denying men. They were all raised among Canal. This tract is part of that great level which stretches from the central parts of the A committee was then appointed to revise the the advantages of literary culture. I believe, State northward to the shores of Lake Erie. oaks rise to the height of one hundred and butts. The soil is very fertile; natural to grass. quite common. It is a black mould lying on a name without a reality; and as every brother meeting-house, twenty-eight feet by thirty-four. when and where he can, a license without an coming in; a fair proportion of useful gifts measure without Bible authority, and destitute ministry; the blessing of Jehovah upon them, of sound wisdom. A careful examination of they can hardly fail of becoming a strong peothis subject many years ago led me to the un- | ple. | May the Lord enable them to feel their changed conviction, that every church ought to responsibilities, and hasten his work among

### CURIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF SCRIPTURE. ALFRED CENTER, Oct. 20, 1848. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

In the last Recorder, you give us an example of the manner in which Scripture is interpreted in order to find a warrant therein for abandonthereto. Such has long appeared to me to be ing the Sabbath of God's appointing, and keepthe course the apostles pursued when they ing instead thereof the popular day christened "the Christian Sabbath." The illustration above alluded to was drawn from an exposition of Ezek. 43: 26, 27, by the Oberlin Evangelist. You express astonishment at the novelty (and as I suppose, recklessness) of the Evangelist's interpretation. But, sir, if I understand the signs of the times," such interpretations are only to be regarded as intimations of what is yet to come. And, by way of illustration, I would relate the following occurrence. For some time past. I have been engaged in a discussion of the Sabbath question with a Presbyterian clergyman, in the course of which he read an argument from some author which purported to be an exposition of a certain passage of Scripture very small delegation from either State to the which sustained his view of the question; in another, and they some times persons unacquaint- swer to which, I read from a celebrated firsted with the views and measures of the delegat- day commentator, who gives an entirely different view of the passage! In reply to which, the reverend gentleman said, that "this comment

was written before the question was agitated,"

and that "if it were to be written now, a very

there is as much determination, on the part

of many Christian ministers, to force the Scrip-

tures to testify in behalf of the Sunday, as there

was with the prophet Baalam to force his ass on-

ward, that he might accomplish his covetous

purpose!

N. V. HULL:

RECEIPTS OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION. -The Macedonian says that the receipts into the Treasury of the Union for the first half of the present financial year have been \$31,924 95, showing a falling off from the receipts of the than \$5,000, and must be in the same ratio debt, and to save the missions from pecuniary embarrassment.

THE GOSPEL IN VIENNA.—Rev. Mr. Oncken, the Baptist pastor of Hamburg, has visited Vienna, and there preached to full and listening assemblies. "What," he exclaims, "has the Lord wrought, that I should have been privileged to preach the precious Gospel in the capital of Austria, from whence, only two years ago, a number of Christians were expelled, simply for most entirely gratuitously supplied by men who those were from the New Jersey churches. having provided themselves with the Holy Scriptures ?"

> We lay aside various editorials, and an rticle on the Sabbath from the Christian Contributor, in order to give this week all the matter on hand relative to the South-Western As-

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CENTER, Oct. 20, 1848.

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SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Two steamships from England have arrived at New York since our last-the Europa and the United States-the former having made the passage in the remarkably short time of eleven days. We give below a summary of the news she brought.

Smith O'Brien has been convicted of high treason, and sentenced to be hung. The jury in the case of McManus have also pronounced a verdict of guilty. In both cases, the verdicts of the jury were accompanied with a strong recommendation to mercy. What will be the effect upon Government of these recommendations, remains to be seen. There is a good deal of uncertainty about it, and many think that life will not be sacrificed. The trial of the other State prisoners is proceeding,

England.

The cholera has made its appearance in London, and there had been between twenty and thirty cases at the last accounts. It has also appeared at Edinburg, where there were 25 cases, of which 20 proved fatal.

It is decided that the President of the French Republic shall be elected as in the United States, by the whole body of the people, and not by the National Assembly, as recommended by General Cavaignac. This has been decided in the Assembly by the large majority of 602 to 211. Louis Napoleon is likely to be the first choice; his chances of election are increasing daily. General Cavaignac, it is said, has promised to remain in office until after the election, provided no unnecessary delay is intruded by speakers into the settlement of the Constitution. The Constitution will in all probability be voted by the end of October, and the election for President may be expected to take place about the 15th of November.

the Revolution of June, who have been de- are capable of delivering daily three millions of ported. They will be divided among the settlements of Algiers, Oran and Constantine.

There has been a bloody insurrection at Vienna. It commenced on the 5th ult., in consequence of the publication of a proclamation from the Emperor against the Hungarians. The German Grenadiers were ordered to join the expedition against the Hungarians. The order was opposed by the National Guards, who broke up the railroad by which the Grenadiers were to have been conveyed. This led to sev-War; the storming of the arsenal; the flight of the Emperor and the Imperial Family, &c. the latest post left, on the 7th, the City of Vienvailed; but there seemed to be no disposition child in the city. to perpetrate farther outrage. The Minister of | The fall of the water from the Reservoir in

Hungary. Hungarians and the Croats, in which many were killed, and the field of battle was left in possession of the Hungarians, who have to deplore the loss of Ivanka, one of their leaders, who was made prisoner. The two Counts Zichy, brothers, were hanged by the Hungarians, who suspected them of treasonable intrigues.

Authentic accounts state that the disease is still on the increase at Hamburg, Germany. From the 1st of September, when it broke out, to the 20th, there were 1,339 cases, of which 650 died, 302 recovered, and 387 were under

Up to the 30th ult. there have been 1,704 cases of cholera in Berlin, 1,012 of which ter-

Accounts from Stockholm, 4th Oct., state that the cholera had appeared at Koningsburg, Trarisond, Pillau, and Lubeck, and that other harbors of Prussia Proper were suspected.

The ravages of the pestilence at Alleppo and Damascus, are stated to have been frightful particularly at Damascus, where not fewer than 10,000 persons are supposed to have died with-

County Court has been occupied about two a short time before. weeks in the trial of a will case which developed some curious facts. It was the will of old David Hutson, who died a short time since, and left a will, bequeathing about \$30,000 to his boon companions, and cutting off his blood relations, or most of them, with one dollar each. The suit was brought to set aside the will, on the ground that the testator was not, at the time he will was drawn and signed, of sound disposing mind; that he was exposed to undue influences when it was signed; and that the influences and means to which he was exposed were fraudulent. It appeared in evidence, that Hutson had been constantly plied with liquor for some weeks previous to his death, and also that his companions had kept a constant watch and guard over him to avoid his coming in contact with his relatives. The case occupied ten days, and was finally disposed of by the jury un-

refund all the rents collected.

