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EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD "And become real factors of the second real factors and the second real factors and the second real factors are sent factors are sent factors are sent factors and the second real factors are sent factors and the sent factors are se

WHOLE NO. 229.

VOL. V. -NO. 21.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1848.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE SABBATH ENFORCED BY CHRIST. From Begg's Treatise on the Sabbath.

SECTION IX .- The observance of the Sabbath enforced by the example and precepts of Christ. [Continued.

Sabbath, that He entered into the synagogue tice of the Church now were correct, had given This is not, however, the giving of a new week" is called "the Lord's day," because ap-Pharisees watched Him, whether He would it had. . heal on the Sabbath day, that they might find to do evil !-- to save life or to destroy it ? And.

It is most instructive thus to read the nature of the Saviour or the language of His Evanof the Saviour's replies to the charges brought | gelists. against Him by men who knew so little of the Lord's design in His gift of the weekly Sabbath—who imagined, that in their abstaining a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighfrom their occupations on the sanctified day, teen years, and was bowed together, and could they were giving something to God, instead of seeing it as His blessed gift to them. The Saviour, found regularly in the synagogue teaching on the Sabbath, a man appears before Him with a withered hand. Already stung by His vindication of the disciples on a principle which could not be gainsaid without casting indignation, because that Jesus had healed on reflection on David, their honored Prophet-king, the Sabbath day, and said unto the people, and Abiather, the faithful High-priest of God, There are six days in which men ought to work; the Scribes and Pharisees now watched that in them therefore come and be healed, and not they might find what they judged would be on the Sabbath day." Luke 13: 11-14. The good ground of accusation. The Saviour, after one withering question-" Is it lawful on the Sabbath days to do good or to do evil? to save life or to destroy it?"-restored the man's hand whole as the other.

Christ and the Scribes, nor between Him and the Pharisees, as to whether or not the Sabbath very fact ought to have silenced the gainsayer; should be observed. The question is solely. Whether its sacredness is infringed by such acts been at all standing in the light of God, he of mercy to men. The healing in this case was the occasion of their being filled with madness, those of indignation upon the cure of one who although it certainly was an action which must had so long been kept in such a helpless state. have commended itself as Sabbath work to the But he was ignorant that what the law of the was "that they might find accusation against work and thinking our own thoughts on His

"they asked Him, saying, Is it lawful to heal brethren, or of communion with the mind of on the Sabbath days? that they might accuse God, when he could thus unfeelingly forbid any Him. And He said unto them, What man shall to come for healing to the Lord of the Sabbath there be among you, that shall have one sheep, on the Sabbath day; and the reproof he reand if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will ceived was severe as it was just-" The Lord he not lay hold on it and lift it out? How then answered him and said, Thou hypocrite, much then is a man better than a sheep? Where- doth not each one of you on the Sabbath loose fore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days." Matt. 12: 10-12. In this we have an extend- away to watering? and ought not this woman, ed application of the principle He had already being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath illustration is now taken from their own prac- had said these things, all His adversaries were ual kingdom, and he will find that there was a the "rest which remaineth to the people of God." more direct. The argument of the Lord is, If the glorious things that were done by Him." they could render assistance to their cattle in situations of helplessness and distress, without profanation of the hallowed day, His healing of the hearts of all who were not merely seeking the man in such circumstances of helplessness, occasion to find fault; and the force of the recould be no sin; and it is an argument which proof was felt even by those who were eager in no way interferes with the continued obliga- for His fall. But what is Christ's vindication? tion of its sacred character. But when our Is it that the Sabbath had ceased to be obliga-Lord thus affirms, that "it is lawful to do well tory, and that men were now at liberty to do as on the Sabbath days," it is plainly implied that they list with regard to it? No, the Saviour nature. It was still lawful to heal on the Sab- of the work He wrought-that it was wholly a bath, as it had always been; but the works work of righteousness, a work of mercy, He which were before unlawful, remained unlaw- performed. While He reproves the deep hyful still. It is, and it always was, thus "lawful to pocrisy of the ruler of the synagogue, in quotdo well on the Sabbath days."

The next text which I quote, applies to our present question only in this, that it continues to set before us the "custom" of Christ, that He "And He went out from thence, and came unto His own country; and His disciples followed even such mighty works are wrought by His them to water on the hallowed day. hands." Mark 6: 1, 2. "When the Sabbath day was come, He began to teach in the syna- envy is not removed; and as another opportunity the Sabbath, was now or soon to be disregarded; but we have seen that every statement He that nevertheless it still remains the day hallowed of the Lord.

of any contemplated alteration—if the fact was, again to these things." Luke 14: 1—6.

tervening, "It came to pass also on another call that day "the Sabbath" which, if the prac- is lawful to heal on the Sabbath day."

communed one with another what they might its authority and place as the day hallowed of could not answer Him again to these things." do to Jesus." Luke 6:6-11. Mark 3:1-6. the Lord, has no countenance from the actions

Again, "He was teaching in one of the synagogues on the Sabbath; and behold there was in no wise lift up herself. And when Jesus saw her. He called her to Him, and said unto her, Woman thou art loosed from thine infirmity. And He laid His hands on her; and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God. And the ruler of the synagogue answered with rulers of the Jews, finding that nothing was gained by direct charge against Him who had quibbles, so often foiled them in their attempts at catching Him, now try the power of their Now here again there is no question between authority and influence with the people. Here a miracle was undeniably performed; and the and at least, had this ruler of the synagogue would have looked with other feelings than

The Saviour's answer commended itself to thing derogatory of the commandment of God times, previously as well as since, obligatory,

Although thus ashamed and silenced, their

mark of explanation relative to such a change? healing of the man of dropsy, He was claiming day," by its own express appointment and au- with their teaching on this subject.

How is it that, instead of telling that the first no power to dispense with the authority under thority; because none could have authority day of the week had now taken the place of the which the Sabbath was hallowed; He was only independent of his direction, to put his name Sabbath which their master and they themselves doing that which its sacredness permitted, and upon any day as a distinctive name; and the His disciples thus then observed, they continue in that respect was but acting on the principle apostle's calling it " the Lord's day," by the still at every page, yet to call the seventh day universally allowed and acted upon by them- inspiration of the Spirit, no doubt it was his "the Sabbath day?" It could not surely be, selves—for as it was acknowledged to be right pleasure that it should be so called: and that such a change had taken place without to take the ox or the ass from the pit into which consequence, it was his will that this day should their knowing it-still less could it be, that it might have fallen, so in like manner was it be used and observed as an it holy day! unto Following up the history, we are immediately writing under the guidance of the Spirit of God. lawful to cure a man of the disease under which himself. As an ordinance is called the "Lord" told, without the record of a single incident, in- long after the supposed change, they should he labored; for authoritatively He declares, "It Supper," because it was appointed by him in

and taught; and there was a man whose right place unto another day—as it is asserted that law, but the recalling to remembrance and pointed by him, in memory of his resurrection hand was withered. And the Scribes and before that time when the gospels were written practically applying the authority of the law of and its being so appointed virtually sets asid God already acknowledged. It is an appeal to the former day, so that no other day is to be ob The continual acts of mercy which our Lord their consciences, a submitting to their own de- served as the Christian Sabbath. accusation against Him; but He knew their performed on the Sabbath, (and of the number cision, upon the principles of that law which thoughts, and said to the man which had the of those recorded it is remarkable how great they professed to regard as the rule of their week to be the Sabbath, may be learned from withered hand, Rise up and stand forth in the the proportion is of Sabbath cures, although ad- conduct, the rightness of His actings in the 1 Cor. xvi. 1, 2. "Now, concerning the collecmidst. And he arose and stood forth. Then mitting of explanation from the circumstance cause of suffering humanity. Nor was the ap- tion for the saints, as I have given orders to the said Jesus unto them, I will ask you one thing, of His Sabbath miracles being thus challenged,) peal in vain, for "they held their peace." With churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the Is it lawful on the Sabbath days to do good or bring out the envy and hypocrisy of those by all their desire to convict Him, as one setting first day of the week, let every one of you lay whom He was accused for His benevolence. at nought their conditions, they had a perfect looking round about upon them all, He said They also afford us examples of the true nature consciousness that His sympathy for the sufferunto the man, Stretch forth thy hand. And he of Sabbath sanctification, and furnish abundant ings of our race, and the relief He extended, did so; and his hand was restored whole as the evidence that the idea of the Sabbath having were in no wise inconsistent with the righteousother. And they were filled with madness; and then lost, or that it would at any future time lose, ness and requirements of God's law, "and they among the Gentiles, for collection on "the first [To be continued.

From the London Magazine. TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth, and pride, To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied. To-day, lays plans for many years to come, To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb. To day, his food is dressed in dainty forms, To-morrow, is a feast himself for worms. To-day, he's clad in gaudy, rich array, To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay. To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven. To-morrow, cries, "Too late to be forgiven!" To-day, he lives on hope as light as air, To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

From the Christian Contributor of Aug. 23.

THE SABBATH QUESTION. DEAR BR. GROSVENOR:—In the Contributor, Aug. 9, your correspondent, H. Hawes, concern- last day of the week, that the solemn assembly what he meant by the receipt he had sent him already, by the wisdom of His answers to their ing the observance of the first day of the week for worship was held, but on the first day; in the morning. as the Christian Sabbath, observes-" For one, which, had it not been the Sabbath of divine ap-I am prepared to say, that I have been taught by man to observe the first instead of the seventh. But whence is this? Who hath author- for Paul to have spent in religious exercise unthat your correspondent has no difficulty in re- event.) when all (merely Jewish) ceremonies charge!" lation to the moral and perpetual obligation to sanctify the Sabbath, as God originally comconsciences of any but those whose sole object merciful God forbids, is, the doing our own manded, but simply-"Who hath authorized us to neglect the keeping of that day which was hallowed day; and there was little entering embraced in the fourth commandment, when In the corresponding Gospel it is stated that either into sympathy with the affliction of his that command was given?" "What passage bath. of Scripture can you cite to me, where I may find an order or permission, authorizing the change which has been made?" Waving, for the present, all remarks upon your correspondent's phraseology, I submit the following observations to his consideration.

his ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him pointment of the first, as there was for the sev

gogue." Not only are we advancing in the presents, in His speedy performance of another ed, and sanctified, the first day of the week by instead of legal economy. cure, this feeling is made apparent. For, in the putting his surname upon it. "I was in the This, I think, is partly deducible from the late professor Caldwell, of Dickinson College, out finding one single word said by Him to im- very next chapter, we read that "it came to spirit on the Lord's day." It is a pitiful quib- change of terms, because it is not now the same is short time before his death, addressed his wife ply that the seventh day, appointed by God as pass, as He went into the house of one of the ble to object—"Every day is the Lord's." It Greek word that had been used, (pausis or kata- as follows: "You will not, I am sure; he down chief Pharisees to eat bread on the Sabbath might be said every meal we eat is the Lord's; pausis,) but sabbatismos—literally, the keeping upon your bed and weep when I am gone. You day, that they watched Him; and behold there yes, indeed," The earth is the Lord's, and the of a Sabbath. "There remaineth a rest (a Sabmakes is calculated to fix more deeply upon the was a certain man before Him which had the fullness thereof?" But every refreshment, every batismos.—Sabbath, to the people of God," in good to me. And when you visit the spot minds of His disciples, that while He would dropsy. And Jesus, answering, spake unto the supper, is not "the Lord's Supper;" in the def- allusion to the rest or Sabbath which remaindivest them of all false notions concerning it, lawyers and Pharisees, saying, Is it lawful to inite, peculiar sense, in which the communion eth, the first day of the week, a commemorative time; do not go in the shade of the evening or heal on the Sabbath day? And they held their of the Lord's Supper is. No doubt, this day is of the finished work of Christ, and his resurrec. in the dark night. These are no times to visit peace. And He took him and healed him, and declared emphatically to be the Lord's day; tion from the dead; and this sgain, may be typ. the grave of a Christian; But go in the morn-But, as I have already noticed at the outset, let him go, and answered them, saying, Which because it was a certain determinate day; and ical or emblematical of the eternal Sabbatismos, ing, in the bright sunshine, and when the birds if the Sabbath, though it continued till the death of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a it is spoken of in such a manner as shows it to or keeping of a Sabbath, which remains for and till the resurrection of Christ, was then pit, and will not straight way pull him out on the have been perfectly understood, in distinction them in heaven. changed—although Christ gave no intimation Sabbath day? And they could not answer Him from all other days, as well known among Christians by that name. Besides, "as the P. S. If the above remarks are not satisfacas we are accustomed to repeat, and to hear re- While the Saviour anticipates and replies to first day of the week," being the day of the week," being the day of the week," being the day of the week," peated, unceasingly from the cradle to the that which they felt in their hearts, by showing Lord's resurrection, and the day on which his factory reasons and authority for the change of expositions of sacred Scripture, that where a grave, that "from the resurrection of Christ that it is lawful to heal on the Sabbath, will be have the goodness to in- literal construction will stand, the farthest from till the end of the world the first day of the He throws no discredit on its continuance as and the observance of his institutions, affords form un through the columns of the Contributor the letter is commonly the weist: There is not week is the Christian Sabbath," how comes it God's ordinance. He is not intending to do so, an impressive reason for its being so designated on what his dissatisfaction is predicated a more dangerous and deluting are which that all the Evangelists thus writing the history and therefore appeals to themselves as to the in distinction from all other days. There seems What sort of order or permission, do we seek changeth the meaning of words as alcohorny

memory of his death, so the "first day of the

3. The appointment of the first day of the by him in store, as God hath prospered him. The apostle having, by divine authority, given orders to the churches of Galatia and Corinth, and. by consequence, to the other churches day of the week, as God had prospered" them on other days, this being Sabbath Day's work, I infer that he had also from the Lord given orders for the observance or the " first day of the week." as the Christian Sabbath.

4. We read, also, of "the disciples being as sembled together on the first day of the week," and that "Jesus came among them;" and that to use his own expressive language, that Jesus eight days (the eighth day) after, they met him would become bondsman for the man, and see again, which was another first day.

pointment, and of obligation upon Christians, it would, obviously, have been most inconvenient were abolished. Our Savior speaks of the Sabbath as still in force (i. e., as a day to be observed afterwards.) This, perhaps, might be suffi-

But let me request your correspondent to consider whether the change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week was not the subject of prediction and promise. In the fourth chapter of the epistle to the Hebrews, the writer appears to teach us that the priate impression was made by the blasphem-1. That there is a similar reason for the ap- seventh day Sabbath was typical of the rest" ous conversation which he continually heard as promised in Canaan, as this again was typical he waited at table, watched his opportunity, enth. The reason assigned for the appoint- of the rest which the soul obtains upon coming and absconded with a considerable quantity of ment of the seventh was God's resting from the to Christ by faith, "For we, who have be- valuable property belonging to his master. Bea application of the principle and the principle and the bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from work of creation. Let your correspondent relieved, do enter into rest." And this, again, ing arrested he was urged by Mallet to concase of David and his followers. But as the this bond on the Sabbath day? And when He member that Christ's kingdom was a new spirit- was typical of the test in the Heavenly Canaan, fees his reason for his infamous behavior. "Sir," mustration is now taken from their own practice, the appeal to their consciences is even still ashamed; and all the people rejoiced for all most cogent and affecting reason for the appoint. But there was to be a rest under the gospel dis- friends talk of the impossibility of a future ment of the first day. It was the day when pensation, an earnest or foretaste of this last, state, and that after death there was no reward Christ arose from the dead. The Son of God involved, or comprehended in it. "For, if Jesus, rested from the stupendous work of human re- (that is Joshua) had given them (the Israelites) demption—a greater work than the creation of rest, then would he not afterwards have spoken plied Mallet, " but had you no fear of that death all worlds. When God created the material of another day." "This is the day which the world, with all its furniture and appendages, Lord hath made." It is important to remark, "He spake, and it was done; He commanded, that there are two different words both translatand it stood fast." But before man could be ed rest in the epistle to the Hebrews. Indeed, restored to the image and favor of God, God it is so in this fourth chapter. Nevertheless, as must be manifest in the flesh-"a man of sor- God obviously connected the actually possessit would still be sin to do works of a different still rests His defense entirely upon the nature rows and acquainted with grief," poverty, ing his rest with believing his word, so we see, disgrace, a life of pain, finished with the most | "they could not enter in, because of their unbeshameful, tragical death. But he conquered, lief." Having provoked God by their unbelief when he fell. He entered the lists with the and rebellion, their expectation, which they sup-"strong man armed," and wrested the keys of posed was well founded, and sure, would perish ing the commandment which forbids men to death and hell out of the hands of him who or be cut off—it would never be realized—they work on the Sabbath, it is not by saying any held fallen man in bondage. His victory was believed or presumed in vain. He swore in splendid, complete, glorious and eternal: he his "wrath that they should not enter into his quoted against Him-it is not by saying that the followed up one defeat after another, until he rest." The rest into which they could not enauthority of the commandment had expired, or turned the empire of Satan into a shapeless ru- ter, was the rest in Canaan; and this is a soltaught in the synagogues on the Sabbath day. was approaching a fall or a change. The appeal which He makes is to a principle at all tropolis, and came marching back, "from Eden, they may judge to be the absolute purposes or with dyed garments from Bozrah;"-with all promises of God. while they are faithless and Him. And when the Sabbath day was come, the duty of ministering to the relief of the the insignia of an Almighty Conqueror: travel- unholy. "Lest a promise being left us, of en-He began to teach in the synagogue, and many afflicted on the Sabbath as well as other days. ing in the greatness of his strength; speaking in tering into his rest, any of you should seem to hearing Him were astonished, saying, From And this He illustrates and enforces by a refer- righteousness; mighty to save. In view of come short of it, falling after the example of whence hath this man these things? and what ence to what they themselves did in loosing this, well might the apostle say, (in a passage to unbelief." If Joshua had given them the true wisdom is this, which is given unto Him, that their own cattle from the stall, and leading which our attention shall be turned by and by,) spiritual rest, then would be (God) not after-"For he that is entered into His rest, hath cease- wards (by the mouth of David) have spoken of in order to warm his feet and legs on the spot. ed from his own work, as God did from His." another day." Another day of rest, the first 2. The Lord Jesus hath honored, distinguish, instead of the seventh-under the evangelical,

ONESIMUS. Gusum, N. H., Aug. 14.93 pred of establishe

of their Lord's custom 'so long after His re- legality of what He is about to do, and by their to be no reason to doubt, that the first day of for ? Is not the example of Christians in accordance maketh of anything what it listeth, and bringeth autrection, never once introduce a single re- silence they sacisfy admit its legality. In the the week obtained the denomination of Lord's cles, and primitive Christians in accordance maketh of anything what it listeth, and bringeth

PRAYER BETTER THAN LAW-SUITS.

Who, has antiorized the neglect of keeping the

When Samuel Harris, of Virginia began to preach, his soul was so absorbed in the work, that he neglected to attend to the duties of this life. Finding upon a time, that it was absolutely necessary that he should provide more grain for his family than he had raised upon his own farm, he called upon a man who owed him a sum of money, and told him he would be glad to receive the money.

The man replied, "I have no money by me, and cannot oblige you! wo will said live

Harris said, "I want the money to purchase wheat for my family; and as you have raised a good crop of wheat, I will take the article of you instead of money, at a current price." The man answered, "I have other uses for

my wheat, and cannot let you have it." "How then," said Harris, "do you intend to

'I never intend to pay you until you sue me," replied the debtor, " and therefore you may be-

gin your suit as soon as you please." Mr. Harris left him, meditating; said he to himself. "What shall I do? Must I leave

preaching and attend to a vexatious law-suit? Perhaps a thousand souls may perish in the mean time for want of Jesus! No! I will not. Well, what will you do for yourself? Why. this will I do; I will sue him at the court of Heaven." Having resolved what he would do, he turned aside into a wood, and on his knees laid the matter before the Lord. Mr. Harris felt an evidence of divine favor; he felt, that he was paid if he went on preaching. Mr. Once more. Observe, it was the constant Harris arose from prayer, resolved to hold the practice of the disciples of Christ to meet to man no longer a debtor; since Jesus had asgether to worship him and observe his institu- sumed the payment. He therefore wrote a retions on the first day of the week : "And upon ceipt in full of all accounts against the man, the first day of the week, when the disciples and dating it in the woods where he prayed, came together to break bread, Paul preached unto | signed it with his own name. Going the next Paul had been with them at Traos sev- day by the man's house, on his way to meeting, en days, and yet we read of no convocation, ex- he gave the receipt to a servant, directing him cept on the first day of the week, the last of his to give it to his master. On his return from visit. It was not on the Jewish Sabbath, the meeting, the man hailed him, and demanded

> Mr. Harris replied, "I meant just as I wrote." "But you know, sir," answered the debtor, 'I have never paid wou.'

"True," said Mr. Harris, "and I know you ized thus to teach?" and again, "Perhaps you til midnight, when the next morning he was to said that you never would unless I sued you. have (as I heretofore have) thought that it was take his journey. "Pray ye that your flight But, sir, I sued you at the court of Heaven, and immaterial what day, if a seventh part of our be not on the Sabbath day." This flight was Jesus has entered bail for you, and has agreed time was kept." I shall take it for granted to be at the destruction of Jerusalem, (a future to pay me; I have therefore given you a dis-

"But I insist upon it," said the man, "matters shall not be left so.'

"I am well satisfied," answered Harris, cient in relation to the "authority" for the "Jesus will not fail me. I leave you to settle change of the time or day of keeping the Sab- the account with him at another day. Farewell." This operated so effectually on the man's conscience, that in a few days he discharged the debt.

> NATURAL EFFECT OF INFIDELITY .-- A manservant of Mallet's upon whose mind an approsaid he. "I have so often heard you and your for virtue, nor punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit the robbery." "Well," rewhich the laws of your country inflict upon the crime ?" "Sir," said the servant, looking sternly at his master. " what is that to you, if I had a mind to venture that? you and your wicked companions had removed the greater terror, why should I fear the less ?"

> AFFECTING INCIDENT.—When Dr. Hutton was Bishop of Durham (as we are told by his biographer,) and as he was traveling over Cam. betwixt Wensleydale and Ingleton, he suddenly dismounted, and, having delivered his horse to a servant, walked to a particular place at some distance from the highway, where he kneeled down and continued for some time in prayer. On his return, one of his attendants took the liberty of inquiring what was his master's motive for so singular an act; in answer to which, the Bishop informed him, that when he was a poor boy, without shoes or stockings. traversing this cold and bleak mountain on a frosty day, he remembered that he had disturbed a red cow, then lying on that identical place, Whitaker's history of Richmondshire.

