EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

BERS' SERINARY.

Teachers, five in be Female Dej art-

putting forth another portunity to express for the very hi eral ften years that it has

y continuing to aug

d for the accommo-

in and are finished in ite; and the different method decidedly the

v separate buil, ings, teachers. They will

and their families, who

d board, and for the

n the Hall is furnished

o chairs, and a pail.

this Institution, a ma

emoral, intellectual,

in a manner to render

epared to meet the

Our prime motto is, ke Morals of our Stu-able ends, the following

an unreserved compli

d think of entering the

cave town, except to

ish of such student's

or smoking, will not

Cating drinks cannot be Luckness, by a regular

y, students, during, the ringing of the first bell

Institution will not be

opposite sex, except in en it must not be done bined from one of the

d at all times, and in this in the in

retire regularly at the

let purpose, as occasion

ging of the morning bell,

lents, will, at all times,

Teachers of the listitu-

keep their own rooms essary damages, either

the students will be

excused, are, Chapel rm; Recitations, from

m Monday morning till Declamations, one-halt

ientific, and Moral Lec-

Worship, once in each

staccording as the stu-

the Sabbath, either on

and the second second

will be in the hands of

nd steadily, exercised,

ital. The object of our re the greatest possible id moral good to the stu-

order of exercises, and

ety. No unwarrantable

the observance of the

this Institution, and

to understand the ne-

soured that the forego-

al part of the contract

tever student wantonly

igibly determined on

elled from the privi-

be permitted to re-en-

reformation. Nor will

endeavor will be, to

ective as humun means

with the rooms.

XERCISES.

egular Academic exer

demic buildings.

be allowed.

can also be had in

rincipals.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. V. -- NO. 23.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 231

The Sabbath Recorder.

A GLIMPSE OF THE CHINESE. From a letter of Mrs. L. M. Carpenter to the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association. SHANGHAI, April 12, 1848.

DEAR BRETHREN,-Mr. Carpenter suggests that your instructions to your missionaries, in which you request a statement of facts on yarious subjects, can be better responded to by their wives in some instances, as they often have access to persons and places where gentlemen do not, the customs of the Chinese being quite strict in this respect. And I, claiming a woman's prerogative of using the limits assigned me to the best advantage, intend to give you, not only what they cannot, but also what they need not, because I write it. And here let me say, that I begin no farther back than my last dates home, as I will not trouble you with a "thrice told tale," which to me is a weariness to tell, as it must therefore be to others to hear.

I begin with the Procession of the Umbrella Lanterns, which occurred soon after our last dates, namely, on the evening of the eighteenth of March. This I despair of describing adequately, although it passed directly under our windows, and I have since had the privilege of a still nearer view, having met it just without the city walls, a few evenings since, (on our return from the monthly concert at Dr. Bridgeman's,) and being obliged to stand still in the narrow street until the whole had passed. The

procession includes about fifty umbrella lanterns, so called from their near resemblance to an umbrella. They are hexagonal, transparent, me entitled to the benefits of the hair-pin for and most gorgeously ornamented with paintings, embroidery, silk fringe, and flowers. and frequently small lanterns, in the form of wire. At the close of the meal, tea was again flowers, birds, animals, serpents, and men, brought in, after which the ladies invited me to which, being also transparent, hollow, and lighted from within, add greatly to the brilliance of the scene. These lanterns are carried like umbrellas, above the heads of the people, and alternate with bands of music (and some very an ante-chamber, comfortably furnished with fine music too) and crowds of men and boys, and sometimes "women and children." The whole is usually preceded by four men, carrying pictures, vases, flowers, plants, and embroidery. a table, on which stand two other men bearing lanterns, and surrounded by lights. The expense of these lanterns must be very great, and it is said many persons actually abridge their possess one; and, after all, there is nothing in it but a love of display and amusement-so our teacher says-and I would add, a love of the beautiful, which it certainly manifests on a large

crowded into bonnets like ours; and gloves meet with their proportionate number of impediments, in multitudes of rings and bracelets. Much is said about our painting our faces white and on this occasion our hostess insisted that I not only painted my face, but my hands, also and pushed back my sleeves to see if my arms oo were painted. We are often asked if our country women use such paint as themselves, making no scruple of acknowledging the prevalence of this custom among the belles of the Empire.

and bracelets, and mufflers," can hardly be

Dinner came in due time. Chairs were placed for ourselves at the table, the others remaining standing; and here, as every where else, the whole course of things is reversed in China. First comes the dessert, nuts of several varieties, which were often taken from the shells and laid before us. Next followed sweetmeats, of many unnamable kinds, but mostly consisting of beans, and a peculiar kind of little white seeds. imbedded in sugar, and preserved in various forms and colors. Next followed cakes, some very fine; boiled pies, (I have no other name for them,) of the size and form of a common apple, filled with meat, sugar, and fruits, fried potatoes, and so forth.

We were furnished with ivory chop-sticks, but I must have displayed a sad want of skill in the use of them, for a kind lady at my left hand, seeing my dilemma, took the jeweled hair-pin from her own head, and passing it through the potatoes, handed it to me, asking at the same time if I had not been accustomed to chop-

entertain, and be entertained by, the gentlemen.

The apartments belonging to the different mem-

bers of the family, consisted of a dormitory and

A GOOD SERMON.

BY REV. JOSHUA MARSDEN.

It should be brief; if lengthy, it will steep Our hearts in apathy. our eyes in sleep; The dull will yawn, the chapel lounger doze, Attention flag, and memory's portals close.

It should be warm-a living altar-coal, To melt the icy heart, and charm the soul: A lifeless, dull harangue, however read, Will never rouse the soul, or raise the dead.

It should be simple, practical, and clear; No fine-spun theory to please the ear; No curious lay, to tickle lettered pride. And leave the poor and plain unedified.

It should be tender and affectionate, As his warm theme who wept lost Salem's fate The fiery law, with words of love allayed, Will sweetly warm, and awfully persuade.

It should be manly, just, and rational, Wisely conceived, and well expressed withal; Not stuffed with silly notions, apt to strain A sacrel desk, and show a muddy brain.

It should possess a well adapted grace, To situation, audience, time, and place; A sermon formed for scholars, statesmen, lords, With peasants and mechanics ill accords.

It should with evangelic beauties bloom, Like Paul's at Corinth, Athens, or at Rome. Let some Epictetus or Sterne esteem; A bleeding Jesus is the gospel theme.

It should be mixed with many an ardent prayer To reach the heart, and fix, and fasten there: When God and man are mutually addressed, God grants a blessing, man is truly blessed.

It should be closely, well applied, at last, To make the moral nail securely fast: " Thou art the man !" and thou alone wilt make A Felix tremble, and a David quake!