WATER CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

The good people of Boston had a grand celebration on the 25th ult., on the occasion of introducing into the city the waters of Lake Cochituate. The stores of the city were generally closed, and from morning to might the streets were thronged with the citizens of Boston and the adjacent towns, forming a larger concourse than was ever before gathered there. A procession was formed at 11 o'clock, which, af ter marching through various streets, brought up around the as yet empty Frog Pond in the Common. There a hymn written for the occasion was sung to the tune of Old Hundred; prayer was offered by Dr. Sharpe; a report was made by the Water Commissioners; the Mayor of the City announced that the waters of Lake Cochituate, which since the Creation had reposed in their native bed, were ready to be introduced into the city of Boston; and immediately thereupon the water began to gush up from the fountain, and continued to rise until University in 1783. it formed a magnificent column, at least seventy feet in height, flashing and foaming in the last crimson rays of the setting sun. After witnessing a variety of changes in the form of the jets from the fountain, the people gave nine hearty cheers, and dispersed. In the evening four passengers, succeeded in reaching the vesthere was a great display of fireworks, and the public buildings in many parts of the city were illuminated. The celebration, as a whole, is said to have surpassed anything ever before witnessed in Boston.

In relation to the expense and capacity of the Water Works, the Boston Times gives the following information:-

The expense was originally calculated at \$1.600.000. Drafts for the work have thus far exceeded three millions of dollars, and further expenses will doubtless be incurred.

of this enterprize are the Beacon Hill Reserand Gate House on Corey's Hill in Brookline, from which the water of the Lake is brought gallons of water; the Charles River Bridge at Newton Lower Falls, which is built on three arches; the Pipe Chamber in the vicinity, and the Road Bridge, which is built on a single arch, and said by all to be a most splendid piece of masonry; the Waste Wier, four miles beyond the Lower Falls, where the acqueduct passes over a considerable stream; and finally the Gate House, a granite edifice at the Lake

The Reservoir on Beacon Hill covers an area of 40,000 square feet and will hold 3,000,000 gallons of water. The level will be 6 1-2 feet above the level of the floor of the State House. eral severe conflicts between them and the This Reservoir, which will throw a jet of water troops; the murder of Latour, the Minister of to a great hight, is intended for a reserve fountain, in case of any accident to the great pipes. The Reservoir on Dorchester Hights contains an area of 70,000 feet, and is capable of de-When the Diet learned that the Emperor had livering 7,000,000 of gallons per day. This is fled, they invested themselves with both the de- also intended for a reserved fountain and the liberative and executive powers. At the time two Reservoirs together will dispense 7,000,000 well been said, will supply more than 16 gallons na was all in arms, and great excitement pre- a day for five days to every man, woman, and

Justice had been arrested and conducted to the Brookline is two feet to the mile, and the level University. The rest of the Ministers had con- of the Reservoir is consequently eight feet cealed themselves, except Hobblhoff and Horn- higher than that of the great Reservoir in Bosbosk. All the soldiers had left the town, and ton. This Reservoir covers thirty acres, and the fighting had ceased. 150 persons are said the water will be in some places 20 feet deep. to have been killed, and 500 to 600 wounded. and will average 15 feet deep, thereby constituting a perfect safe-guard for the city if any There has been a hard battle between the accident happens to the conduit above. And again, the great reserve fund of all-Lake Cochituate—covers a surface of 659 acres, and drains a surface of 11,400 acres, being in some places from 70 to 80 feet in depth.

Scientific Prophecy.—About nineteen years ago, Mr. Hait, of Wilton, Conn., then a remarkably good student in his collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his reason and memory. In those circumstances, his father, Rev. Mr. Hait, sent him to Hartford; but finding no relief, he sent him to Dr. Chaplin, of Cambridge, Mass. The Dr. said there was no relief for him at that time, but at the age of thirty-six or seven, there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that age be a contraction. which would enable it to act healthfully. His anxious father and family saw their hopes perminated fatally, 302 reported as cured, and 390 emptorily deferred for nineteen years. That run of stone, capable of turning out 8000 bbls. time has recently expired, and to their great of flour, or grinding 32,000 bush. wheat per day. joy, the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books, as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace on his mind of this long blank in his life, or of anything which occurred in it, and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age. the State of Arkansas are making great efforts The circumstance of greatest interest is, that to direct the tide of emigration to that region. in the twenty days preceding the 27th of Aug. in deep religious anxiety, he came out of it ful, for the Helena Shield remarks that within State of derangement of the Sheriff of the City and County of New York:

These seem to have been in a measure success. Secretary's Office.—Albany, Aug. 21, 1848.— The above is published pursuant to the notice of the retary of State and the requirements of the statute in with a bright Christian hope, which had been the last twelve months, the influx of population A Curious Will Case.—The Baltimore obtained without the knowledge of his friends has been greater than any previous year. Journal of Com.

> New Use of Chloroform.—A gentleman was robbed in London, recently, of a watch and some five pounds in money, by a woman who suddenly threw her arms around him, as if to give him an affectionate embrace, as he was quietly walking along the streets in the evening. he wore to bed. The gentleman was found lying almost insensible, by a policeman, and could recollect nothing after the loving embrace, except that the woman pressed a handkerchief to his nose. It was presumed that chloroform had been sprinkled on the handkerchief.

EMIGRANTS FOR TEXAS.—A Dublin letter in the Morning Chronicle announces the approach. ing departure of an emigrating body of superior class for Texas, including "some persons in setting the will, and directing the executors to the rank of gentry," one gentleman who had been a member of Parliament, three Justices of ters of that State.

the Peace, persons heretofore connected with A company of stockholders residing in Kenmercantile and banking establishments, and a tucky, Indiana, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Misnumber of well-to-do farmers. A clergyman sissippi, have organized themselves for the purof the established Church will accompany the pose of manufacturing cotton, at Cannelton, party, with the design to become their pastor about 120 miles below Louisville. The capiin the new home to which they are going, tal stock of the company is \$500,000, of which, where the lands intended to be occupied have we understand, \$200,000 will now be put to use, already been purchased. This movement and 10,000 spindles will be started. seems to attract some attention, as the beginning of a "break-up" among the gentry and middle classes.