> BEAUTIPUL SAYING OF A DYING MAN. The will not mourn for me when God has been so where I lie, do not choose a sad and mouraful reb diverge and the security of on home

A HINT TO FANCIFUL EXPOSITORS OF SCHIP-TURE - Hooker, in his Ecclesiastical Polity. O. 'in the end all truth to nothing.'

The Sabbath Recorder. New York, Nevember 9, 1848.

"THE SABBATH QUESTION."

We publish to day an article on this subject from the Christian Contributor. Surely our readers do not need any help to discover, that it fails of meeting the questions at issue. Mr. Hawes wants information upon two points-1st. Who has authorized the neglect of keeping the seventh day? 2d. What passage of Scripture requires the keeping of the first day? To the first of these questions no answer is attempted; to the last, no answer is given in the shape of a passage of Scripture, although various suggestions are made as to the propriety of the practice. With this remark we might very justly dismiss the article, and we believe that candid readers would say we had fairly characterized it. But we are not disposed to be technical, for an act excusing Sabbath-keepers from its and will therefore look a little at the "observapetions" which are presented for the consideration of Mr. Hawes, and those who like him are not satisfied with the popular notions in regard subjected, we do not wonder that some of them to the change of the Subbath.

Christ—and that, therefore, the first day ought | politic. The Constitution of Pennsylvania guartist-čan be satisfied with it.

with this. The notion that Jesus "honored. distinguished, and sanctified the first day of the week by putting his surname upon it," is a notion which finds no countenance with some of the ablest interpreters of Scripture, they supposing that by the term Lord's day, or lordly day, in Rev. 1: 10, reference is had, not to a period of twenty-four hours, but to the whole period of which the apostle had a vision. But even if the term meant an ordinary day, it would be much more natural, since the expression occurs but this once in the New Testament, to refer it to the seventh day of the week which God had previously called his "holy day," and "the holy of the Lord"-phrases very similar to that in the passage under consideration.—Again, as to the collections "upon the first day of the week," there is no allusion to a public meeting in connection with them; on the contrary, the injunction was, "Let every one of you lay by him "-an act which required no public gathering, and would be quite as appropriate to a working-day as to a Sabbath-day.-Finally, as to the "constant practice of the disciples of Christ to meet together to worship Him and observe his institutions on the first day," it is sufficient to say, that there is but one meeting of this kind on record, and that took place in an evening at Troas. There is a difference of opinion among interpreters as to what evening this was; some supposing it was the evening after the seventh day, and that Paul started on his journey on first day morning; others, that it was the evening after the first day, and of course a part of the second day, according to their mode of reckoning. Whichever view be taken, it makes little for the first day. If it was the evening after the seventh day, then Paul commenced his journey on first-day morning; if the evening after the first day, then it was really upon the second day of the week. How this evening meeting, which continued till break of day, can consistently be urged example to be imitated, by those who never held such a meeting in all their lives, is more than we can tell. If they really attach so much importance to the apostle's example in this case, why do they not follow it by holding their meetings in the evening, and continuing them till break of day? But we must close our remarks with one ob-

servation, and that is, What a difference between the argument by which the seventh day is sustained, and that which is here urged for the first day! God set apart the seventh day for the Sabbath, and rested upon it; he made its subject." observance a part of the Ten Commandments. which are generally acknowledged to be perpetually binding; he connected blessings with Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y., is building a

Canadea et juru la fine oil di

people; the Son of God kept it during his mission to earth, as recorded by the Evangelists; his disciples held numerous meetings upon it, which are recorded in the Acts of the Apostles and so strict were they in this respect, that Paul challenged the Jews to show wherein he had walked contrary to the customs of the fathers, and they answered him not a word. Such are the facts and arguments upon which rest the claims of the seventh day to be the Sabbath. Look at them by the side of those which Onesimus has presented for the first day, and then choose which day ye will observe.

SUNDAY LAWS PROTECTION.

A question has been raised among the Ger man Seventh-day Baptists of Pennsylvania as to the best form of petition to present to the Legislature of that State for relief from the burdens imposed by the Sunday lawwhether to ask for the abolition of the law, or penalty, or simply for an act to protect Sabbathkeepers on their own premises. In view of the vexatious prosecutions to which they have been are in favor of the latter form of petition, as The first of these observations is, in sub- the one most likely to meet with a prompt and stance, that the work of redemption is greater favorable response. Still we think such a petithan the work of creation—that it was com- tion would not fully meet the case, and that its pleted on the first day by the resurrection of presentation at the present time would be imto be kept as the Sabbath. There is one objec- antees religious freedom to all the citizens of the tion to this whole theory, which ought to con- State, without distinction of sect. Among the vince every Baptist of the impropriety of ad- statutes, however, there is one which forbids vocating it, and that is, that there is nothing of labor on Sunday, thus favoring the religious the kind in the Bible, which is professedly re- opinions and practices of a portion of the citigarded as a sufficient rule of faith and practice. zens, while annoying and injuring another por-But waving that consideration, there are still tion, and operating as a ban upon their religious difficulties in the way. On the score of reason views. Believing the law to be unconstitutional alone, who can safely assert, that the work of an appeals was taken to the Supreme Court of redemption is greater than the work of creation? | the State, and a decision obtained. But that Not they, surely, whose finite powers are in- decision was of such a character as not to capable of comprehending either work in all its satisfy either the Court itself or the people length and breadth, its height and depth. But One of the judges declared the law to be coneven if we grant the superiority of the work of stitutional, because it required the observance redemption, it does not follow that the first day of Sunday, not as a religious institution, but as should be observed. Some doubt whether the a civil institution; while another judge, on the work of redemption was completed by the same bench, declared the law to be constitutional, resurrection, and believe that our Saviour allud- because it required the observance of Sunday, to devise such measures as may come legitied to that when he said on the cross, "It is not as a civil institution, but as a religious in- mately within their province, both to prevent finished." Others are inclined to the opinion, stitution. Thus different members of the Court that the work of redemption will not be com- affirmed the constitutionality of the law on enpleted until all the redeemed are brought home | tirely different and conflicting grounds. Such to glory—an opinion for which quite as much a decision, as we have already said, does not slavery effectually in those sections over which may be said as for that of redemption's being satisfy the parties interested on either side. Its completed by the resurrection. These sugges- effect is to unsettle the whole question, and tions are sufficient to show upon what a sandy leave it where there is just as much need of anfoundation rests the theory we are opposing. other decision as there was of this. In such We wonder that any body-most of all, a Bap- circumstances, we should be sorry to see our German brethren take a step which would ap-The other "observations" are of a piece pear to acknowledge the constitutionality of the Sunday law. To ask simply for protection on their own premises, would have this appearance and would be construed by many as an abandon ment of the ground which was originally as snmed. On this account, we hope they will weigh the matter well before they decide upon the step. The prospect of speedy relief from the opera

tion of Sunday laws, is probably better in most cases with a petition simply for protection, than of our constitutional rights. Indeed, there are no doubt many who would gladly buy off the Christian observers of the seventh day, by granting them the privilege of working on their own retired farms on the first day. But we object to being bought off in any such way. It s better to have our rights, even if we wait a tection on that day from annoyance by civil prayer to be the key which unlocks the treasury who observe the first day are entitled to protection on that day. As to laws requiring the observance of the seventh day, we neither desire nor ask them; and we see no reason, either in the Scriptures or in the necessities of society, why any should be enacted to enforce the observance of the first day.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The following paragraph is from a letter of Thos. E. Babcock, requesting us to purchase a ten-dollar Sabbath School Library. We fully sympathize with his desire for a better state of things:

"I feel a deep anxiety upon the subject of Sabbath Schools, and I think this enterprise has been and still is too much neglected amongst us as a denomination. So far as my acquaintance extends, there are many churches that hardly make an effort to sustain a school, and in many others the efforts are so temporary and This is not only a great error, but it is a danunstable that but little progress is made; and, besides, such a state of things tends to produce vivals are not much needed, where the field a feeling of distaste and distrust for the whole subject. This is one of the greatest obstacles which I have met in trying to establish schools. although no conversions from the world take The repeated failures that have taken place are place. How many churches are drooping for pointed at as evidence that nothing can be done with a reasonable hope of success. But little is said upon the subject in our public gatherings, and nothing is published. I have long felt and do even now exist, is evident from the oftanxious to have some able pen lifted up, that repeated inquiry from abroad during our meetmight arouse our slumbering interests upon this ings, "Are there many who take the anxious

from Eld. Wm. Green, that the Church in practice of social, family, and closet prayer, its faithful observance, and curses with its new meeting house, which will be completed and conference room, whose voices were never not only look well, but improve the taste and in Hallowel over 50 years ago, and has resid-

ANTI-SLAVERY PETITION OF THE WOMEN.

The following petition was presented for consideration, at a meeting held in New York City, July 4, 1848, at which time a Committee of Ladies was appointed to take measures to secure for it an extensive circulation, and a list embracing the name of every woman who can be persuaded to offer a prayer for human freedom. This Committee has addressed letters to several members of Congress, soliciting the privilege of forwarding documents to their address, and their aid in presenting the petitions when collected. The following gentlemen have consented to take charge of such petitions: Hon. John P. Hale, Amos Tuck, M. C., J. C. Palfrey, M. C., J. R. Giddings. The Committee now request all who can do so to transcribe the following petition, obtain as many signatures as practicable in their respective localities, then enclose them in strong wrappers, and forward them to Washington, directed to either of the above gentlemen, immediately after the opening of the next Congress. By complying with this request, concert of action may be secured, and perhaps much good effected. Be that as it may, those who engage in this service "heartily as unto the Lord," may hear from His blessed voice, in the day of reckoning, " She hath done what she could."

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States and

House of Representatives: Your petitioners, Women of America, whose names are hereunto subscribed, constrained by the love of humanity, address you in behalf of the claim of a million and a half of their sex, who are afforded no legal protection for the heart's dearest ties, or woman's "sacred honor," but, with their husbands, sons and brothers, are the doomed victims of a system that dwarfs the intellect, degrades the morals, and debases the stores and dwellings, some four or six stories

Believing that they are solemnly bound to remember those that are in bonds, as bound with them,' and believing that in this age of light, while the great principles of Liberty are animating the nations, the Government of fully lighted from above. The chapel also surthese United States, this 'Model Republic,' should use all its constitutional power to eradi cate, within its own bounds, an evil which is repudiated by the civilized world as its direst curse, they are constrained respectfully and pay a handsome revenue, which, with the rents earnestly to pray your honorable body at once for the stores and dwellings in front, pays al the farther extension of American Slavery, and to withdraw the protection and countenance hitherto afforded by our Government and flag to the American Slave Trade, and to suppress Congress has competent jurisdiction.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

REVIVAL IN THE 2D HOPKINTON CHURCH. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

to every Christian, I think it a duty we owe each other, occasionally to inform our brethren of the home, established a family altar, and began to state of religion in our various societies. As we are all members one of another, if one member suffers or rejoices, it will excite a corresponding emotion in others.