THE MOLOKANERS OR MILK-EATERS.

SHORES OF THE BALTIC, May, 1848.

I have recently obtained some intelligence resticks, and finding I had not, seemed to consider specting a Russian colony, of considerable extent, singular origin, and very uncommon attain- tative certainty, when the coming of the Son of ments; of which, though prevented by reasons Man would take place;-I proceeded to imthe remainder of the repast; and I am sure no affecting its political security from quoting all press upon him, to my best ability, the present the sources of my information, I may convey to duty to which we were all called, that of watchpoor fish ever nibbled more cautiously at a bait, Wreaths and bouquets are placed on the top, than did I to avoid coming too near the gilded your readers some very interesting particulars. fulness with prayer, since our Lord himself Although doubtless the name of Temperance compared his coming to that of a thief in the Societies was never heard in the wide Steppes night, or to a flash of lightning, which may at of Russia, the thing itself is not unknown to a any moment dazzle our astonished vision from a ramble through the house, leaving Mr. C. to simple and true-hearted community of dissent- the most unexpected quarter. The old man ers from the Russian-Greek Church, whose continued existence, and even increase, during many was his own opinion too, and that it afforded years of persecution, seems to have borne some resemblance to Israel's experience in Egypt; while their present comparative tranquility in then observed, that in Germany, several very all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the land of their banishment equally displays pious men had given much diligence to the exsometimes tasteful and elegant additions of the power of divine grace, and the truth of the amination of all that could throw light on the declaration that, "when a man's ways please the interesting questions connected with the 1260 Lord, he will make even his enemies to be at years, and yet had never been able to satisfy peace with him." The first detailed account even their minds so fully upon it as to fix the which I saw of the Molokaners, or Milk-eaters, time of our Lord's second coming. 'Among was contained in a letter from the Rev. Mr. extent, and in some instances quite to the ceil- Roth, one of the Basle Missionaries, whose situated on the utmost verge of Christendom. In the course of a missionary tour to Scha- too great for him to fathom.' On the mention machi and its environs-a journey in which the of Bengel's name, the old man's countenance head ornaments, or her furniture, and asking Gospel messenger is exposed to dangers similar lighted up, and he exclaimed with animation, continually how I was pleased. Of course I to those rehearsed by St. Paul, 2 Cor. 11: 26-was pleased with every thing, but in answer to Mr. Roth met with a venerable member of this ther converse proved him indeed no stranger to singular community, and he details the interview in the following words :-- "It was in the tonishment. Can it indeed be possible, that middle of October, in one of those nearly impassable and wholly indescribable roads, have been translated into Russ? And yet, how with which nothing in Germany can be compared, that I again fell in with one of those his name and writings? Luther, too, appears Molokaners of whom I have before made mention. With this aged and highly-interesting who sometimes indeed call themselves simply some considerable time, as our several roads Church. But what a glorious hope does this lay in the same direction, and one of my companions was capable of acting as interpreter between us. Before, however, entering on the severely-tried people. "The Milk-eaters separated themselves from the Greek Communion, avowedly, on account of the invocation of saints, the various masses, use of the sign of the cross, and similar superstitious observances, insisted on by the Greek Church. In short, they took conscientious exception against every part of the public worship of that Church, excepting the sermon, which, however, (more especially in the country was situated in the interior of Russia, unspeakable hardships and oppressions, and seeing, year ment came to the determination, some eight or nine years since, to banish the whole of this

this people who does not possess a competent | Alexander's Hebrew Ritual, page 186.) knowledge of reading and writing, as well as The writer thinks it evident that such a class a rich store of Scripture passages committed to of persons were employed to bury the dead in memory. In respect of morals, they are so ex- the time of our Saviour. When Ananias was emplary, that few denominations of German struck dead, the evangelist, Luke, tells us that Christians may bear comparison with them. "the young men (oi neoteroi) arose, carried When, for example, a dispute arises between him out, and buried him." It was the business two Molokaners. (which is said to be a very of these young men to do so. The existence) rare occurrence,) they feel bound in conscience then, of this class of persons, among the Jews. to so literal a fulfillment of the apostolic admo- makes it certain, to my mind, that when one of nition, "Let not the sun go down upon your the disciples asked permission to go and bury wrath," that they make a rule of seeking out his father, the Savior referred to this class of each other and shaking hands before sunset. A men. They would attend to it. They were liar or a drunkard is unknown among them; in- chosen by the people for the performance of deed, the majority of them drink no species of that duty. And if this disciple had a particular fermented liquor, (although the use of such is part to perform, in the interment of his father; not absolutely forbidden,) and hence the appel- as is the case among the Hindoos now, he must lation of Milk-eaters, by which they are now relinquish even that duty to follow Jesus. We generally known. Whether this name was at have the word now in use which exactly exfirst assumed by themselves, or given in derision presses the idea in the passage, namely, Underby others, I am unable to determine.

Recender

"Such being the character given of this singular and estimable sect by persons on whose testimony I feel warranted to depend, I return to my old fellow-traveler and the conversation which passed between us. You may imagine my surprise when, after some general remarks on religious topics, he addressed me as follows: -' I should feel greatly obliged if you will give me your opinion, whether we Molokaners are right in thinking that the coming of the Lord Jesus cannot be now far distant ?" After stating to him my conviction, that according to Scripture we were bound to mark the movements of the nations, and especially the progress of the Gospel proclamation, as the finger-posts which should guide our judgment as to 'times and seasons;' but that, notwithstanding this, the prophecies of Scripture could only be safely pronounced upon after their fulfillment, and that, therefore, in my mind, no mortal man was empowered or entitled to decide. with authori-

above twelve years of age can be found among performed without fee or reward." (See takers. And by the adoption of this word, or of one conveying a similar idea, we get a right understanding of this verse. This makes all plain, and does away with the absurdity of committing the work of burying our friends, into the hands of those who are "dead in sin." If ano persons wish men, who are "dead in sin" or who may at times be dead drunk, to bury their friends, they can be accommodated with such in this city; but we have no idea that the Saviour recommended that so sacred a work should be performed by profane hands. But with the explanation given, how plain, and how sensible, does the answer appear. One of the disciples desired permission to go home and assist in burying his father, who may or may not have been dead at that time. To this request the Savior replies, "Follow me; and let the buriers of the dead (i. e., the Undertakers, as we would say,) bury their dead. It is their work. There is other work for thee."

scale.

n made from full term tto place money for exmy. Either of the Institution, will act as nat charge. CALL P

, must present testibe known to possess to comply unreservsuntil all academic or satisfactorily ar