### SUMMARY.

Hon, Harrison Gray Otis died at his residence in Boston on the 28th ult. He was a descendant of John Otis, who came from England to this country and settled in Hingham, Mass., in the year 1630; and a nephew of the celebrated James Otis of revolutionary memory, to whose eloquence and patriotism the cause of American Independence was so largely indebted. Otis was born Oct. 8, 1765, and was consequently in his 84th year, on this the closing day of his life. He graduated at Harvard

The bark Carmelita, of Bangor, was abandoned at sea on the 29th of September in a sinking condition. She was capsized on the 23d, when nine passengers, three of them females, and one seaman, were washed away and drowned. The Captain, two mates, five seamen, and set, from which they were taken by a British

An accident occurred at the new Gas Work in Albany on Friday last, by which one man was killed, and seven others badly injured. I arose from the falling down of a large iron plating, forming the covering of a large gasometor. In its descent it fell upon 30 or forty men, of whom only those referred to above suffered by

A child of Mr. Upham, who keeps a confectionary shop in Hallowell, was smothered to death on Friday morning. The child was left Besides the aqueduct itself, the great features in the morning in a bed upon a turn-up bed stead, and forgetful of the fact, the father turn voir in Boston; the Reservoir on Dorchester ed the bed up. In about half an hour the bed Heights, South Boston; the great Reservoir was taken down, and the child found dead. It was about a year old.

The French Colonists who have already been to the street mains and reservoir in Boston in 2s on the Mohawk Bank, Schenectady, good imsent to Algeria, will make together a body of two iron pipes, thirty-four inches in diameter, itation of the old plate—vignette, an Indian in 12,000 men, chiefly of those who took part in and extending nearly four miles, and which a canoe; register's hand badly written; the genuine notes of this plate are nearly all in-Commercial Bank, Lockport, 3 altered from ones-vignette, female sitting holding a large

The Pioneers of Rochester and vicinity held festival in that city on the 12th ult., at which Committee was appointed to report a plan for the permanent organization of a Historical Society for Western New York. William Wood, Esq., of Canandaigua, is having prepared a gold medal for the next annual festival, to be worn by the eldest of the Pioneers; and at his death to be presented to the then eldest, and to take that direction as long as any of the Pio-

The income of the State of Vermont for the year ending Aug. 31, appears to have been short of the disbursements. The total income including the balance in the Treasury from the previous year, was \$94,076, while the disbursements were \$95,417. The State made a loan of \$5,000 with the Bank of Brattleboro' to supgallons of water a day. This quantity, it has ply the deficiency. The total State liabilities on the 1st September were \$48,107, and its resources \$48,584.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, U.S. Senator from Alabama, who had been suffering for some days from an affection of the kidneys, died at the National Hotel in this city, Oct. 25th, at five minutes past 12. He was in full possession of his reason to the last moment. He had served but one session of his six years for which he was elected, his term expiring on the 4th of

A great fire occurred at Alexandria, Red River, on the 18th ult. No less than six squares, all stores and back dwellings, with the Republican office, were destroyed. The loss was estimated at half a million dollars.

A company in Cincinnati are about to set up | was peace. 💖 an ice factory. By a recent chemical discoverv they can make the purest crystal ice in the warmest weather, and will furnish it at the low

price of one dollar per ton. Eli Wolfner and David Barnes were arrested at Pittsburg on Thursday last for passing counterfeit money of the following description: \$3 Agricultural Bank of Herkimer, N. Y Vignette, an Indian Queen in an ornamented

There is how in operation at Oswego, fifteen flouring mills, having in the aggregate eighty

The meeting at the Tabernacle last week, to raise money for the purchase of the Edmond. son girls, resulted in obtaining \$1.672. leaving \$328 to be raised to make up the \$2000.

The newspapers and public authorities of

The Governor of New Jersey has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 23d of November, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise.

Henry Bardoe, a colored porter at Brewster's Buildings, New Haven, was found dead in his bed, having been strangled by his crayat, which

At the recent election in Pennsylvania, the whole number of votes for Governor, was 336.-745, of which, 168,525 were for Johnson. and 168,220 for Longstreth—a pretty close run.

The Congregational meeting-house at Berlin, Conn., was burned on Saturday night. It belonged to the Worthington Society. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Free Soil Central Committee of Mary-land have issued an eloquent address to the vo-land have issued an eloquent address to the vo-land have issued an eloquent address to the vo-

Joseph Hobart, a revolutionary soldier, died in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 5th inst. Mr. Hobart enlisted in the revolutionary army at the early age of nineteen. He belonged to the N Hampshire Regiment, under General Dearborn and was in the important engagements of Saratoga, Princeton and Yorktown.

Mary Walker has recently recovered in a suit at Buffalo, a verdict of \$3500, against the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, for causing the death of her husband, by the upsetting of the cars in December, 1847, near lack Rock Dam.

Mr. Boyle, who was engaged in the late slave stampede at Lexington, Ky., has been tried for the offence, convicted, and sentenced to twenty years servitude in the Penitentiary. The printers employed in the Scarboro'

Gazatte office, England, have recently purchased a yacht, which is to be named the Caxton, after the immortal founder of their art in Eng-

The odor of turpentine is a deadly poison to moths and their grubs. A few pieces of paper smeared slightly with turpentine, and placed in drawers where furs and wollens are kept, will completely prevent the ravages of the abovenamed destructive insects.

The infant daughter of the Duchess de Montpensier, has been named Maria Isabel Francisca de Asis Antonia Luisa Ferdinanda Christina Amalia Felipa Adelaida Josefa Elena Enriqueta Carolina Justa Refina Gaspara Melchrica Baltasara Matea, and will take the title of Duchess del Puerto Santa Maria.

Capt. Henry H. Bailey, James Worth and William Wilson (colored) have been arrested and committed at Baltimore, charged with assisting several slaves to escape from Talbot Co., Maryland.

There was an Aurora Borealis at Boston on Monday evening. The Transcript says: Jets of electric flame seemed to shoot far up to the zenith from the luminous horizon, over which flashes of faint crimson and a cerulean green would play with beautiful effect.