Anniversaries, I trust that I caught a spark of family, and so must I.' Immediately, for the the missionary spirit which characterized that first time, he erected an altar, and began to truly delightful season; and I resolved to pray in his family." cherish the spark, and when returned, to fan it with a petition which asks for a full recognition to a flame among the people of my charge. Long and dreary had been our night of sad-Zion from impending wreck. So cold, lifeless, the following is a copy: and hopeless, appeared our situation, that after viewing it, like Nehemiah, I said nothing to any long time, and put up with a good deal of in- one of what was in my heart, and, without conconvenience in contending for them, than to live sulting any one, appointed a series of evening always upon sufferance. We hold, that those meetings. Feeling that our only hope was in who observe the seventh day are entitled to pro- God, to him alone I looked for aid. Believing prosecutions, jury duties, &c., as much as those of the gospel, its nature, design, and importance week that subject was amply discoursed upon. Soon the fire of heaven descended to consume the sacrifice, and broken and contrite hearts trembled at the altar. Deep confession of sin, and fervent and importunate prayer, gave evidence that Jesus of Nazareth was passing; and some, who were sitting by the way-side, hearing thereof, cried, "Jesus, thou son of David, have mercy on us." And Jesus had compassion on them, and forgave them their sins; and the baptismal waters now bear witness of their faith.

Such was the interest manifested, that our meetings continued for four successive weeks. A though the conversions from the world have not been as numerous as in some revivals, yet a great work has been done. There were but few professedly unconverted persons in our ber of converts is the measure of a revival. gerous one. It leads to the conclusion, that redolence. But a church may enjoy a revival, want of a revival, but, because few if any nonprofessors reside among them, no effort, on the part of either minister or people, is supposed to seat, or request prayers; or are there many New Meeting-House.—We learn by a letter ing, suffice it to say, that the spirit, power, and have been greatly increased. Brethren and sisters have opened their mouths in the prayer

erected where none before existed, prayermeetings have once more sprung up in various orial in the London Christian Times, speaking parts of the church. Nine persons have been of affairs on the continent of Europe, says there baptized, and ten have united with the church, are many who look upon the present unexpectone of whom is above 60 years old. Nor is ed and extensive changes with sanguine hope. this all; the influence of our meeting is begin- and there is not a little to encourage them. Civilning to be felt around, and an increased interest | il and religious freedom, with some exceptions. in religion is springing up, indicative, I trust, seems, at least for the present, to be a gainer. that a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit is The Jesuits, its sworn foes, with all the orders about to be realized in this vicinity. And many have solemnly covenanted to pray and not faint driven from Roman Catholic States. Even for a still greater spread of this work. The

Lord hasten it in his time. Two circumstances ought to be recorded as saries. The refreshing season enjoyed there, anniversary seasons. The other incident to Quarterly Meeting, and report the state of re- space of time, since the days of Salvonaroia. ligion at the next meeting. In this church we are reaping a good harvest from that effort.

I wish to express my indebtedness to Bro. C M. Lewis, of Newport, who came to our help in the hour of need, and jointly labored with me

HOPKINTON, R. I., Oct. 22, 1848.

Religious Financiering.—A place of wor ship is now nearly completed for Baptist Church in this city under the pastoral care of Rev. D. Bellamy, which shows what may be done in a religious way by good financiering. This church was desirous of having a chapel in a fashionable part of Broadway, and to secure it adopted the following plan. Lots 75 feet front and rear, by 130 deep, were purchased at between \$20,000 and \$30,000; large high, were erected in front, leaving a comfortable avenue to the chapel, which is built on the rear of the lots, and is sufficiently large for all practical purposes, and is beauti mounts a magnificent lecture-room, or "Concert Hall," for which there is almost constant use in that neighborhood. This will of course the incidental expenses of the church, the insurance on the property, the interest on the amount of the entire cost, and sinks the principal several hundred dollars annually.

FAMILY PRAYER.—At the meeting of the East ern Association, in May last, the subject of Family Prayer was brought up by a resolution and elicited interesting remarks. A correspondent, referring to the good influences of that As the cause of religion is deeply interesting meeting, says: "A brother was present from some hundred miles distant, who, on returning offer prayer in his own house. A minister called one morning, and found the family engaged in their devotions. Convicted of his own duty by their example, he said to his wife on reach-While attending our Missionary and Tract | ing home, 'Bro. W. has begun to pray in his

contributions recently taken up in the Bowdoin ness, and still a deeper gloom seemed settling street Church, Boston, to relieve the American down upon us. I felt that nothing short of the Board from its debt, was found a half eagle of energy of the Holy Spirit could save the ship the old coinage, wrapped in a note, of which

> "The enclosed is of the OLD coinage, and worth, I believe, \$5 32. I know not where it ling Eardly and John Henderson, Esq.,-decame from. Some person left it at my door, signed to befriend all Christians, and to avoid enclosed in a letter-sheet, directed to myself. sectarianism. In the sheet was written-

" 'Mr. —, This is yours.'

"Probably it was once wrongfully taken from me-and if so, his repentance may furnish the nor to be of the value of \$12,000. This, with means which will lead to the repentance of \$10,000, formerly bestowed, is to constitute the demanded our first attention; and for the first others. May God grant his blessing upon him "Sears's Foundation of Literature and Benevo who sent me the coin, and upon the use to lence." which it is now offered.

> A New Society.—A new Society has been organized in the city of New York, called "The Baptist Itinerant Society." Its object is, to employ men of piety and talents not connected with the ministry, and ministers not filling the pastoral office, to conduct religious services on Sunday in destitute localities in the vicinity be equally divided between the two Societies. of New York. The plan involves but little expense in comparison with the amount of labor performed, and the Society will doubtless accomplish a great deal of good.

THE LEWISBURG UNIVERSITY is the name of a vincinity. Many seem to think, that the num- literary institution which the Baptists of Pennsylvania are endeavoring to bring into existence. and native assistants. \$81,000, of the \$100,000 necessary for commencing operations, is already subscribed, and \$120 stolen from his pocket whilst on his way promises few or no converts, and thus churches no doubt remains that the rest will be forthcomrelax their exertions, and fall into a state of in- ing. The Academical Department is already Church, in session at Hagerstown. open. It is not proposed to expend over \$50,-000 on the buildings.

"WREATHS OF FRIENDSHIP" is the title of a neat duodecimo volume just published by Babe demanded. That such views have obtained, ker & Scribner, at No. 36 Park Row. It is edited by T. S. Arthur and F. C. Woodworth, and contains above forty pieces, each of a pleasing and instructive character, and nearly every one conversions?" But as to the result of our meet- illustrated by an engraving. Though intended as a Gift Book for the Young, it will be sure to interest children of a larger growth. If you want a book for a holiday present, which will neglect, throughout the history of his chosen and ready to dedicate about Christmas day, heard there before. Family alters have been refine the heart of the reader, here you have it. ed there ever since. freing of the name of the field in the field of the field

RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS OF EUROPE.—An editwhich show them any favor, are ignominiously Rome has dismissed them. Many convents are in the course of being suppressed. The temporal power of the papacy, with which, strange aiding much in this work. One is the Anniver- to say, the leading changes originated, is violent ly shaken. The question of a seperation of in some degree prepared my own heart to enter Church and State makes progress. Meanwhile. into the work, and rolled a responsibilty upon openings of usefulness are presenting themme that I dared not throw off. O that all our selves in unexpected quarters. We have reaministers and churches could estimate the true son to know, for instance, that in three short loss and gain of attending or not attending our months from the commencement of the Italian Revolution, 1000 copies of the Scriptures were which I refer, is the appointment of a number of sold in parts of Italy, and that the demand is brethren, at the last Quarterly Meeting of our urgent and irrepressible. There has been no-Church, to visit each family composing said thing like this, of the same extent, in the same

> Free Church Sites.—A deputation from the Free Church of Scotland are, at present, in Eng-Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and other, places, have been visited. The landed proprietors of Scotland, it appears, refuse to sell land, at any price, when required for building chruches and chapels for the use of the Free Church. The Rev. Mr. Glass says, he has preached, standing up to the knees in snow, to 3,000 people, who remained for three hours together. In Scotland, the estates of the landed proprietors extend, in some cases, as far as from Leeds to Manchester, nearly all tenanted by members or adherents of the Free Church, yet these owners absolutely refuse to sell land to the Free Church for sites.

> A Model Church.—A writer in the New York Observer gives the following gratifying account of the first Presbyterian Church in Aurora, Cayuga County, New York :- " It is a church of 110 members, giving a salary of \$500, under the pastorship of Rev. H. W. Parker. It has this year purchased a bell at a cost of \$400: painted the church thoroughly; bought an instrument for the choir at \$50; given \$200 for foreign missions; \$75 to the Western Education Society; \$100 to Home Missions; \$75 to the American Protestant Society; \$75 to the American Sunday School Union. Making in

JUDAISM IN UTICA, N. Y.—We learn from the New York Baptist Register, that the Jewish service is performed in Utica by a company of the children of Israel, regularly, on the Jewish Sabbath, in a hall in the second story of Mechanic's block, on Liberty street. "Their services sometimes seem to be continued from morning till night, almost without intermission. Christian congregations would be restless at half the length of them in their chapels. They have their hats on, and are covered with light woolen shawls."

SCRAPS OF RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Colporteurs in the service of the American Tract Society have recently held a convention for several days, at Lewisburg, Va. Ten were present from counties west of the Alleghanies, two from valley counties, and one from Eastern Virginia. They belonged to seven different denominations; several of them were ministers familiar with life in the moun-

A college for the education of Christian youth, is about to be established in Calcutta, REPENTANCE AND RESTITUTION.—Among the under the auspices of the Congregational Churches of England. The missionaries of the L. M. Society have nearly 800 pupils. One principal object is the education of a native

> A new paper has made its appearance in London, under the name of the Christian Times, -brought out under the auspices of Sir Cul-

Amherst College has received a donation from Hon. David Sears, consisting of real estate in the city of Boston, estimated by the do

The Christian Sentinel of the 12th ult. states that Mr. E. Watson, of Portage-lately deceased-willed his entire estate, variously estimated at \$25,000 to \$40,000, to the Universlist societies of Genesee Falls and Nunda.

Elder Dyer Woodworth, of Hornby, N. Y., has subscribed five hundred dollars to the Freewell Baptist Home and Foreign Mission Societies, to be paid in five annual payments, and to

The Baptist Board of Indian Missions, have appointed six new missionaries to labor among the Indians. This is a peculiarly important department of the great missionary field.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, have among the different tribes of American Indians, twenty-seven stations, and one hundred and eleven missionaries

The Rev. Henry Funk, of Pennsylvania, had to attend the Synod of the German Reformed

Wisconsin, nine years ago, had but six churches, three ministers, and one house of worship. It now has about one hundred churches.

The National Education Society has selected and sent to the West, in the last eighteen months, one hundred and ten teachers. Ohio, it is said, has more colleges in it than

any other State in the Union, though she is ony about fifty years old. A third Jewish synagogue was recently con-

secrated at Cincinnatio with imposing and sol-

Rev. Dr. Gillett died at Hallowel on the

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EUROPE:—An edituan Times, speaking Europe, says there present unexpectwith sanguine hope, courage them. Civilith some exceptions, sent, to be a gainer. , with all the orders are ignominiously holic States. Even Many convents are pressed. The temwith which, strange originated, is violent of a seperation of rogress. Meanwhile. re presenting themers. . We have reathat in three short ement of the Italian the Scriptures were d that the demand is There has been no-

deputation from the sre at present, in Eng-Manchester, and visited. The landed tit appears, refuse to en required for buildfor the use of the Free Glass says, he has the knees in snow, to ned for three hours toestates of the landed cases, as far as from arly all tenanted by the Free Church, yet efuse to sell land to

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Y.—We learn from Register, that the Jewin Utica by a company regularly, on the Jewn the second story of herty street. "Their to be continued from without intermission. would be restless at their chapels. They are covered with light

S INTELLIGENCE.

service of the Ameriecently held a conven-Lewisburg, Va. Ten es west of the Alleley counties, and one They belonged to sevns; several of them with life in the moun-

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General Intelligence.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston or Friday last, bringing European news to Oct. 21 the substance of which we give below.