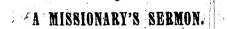
nsists of three terms, August 15, 1848, and Fuer Partners 2011 December, 5, 1848, April 3, 1849, and end-Institution, laid out for. rm for its completion, it indents should continue of student will be sena jem extrandina altendy in operation

De set apart at first, on and they will not be nor, will any other then that the student be be let m as on that and

Large trunks, which they assured me were filled with clothes, were sometimes placed above each other, against the wall, reaching nearly its whole domestic comforts, that they may be able to ing. Each inmate had a story to tell me of her station, Helenendorf, may well be described as own little personal affairs, or her individual proiects. displaying her embroidery, her jewels, her The Procession of the "Dragon Lantern," their queries, was often obliged to confess that which took place on the evening of the fifth of I had not been accustomed to their luxuries-March, is a much less showy affair. One long that American ladies did not use such, &c. serpent-like form, made up of the cheap lan- Some writer has said, that cleanliness was not terns in common use, (which consist of oiled included in the calendar of Chinese sins, and I paper stretched in a cylindrical form over a netam sure my conscience would not allow me to work of ratans,) united by intervening pieces of enter the different rooms with the flattering ex- disciple I was happily enabled to converse for Lutherans, in opposition to the Russian Greek silk gauze, of a yard or more in length, which clamation which is almost always heard upon answers to joints, form the body of the Dragon, the introduction of Chinese females into ours, the extremities only being really serpent-like, "kway-zing, kway-zing," (clean, clean.) Upon

my old friend informed me that, but a very below. men, women, and children-and teeming as they few weeks since, a fresh detachment, comprising Our proximity to a large temple, at which do with all the various avocations of life, from several hundred families, had joined them from these processions often stop, gives us a fine op-Russia, now no longer exiled by government, the most delicate needle-work, to the washing but coming of their own free will, to enjoy the portunity to behold them. of cups and platters, the turning of the mill, or liberty of faith and worship, granted to their You have already been informed of our New- the ringing of the hammer upon the anvil, until co-religionists in their far, but not now desert Year's Calls among our neighbors. We have the whole becomes as it were but one great parishes,) is almost always omitted as superfluhome.' " [Evangelical Christendom. work-shop-still the true pictures of domestic ous. After enduring in their birth-place, which during the since had an opportunity of extending our acquaintance, have once dined out; at which time life are all behind the scenes. But go into "LET THE DEAD BURY THEIR DEAD." we took our first practical lesson in the use of some narrow street, (the widest are rarely after year, many of their leaders exiled to chop-sticks. The formalities of meeting being twelve feet,) so narrow that two can scarcely Siberia, as obstinate heretics, it was a matter of A writer in the Philadelphia Christian Obduly gone through, we were presented with the pass without collision, where nothing but dead thankfulness to them when the Russian governsmoking apparatus, (a civility never omitted,) walls are to be seen on either side, with oclarge metalic pipes, with wooden handles several casionally a small rude door, closed and bolted; the convents of feet in length, well filled with tobacco, and ac- knock at these same doors, and if the call is ies around, that companied by the torch ready for lighting them, not answered by a frightened child, who, se was no doubt meant for their hurt, but God regulations of society, have the charge of bury- 'to be refreshed.' After excusing ourselves, as unaccustomed to you through the crevices, runs screaming away, disciventer cesto fille imperative Budde s ne school will blowe st m, stid open again on such luxuries, they were removed, or monopolized by the other guests present, of whom there were a goodly number, and the indis-The state of the second second pensable tea was served in its place. This teaits trees, its beds of flowers, and garden vegeta-1.3.4.4.6.4.9.6.6.11.1.9 drinking must be the same the world over, for bles, and a little mimic lake, stagnant, it is true and filthy in the extreme, bordered with wil-I observe invariably the same effects here as lows, and bearing full testimony, that in all the are attributed to it at home, namely, the envaried walks of Chinese life, there may be a \$3 50 to 5 AD lightening of the eyes, and the awaking of the found a lingering love of the beautiful, and an both men and women among them may be justly body to the grave in the evening; they had alperceptive faculties to the affairs of our neighalmost instinctive propensity to the cultivation termed extraordinary. Their public worship so their Sandapillones, or sextons, who carried bors in a wonderful manner, for it seems to be of taste. commences with the singing of a psalm; then the dead upon a bier. These persons were The blending of extremes among them is the time here ful a general scrutiny into the truly wonderful. Nothing can exceed the neat- follows an extempore prayer by one of their supported by the people for this express busipersonal merits and defects of its tantalized ness, the scrupulous elegance, with which the elders, who afterwards reads and expounds a ness. The Jews have had, from time immemosubjects. Our clothes are, made the subject of toilet of a Chinese fashionable is performed, chapter of the Bible, much in the manner, it rial, their Kabronim, or society of buriers ; at they attempt to put them on, but heads like head bands, and crisping pins, curls, chains, [Remainder next week.] St entreson (

seemed satisfied with my answer, saying that him great pleasure to find their views on this question were shared by other Christians. I others,' continued I, 'a very thorough search was made into this matter many years ago, by a distinguished man named Bengel; but even he found it too high for him to reach, and its depth 'Ŏh! I know him-I know him well!' and far Bengel's sentiments. You may imagine my as Bengel's Apocalypse or his Sixty Discourses else could this Russian become acquainted with to be a familiar name among the Molokaners excite as to the disclosures which the GREAT DAY shall make! What extensive good may we not then find has been accomplished by believing multitude,' which shall then stand at the right hand of the JUDGE, from places of the earth deemed by us dark, only because they were to us unknown! ' Lastly,' concluded Mr. Roth



We recently noticed the return to this country from Cevlon of Dr. Poor. the veteran missionary of the American Board. On making a visit a short time ago to Danvers, Mass., the place of his birth, he found, on examining the records of the church with which he united in 1805, that he had been connected with it longer than any other surviving member. In an address to this church, published in the Boston Recorder. he spoke from this passage, in Romans 14, " Now beseech you, brethren, that you strive together with me in your prayers to God for me, that may be delivered from them that do not believe in Judea, and that my service that I have for Jerusalem may be accepted of the saints; that I may come unto you with joy by the will of God. and may with you be refreshed." He accommodated the text so as to apply to his own case, and brought tears into the eyes of many. He said that on this his first appearance in the church of which he was the oldest member, he might be expected to make some report of his labors. One year of the thirty-three he had been absent, had been spent in going and returning; seven in Ceylon, twelve in Batticotta. six in the southern continent of India, and the last six or seven in Ceylon, the scene of his early labors. He had now left that field on a furlough of two years, at the earnest solicitation of his fellow laborers there, and of his friends at home, with the hope and expectation that he should thereby obtain a new lease of life, and return to his beloved employment and companions, refreshed both in body and spirit, and better able to carry out his great desire of serving his Lord and Master in that cause to which he had so early devoted himself—a desire which had been encouraged and cherished by his sainted mother.