Dr. C. C. Yates, an eminent Physician, formerly of New York and Albany, has died in Nova Scotia at an advanced age. Dr. Yates was the husband of Mrs. Willard, the celebrated teacher of Troy, with whom he lived but a short time after their marriage.

Mrs. Ross, wife of Donald Ross, her son, a boy about 12 years of age, and Mrs. Mattheson, were all drowned by the upsetting of a small boat at Wallace, Nova Scotia, on the 2d inst.

The snow was sufficiently deep for good sleighing at Halifax on the 22d inst.

The steamer Spitfire came into collision with a ferry-boat between Norfolk and Portsmouth. instantly killing Thomas Butler.

New York Market, Monday, Oct. 30.

ASHES-Pots and Pearls \$6 25. FLOUR AND MEAL -Flour, 5 18 for mixed, 5 31 for State and Western, 5 44 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 50. Meal, Jersey, 3 37. -GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 27; prime Ohio 1 16. Corn, 64c. for good New Orleans, 67c. for prime White, 68c. for mixed, 73c. for round yellow.—PROVISIONS—Mess Pork 12 62; Prime 8 75. Beef 5 50 a 10 00. Dead Hogs 6c. Cheese 7c. Butter dull at 9 a 16c. for Ohio and State.

MARRIED. Oct. 15, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. W. M. HUNT and Miss BIGAIL ROSE, all of Alfred.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., on the 18th ult., by Eld. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Joseph A. Badger of Cazenovia, and Miss ALMIRA E. Coon, of DeRuyter.

In Westerly, R. I., Sept. 23d, by Eld. Daniel Coon, WIL-LIAMS N. ROGERS, of Waterford, Ct., now residing in Hopkinton, and Julia Ann Saunders, of Westerly. In Westerly, Oct. 9th, by the same, Mr. NATHAN SAUN-DERS, of Hopkinton, and Miss Lucy BARBER, of Westerly.

DIED.

In Jackson township, Shelby Co., Ohio, 19th of 10th month, of cancer in the breast, ELECTA WELLS MAXSON, wife of Dea. Jacob Maxson. Dying in the Lord, her end

In Westerly, R. I., Oct. 9th, of croup, HENRY ALBERT, son of Albert C. and Mary Green, aged 3 years and 6 months

LETTERS.

Daniel Coon, S. P. Stillman, C. S. Hall, E. B. Titsworth. B. Arnold, N. V. Hull, Alex. Campbell, S Davison, M. H. Bieree, L. H. Bond (next week,) L. Cottrell (the parcel for G. R. S. is at the railroad office.

RECEIPTS.	1	
C. C. Lewis, Jr., Hopk'n, R. I. \$2 00 pays to vol.	N	o. 52
P. Stillman, " 2 00 "	5	" 52
Luke Crandall, " 2 00 "	5	" 52
S. A. Champlin, Westerly, R. I. 2 00 "	5	" 52
Paul Babcock, " 2 00 "	5	" 52
J. T. Thurston, " 2 00 "	5	" 52
C. Wilcox, " 2 00 "	5	" 26
J. P. Knowles, " 2 00 "	5.	" 26
Abel Davis, Shiloh, N. J. 2 00 "	5	<b>"</b> 52
Ellis A. Davis, " 2 00 "	5	" 52
John Bowen, " 50 "	5	" 13
Lot Bacon, " 50 "	5	" 13
P. S. Cottrell, Scott, 2 00 "	5	" 52
E. B. Stillman, Newport, 2 00 "	5	" 52
J. B. Maxson, Stephentown, 4 00	5	" 52

## STATE OF NEW YORK,

Sir, Official information having been received this day, that on the 19th of April, 1848, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, passed a resolution in the words following, viz:

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

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

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

New York, August 22d, 1848. The above is published pursuant, to the notice of the Sec. retary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided.

JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT. Sheriff. All the public newspapers in the county will publish he above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may Article 3, Part 1, Page 140.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

JOHNSON & ROGERS, 144 FULTON STREET.

(NEAR BROADWAY,) NEW YORK. Rooms \$1.75, \$2, and \$2.50 per week | 371c. per might.

and the Public, that they have recently taken the entire premises known as Johnson's Dining Saloon, 144 Fulton st., and converted it into a hotel, where they have a large number of well furnished rooms to let, by the day or week. Merchants and others from the country will find this a most convenient and economical establishment, as it is in the business part of the city, and having the Dining Salcon attached, which has recently been enlarged and thoroughly renovated, making it the most spacious and comfortable Dining Saloon in the city, where they can take their meals at any hour of

BILL OF FARE

the day and evening at the following low rates:

Roast Turkey	18d	Boiled Ham
" Goose	18d	Pork and Beans 6d
" Chicken	18d	Veal Pio 6d
" Duck	18d	Beef Steak Pie
" Beef	6d	Chicken Pie 124
" Pork	6d	Mush and Milk 6d
" Veal		Rice and Milk 6d
" Lamb	6d	Lamb Pot Pie 6d
" Pig	12d	Fried Fish 6d
Boiled Chicken	12d	Fried Clams 6d
" Mutton	. 6d	Ham and Eggs 12d
" Corned Beef	6d	Chicken Soup 6d
" Pork	6d	Beef Soup 6d
" Fish	6d	Coffee 3d
		ERT.
Suet Pudding		Mince Pie 6d
Indian Pudding	6d	Apple Pie 6d
Rice Pudding	6d	Peach Pie 6d
Plum Pudding	6d	Plum Pie 6d
Bread Pudding	6d	Pumpkin Pie 6d
Apple Dumpling	6d	Custard Pie 6d
BRE	AKFAST	AND TEA.
Beef Steak	6d 1	Hot Corn Bread 6d
Veal Cutlet	6d	Indian Cakes 6d
Mutton Chops	6d	Boiled Eggs 6d
Ham and Eggs	12d	Fried Eggs 6d
Fried Tripe	6d	Toast 6d
Fried Sausages	6d	Hot Muffins 6d
Fried Fish	6d	Hot Rolls 6d
Fried Clams	6d	Tea and Coffee • 3d
Fried Liver	6d	
With a variety of o	ther dish	es. J. E. JOHNSON,
		CLARK ROGERS.
	1.0	

## DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants.

TERMS AND VACATIONS. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29.