The State trials are dragging slowly along. of Meagher has commenced. The fate of O'Brien is yet uncertain, but the general opinion seems to be that he will not be executed.

The alarm which was at first caused by the appearance of the cholera, has sensibly abated. The Registrar General of London has reported 30 additional cases only, up to October 14: but, on the other hand, the general health is better this year than in ordinary years, only 991 deaths having been recorded last week within Ocean, as far as Astoria. the bills of mortality, against 1,154 upon an escaped. Its appearance here, and at the little Mail of the British Government. fishing village of New Haven, establishes without a doubt the fact of its malignant presence in that quarter.

good, while that of Ireland is immensely short; could be conveyed from London to China for Branch, about three quarters of a mile out of the oat crop is, however, good, and the markets \$400. The trip from New York to Canton, generally partake of the same want of spirit with our improvements in steam navigation, and persons, and wounding ten or fifteen more prevailing in England. In fact, speculation is a better road over the Isthmus, may be made in Those killed, and nearly all those injured, were at an end, and the large supplies which are thirty-five days. Allow fifteen days for travelflowing in from the Baltic and other ports, tend ers from England taking passage to New York, place. effectually to keep down prices.

There has been a partial change in the ad ministration of Gen. Cavaignac, but for the most part, things remain as they were. The Socialist Banquets continue to be held, at some of which strange and monstrous doctrines are promulgat-

There was a serious riot at Havre on the 20th ult., in consequence of a mob interfering to prevent English and other vessels loading potatoes and other articles of food, to remove them from that port. After the affray, fourteen soldiers, and double that number of the people, were carried to the hospital, wounded.

a few days since, at which the most execrable ment in what in dry times is the bed of a brook. doctrines were promulgated. When concluded, A strong wooden house, by the mere force of the assistants paraded the streets in groups, the wind, was taken from its foundation, and singing the Carmagnole and Ca Ira, and shouting, "Down with the Aristocrats," " Vive Barbés," " Vive Raspail," " Vive Robespierre," " Vive L'Enfer "-[Live Hell!]

Sevres. About 900 persons were present, and had attended these dinners on former occasions. Several representatives of the people, who had been connected with the printing business, as well as a number of delegates from all the

a little girl, two years old, who died on the 15th

the neighborhood of Vienna, and in the Austrian Empire, have kept all Europe in alarm and amazement during the week.

party on the 7th and 8th ult.

toward Buda Pesth with a view to suppress the insurrectionary proceedings in Hungary, when the intelligence of the Revolution of Vienna reached him. He instantly turned his columns in the direction of Vienna, and advanced with rapid strides toward the Capital.

Auersperg, the Emperor's General, who had previously taken up his military position at Belvidere, in the suburbs of Vienna, had kept the population in hourly alarm of a bombardment, and during the nights of the 10th, 11th, and 12th, the inhabitants of Vienna have undergone all the terrors of a momentarily expected siege by the two armies.

It seems that the Diet in the city had made many ineffectual attempts by threats to induce both Jellachich and Auersperg to retire and forbear from hostile proceedings. Both evaded direct answers, or refused to give any definite declarations of their intention. The position of Auersperg in a military point of view being untenable, unless he at once bombarded the city, has been unquestionably evacuated. Reports state that Jellachich has retired toward

It would seem that Prince Windischgratz, who lately distinguished himself by his decision at Prague, has proceeded toward Vienna, and is to command, under the orders of the Emperor, the combined armies of Jellachich and

tired from the immediate neighborhood of the city, or at any rate, if they have decided not to bombard it, they may take the position to cut off the supplies, so as to reduce the inhabitants to starvation.

Reports say that the Diet have 100,000 men in arms to defend the Austrian Capital, but a vast number of these must be in favor of the Emperor, although every effort seems to be employed to exasperate and inflame the populace

against the Court party. On the other hand, there cannot be less than 100,000 regular troops encircling Vienna at this

The United States Mail Steamship Washington arrived at New York on Sunday evening last, in fifteen days from Southampton. Her news was anticipated by the arrival of the Hi- which contained sixteen tenements, each of

MAIL CONTRACT—NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.

A contract has been completed between the Postmaster General and Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, merchants, of New York, for the conveyance of a monthly mail across the Isthsteamship to California and Oregon, on the Pa-

made up in November, so as to be at Panama quite a prominent position in Washington O'Donoghue has been found guilty, and the trial in time to meet Howland & Aspinwall's new Irving's "Astoria." He was a native of Scotsteamship California, which left New York a land. His venerable uncle, David Stuart, also few weeks ago (by the Cape Horn route) for mentioned in Irving's book, resides at Sandwich, the Pacific Ocean. From Panama the California proceeds to a port on the west coast of Mexico (probably Mazatlan,) thence to Monterey, the bay of San Francisco and Astoria, touching at the same points on her return to Panama, passing along the whole of the Mexiball was extracted near the lower extremity of can Pacific coast. This contract, it will be observed, completes the great Ocean mail line connecting New York and the other Atlantic cities of the United States with the Pacific

The Post Office Department has now under average of four years. There is only one case consideration the extension of the line to China. reported at Birmingham. At Manchester not a It has yet to be practically demonstrated whethsingle case has yet occurred. Liverpool has so er a line of good steamers running to Canton, far escaped the pestilence. In the city of Ed- (stopping at the Sandwich Islands, where coal inburgh the ravages of the disease seem to have of the first quality has been discovered,) and

An overland passage from England to China, occupying sixty days, now costs about one In Scotland the potato crop is still reported dollars. By the American route passengers the extra train from Salem for Marblehead and the American route to China would be ten days shorter, even for British travelers, than the European and Asiatic route!

EFFECTS OF A STORM.—The Tallahasse Sentinel gives an account of a storm on the Florida coast on the 25th of September, by which the village of Tampa was nearly destroyed. Only four houses were left standing in the village; all the Government stores, &c., were a total loss. The water is said to have risen almost instantaneously. There was no recession, but wave piled on wave, and whole streets were swept of houses, as it were, in a moment. Few of the inhabitants were left with even a change of clothing. A very large iron safe belonging to Government, in the Commissary's storehouse, A Democratic banquet was held at Montpelier was swept for some distance, and found lodg-The Annual Printers' and Compositors' Din- nate ponds five miles in the interior. Even a and yet spare enough to transmit these millions ish. Probably a more furious tornado never rate of postage be reduced again. a place was kept vacant for Louis Blanc, who blew in this latitude, but fortunately its track was confined to a narrow scope.

ed, that there is about being shipped from Nor- tained by him four years ago, making him a Abd-el-Kader has lost another of his children, tensive Paper Mills, one to be located at the which he was. The accident was caused by a built under the immediate superintendence of the cars were thrown into a gully. Christopher Irvin, Esq., at the well-known es-The stupendous events which are passing in tablishment of Smith, Winchester & Co., at Windham, Conn., and is probably the most substantial and well-finished lot of paper machinery ever built in the United States. It is to be accompanied by experienced workmen to set it Last week we announced the breaking out of up and put it in operation, and it is intended for the insurrection at Vienna, the flight of the Em- the manufacture of writing paper. There is alperor, and the ascendancy of the insurgent so to be forwarded at the same time, a lot of cotton machinery, built at Newton, Upper Falls, dred packages.

> EMANCIPATION.—A mammoth petition is in circulation in Delaware, praying the Legislature to abolish slavery in that State. It is receiving glorious little State. The Blue Hen's Chicken ware Legislature." It will be recollected that | - and formerly was death. an effort was made in the Legislature, a year ago, to abolish slavery, and it was very near being successful. This aroused the people to the consideration of the subject, and it will, doubtless, be accomplished.

Carrier pigeons are getting to be quite extensively used by speculators to convey intelligence from the English steamers in advance of the mails. The Boston Journal tells of one found by Mr. Nash, at Norwich, Conn., completely tired out, having a paper attached to it with the following inscription:-

STEAMER EUROPA, Oct. 1848. I advise you to sell all grain you have, and countermand your orders. Tell G. to dispose

Directed to J. L., Wall st. Hastily, J. B.

It is very probable, that these armies have re- rier pigeon caught by Captain Allen. When letters "wo" are covered by the letters "EN." about 3 miles ENE from Scituate Light, a pigeon was seen flying toward the schooner, and soon came on board, apparently very much fatigued. Tied to the legs, of the pigeon was a paper, 72 inches in length, and four inches wide, which is from \$8 to \$20. It is so constructed containing the news by the steamer Cambria, that the bolts cannot be thrown out of their which was then in sight, bound to Boston.

> A lad about seven years of age, son of Mr. John Webster, Agent of the New England Cordage Company, fell into a vat of boiling hot water on Saturday afternoon, at the rope-walk on Northampton-st., Boston. The lad had been missing for some time, and his dreadful fate was not known until the dead body was discovered Windsor, Vt., week before last, distributing

Rev. Theodore Parker stated, in his sermon on Sunday, that there was a court in Boston ones of the Appleton Bank, Lowell.

SUMMARY.

The distinguished Western pioneer, Robert Stuart, for several years past a resident of Detroit, but more recently connected with the mus, from Chagres to Panama, and thence by management of the Illinois and Michigan Canals, died at Chicago on the 28th ult. In his early life he was extensively engaged in the fur The first mail under this contract will be business, with John Jacob Astor, and occupies

> John Hays, who died at the Philadelphia Hospital from the effects of a pistol wound, was that State, made by the physicians of that institution. The the heart, a small portion of which was found to have been carried away in its passage. This was an almost unheard of novelty in surgical experience, that the sufferer should have surived such an injury for more than two days.

Rev. W. H. Horson, of Chatham, Canada West, was recently found dead under the most shocking circumstances. He started to walk up the bank of Detroit river to see a friend, got bewildered in an extensive marsh, in which been rather more extensive than in any other connecting with the United States Pacific he wandered until he died. He was found place, while the Port of Leith has comparatively Ocean Line, could anticipate the Overland lying upon his face, and from the appearance of his clothes, must have wandered many miles about the marsh.

> On Thursday, Nov. 2, an extra railroad train hundred and twelve pounds, or five hundred from Lynn for Salem came in collision with Salem, soon after 12 o'clock at night, killing 6 on the Marblehead train, and belonged to that

The Portland Advertiser of Thursday morning says, that they learn by a passenger in the "State of Maine," that the City Mills in Bangor, owned by Gen. Veazie and Mr. John Fisk, were destroyed by fire on Thursday last. They cost about \$65,000. The amount or insurance was not ascertained.

The last Fort Madison (Iowa) Statesman says that a company has purchased all the Mormon property in the hands of A. W. Barritt, the Mormon agent, at Nauvoo, including the walls of the Temple; and that arrangements have been made to rebuild it as soon as possible. The price paid was \$12,000. The same paper | stant employment to fifteen hundred men, at an to or have already arrested a person living in dollars! Nauvoo, who is supposed to be the identical individual who fired the Temple.