In applying that part of the text in which the the head a very formidable one, and the whole our departure, we were as usual laden with chief subject of our discourse, it may be well authors and preachers, compared with what apostle prays for himself, he said, He had no mementos of the visit from the delicacies of the to give a short account of the rise, past history, either they or we ever dreamed of! And how figure lighted from within by small candles. It occasion to pray to be delivered from enemies; board, to which on this occasion were added and present extent of this long-despised and large may be the accession to the white-robed is carried above the heads of the crowd, and but he felt the need of their prayers, that he might be kept from temptation in the new and being twisted and coiled about in the most fansome more enduring gifts, whose substantial strange scenes by which he was surround. tastic manner, represents all the writhings and forms will entitle them to a voyage across the ed, that he might not say or do anything which contortions of the serpent, a fiery flying serdeep, on the first opportunity. might be an injury to the great cause. He pent, just ready to alight upon the noisy group Crowded as are the streets of Shanghai with the worship of pictures and relics, the prescribed found himself here in new and strange circumstances. The habits and manners of society, had changed ; the face of the country was changed; the means of travel and communication had changed. He had never seen a steamboat, or railroad, or electric telegraph until bis arrival in England a few, weeks ago. And he said he did not know but the physical changes which everywhere met his eye, were indicative of moral changes equally great. He felt embarrassed. He really did not know what it was proper to say ... He did not wish to: be entangled in new or old school divinity, or server has given a new exposition of this pas- in the various political questions which seemed sage. To prepare the way for his exposition, so deeply to agitate the public mind; all good, he states the following historical facts. "Among perhaps, in their place ; but he could not un pestilent sect to the Schamachian district in the all nations, there has ever been, and is now, a derstand them, and he wished to avoid all such province of Grusia. This punitive measure class of persons, who, from choice, or from the matters. He came to them, as the apostle said turned it to good, and as, like Israel of old, the ing the dead. Among the Hindoos, it is the He came to get good and to do good; and you will probably be admitted, and the first more they were oppressed the more they multi- business of a particular caste. Among the Par- he hoped to be better prepared on his return, to feeling will be one of surprise at finding your- plied and grew, the Russian government may sees, who never bury their dead, but expose engage in his Master's service, and with a life self suddenly in an open area, looking like a well have felt surprise at the amount of immi- them in an open tower, where the flesh is de- strengthened and prolonged by this visit to his little hamlet in the country, with its grass-plots, gration to which this sentence of banishment voured by vultures, a particular class of men native land. He wished that his service for gave rise; for there now exists in that wild take charge of the whole subject. The same Jerusalem might be accepted of the saints and region from sixty to eighty villages, containing thing exists among the Mohammedans, and that his visit might be the occasion of exciting many thousand families. The norm of their among all the eastern nations. The ancient them anew to labor for Zion. He firmly believfaith is simply the Scriptures of the Old and Greeks had their Entaphiastai, or those who ed no one would so much as lift a finger to New Testament, their hymns are the Psalms of prepared the body for interment. The ancient wards carrying out God's great designs of David, and the Bible knowledge possessed by Romans had their Vespilliones, who carried the mercy, without securing a blessing for himself. PERIODICALS. An exchange says : Religious. newspapers, are making giant strides in the ex-tent of their circulation. It is truly wouderful. that within thirty-five years of the birth of the first of this species of uewspapers here general discussion, and strict examination, our and you wonder whether, the same richly would seem, of our Wirtemberg Scripture-readbonnets and gloves particularly, which have no wrought satin robe, so intensely pure, could arready number such an immense wrought satin robe, so intensely pure, could arready number such an immense are, ties; one of males for the interment of the men, as well as respectable progeny. The Ameri-parallels among Chinese ladies. Sometimes ever have been worn in the street before, or generally speaking, instructed by their own whether it is not doomed to certain ruin from parents, although, where a person fitted for the ing of their own sex for interment. Their bu- lead, having a circulation of 130,000 monthly. the filthy elements of even the atmosphere we task can be found in a village, a regular school siness is to watch by the sick, to wash the body the Christian Miscellany, 60,0001 the Early theirs, full of natural bouquets, artificial flowers, breathe. Wetsuch are they from day to day. Is maintained. But, however accomplished, the result is a most happy one, since not one child ciertes are chosen by lot, and their services are 000. THE SABBATH RECORDER.

The Sabbath Recorder. New York, November 23, 1848.

90

BAISING FUNDS FOR BENEVOLENT PUBPOSE

We have before us a letter from Bro. Levi H. Bond, of Lost Creek, Va., in which he expresses a great desire to see the Seventh-day Baptist denomination doing more than it is at present for the promulgation of the gospel generally, and of the truths which distinguish it in particular. In order to secure this, he proposes to, be one of twenty to raise the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid within two years, half of which shall be devoted to the Foreign Mission, one-quarter to the Tract Cause, and the balance to Home Missions. Or, if twenty cannot be found to raise one thousand dollars, he will be one of ten to raise five hundred dollars, in the same way, and for the same objects.

-We are glad to see the spirit manifested by Bro. Bond, and would very cheerfully lend any assistance in our power to carry out his plan, not even refusing to become one of the proposed twenty. Still we must confess some doubt as to the policy of adopting such expedients to raise specified sums. We have now a well-organized Missionary Society, which is designed to take the direction of both foreign and home missionary efforts, and which ought every year to receive and disburse three or four times the amount here proposed for either of these objects. We have also a Sabbath Tract Society, which is doing all in its power to disseminate truth on the subject of the Sabbath. Both of these Societies, we believe, enjoy the confidence of our people, as organizations through which they can safely and successfully dispense their benefactions. If we mistake not, the confidence in them, and the disposition to cooperate with them, is daily increasing. What is now needed most of all, is a deep sense of duty, on the part of the people, to contribute regularly and liberally for these objects. Our own conviction is, that a Christian has no more right to let the year roll round without the term moral law, I mean the ten commandconsidering how God has prospered him, and contributing to objects of benevolence accordingly, than he has to let the Sabbath come and go without attending to its duties. If this conviction could be wrought into the soul of every member of the denomination, there would be no deficiency of funds, and no necessity of new expedients to raise them. Thank God there are some, of whom this conviction seems to have taken possession, and whose contributions are as regular as the return of the seasons. Whether these contributions are according as God has prospered the givers, it is not for us to say. If they are, we feel sure that they will increase, instead of being diminished, in years to come. We know of instances in which individuals have determined to give a tenth, or even a fifth, of all their income to benevolent objects; and we believe no case can be found in which the ability of such persons has been reduced by carrying out this determination. Who can tell the glorious results which would follow the formation of a dividual ? Let those who desire to see such a state of things brought about, give the influence of their words and example in favor of it. By that every one ought to give something, and that regularly, for benevolent objects; and if our societies are what they ought to be, let us them, as the best mode of attaining the desired end. We have already hit upon a good plan. Let us carry it out fully and liberally, and then see if something will not be accomplished.