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

tific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age. Each member of the school will be required to write compositions, and read or speak select pieces, at stated intervals. EXPENSES.

Dat Birds.		11.0	- >	11/15/14
Tuition, according to studies,	\$3,	\$4, or	55	0
Extras—Drawing,	- ,			00
Painting,	\$2	00 or	4	00
Tuition on Piano,				00
Use of Piano,			2	00
Chemical Lectures, and Ex	peri	nents.	1	00
Writing, including Statione	erv.			50
Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, a	nd b	edstead	1	50
Board in private families, per week,	\$1	00 to	1	<b>50</b> .
	1.4			Ţij
TEACHERS' CLASSI	es.	Special de	1.5	- 1 - 1 - 15 - 15 - 1

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

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instructious in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdonvans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices. N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M.

IRA SPENCER, M. D. President of the Board of Trustees. DERUYTER, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1848.

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

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

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

A Representative in the 31st Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Wards of the City of New York: Also, a Representative in the said Congress, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the 6th, 7th, 10th, and 13th Wards of said City:

Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the 8th, 9th, and 14th And also, a Representative in the said Congress for the

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

A County Treasurer: A Register in the place of Samuel Osgood, whose term will expire on the last day of December, 1848: A Surrogate in the place of Charles McVean, whose term shall commence on the first day of January, 1849:

And a Recorder in the place of John B. Scott, whose term nall also commence on the said day. Yours, respectfully, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN. Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

New York, August 12, 1845. The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Sec-JOHN J. V. WESTERVELT, Sheriff.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above once in each week until the Election, and then

hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statute, Vol. 1, Chap. 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. aug31-lawtE.

# The Sabbath Recorder, about

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Payments received will be acknowledged in the per so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid at cept at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to Groupe B. Utter.

Sprace St., New Year

seditorials, and an Christian Con-The line mat-LIVE CO

## Miscellaneous.

From the N. Y. Recorder. TO MY FATHER.

A welcome for thy child, father, A welcome give to-day; Although she may not come to thee, As when she went away; Though never in her olden nest Is she to fold her wing, And live again the days when first She learned to fly and sing.

Oh, happy were those days, father, When gathering round thy knee, Seven sons and daughters called thee sire;-We come again but three; The grave has claimed thy loveliest ones, And sterner things than death Have left a shadow on thy brow, A sigh upon thy breath.

And one one of the three, father. Now comes to thee to claim Thy blessing on another lot, Upon another name. Where tropic suns forever burn. The child whom thou hast loved would make Her hearth-stone and her grave.

Thou'lt never wait again, father Thy daughter's coming tread; She ne'er will see thy face on earth-So count her with thy dead; But in the land of life and love, Not sorrowing as now, She'll come to thee, and come, perchance, With jewels on her brow.

Perchance-I do not know, father, If any part be given My erring hand, among the guides Who point the way to heaven; But it would be a joy untold Some erring foot to stay-Remember this, when gathered round. Ye for the exile pray.

Let nothing here be changed father, I would remember all, Where every ray of sunshine rests. And where the shadows fall. And now I go: with faltering foot I pass the threshold o'er, And gaze, through tears, on that dear roof, My shelter nevermore

## A FEMALE LEDYARD IN PERSIA.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

OROOMIAH, Persia, Aug. 3, 1848.

A few evenings ago a knock at the door of our mission premises was soon followed by the with the statement that there stood in the street a woman, who knew no language, and was entirely unattended, except by a Koordish muleteer. A moment afterward another native came with the additional statement, "the lady is dressed in English clothes, and says, in your language, will you give me a little water?"

Dr. Wright, whose curiosity and astonishment could hardly be otherwise than highly excited by the announcement of a lady in European costume, speaking English, in the street at night, and unattended in this remote and barbarous land, where the appearance of a European man is a thing of very rare occurrence, soon had ocular proof of what his ears were so reluctant to admit—a bona fide European lady standing before him, having a letter to Mr. Stocking from an acquaintance of his at Mosul which introduced us to Madame Pfeiffer, of Vienna, who had performed the circuit of the world, thus far, alone, and was now hastening toward her home.

Who, then, is Madame Pfeiffer? She is a German lady, fifty years old, of great intelligence and most perfect accomplishments, and to appearance thoroughly sane on every subject unless it be her style of traveling, which is at least somewhat peculiar.

Madame Pfeiffer; leaving her husband and her two sons, (one of them an officer of Government and the other an artist,) about two years ago started on her tour around the world. An aged gentleman of her acquaintance accompanied her for some time, but finding that she was obliged to protect him instead of his protecting her, she left him and proceeded alone.

From Europe Madame Pfeiffer went to Brazil, where she admired the brilliant flowers and the magnificent forests more than almost anything else that she has seen, and where she came very near being murdered by a black ruffian, who attempted to rob her. She still carries scars of the wounds then received, but states, with evident satisfaction, that she had cut off three of his fingers in self-defense, when several persons providentially came to her res-

She had intended to cross the continent, from Rio to the Pacific Ocean; but finding things in too disordered a state to admit of it, she took | Every little garden put forth beauty, and every passage in a sailing vessel at Rio, in which she tree was heavy with fresh, cool verdure. doubled Cape Horn and went to Chili; and after a short stay at Valparaiso, she took passage fant was brought into the church. The childin another vessel for Tahiti, where she made an agreeable visit, among the mementos of it, and fixed their eyes upon its placid brow, as which she has Queen Pomare's autograph.

to China, where she visited several of the points address, humbling itself to their simplicity, yet most accessible to foreigners, mingling socially lofty, through the deep, sonorous tones of their with the missionaries there, whom she mentions native German. Earnestly and tenderly they Mr. Gutzlaff, &c., the autograph of the last from its mother's arms to those of the compas-From China, Madame Pfeisser went to Cal- white. cutta; and from that city traveled overland, The place of slumber for the dead was near ness. The following is an extract from his Ad- see that thou love what is lovely." across British India, to Bombay, passing through the church, where they had heard of Jesus. It a great variety of incidents and adventures on was a green, beautiful knoll, on which the sun, "Every blow of the sledge-hammer, wielded the way, and holding much pleasant intercourse drawing toward the West, lingered with a smile by a sable arm, is a powerful blow in support with Protestant missionaries, (though herself of blessing. The turf had the richness of velvet, of our cause. Every colored mechanic, is by born and educated a Catholic,) at various sta- not a weed or a straw defaced it. Every swelltions and of different nations.