A distinguished Senator, says the Sun, has recently avowed that he, with an associate comcarried several rods, and set down again un- mittee, has franked and sent in the mails one harmed. In some places the water must have million five hundred thousand political docurisen forty feet above low-water mark. The ments since the last session of Congress. If spray was driven with such force as to impreg. the Post Office department can pay its own way ner took place on the 15th, at the Barrier of running brook that distance inland, was brack- of political trash free, it is full time that the

In the Circuit Court held at Newberg, N. Y. Gilbert W. Oliver recovered a verdict of \$8000 against the New York and Erie Railroad Com-MANUFACTURING IN MEXICO.—We see it stat- pany, as compensation for severe injuries suswich, Conn., the machinery entire, for two ex- cripple for life, by an accident to the train in

> A beautiful girl, about 18 years old, applied to one of the New York magistrates on Monday, for a warrant against a scoundrel to whom she was married on Saturday night; she having found out that he had two wives living, one in Philadelphia, the other in New York. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the scoundrel.

About thirty-five thousand men of the regular army are entitled to bounty lands. The volun-At this juncture Jellachich, at the head of a for the Guadalaxara Spinning and Weaving teers who are entitled to these lands are about numerous army of Croatians, was advancing Company, amounting in all to about five hun- 55,000. 14,000,000 acres of land will be required to satisfy the claims in the Mexican war. This land at the Government price is worth eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars

> About 95 yards of flannel, says the Lowell the signature of nearly all the citizens of that Courier, were stolen from the tenter bars of the Faulkner Mills, in Billerica, by some daring says that, "from appearances, it will be one of rogue. The punishment for this offence, we bethe largest petitions ever offered to the Dela- lieve, is imprisonment for life, by special statute

A petition to the President of the United States, dated the 25th of August last, has been forwarded from Guadaloupe, praying that an American vessel or vessels may be placed at the disposal of the white inhabitants of that Island, for the purpose of conveying them to the

In Kentucky organizations have been made for emigrating to California, and a "California North the same associations will be created to move into the new territory armed bands of

Snow fell at Tatmagouche, near Halifax, on the 15th, sufficiently deep for sleighing. Acof his cotton before the 25th. This carrier I counts from Pictou, and from Charlotte Town, war of the Revolution. smuggle-how good he will prove I do not Prince Edward's Island, mention that snow fell In Hopkinton, R. I., an infant daughter of John and also at those places on the same day.

Two dollar bills altered to tens on the Ex-The Plymouth Memorial tells of another car- change Bank, Salem, are in circulation. The The ends of the genuine bills are cut off, and G. W. Hinkley. the ends of bills of another bank pasted on.

> A Mr. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., has invented a machine for cutting screws, the cost of proper centre, and a child may work the ma-

A bill exempting homesteads not exceeding \$500 in value, from attachment, was ordered to a third reading in the Vermont Legislature, by a vote of 109 to 91.

A party of counterfeiters passed through by some workmen who were emptying the vat, counterfeit threes on the Agawam Bank, Springfield, twos of the Burlington, Vt., and

A Mr. Van Wormer, a lawyer at St. Charles, bernia. Among her passengers we notice the which contained several families; and that of Kane co., Illinois, was recently tarred and name of Amalie Pfeisser, said to be the female the children born in this court, one half were feathered, and then ordered to leave the vil-Ledyard, of whose Eastern travels we gave a born blind, and the eyes of the other half were lage, by a gaug who charged him with getting such a notion for a moment; but pay the printer, and he will insure you easier times, in mind if not in pocket up useless law-suits.

A.Mr. Thomas, said to be from the United States of America, is lecturing in England, and trying to show by calculations made from data obtained in Scripture, that the present dynasties,

kingdoms, states, and empires of Europe will A. M. be overthrown in 1864.

The Quebec Mercury says that the emigration of the French Canadian population to the United States is largely on the increase. Many are selling out their property, and with the produce of the sale moving westward with their household chattels.

Pecan Nuts are obtained in great profusion in the forests of Western Texas. The crop A post mortem examination of the body of this year is unusually large, and almost, if not fully, equal in value to the entire cotton crop of The Madrid correspondent of the New York

> Minister there, in accordance with instructions from home, is endeavoring to negotiate with Spain for the purchase of Cuba. Out of every hundred persons in England, forty cannot write their names. In Massachusetts, according to the last census, but one person in every two hundred is in this condition;

> An exchange paper says that a deputation waited upon the Pacha of Egypt, and requested a mitigation of certain grievances. The Pacha hung the whole delegation.

and nearly all these are recent emigrants from

A negro slave, belonging to Mr. Philip Stone, near Rockville, Md., chopped his hand off with an axe, fearing that his master was about to

The British Government has requested ours to remove the wreck of the Missouri from the bay at Gibralter. It lies in the way of vessels visiting that port.

The Baptist Chronicle, of New Orleans, states that measures have been taken for the formation of a Baptist Convention in Texas.

Mr. Bailey, poulterer, Mount street, London, states that one salesman in London pays annually for poultry \$100,000, and that he himself Fried Liver paid £81,000 in the course of last year.

Mrs. Angelina Nickerson, widow of the late Mr. Simeon Nickerson, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury keeper of the Chatham lights.

The Reading Railroad Company give conalso says that the citizens of Nauvoo are about annual expenditure of four hundred thousand Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants. Three thousand six hundred and eighty eight

licenses have been granted by the Mayor of New York the present year for the sale of li-Colt, who killed Adams in New York, and committed suicide a few hours before the time

fixed for his execution, is stated to be uow liv-About 8000 sheep have been slaughtered this

Fall, at Cincinnati, for their tallow.

By John Young, Governor of the State of New York. The year which will soon be added to the Past has been to the people of this State eminently auspicious. Plenty has everything around us evidences a healthy and enduring prosperity. War, with all its attendant evils, has passed away. City of Mexico, and the other at Guadalaxara, defect in one of the wheels, which broke, and The means of education, and all the advantages of intellect and Peace, as honorable as welcome, has been restored. ual progression, have been enjoyed by us in an eminent de gree; and the Future is full of hope and promise. As a Christian people, we are admonished that these bless-ngs are the gifts o? a beneficent God, and while we thus ejoice in His bounty, we should not forget the homage due

rom grateful hearts: I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to set apart Thursday, the Twenty-third Day of NOVEMBER next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty Gon; and that with such Thanksgiving be mingled Prayer to Him who holds in His hands the desinies of nations, for the continuance of those blessings which have been and still are so abundantly showered upon us. In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of the

State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at [L.S.] the City of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

JOHN YOUNG. HENRY V. COLT, Private Secretary.

New York Market, Monday, Nov. 6. ASHES-Pots and Pearls \$6 25, with good inquiry

FLOUR AND MEAL—Pure Genesee Flour 5 37 a 5 50 State and Western 5 25 a 5 31. Meal 3 25. Rye Flour 3 50.—GRAIN—Genesee Wheat 1 25; Ohio 1 12; Chicago 1 00. Corn from 63 to 73c. Rye 66c. Oats \$5c. PROVISIONS-Mess Pork 13 00; Prime 9 00. Mess Beet 50; Prime 5 50. Lard 74c. Butter 9 to 16c. Cheese

MARRIED.

In Hopkinton, R. I., Mr. Augustus L. Wells and Miss In Alfred, Oct. 27, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. John C. Bur. DICK and Miss CAROLINE S. FISHER, all of Alfred.

DIED,

In Conneaut, Erie Co., Penn., Oct. 14th, 1848, Mr. ELIAS Emigration Society," is established. Farther L. LANGWORTHY, aged 59 years. Consumption had for some four or five years been preying upon him, and during was not heard to utter the least murmur. When dying, he welcomed death, and died, we believe, in full assurance of a glorious immortality beyond the grave.

In Alfred, N. Y., Oct 26, Mr. JONATHAN PALMITER, in the 92d year of his age. He served some three years in the Harriet Crandall.

Peleg Clarke,

N. V. Hull, S. S. Griswold, Wm. Green, L. Cottrell, O. Snowberger, T. P. Lauphear, I. W. Utter, H. B. Babcock,

RECEIPTS. J. T. Edwards, Hopk'n, R. I. \$4 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52

Alfred Clarke, 2 00 Francis Jackson. 2 00 Alex. Dunham, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 Simeon F. Randolph, J. P. Baxter, Estilville, Va. 1 00 Wm. Green, Hounsfield, 2 00 Benj. Maxson, 2 00 John Witter, 2 00 John Utter, Jr. 2 00 R. Clarke, 2 00 N. R. Truman 2 00 " 52 2 00 Perry Stillman, Berlin, Mrs. L. Rogers, Leonardsville, 2 00

To those whom it concerns, and those only:-

Have you paid for the fifth volume of the Sabbath Recorder? If you have not, it is time that matter was attended to... The money was due when the volume commenced and now that the volume is nearly half finished, it is difficult to frame a satisfactory excuse for delay. The times are hard, no doubt; but who ever heard of their being made easier by neglecting to pay the printer? Don't easier tain

EASTERN ASSOCIATION—EXECUTIVE BOARD A semi-annual meeting of the Executive Board, of the Eastern Association, will be held at Hopkinton City, R. I., on the fourth day of the week preceding the 3d Sabbath in November, [the 15th day of the month,] at 10 o'clock, S. S GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. HOPKINTON, R. I., Oct. 26, 1848

FULTON HOTEL. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

JOHNSON & ROGERS. 144 FULTON STREET,

(NEAR BROADWAY,) NEW YORK Rooms \$1.75, \$2, and \$2,50 per week. 374c. per night.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the Public, that they have recently taken the entire psemises 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 Herald states that Mr. Saunders, American convenient and economical establishment, as it is in the business part of the city, and having the Dining Saloon attached. which has recently been enlarged and thoroughly renovated, making it the most spacious and comfortable Dining Saloon in the city, where they can take their meals at any hour of the day and evening at the following low rates:

| BI | LL O | F FARE. | |
|--------------------|------|--------------------------|---|
| loast Turkey | 18d | Boiled Ham | ĺ |
| " Goose | 18d | Pork and Beans 6d | Į |
| " Chicken | 18d | Veal Pie 6d | Ì |
| " Duck | 18d | | |
| " Beef | 6d | Chicken Pie | ! |
| " Pork | 6d | Mush and Milk 6d | į |
| " Veal | 6d | Rice and Milk | |
| " Lamb | 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 | Ĺ |
| DESSERT. | | | |
| uet Pudding | 6d | Mince Pie and A hards 6d | l |
| ndian Pudding | | Apple Pie | l |
| lice Pudding | | Peach Pie | į |
| lum Pudding | -6d | Plum Pie 6d | l |
| read Pudding | 6d | | |
| pple Dumpling | . 6d | Custard Pie | |
| BREAKFAST AND TEA. | | | |
| Beef Steak | 6d | Hot Corn Bread 6d | |
| eal Cutlet | 6d | | |
| Iutton Chops | 6d | Boiled Eggs 6d | |
| Iam and Eggs | 12d | Fried Eggs 6d | |
| ried Tripe | 6d | | |
| ried Sausages | 6d | | |
| ried Fish | | Hot Rolls 6d | |
| ried Clams | 6d | Tea and Coffee 3d | ١ |
| | | | |

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting.

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. Dec. 13, " March 21. April 4, COURSE OF STUDY.

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scientific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age. Each member of the school will be required to write compositions, and read or speak select pieces, at stated intervals.

EXPENSES. Tuition, according to studies \$3, \$4, or \$5, 0 Extras-Drawing, Painting, Tuition on Piano.