Directors of these Companies, and show them, and increasing their profits. Of course they course th feel the force of such an argument, and seeing Christ is the end of the law of sacrifices for THE clearly that they can make more money by stopping on Sunday than by running, they conclude let it only be understood, that the Jews, believing to stop, and the circumstance is trumpeted abroad as a triumph of religious principle. The Post Office Department being already

stop running, does so at once, and so the whole thing works to a charm. The railroads and steamboats make all the money by the operation, while all the inconvenience falls upon the this they call carrying out the wishes of the people!

CHRIST THE END OF THE LAW.

you some of my objections to Doctor Chalmers' explanation of Rom. 10: 4, "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth;" and inasmuch as my objections (or criticisms) have been made public; and inasmuch as I signified that I did not know but I might try to give a better explanation of that text, in case no other one would undertake to hear something from me on the subject. But by any means willingly misconstrue any thing having thought more about it, it has occurred to my mind, that perhaps I had better say but little, lest in my weakness I should commit a blunder as erroneous as I supposed the Doctor

had done, and at last have to undergo the criticisms of the learned. I will venture, however, to give my views of that passage, in as few words as I conveniently can.

I supposed the Doctor's mistake consisted mainly in his taking Paul in that text to allude which the following extracts are taken :--to the moral law, which I think he did not. I \top Bro. Lewis says: "The season I enjoyed writer thus speaks: wish it distinctly understood, that when I among our brethren at Phœnix was really ments. I think that people are often led into gross errors by mistaking the meaning of the writer when he uses the word law. The writers of the New Testament do not always define particularly what law they allude to when they use that word; but, by carefully comparing it with the general tenor of the book, I think we may come to a pretty correct conclusion in the just at this time. . . . My appointments at Portspremises. When Christ said he did not come to destroy (or dissolve) the law, he could not have meant the Levitical law, because he did put an end to that to all true believers, whether Jew or Gentile ; of course, he must have meant the moral law, which is clearly understood from the afternoon only, as one family have removed his following words: "Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments," &c. And when Paul said, "By the law is the knowledge of sin," he no doubt alluded to the moral law, for he repeated one of the ten comam the only minister left there." mandments to show his meaning. But when he said, "For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh," we cannot suppose that he then meant the moral law, for surely there can be no weakness in that which is perfect and immutable. And I think he must have | little labor and so much opposition. None have had allusion to the law of sacrifices, which he says made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did. And this same law of similar determination on the part of every in sacrifices and the priesthood was undoubtedly it was good for me to be there. . . I cannot what Paul meant when he said, " The priesthood | feel to abandon that field, [South Kingston,] but being changed, there is made of necessity a would urge my brethren of the other churches change also of the law;" not the moral law, for to hold forth the word of life there, expecting we Seventh-day Baptists do not believe there saying this, we would not be understood to de- ever was any change of the moral law. Some preciate the plan of Bro. Bond, but only to insist people, it seems, take the word law here to truth must have time to germinate and bring refer to the moral law, and use it as an argu- forth fruit. Now may be a crisis with some, ment for the change of the Sabbath. Many and if our interest falls off, they may think that other passages might be quoted, which plainly show that the word law is often used in the all give to the extent of our ability through New Testament without any allusion to the moral law, but more commonly alludes to the Levitical priesthood and sacrifices. And this law, and no other, undoubtedly the Apostle had in view when he said, "Christ is the end of the the church. law for righteousness to every one that believeth." To this law Christ was the end in every sense of the word; for if we take the word end as equivalent to purpose, as Dr. Chal Hon. Cave Johnson, the official head of the mers says we must, the very purpose for which this law was instituted was to point the minds whole amount now pledged would not continue of the people to Christ, the great sacrifice that our present operations much beyond the 1st of was in process of time to be offered. This law February, 1849. was, as Paul said, a shadow of good things to come. But really I can see nothing in the moral law that in anywise resembles a shadow. It is something solid, and not like a shadow, funds will warrant. In behalf of the Board, that appears for a little while, and then vanishes away, as the law of sacrifices did. Again, Paul says the law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ, (or until Christ) And I can see nothing in the moral law that resembles a schoolmaster, unless it be such an one mission during the associational year. Someas I never heard of-one that would do nothing thing over one hundred dollars more than is for his scholars but whip them to death because they and their forefathers had disobeyed the orders of the school. Doctor Chalmers says, There is one obvious sense in which Christ is species of labor, rest on the Sabbath." All the end of the law, (meaning the moral law,) the first day following the second Sabbath in and that is, when the law, viewed as a school- February, 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M. master, brings us to the conclusion, as to its last S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. lesson, that Christ is our only refuge." Now HOPKINTON, R. I., Nov. 16, 1848. such a statement as this seems to me to be entirely visionary; for I cannot see what there is PROPOSED PANTHEISTIC TEMPLE AT PARIS .--in the moral law that would teach us that Christ tinuance by stopping the ordinary means of is our refuge, or that would teach any thing at A scheme has lately been put forth at Paris for all about Christ, or any way of escape from the converting the Pantheon, agreeably to its name, penalty. I thought, indeed, it was gospel, and into an idol temple, in which all religions are to that only, that taught such a lesson, and there is be combined. An artist of the name of Cheno such thing as gospel in the moral law. Take venard has been entrusted with the execution away the gospel, and what would the moral law teach? View it as a schoolmaster, if you please, of it by M. Ledru Rollin. The plan of the and as such it would teach nothing but conartist is fully developed in the published account, demnation and death to every transgressor. from which the following is an extract :---Still, these things considered, I think it is clear, that Paul had no allusion to the moral law when "Men of all nations, and of all ages, may At first view, this does not seem to amount he said, Christ is the end of the law for right- enter that Temple, (the Pantheon,) and find cousness. We find (Deut. 6: 22) that Moses there the objects of their worship ; the Chaldean told the children of Israel it should be their his stars; the Egyptian his Osiris, Isis, and righteousness, if they should observe to do all Typhon; the Indian his Brahma with all his those statutes as the Lord had commanded Avatars; the Hebrew, Jehovah; the Persian, this country is better qualified than Dr. Baird ness, because the mail must be carried, and if them; and of course we must conclude, that Ormuzd and Ahirman; the Greek and Roman, to describe Europe as it is.