From Bombay Madame P. went in a steamer kind of aromatic thyme, thickly clustering, and to Bussorah; thence in another steamer to Bag- almost shutting over the small, horizontal tombdad: and from Bagdad she traveled in com- stones, which recorded only the name and date pany with a caravan up to Mosul, as a memento of the deceased. In such a spot, so sweet, so of which place she has a sculptured figure of the lowly, so secluded, the clay might willingly by misfortune, if he has in his hands a useful human head taken from the ruins of ancient wait its reunion with the spirit. Nineveh. From Mosul she crossed the formid- Before the corpse, walked the young men of be esteemed accordingly; and of all men in the able Koordish mountains to Oroomiah, a cara- the village, bearing instruments of music. van journey of twelve days, (but protracted in | They paused at the gate of the place of burial. her case, by tedious delays, to twenty days,) in Then a strain from voice and flute rose, subducompany with a Koordish muleteer, on a route ed and tremulous, like the strings of the windof greater exposure, humanly speaking, than harp. It seemed as if a timid, yet prevailing deed pity us, but they cannot respect us. We any other she has traveled, during her circuit of suppliant, sought admission to the ancient city do not mean that we can become entirely inde- ter pail, and her neck resting on the edge of

10 comorld assessment in a handing of regret of hastened on toward Tabreez, intending to go up around the gentle ascent, to the open grave, the that we must become equally independent with year be sent to Australia from Ireland, and ten

to Vienna, hoping to reach her home about the expression, amid the silence of the living, and ent upon us as we upon them. That such is first of November.

P., during many parts of her tour, invest it with life." the most romantic and thrilling interest. Think, for instance, in her passage across the wild of the pit. The little ones drew near, and look- soil. On this point we could say much, but the Koordish mountains, of a savage Koord, point-ed downwards into its depths, sadly but without time and space will not permit. Our cities are ing to the tassel of the Turkish fez (cap) she fear. Then came a burst of music, swelling overrun with menial laborers, while the country ing his hand across his throat—meaning, of en, to the innocent spirit, the joy of angels over labor. We beg and entreat you to save your lic patronage course, "give me the tassel as you value your a new immortal, that had never sinned. Wrap- money-live economically-dispense with finehead;" and she in turn repelling the demand ped, as it were, in that glorious melody, the lit- ry, and the gaities which have rendered us proby gestures, unable to speak to him a word the body was let down into its narrow cell. verbial, and save your money. Not for the the best style of modern architecture; and the different orally, in any language he could understand. And all grief, even the parent's grief, was senseless purpose of being better off than your Through many such adventures she made her swallowed up in that high triumphant strain. De-neighbor, but that you may be able to educate way safely to Oroomiah, carrying about her per- votion was there, giving back what it loved; to your children, and render your share to the son a large sum of money, (by accidental neces- the God of love, not with tears, but with music. common stock of prosperity and happiness sity rather than choice,) over the wild regions Faith was there, standing among flowers, and around you. It is plain that the equality which will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the of Koordistan, in a manner which seems to us restoring a bud to the Giver, that it might bloom we aim to accomplish, can only be achieved by truly marvelous. Her practical motto is, "Nev- in a garden which could never fade. er betray a fear;" and to her strict adherence to that, she expresses herself as greatly indebted for her success in traveling.

On the road Madame P. in these regions wears the large veil, concealing most of the person, which is commonly worn here by native females when they go abroad, and rides astride, as they also ride, but her other garments, (with the exception of the Turkish cap above named) are sufficiently European in appearance to distinguish her from the natives. Her language, on the way, in these lands, is wholly the language of signs, dictated by necessity, and which she seems often to have made very expressive. On the last day's ride, before reaching Oroomiah, for instance, the stage being two ordinary stages, and the muleteer at one time proposing to halt till the next day, she would rest her head upon her hand, as emblematical of sleep, and repeat Oroomiah; and when the muletee, from regard to his tired horses, still insisted on halting, she added tears to her gestures; and the obstinate Koord's heart, according to his own statement, was then irresistibly subdued—so much so that he went promptly and cheerfully.

Her helplessness and dependence, on well known principles, did much, doubtless, at once to win for her kindness, among the bloody Koords, and ward off danger. Madame P. has, however, intrinsic elements of a good traveler. Though she had ridden on the day she reached Oroomiah, almost incessantly, from 1 o'clock A. M. till 8 o'clock P. M., at the wearisome quick step of a native, who came to Dr. Wright rate of a caravan, over a very dry, hot, dusty region, a distance of nearly sixty miles, still on her arrival she seemed little tired—was buoyant and cheerful as a lark, (which is probably her habitual temperament) and was quite ready, the next day, (the only day she stopped with us,) to take a pleasure ride on Mt. Seir.

her journey; her small trunk being slung on covery that has ever taken place on this globe, one side of the animal, and her scanty bed on and one which, in the interest it has excited, is fare on the road, moreover, is extremely simple century, 1711, an Italian peasant, while digging house. The inventor is Mr. Alexander Bennett -consisting of little more than bread and milk a well near his cottage, found some fragments -a regimen not more convenient to the travel- of colored marble. These attracting attention, of New York. er on the score of economy, than conducive, as led to farther excavation, when a statute of she says, to her health, and certainly to her se- | Hercules was disinterred, and shortly afterward curity. To those who may be curious in re- a mutilated one of Cleopatra. These specimens gard to the expenses of her tour round the of ancient art were found at a considerable world, I may repeat her statement, that she had | depth below the surface, and in a place which

iting home and resting awhile, of taking North of money in his hand, and apparently in the act America in her next tour. Possibly this semale of escaping. Ledyard may meet with some in our native land, under whose eyes this notice may all; if flected upon numerous subjects connected with so, we bespeak for her their kind offices, and the ancients, has greatly eclipsed all previous pledge them, in return, a rare entertainment in sources of information; and as regards some of making her acquaintance. Truly yours. J. PERKINS.