Use of Piano. Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, Writing, including Stationery, Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50 Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1 50

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

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

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M. IRA SPENCER, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees. DERUYTER, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1848.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

EDINBURGH QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF MOAAL AND INTELLECTUAL SCIENCE! Volume I. for 1848—American edition. GEORGE COMBE AND ROBERT COX, EDITORS.

THE many and earnest desires expressed by the lovers of Phrenology on this side of the Atlantic, and the hope of still further advancing this great cause, has induced us to pub-lish an American edition of this profound and SCIENTIFIC QUARTERLY. Its character and merits need but little comment, further

than that it emanates from some of the ablest minds in Eng land and Scotland, and has been before the public more than The distinguished phrenological writer, is its principal con-

tributor and virtual conductor. This work embodies all the new discoveries, together with all of interest which apper tains to Phrenological Science. It also advocates, showing its adaptation to medical science

to the relief of human suffering, and to its other various and important applications. It also urges, with great ability and pre-eminent success, HUMAN RIGHTS, Showing the bearings of this science of mind to legislation

moral and political government, as well as to individual self The first number will be embellished with a beautiful por trait of Mr. Combe, and subsequent numbers by those of

DUCED TERMS, invariably in advance: Single copy, one year, All subscribers will commence and close with the volume FOWLER & WELLS. No. 131 Nassau-street, New York. Editors who copy the above, and send papers to Fowler & Wells, New York, shall receive the work

The Sabbath Recorder,

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

" 52 | \$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 er so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid on pept at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances should be

directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New Jest

BELICION.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Like snow that falls where waters glide, Earth's pleasures fade away; They melt in Time's destroying tide, And cold are while they stay!
But joys that from Religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night, Amidst the darkest gloom of wo. Smile forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscure, But o'er the Christian's soul It sends its radiance, calm and pure, Though tempests round it roll; His heart may break with sorrow's stroke, But to its latest thrill, Like diamonds shining when they're broke, Religion lights it still!

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA

The London correspondent of the National Era gives the following as the substance of the suggestions made by officers of the British Government who have investigated the best modes of preventing and treating the cholera. I embodies the opinions of very eminent men, after an extensive examination of the most competent witnesses:

.1 Observe the following sanitary arrange-

ments in your dwelling and its neighborhood 1. It should be remembered that low and marshy grounds, and the neighborhood of bogs and standing pools, are just the places for the cholera to visit and remain in for a long time.

2. Avoid the neighborhood of uncovered drains, unless they are carefully and frequently tion that, if carefully followed, they will assist cleaned. 3. Let every impurity, animal and vegetable,

be quickly removed to a distance from your habitation, such as slaughter-houses, pig-styes, cess-pools, offensive privies, and all other domestic nuisances.

If you can effect the removal of such nui sances, exert yourself at once to do so, and it you cannot succeed, and you value your life, leave the neighborhood.

fresh air, and avail yourself of the hours of sunshine, if there be any, and noon, when the air is most likely to be dry.

house, at the same time avoiding damp floors. exposed, during winter, to the fire, and during the raps were repeated. I suddenly opened summer, to the heat of the sun.

and apartments be avoided. 8. Avoid sleeping in low and damp rooms.

the presence of the cholera, let fires be kept up | raveled. I found a string tied to it, and my during the night in sleeping and adjoining little persecutor was standing behind one of

ide of zinc, nitrate of lead, &c.

It appears from the evidence taken by the Sanitary Commissioners, that these things, however useful in typhus, will not avail in cholera. his arm. He was very much alarmed, and be-They will serve to conceal bad odors, but will not touch the cause that produces them. use them with confident hope of success, is like trying to cure a bad stomach by virtue of peppermint lozenges.

II. Attend to your personal health.

1. Cultivate a cheerful frame of mind, and go about your usual business with confident expectation that, if suitable means are used, you will, through the Divine goodness, be saved from the "pestilence that walketh in darkness." but he had no faith in my promise not to whip Remember that the cholera is not infectious. him, and went in with the full expectation that healthy frame of mind.

damp and cold, especially during the night, be or fourteen years of age.

3. Avoid cold drinks and acid liquors, especially under fatigue, or when the body is heat-

4. Avoid the use of cold acid fruits and ve-5. Let ardent spirits be avoided, and fermented liquors used only in great moderation.

6. Let a poor diet, and the use of impure water in cooking and for drink, be avoided.

7. Let the wearing of wet and insufficient clothing be avoided. The feet particularly very pleasantly together, but I now thought it best skin garments their chest contains. These There is thus obtained a glassy matter, to which ranged.

should be kept warm and dry. 8. To protect the stomach from cold, wear a broad belt of flannel, which should be frequently changed, next the skin and around the waist, spending the evening with Isaac Hopper; and est and zest, to inspect the fair mountain lass-

This has been found serviceable in checking the tendency to bowel complaint, so common during the prevalence of the cholera. 111. On the appearance of the first symptoms

1. Recollect that these symptoms are looseness of the bowels, which may be accompanied with pain or entirely free from it. The looseness itself may vary from one to three, six, or more, additional evacuations daily, of the natural color and odor; but, at a more advanced stage, they become rice-colored, and without box, at the bottom of which there is a piece of the natural odor. Fatal delay has often occur- honeycomb, and on the lid a square glass large red from the notion that cholera must be attend- enough to admit the light into every part. ed with cramps.

disease it is often difficult to distinguish be- tion in which they fly is attentively observed un- size of the dower on the other. At last he firmly rooted in the hearts and affections of the and those of the cholers. No evil can result hunter then proceeds toward the spot where price, and a loud clapping of hands together fanaticism break over it in yain. from too much attention to the former, while they disappeared, and liberating one or two announces to the bystanders that the bargain is tatal consequences may ensue from the neglect of the latter.

described -: e., as soon as you feel uneasiness rection as their predecessors, take the direct er she will suit him, and whether she is as lovein the bowels—apply for medical aid. Delay opposite course, by which the hunter is convincmay be death.

taining medical aid, you should take the medicine directed in the two following prescriptions.

The anti-cholera pills. Take A grains of calomel, Delical 1 grain of ipecacuanha powder. 1 grain of extract of opium-

Make into two pills.

oresident of the life life is cut down, the quantity of honey parting hand of that family who have reared her, but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but if above that age, the quantity must be inserted by the cart of her new husband, whom but a few orelievehimby or she hours before she never so much as knew, and of that family who have reared her, but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer a part—mounts but of which she is no longer as part—mounts but of which she is not she is

This is a very powerful medicine, and is recommended only because the disease does not admit of delay in the use of effective remedies. If these pills should be rejected by the stomach, you must repeat them until they are retained.

In two hours afterwards, take the medicine in the following prescription, which, from its adaptation to the cholera, may be termed The anti-cholera powder.

Take prepared chalk,

Aromatic confection, 1 1.2 drachm, Powder of gum Arabic, 2 drachms-Take a tea spoonful for a dose, in a wineglass full of milk and water, to which add a tea spoonful of compound tincture of rhubarb, and ten drops of laudanum. This dose should be repeated every time the bowels act.

In the case of children, the quantity should be reduced, and the laudanum omitted.

The patient should lie down in bed, and avoid exertion as much as possible.

Care should be taken to keep the feet warm, by a plentiful supply of warm flannels, and by bottles of hot water.

An embrocation of heated spirits of wine should be rubbed over the feet and legs, and large mustard poultices placed on the stomach and bowels.

There is no necessity to deny the use of cold water, for which there will be a violent thirst; indeed, some recoveries are said to have followed simply from drinking cold water.

Should the patient advance to the blue stage, the most powerful means must be employed; but, from their character, they can be safely titioner. The design of these directions is not to locate? to intrust the life of the sufferer to unskillful hands; and they are given in the firm convicto save great numbers from the advanced and more dangerous stages of the disease.

THE WAY TO REFORM.

I resided in Philadelphia, in the vicinity of a market. One evening, as I was quietly sitting with my family, I heard a loud rap at my front door. I immediately went to the door, and was surprised, on opening it, to find no one there, I shut the door, and turned to go to the parlor. 4. Let every room be daily thrown open for I had hardly proceeded a yard, before rap, rap. went the door-knocker again. I hastily opened the door, but no one was to be seen. I concluded that some mischievous boy was disposed 5. Study great cleanliness in every part of the to have a little sport at my expense, but as I was not willing to be annoyed with mischief, I 6. Let all the bedding and clothing be daily shut the door, and kept hold of it. Very soon the door; but nobody was to be seen. The 7. Let crowding of persons within houses evening was dark, and as I stood in the door the raps were repeated for a few seconds. stood in astonishment; but upon putting my 9. During the time of danger and alarm from hand upon the knocker, the mystery was unthe pillars of the market, with one end in his 10. Do not place much reliance on what are hand, operating upon my knocker at his pleastermed "disinfectants," such as chlorine, chlor- ure. I closed the door, and went out a back way, passed down the street on a footway, till I got some distance below the lad, when I turned and came up behind him, and took hold of gan to entreat me to let him go, when the fol-

lowing dialogue took place: "Well, my lad, thou art amusing thyself at my expense. I want thee to go home with me." me go, and I will never do so again.'

After repeated assurances that I would not whip him, at length the poor fellow consented 2. Let excessive fatigue, and exposure to fine, bright looking little fellow, about thirteen hair.

I asked him if he went to school. He replied that he did.

"Canst thou read?" I inquired.

cover that he could read so well.

was about time for him to go home.

pleased to see thee.'

bled me afterward. Youth's Cabinet.

CANADIAN METHOD OF HUNTING WILD BEES.

The Canadians adopt an ingenious plan for discovering the trees that are stored with honey. They collect a number of bees off the flowers in the forest, and confine them in a small When the bees seem satiated with honey, two always keeps a "top eye" open to the corres- is so nicely poised and balanced, that it seems 2. Recollect that in the earliest stages of the or three are allowed to escape, and the direc. pondence of lovliness upon the one hand, and the to sway with every breath of opionion, yet so more of the little captives, he also marks their complete. What a heavy blow this must be for course. This process is repeated, until the some lazy rival who has not decided quick 3. On the first appearance of the symptoms other bees, instead of following the same di- enough, who is halting and considering whethed that he has overshot the object of his pur some of the others. However, the deed is done, 4. Should there be unavoidable delay in ob- suit; for it is a well-known fact, that if you and the bargain is completed, and forthwith the months. They intend to double this amount take a bee from a flower situated any given young girl (poor thing!) proceeds also to clasp before the year closes. distance south of the tree to which the bee be- the hands of her future husband. What a molongs, and carry it in the closest confinement to ment of interest and anxiety to her! The destian equal distance on the north side of the tree, ny of her life is sealed by this rude clasp of he will, when liberated, fly in a circle for a mo- the hand. In this act she has said, "Yes, I will ment, and then make his course direct to his be yours for life, and I consent to partake of sweet home, without deviating in the least to your joys and your troubles, to follow you the right or to the left. The hunter is now through weal and through woe !" Keep them in the house ready for use, and very soon able to detect the tree which contains in The families of the betrothed pair then surto prevent mistakes, write on the box, "anti-the honey, by placing on a heated brick a piece round them offering their congratulations, and Do not give these pills to children; but give is so strong and alluring, as to entice the whole a solution of gun-cotton in ether, they can be a solution of gun-cotton in ether, they can be the priest, who is on the a solution of gun-cotton in ether, they can be a solution of gun-cotton in ether, they can

LAND WARRANTS.