they carry the mail they can, without much ad- they had always considered it to be their right- their Olympus with its full complement of gods; ditional expense, carry the passengers also. eousness, for it seems that they trusted in Moses, the Christian, his Christ eighteen times glorifi-Now the opponents of Sunday Mails go to the as Christ said they did. But Paul would have ed; the Northern barbarian, his gods shivering them understand, that it should no longer be beneath Polar snow; the Mahomedan, who considered their righteousness to offer those hates images, his Prophet with his face veiled that having the monopoly of travel, they can do sacrifices which could never take away sin, nor by a flame; the Druse, his calf Hakem, with his all of the business in six days of the week as make the comers thereunto perfect, but had azure eyes and his lion mask. Every one will well as in seven, thus reducing their expenses only served as a schoolmaster to lead them to be able to say his prayers in that universal

now no longer under such a schoolmaster. righteousness to every one that believeth. Now and trusting in the declaration of Moses, that it was their righteousness to do all the statutes | of the ceremonial law; and also understand, era in the history of human freedom, and its rethat it was the ceremonial law, and that only, sults have been watched with intense interest, pledged to discontinue the muils when the cars that Paul meant when he said Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth; I say, allowing such to be the true no farther explanation. It means exactly what it says, no more and no less, and there is no traveling and commercial community. And mystery in it to be explained. But to propa gate the doctrine that Christ was the end of the moral law, appears to me to be opening an awful flood-gate to all sorts of iniquity, and the profanation of the Sabbath in particular. And I think it probable that Doctor Chalmers' mistake originally grew out of his preconceived unscrip-Inasmuch as I have heretofore suggested to tural doctrine of supererrogation and imputed righteousness: that is, if I understand it, that Christ had so much righteousness over and above what he needed for himself, that he could supply all that would come to him for it, with righteousness sufficient to form their right and title deed of entry into the kingdom of God or, in other words, he could furnish them with so much of his own extra obedience or righteousness as would qualify them to be justified by the deeds of the law, even if they had never it-it may be that some of your readers expect kept a syllable of it themselves. I would not

> the Doctor has said, but what I have just now stated, appears to me to be the exact amount of WM. STILLMAN.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION-EXECUTIVE BOARD. The semi-annual session of the Executive Board of the Eastern Association was held at

The condition of the emancipated blacks, Hopkinton City, R. I., Nov. 15, at which time their domestic habits, improvements, &c., are reports from its missionaries were read, from matters of special interest, and of these the

bers."

"The whole rural population have home pleasant. I preached twice on the Sabbath, and For the most part they live in the same places, and, perhaps, in the same huts, in which slavery left them. These are very low, small, rude tenements, of from ten feet square, divided into two rooms, to fourteen feet by twenty-four, di-The posts of the vided into three or four. house are fastened into the earth, which is slightly raised and beaten hard for a floor; the sides are made of bamboo, cut and split to the size of laths, which is daubed or plastered with mud, on one side or both, and rubbed till smooth and hard; and by successive rubbings, and fill ing up the cracks, this process makes a neat with the leaves of the cocoa-nut tree; it -is often a foot thick, reaching nearly down to the ground. The under surface is smoked to a glossy black, to protect it from the vermin with

TRACT OPBRATIONS.

At the late Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, an earnest desire was expressed to have its operations extended, by the employment of colporteurs, to distribute publications, and endeavor to awaken interest upon brethren to labor as colporteurs during parts of the year to come, and correspondence has been opened with two other brethren in view of their appointment. New editions of Tracts have also been printed, and matters are being put in a shape to do more in future than has heretofore been done. To carry forward these operations with vigor, increased liberality will be refacts in the case, and the text in question needs different opportunities which writers on this quired on the part of friends and contributors. We believe that many stand ready to increase their contributions, when they see a prospect of their being put to good use. Now is the time intelligent, than in the October number of the to send them on. Let every one whe desires New Englander. The writer, (supposed to be to see things moving, consider how God has Rev. C. S. Renshaw,) speaks from extended prospered him, and appropriate accordingly. personal observation, having resided some time Letters may be addressed to the Treasurer, T. in Jamaica, as a missionary. He confines his B. Stillman, or to the Corresponding Secretary, attention to this Island, as giving the most full Geo. B. Utter.

> THE ODIOUS BLACK-LAWS .- A Committee appointed for the purpose by "Friends" of the Congregational order, convened in Annual Meeting at Green Plains, Clark County, Ohio, Sept. 28th and 29th, 1848, have published an address and form of petition against the unjust and iniquitous laws which make distinctions between persons on account of color. Believing that it is only necessary to arouse and concentrate against them the moral sense of the people, they request every man and woman into ment, two of their number were returned to the whose hands the following petition shall fall, to consider himself or herself especially called upon to circulate it, or something similar, obtain every name which can be had, and forward the same to some member of the Legislature for presentation at an early day:---

> > Form of Petition. To the Senate and House of Representatives, in the State" of - :The undersigned, residents of the State of

there were erage daily cedent five borhood, it deaths sinc since Oct. The new important. al has give ror, under en's couns mel. Cor tinguished **Dublin** to Queen's B be not fa House of I oners of 1 granted up McManus, In Fran of the Re It seems th Assembly 1 port aj mo February, al Cavaign their resolu the Preside December, cess of Lo tain by his riots amon fore the st The mos by this arr surrounded ed, but the

the-beleag

clude anyt

cumstances

applied V

perial troc

place befor

ments from

whole wee

ed conflicts

er, between

the besiege

the fright

The latest

the city ha Windischg

ed severely

masters of

pelled to r

ed to destr

The defens

by the defe

The British the direction

to have be

auxiliary S

Shere-Sing brigade ha

the most

5000 men j

alleged that

and the sud

appears to

allegation:

caused the

changed.

made a retricted to an in

distant fror

IMPORTA

Medill, Su

bought off

dians in the

the United 000,000 act

bracing la ers, and la

of Brown, embraces Milla, dc. Some ye consin the

al between

canal could

owned mu

bought; a

MOzhumin

Phone Internet

with this v

Indians, of

have been

ome of th

Chippewa U.The tree

tics. The put of this,

yal labor a

and the su

The India

o by cont Whole pair tween the

The over

IL MIL

The ste

Liverpool

the 19th.

brought h

does not n

the week

From I

his theory.

THE WAY THEY STOP SUNDAY MAILS.