## MORAVIAN FUNERAL.

I once attended a funeral in a remote village of Moravians. It was in the depth of summer

It was a Sabbath afternoon, when a dead in ren of the small congregation wished to sit near upon a fair piece of sculpture. The sermon of From Tahiti our heroine traveler proceeded the clergyman was to them. It was a paternal familiary by name, Dr. Bridgeman, Dr. Ball, listened, as he told them how the baby went named she has in Chinese. One of the strong- sionate Redeemer. When the worship closed, est impressions which she seems to have and the procession formed, the children, two brought from the "Celestial Empire," is the and two, followed the mourners, leading each ple at Cleveland, has published an Address to imminent insecurity of foreigners at Canton. other by the hand, the little girls clothed in his race replete with sound sense, and well young persons who are thinking of committing

ing mound was planted with flowers, and a

of the dead.

the slumber of the dead, were the blessed words not now the case, is too plain to need an argu-The adventurous circumstances of Madame of our Savior, "I am the resurrection and the ment.

[Sigourney.

### MANUFACTURE OF MARBLES.

Mr. Chambers, in a recent account of a summer tour in Germany, gives a description of marble making in Salzburg, an ancient town most romantically situated in a vale of the Salza, in Germany; after speaking of the machinery for sawing marble blocks for statues, col umns, &c., carried by a stream which dasher from a verý lofty Alpine height, he says:

At a little distance, and higher up the hill within the recess of a most picturesque ravine we were shown a novel and curious operation; this was the making of boy's marbles, and a more simple process can hardly be conceived. Small pieces of marble being put into a peculiar stone trough or dish, a top of the same material fitting into certain grooves, is made to whirl about by little streamlets led from the main torrent, and the marbles are soon found in a spherical form. There were about twenty of these little spluttering mills, one above another on the stream, so that the little scene was busy and amusing. At a glance we were let into the secret of cheap peoble grinding in Germany. No expense whatever had been incurred in constructing the mills; the apparatus was of the homeliest kind; the sluices on the impetuous streamlets were each nothing more than a turf; the raw material came out of the hill-side; and the superintendant of the works was a female, who probably considered herself well off at the remuneration of two pence per day. From this primitive manufactory, boys' marbles are sent in vast numbers all over the world.

### THE DISCOVERY OF HERCULANEUM.

In noticing the wells of ancient Italy, we may refer to a circumstance, which, although Madame P. occupies but a single horse on trivial in itself, led to the most surprising disv travel; and the copious notes and observa- resurrection then unparalleled in the annals of songs." tions which she is making, during her tour the world, brought again to light; and streets, round the globe, will of course, in due time, be temples, houses, statues, paintings, jewelry, progiven to the world. "A small affair," she per- fessional implements, kitchen utensils, and other tinently remarked, " would it have been for me articles connected with ancient domestic life, it is my land journeys that render my tour a were actively moving among them. Even the great undertaking, and invest it with interest. | skeletons of some of the inhabitants were found; Madame P. expressed her purpose, after vis- one, near the threshold of his door, with a bag

The light which this important discovery rethe arts of the Romans, the information thus obsatisfactory as if one of their mechanics had ical tutor of this college, the late Mr. Vrisen from the dead and described them.

curb. the ashes were excluded. This well was prove it." found in a high state of preservation—it still contains excellent water, and is in the same condition as when the last females retired from t, bearing vases of its water to their dwellings, and probably on the evening that preceded the calamity which drove them from it for ever. Ewbank's Hydraulics.

## ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Frederick Douglass, Chairman of a Committee appointed by a Convention of colored peo-

Every house built by black men, is a strong tower against the allied hosts of prejudice. I is impossible for us to attach too much importance to this aspect of the subject. Trades are important. Wherever a man may be thrown trade, he is useful to his fellow-man, and will world who need trades, we are the most needy.

"Understand this, that independence is an essential condition of respectability. To be dependent, is to be degraded. Men may inthence through Georgia to Tiflis, and thence pastor, with solemn intonation, repeated pas- other members of the community. That other thousand from England.

across the Caucasus, through European Russia, sages from the Book of God. Thrilling, beyond members of the community shall be as depend. ALFRED ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

"Let us entreat you to turn your attention to He ceased, and all gathered round the brink agriculture. Go to farming. Be tillers of the us, when we can do for others just what others all the trades, professions, and callings, into which honorable white men press."

> Post Office in Olden Time. Mr. Cist, in a letter from Washington City, published in his Advertiser, savs:

terior department of the Post Office, the first ledger opened by the United States, during the administration of Dr. Franklin, the first Postmaster General in the service. It is a blank book of some three or four quires, very little; parent or guardian. superior to an every-day blotter of the present age, but sufficed to hold all the post office accounts three or four years from the establishment of the office, June 19, 1775. I observe Dr. Franklin charges himself with one year's salary from that date-\$1,000. It serves to give a forcible impression of the progress of this department since that; all the entries are made in his own writing, while at this time there are over one hundred and twenty persons employed in various capacities in this depart-

THE SELF-LAMPLIGHTER. - What won't ingenuity accomplish? Here we have an invention by which lamps or candles may be lighted at any moment of time by a clock or a pull of a cord. If attached to an alarm-clock, a light ringing of the bell designated for that purpose, as occasion may be produced at any hour. In cases where may require; and to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, people wish to rise at a certain unusual time of night, all that is to be done is to set the clock be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Instituand make the connection of the Lamplighter tion, who are required to see that the regulations are com-"all right," and then, when the hour comes plied with. round, you have a lamp already lighted at the same time. Certainly very convenient. When of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms. not desired to be connected with a clock, it can be attached to a cord, terminating in some place near the bed, like a bell-pull, so that it is only necessary to pull the cord to produce a light previous to rising. It is designed, also, to be so attached to the bell-handle of a front-door, the other, and she riding between them. Her unexampled. In the early part of the eighteenth that pulling the bell instantly makes a light to [Tribune.