Since the Mexican War closed, the Land Warrants given to soldiers have become quite an important article of traffick. As these war- girls. Positive orders have been given that rants, which are now selling in New York at \$100 current funds, are equal to \$200 cash at any Land Office in the country, and will pay for 160 acres of any unentered public land, they are much sought after by emigrants. The following information in regard to them from Thompson's Reporter is valuable:-

Question.—Can the owner of the Warrant enter upon and become the owner of any tract of land belonging to the Government (and not previously settled) in any State or Territory?

Answer.—Yes; any land subject to private entry—that is, any that has been surveyed and offered at public sale, and not exceeding \$1 25

Question.—When the owner of the Warrant has chosen his tract, and goes to the Land Office to enter his claim, will he receive a deed or its equivalent—be it deed or patent?

Answer.—You designate your quarter section at the Land Office and deposit your Warrant in payment-some of the receivers will give you a memorandum of the transaction—others, we are informed, will give nothing. The Warrant is sent to the General Land Office at Washington, where a "patent" is made out and sent back to the District Land Office for the owner. Question.-Must be enter his Land Warrant used only by a properly qualified medical prac- at the Land Office nearest to the land he wishes

> Answer.—All lands, in any District, must be entered in the Office of that District, without any reference to its proximity to other Offices. Question.-Must be locate and enter his Land

> Warrant within any certain time? Answer.-No. Land Warrants of our last war with England are good now; and Mexican War Warrants will be good fifty years hence.

Question.—Is there any reason to fear delay or hindrance, at the Land Office, in getting the Warrants filed—by reason of suspicion that the same is a couuterfeit?

Answer.-Not in the least, unless you really have counterfeits, in which case the Land Receiver will as promptly condemn them as we would counterfeit bank notes.

Question.—Could the holder of a Warrant buy out the claim of an actual settler, and then use his Warrant as payment for the land, which the settler had acquired a pre-emption right to

Answer.—There are several ways to "whip the devil around the stump," and "pay for preemption rights," with Warrants. Instead of exposing the "tricks of the trade," we would recommend that some of the various land agents (who can always be found close to any Land Office) be employed on such occasions.

SELLING YOUNG WOMEN IN HUNGARY.

Every year, at the feast of St. Peter, which comes on in the latter days of June, the peasantry of this district, \((Bihar)\) meet together at a certain place, for the purpose of a general old suttler to the Imperial Guard. She labored fair. This fair has a very peculiar interest for in her vocation at most of Napoleon's great batthe young men and the young maidens, for it is tles, frequently showing great interpidity, and there that, whilst purchasing household utensils once had the good fortune even to save Bernaand family necessaries, they choose for them dotte's life. When that able General was ele-"Oh, you are going to whip me, please let selves partners and conclude marriages. The vated to Swedish royalty, Ametiger repaired to parents bring their marriageable daughters, Stockholm and received many testimonies of his "I will not whip thee, but thou must go home with each one her little dower acccompanying esteem. She returned to Paris and after the her, loaded up in a small cart. This dower is, fall of the Empire she was reduced to great of course, proportionate to the lowly condition poverty, laboring as a chiffoniere (a sort of street of these mountaineers—some sheep, sometimes | rag-picker) but was still so fond of fighting her a few hogs, or even chickens. These girls are battles over again, with many a tale of the Emattired in their best, and what pieces of gold or peror, that she acquired the name of "Napo-You cannot expect bodily health apart from a he was to be punished. I seated him in the silver they may possess, are strung upon a leon's mother." She took the greatest interest parlor, and took a seat by his side. He was a string and neatly attached to the braids of their in the election of Prince Louis Napoleon, can-

a husband betakes herself to the fair. She such a transport of joy that apoplexy resulted quits the house of her father, perhaps for ever, and she fell dead. Her age was seventy-nine. and bids her mother adieu, quite ignorant of what roof is to shelter her, or what fate awaits "Well, let us read a few chapters in the her journey's end. As to her fortune, it is in IRON.—The "Polytechnic Review" has the folthe little cart that attends her. The object of lowing account of a new mode of welding I opened the Bible, read a chapter, and then her journey is never mistaken, nobody wongave it to him; and I was much pleased to dis- ders at it, nor is there occasion for a public of- readers: Melt borax in an earthen vessel, addficer to make a record of the deed. On the ing to it one-tenth of sal-ammoniac; when these We spent about an hour in that manner, other hand, the youths who wish to procure ingredients are properly fused and mixed, pour when I remarked that we had spent the evening themselves wives, hasten to the fair in the very them out upon an iron plate and let them cool. "If thy father or mother inquires where thou enough to make our young ladies run and hide The iron or steel which are to be soldered are hast been," I said, "tell them thou hast been themselves, proceed with a good deal of inter- first heated to redness; then this compound, when thou feelest an inclination to be a little es that are brought thither by their fathers and composition melts and runs like sealing-wax; mischievous, call upon me. I shall always be their uncles, casting many side glances and wistful looks towards the captivating merchand-He left my house rejoicing, and never trou- ize. He gives his fancy a free rein, and when that usually employed in welding; they are then he finds one that seems to claim his preference, he at once addresses the parents, asks what they have given her, and asks what price they have set upon the "lot" so exposed for sale—at the be applied to welding sheet-iron tubes, &c. same time stating his own property and standing. If the parents ask too much, these gallant 'boys" make their own offer, which, if it does

not suit the other to agree to, the fond lover passes to some one else. We may suppose that the proud young man ly and accomplished in household matters as is-

escorted by her dower, is conducted to the ALPRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. house thenceforward to be her home.

The Hungarian Government has long tried, but in vain, to suppress these fairs for young they should no longer take place, but such is the force of long established custom, united to the necessities of this pastoral race, that all such orders have been disregarded. The fair still continues, and every year such cavalcades as continues, and every year such cavalcades as been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to aug we have described may be seen descending into the plains of Kalinasa, there to barter off these precious jewels of the household tree as though they were senseless beeves or mere produce of the soil.

GREEN TEA AND BLACK TEA.

not use green tea; this is a mistake. But they do n't use such green tea as is used in England and America. They most commonly pick out calling one gun-powder, and another hyson, and another hyson skin.

The second mistake is, that the green tea is made by roasting it on copper plates; which turns it green, and gives it its sharp astringent. qualities. All the tea made about Zeetung (a good many thousand pounds) is fried in iron

But if the Chinese do not make green tea on copper pans, they do what is a great deal worse. They mix Prussian blue with what is sold to foreigners, which gives it the greenish blue color it so often has, and something of its astringent qualities. Prussian blue is poison; and the only reason why green tea does those who use it at home so little harm is, that it requires but a small quantity to color a large amount of the tea. But still, small as the quantity is, it does harm; and the people not accustomed to the use of green tea, can hardly sleep after drinking it. You may always tel whether there is Prussian blue in the tea, by drawing off the infusion, and placing it in a white cup. If the infusion is perfectly clear, and of a slightly saffron green color, it is all right; but if it has a dirty appearance, as if there was coloring matter suspended in it, then there is some of the Prussian blue or something else there.

The Chinese put the Prussian blue and such stuffs in the tea, as foreigners have taken a notion that green tea is not green tea unless it tion, who are required to see that the regulations are comis very green. People in England and Ameri- plied with. ca don't like green tea, such as the Chinese use, and won't buy it. Well, the Chinese are of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms very accommodating people, and they laugh in their big sleeves, and say, "Since foreigners want very green tea, we'll give it to them, but they must pay us a little more for making it so green." Little green tea goes to the United States, that has not more or less Prussian blue, or some other drug, added to give it a high

Napoleon's Mother Dead in Paris.—We condense the following narrative from La Democratic Pacifique :- Madame Ametiger was an

METHOD OF WELDING IRON, STEEL, AND SHEETmetals, which may possess interest for some savage, looking chaps, who would be quite is to be added an equal quantity of quicklime. first reduced to powder, is laid upon them—the the pieces are then placed in the fire taking care to heat them at a temperature far below withdrawn and hammered, and the surfaces will be found to be thus perfectly united. The discoverer of this says it never fails, and may also

The Mecklenberg Jeffersonian says: "Like one of those wondrous rocking stones reared by the Druids, which the finger of a child might the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army accommodation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on could not move from its place, our constitution disease it is often difficult to distinguish be- tion in which they fly is attentively observed un- size of the distance. At last ne firmly rooted in the hearts and affections of the present at the day of the opening of the term, as on that and tween the symptons of a common bowel attack til they become lost in the distance. The bee finds one for whom he is willing to give the people, that the wildest storms of treason and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and

Sewing Society of the 1st Baptist Church, of Louisville, Ky., composed of ten or twelve litimeet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at tle girls, paid to their Treasurer a few days noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on since, sixty dollars; it being but, a part of the the afternoon of Monday following. proceeds of their industry for the last six

La Verite mentions that in several country places, and even in the environs of Paris, are many peasants who to this day believe that the Emperor Napoleon is still living and would accompany his nephew to France!

Dr. Holmes, editor of the Maine Farmer, states that by washing pencil marks over with

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 apother Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past ten years that it has

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 the best style of modern architecture; and the different apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buildings,

There are two or three opinions in the United States about green tea, which are great mistakes. One is, that the Chinese themselves do private families, if particularly desired.

Each room for those who board in the Hall is turnished with a bed and bed ning, a table, two chairs, and a pail. The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, a ms the fine and dried parts, and separate them, 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 motio is, "The Health, the Manners, and the Morals of our Students.!' To secure these most desirable ends, the loolowing Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compli-ance with which, no student should think of entering the

REGULATIONS.

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

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

4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed.
5. Using profane language cannot be allowed. 6. The use of any kind of intoxicating drinks cannot be

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

egular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, cannot be permitted.

8. Gentlemen and ladies of the Institution will not be permitted to visit the rooms of the opposite sex, except in cases of imperious necessity, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the 9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in

all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the in tercourse of students with each other. 10. All students are required to retire regularly at the

ringing of the bell designated for that purpose, as occasion may require; and to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, 11. Any room, occupied by students, will, at all times, be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Institu-

122 Students will be required to keep their own rooms in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

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

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the students will be in the hands of the Principals, and will be strictly and steadily exercised, and at the same time, strictly parental. The object of our academic government being to secure the greatest possible amount of physical, intellectual, and moral good to the students themselves, regularity and order of exercises, and good and wholesome citizens to society. No unwarrantable means will be made use of to enforce the observance of the above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be, to make the means resorted to as effective as human means

Parents who place their children in this Institution, and all students who are sufficiently old to understand the necessity of order, cannot be too well assured that the foregoing regulations form the most essential part of the contract between them and us; and that whatever student wantonly violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privileges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-envassing for votes, and when she was assured of terit again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will Thus fitted out, every girl who desires to find his triumphant election, she was seized with an expelled student have any deduction made from full term husband betakes herself to the fair. She such a transport of joy that apopleyy resulted charges.

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

ADMISSION.

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

ACADEMIC TERMS.

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

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

ing July 12, 1849. As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue through the term, and accordingly, no student will be admixed for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation,

N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the wister or summer, will specify such intention on entering in 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 It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institution from the distance of a few miles around, that students The Indian advocate says that the Juvenile should go home only once during the term, as every absence

from \$14 50 to \$18:00 Board, per term, Room-rent, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Fuel. from \$3.50 to 5.00 Lights, Incidental Expenses, 25 10 00 EXTRAS Music on the Piano Forte, 7 00 Oil Painting, Drawing, .

The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except the extres

ous return.
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