Post Office Department, has recently written a letter in relation to Sunday Mails, out of which the opponents of such mails will endeavor to, make considerable capital. It seems that a clergyman residing somewhere in the State of New York, having read various newspaper notices of the discontinuance of Sunday Mails, took it upon him to write Mr. Johnson a letter, in which he gave him all the credit of their discontinuance, and highly applauded his course. Mr. Johnson, as in duty bound after such a flattering notice, wrote a very gentlemanly reply, and stated, among other things, that he "should be gratified to see the transportation of the mails, as well as every other " very good-and if he had stopped there, his sabbatic orthodoxy would have been established. But he goes on farther to say, that the Sunday Mails have been discontinued only where the people have indicated a desire for their discontransportation: He assumes, that so long as the regular modes of conveyance, such as stages, rail-cars, and steamboats; are kept in operation, the mails must go also; but when these are discontinued, the Post Office. Department will understand that the people no longer desire Sunday Mails; and will accordingly discontinue them. Int. dage rodater

three times on first day. On Sabbath afternoon we held our meeting in a newly-erected Episcopal Chapel, the occupancy of which our people are permitted to have when not in use by its own society. I regard this as very favorable mouth are continued regularly every first day, and I am expected to supply them for a time not as yet definitely fixed. . . . At Newport, our meetings are now held on the Sabbath in to Pawcatuck, and one or two members are detained at home by bodily indisposition. have resumed my evening appointment on Cononicut; and as Elder Carr has removed, I

Brother Clarke, missionary at Green Hill says: "The past has been more successful than might reasonably have been expected, from so fallen from the truth. In worship, a commendable zeal is manifest, and I have often felt that that God will bless their labor of love. The the truth for which we labor is not so essential.' Bro. Clarke accompanied his report with some very cogent remarks. His report states that he had baptized one of late, and that five sionary bodies of England have vied with each others had signified their intention to unite with other, in their efforts for the moral elevation of erable William Burke, his colleague in early

The Treasurer submitted a report, showing great delinquency in the churches about forwarding their amounts pledged. Also, that the

The Board instructed the Corresponding Secretary to continue the mission so long as the the Secretary would respectfully request each church to forward immediately to the Treasurer their sums pledged, and, if consistent, to add to the same a sufficient proportion to continue the pledged will be required to continue the present operations to the close of the year in May, 1849. The Board adjourned to meet at Westerly or

which the island abounds. " Many thousand huts have been built since the emancipation, and they are uniformly better than the slave huts ; higher, larger, better ventilated. A few are boarded up, more are shingled, and many are floored. All manifest an improved taste, style, and manner of living. About twenty thousand of the peasantry have become freeholders. Not only have the people homes -they have the means of a comfortable subsistence. Every man, woman, and half-grown

WORKING OF EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA

The great British emancipation act, which,

on the first of August, 1838, converted 800,000

West India slaves into free men, was a new

from both sides of the Atlantic. Different rep-

resentations have been made, according to the

subject have had for forming a correct judg-

ment. Nowhere have we seen statements

which seemed more candid, discriminating, and

and fair view of the working of emancipation.

Jamaica, he states, is about 6400 square miles

in extent, or about as large as the State of

Massachusetts, and has a population of about

half a million. The population is divided into

three classes, viz : white, brown, and black

The brown men gradually rose in wealth and

influence, and after a severe struggle, obtained

for themselves equal rights, eight years before

"The progress of this class has been very

rapid. Immediately after their enfranchise-

local Legislature, and others have been added

at each successive election, until about one-third

of the whole representation is by colored mem-

the emancipation of the blacks.

child, has a provision ground, in which they cultivate yams, cocoas, (a root somewhat resembling a beet, but of a much finer, firmer texture,) plantains, sugar-cane, cassada, coffee, corn, beans, &c., &c., which they sell or barter for bread, biscuit, butter, sugar, cheese, lard, fish, meats, soap, candles, &c.

Much has been done in a religious way, for The number the elevation of the freed men. and denominations of missionaries in Jamaica, is thus stated :

"Since the decree of emancipation, the misthe freed men. In 1824, there were, perhaps, forty-five ministers of religion in Jamaica;some of these were State-paid hirelings-sev- side by side, they now rejoiced in their trophies, enteen were dissenting missionaries. In 1831, there were nearly one hundred ministers, forty- The effect was most thrilling; the members four of whom were dissenters. There are now and the spectators present were bathed in tears, not less than two hundred and ten ministers, of whom about one hundred are of the establish- | patriarchs.'

ed churches of England and Scotland, thirty are Wesleyans, twenty-six Baptists, sixteen Presbyterians, thirteen Independents, fifteen Moravians, five "Wesleyan New Connection," four American Congregationalists. Besides these, there are three Jews, five Catholics, and twenty-five Native Baptists."

N. Y. BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of this Society was held in Hamilton, N. Y., on the 15th of August last, at which the reports of the various officers were presented. From the Treasurer's Report, it appears that the receipts of the past year were She is named the "SILAS GREENMAN," after a

----, respectfully represent that we believe all laws making distinctions between persons on account of color, to be unwise and injurious to both white and black, and highly iniquitous; and we therefore respectfully request you to repeal all laws upon our statute books creating such distinctions.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES-It is stated in English papers, that Dr. Bettleheim and his family have all been murdered at the capital of Loo Choo, China, where they were residing. wall. The roof is thatched with long grass, or Dr. Bettleheim, who went to Loo Choo under the auspices of the Bishop of London, who promised to ordain him after a specified term of service in the Loo Choo Mission, was a native of Hungary, was originally of the Jewish persuasion, and was educated for the surgical profession, but afterward joined the Church of

England. He was a young man of much talent, and of no inconsiderable experience. His wife was a native of London, and they had two children. The disastrous fate which has fallen upon them is said to have visited the Romish missionaries also.

Two AGED MINISTERS .- The following incident, which occurred at a recent session of the Kentucky Methodist Conference, is narrated by the editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, who was present:---

"During the morning session the Rev. Benamin Northcot, an aged and venerable local minister, was introduced to the conference. He was a traveling preacher in Kentucky as early as the year 1790 or 91, and is now in his 78th

year. Having received the salutations of the bishop and members, his eye rested on the ventimes, and in a moment they were in each other's arms, like old companions, who had fought having before them the fruits of their early toils. and felt they were in the presence of worthy

THE LARGEST CONNECTICUT SHIP .-- On Monday, the 6th inst., a ship was launched from the yard of the Messrs. Greenman, at Mystic Bridge, Ct., which is supposed to be the largest ever built in that State. She has three decks, and under the present law will be able to carry some five hundred steerage passengers. Her burden is estimated at eight hundred tons, which is a little larger than the Niagara, launched from the same yard several months since. veteran ship-builder of that name, recently de-

to much. But let us see how it is used. Heretofore the railroad and steamboat companies. have objected to giving up their Sunday busi\$14,199 07, and the disbursements were \$13, 901 63. The value of the Society's property, after deducting its indebtedness, is estimated at \$80,905 87.