## VARIETY.

"In Germany every child is taught to use its "In Germany every child is taught to use its academic government being to secure the greatest possible voice while young. In their schools all join in amount of physical, intellectual, and moral good to the stuexpended, when here, just about one thousand subsequently proved to be a temple situated in singing as a regular exercise, as much as they dents themselves, regularity and order of exercises, and the center of the ancient City of Herculaneum! attend to the study of geography; and in their good and wholesome citizens to society. No unwarrantable A passion for travel is the ruling motive that This city was overwhelmed with ashes and lava, churches the singing is not confined to a choir, above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be, to carries Madame P. so cheerfully and courage- during an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, being who sit apart from the others, perhaps in one make the means resorted to as effective as human means ously through her manifold hardships and per- the same in which the elder Pliny perished, corner of the house, but there is a vast tide of may be ils. She, however, has minor objects, makes who was suffocated with sulphurous vapors, like incense going forth to God from every heart large collections of insects and flowers. She is Lot's wife in a similar calamity. Herculaneum that can give utterance to this language from already an author of some celebrity, having therefore had been buried 1630 years! and the soul! Children, sing! yes sing with your published a work on Iceland, and another on while every memorial of it was lost, and even whole heart! When angry feelings rise, curb between them and us; and that whatever student wantonly Syria and the Holy Land, the fruits of her ear- the site unknown, it was thus suddenly, by a and check them, by singing sweet and cheerful

The Vermont Mercury gives an account of a man by the name of Gage, foreman of the railroad in Cavendish, truly wonderful. While to sail around the world, as many have done; were to be seen arranged, as when their owners preparing a charge for blasting a rock, he had penses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to an iron bar, an inch and a quarter in diameter. and three feet seven inches in length, driven fiscal guardian of such students without charge. through his head, entering the cheek and passing ont at the top of the head, through skull and brains, with a force that carried the bar some rods. And the patient not only still survives, but is on the mend. The wound in his edly with the foregoing regulations; and no one will be perhead has healed, and he is likely to be out mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic again without any injury but the loss of an eve.

A graduate of Cambridge gave another the tained may be considered almost as full and lie, and a challenge followed. The mathematheard of the dispute, and sent for the youth, Among the early discoveries made in this City | who told him he must fight. "Why?" said the of Hercules, (it having been founded by, or in mathematician. "He gave me the lie." honor of him, 1250, B. C.,) not the least interest- "Very well, let him prove it; if he proves it, ing is one of its public wells; which, having you do lie; and if he does not prove it, he lies, been covered by an arch and surrounded by a Why should you shoot one another? Let him

queathed to the town of Quincy by the second mitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordina-President just before his death, is to be removies excepted.

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, ed from the old family mansion to the Town Hall, under the direction of his grandson, C. F. Adams. This library is partly made up of winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in French, German, and Italian works, and of itself is one of the most valuable in the country. As the gift of John Adams, it becomes doubly valuable to the town and people.

The following short sentence of advice, by William Penn, should be kept in mind by all calculated to promote their welfare and happi- matrimony :- " Never marry but for love, and

A quaint but witty old English writer, speakservedness, and keep theilr chests always lock- the afternoon of Monday following. virtue of circumstances, an elevator of his race, ed, not for fear anybody should steal treasures from thence, but lest some should look in and see there is nothing in them!"

The great vine at Hampton Court Palace though more than 120 years old, is now laden with more than 2000 bunches of grapes, estimated to weigh altogether nearly a ton.

There is now in bloom, in the garden of Drummond Castle, Perthshire, Scotland, a splendid American Aloe, with a stem thirty feet high, supporting 2800 flowers.

In Tariffville, Ct, on Friday, Mrs. John Fulton, being seized with a fit, fell across a wapendent of all men; that would be absurd and the pail, she was thus strangled to death. After a visit of one day with us, Madame P. The gate unclosed. As they slowly wound impossible, in the social state. But we mean Four thousand pauper boys and girls will this

W. C. KENYON, A. M., Principals. As isted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in

the Male Department, and four in the Female Depart-The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth at other

Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very lil cral ing to the tassel of the Turkish fez (cap) she wore, to which he took a fancy, and demanding it of her by the significant gesture of drawing it of her by the significant gesture of drawing it of her by the significant gesture of drawing it of her by the significant gesture of drawing to the tassel of the Turkish fez (cap) she fear. Then came a burst of music, swelling overrun with menial laborers, while the country support extended to it during the past ten years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to any to till her soil, and reap the reward of honest its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of public patrons.

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

under the immediate care of their teachers. They will hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who private families, if particularly desired. Each room for those who board in the Hall is furnished can do for us. We should, therefore, press into with a bed and bedoing, a table; two chairs, and a pail will

The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, a ms at a complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the student, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime motto is, The Health, the Manners, and the Morals of our Siudents." To secure these most desirable ends, the foilowing Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compli-"I was shown by the chief clerk in the in- ance with which, no student should think of entering the

### REGULATIONS.

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

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

be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings. 4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed. 5. Using profune language cannot be allowed. 6. The use of any kind of intoxicating drinks cannot be

allowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular 7. Passing from room to room by students during the

regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, cannot be permitted. 8. Gentlemen and ladies of the Institution will not be

permitted to visit the rooms of the opposite sex, except in cases of imperious necessity, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in ll the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the in tercourse of students with each other. 10. All students are required to retire regularly at the

also designated. 11. Any room, occupied by students, will, at all times,

12. Students will be required to keep their own rooms

### REGULAR AGADEMIC EXERCISES.

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

The Government of the students will be in the hands of the Principals, and will be strictly and steadily exercised, and at the same time, strictly parental. The object of our

all students who are sufficiently old to understand the neing regulations form the most essential part of the contract violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privieges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enter it again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will in expelled student have any deduction made from full term

Farther, parents are requested not to place money for ex-Principals, or the Book-keeper of the Institution, will act as

# ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission as students, must present testinonials of good moral character, or be known to possess such a character, and must be willing to comply unreservbills, for the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily ar

## ACADEMIC TERMS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms, The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and

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

each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it s of the utmost importance that students should continue The library of John Adams, the elder, be- through the term, and accordingly no student will be ad-

> the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special accommodation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than

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

It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institution from the distance of a few miles around, that students should go home only once during the term, as every absence from classes is always attended, with disadvantages to the student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to ing of dull men who affect to be very grave, meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at says:—"they do wisely to counterfeit a re- noon on the seventh Friday, in each term, and open again on

### EXPENSES. from \$14 50 to \$18'00

Board, per term, Room-rent, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1, 50 from \$3 50 to 5 00 Tuition, Lights : Ck 311 , De 3 Incidental Expenses. EXTRAS—Music on the Piano Forte, Oil Painting, Drawing,

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

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

Every studies wishing to have washing done in the Hall, should have each article marked, so as so avoid exchange and losses.

President of the Board of Trustees.

ALFRED, June 20, 1848.

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