THE JEWS IN HARTFORD, CT.-The Christian Secretary says that there are some four hundred Jews in Hartford, Ct., who attend the Jewish service regularly, in a hall fitted up for the purpose. "At the commencement of their new year, a few weeks since, their shops were closed nearly all the week ; they are also closed on Saturdavs."

many citizens, Dr. Baird has recently commenced in New York a course of lectures on the present condition of Europe, the entire avails of corner of Gold. which are to be devoted to the aid of the religious societies in France. Probably no man in

ceased, the father of the present company.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for November, republished by Leonard Scott & Co., was laid on our table three days before we could have received a copy from Edinburg. The following is its table of contents :--- A Glimpse at Germany and its Parliament; Satires and Caricatures of the Eighteenth Century; A Parcel from Paris; Life in the Far West; The late George Frederick Ruxton; The Naval War of the French Revolution; Danube and the LECTURES ON EUROPE.-At the request of Euxine; The Memoirs of Lord Castlereagh; A Call; What is Spain about? Conservative Union. Office of re-publication 79 Fulton-st.,

> Dr. B. T. Welch, of Albany, has accepted a call from the Pierpont street Baptist Society of Brocklyn, to become their pastor, and will shortly enter upon his new duties.

THE SABBATII RECORDER:

General Intelligence.

THE LATEST FOBEIGN NEWS.

The steamship Acadia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst., arrived at Boston on the 19th. We give a summary of the news brought hy her.

From England, we learn that the cholera does not make very rapid progress. During the week previous to the sailing of the steamer, there were but 34 deaths in London while the av erage daily number was only one for the ante cedent five days. In Edinburg and the neighborhood, it still lingers ; there have been five deaths since the last report, making 169 deaths since Oct. 4, out of 290 cases.

The news from Ireland is not particularly important. It is said that the Attorney Gener al has given his fiat for the issue of a writ of er ror, under the certificate lodged by Mr. O'Brien's counsel at his trial and conviction at Clonmel. Consequent on this proceeding, the distinguished prisoner will be taken up at once to Dublin to have the writ argued in the Court of Queen's Bench. whence, if the decision there be not favorable, it will be removed to the House of Lords, as in the case of the State prisoners of 1844. A similar sanction has been granted upon the cases of Messrs. Meagher, McManus, and O'Donoghue.

In France, the election of the first President of the Republic, now absorbs public attention It seems that a large majority of the National Assembly had come to a determination to support a motion postponing the election until February, but the decided opposition of General Cavaignac to any farther delay, changed their resolution, and it was finally resolved that the President should be chosen on the 10th of December, as originally fixed upon. The success of Louis Napoleon is considered as certain by his own partizans. There were serious riots among the soldiery in Paris on the day before the steamer sailed.

The most important and exciting intelligence days. His pulse is regular, though not very by this arrival is from Vienna. That city is full; his respiration is easy and natural, and his skin moist and cool. If food or drink be surrounded by the forces heretofore enumeratplaced in his mouth he swallows it, and he navigation between that port and Liverpool will ed, but the interrupted communication between walks when led by the hand and slightly supported. On Thursday last he awoke from a peller of 830 tons burden, and 300 horse while a member of Congress from Pennsylvania. the beleagured and the rest of Europe, presleep of two days, spoke a few words, struck a power. She is an excellent sailer, and is exclude anything like a detail of the eventful cirlady who was in the room violently with a pected to make the passage from Quebec in 15 once challenged to mortal combat by Mr. Clay cumstances. The water and gas-pipes which chair, and almost immediately afterward sunk days. supplied Vienna have been cut off by the Iminto his present slumber. He is on his way to perial troops, a strong conflict having taken the New York Hospital. place before they could capture the establishments from which these conduits ran. The THE MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT .--- is found to contain three-fifths gold and twowhole week has been spent in desultory, isolat-Electors of the President and Vice President fifths silver, producing in value over one huned conflicts, attended with considerable slaughtwill meet in the Capitols of their respective er, between the besieged and the besiegers, and States on the first Wednesday of December is about being made to work and refine the ore. the besiegers seem to have wished to arrive at next, being the 6th day of the month, and will the frightful last resource of bombardment. proceed to vote for President and Vice Presi-The latest dispatches say that beyond a doubt dent, which vote will be duly recorded. Copthe city has been attacked and bombarded by ies of the record will be made out and authen-Windischgratz, and that his troops have sufferticated, and sent to Washington by a special ed severely, and had failed to make themselves messenger, there to be delivered to Congress. masters of the town. Jellachich has been com-On the day fixed for the purpose, the record pelled to retire, and the citizens are determinof the votes will be opened in the presence of ed to destroy the city rather than surrender the two Houses, and the result declared. Mes-The defense of Vienna can only be paralleled sengers will then be dispatched to the gentleby the defense of Sarragossa. men chosen, informing them of their election, work entitled "Mysteries less Mysterious, or The overland mail has arrived from India. and requesting them to attend at Washington Queries less Questionable," of which he speaks The British forces have sustained a defeat in to take the oaths of office, and enter upon their as a scriptural elucidation of the great docthe direction of Moultan. The reverse is said duties. to have been caused by the treachery of the The term of Mr. Polk will expire on the 4th J. Smither, pastor of the Baptist Church in auxiliary Sikh troops, under the command of of March, and that is the day fixed for the in- that town. Shere-Singh, who, just as General Whish's auguration of the new President. But as the brigade had commenced operations, promising next 4th of March comes on Sunday, the inauthe most brilliant results, deserted, and with guration will not take place till Monday, the 5000 men joined the forces of the Dewan. It is 5th. In 1821, on the election of Mr. Monroe to alleged that the plot had been preconcerted, his second term, the 4th of March came on and the sudden manner in which the desertion | Sunday, and the oath of office was administered appears to have been made gives color to the on Monday, the 5th. allegation. The event, as a matter of course, caused the tactics of the British to be instantly DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER .- Died, changed. General Whish raised the siege, and on the 15th, in Boston, William G. Baylies, aged 63 years, leaving a fortune estimated at over is called Mitchell's Peak, and lies in Buncombe made a retrograde movement to unite his forces to an intrenched camp, some fifteen miles \$200,000. For six months past the deceased and Yancy counties. Its height is 6,720 feet distant from the citadel. has confined himself entirely to his room, refusing to see any one-even his own brother-IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.-General Wm. but the lady at whose house he boarded. He Hampshire. Medill, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has has not during the whole time washed himself bought off all the right of the Menominee In- or shaved; has changed his linen only when he that sixty clergymen of the diocese of Winchesdians in the Territory of Wisconsin, whereby could no longer keep it on him; and has patch- ter, who have had apostolic commission conthe United States have acquired the title to 4,- ed his clothes until little or nothing of the ferred upon them, have taken out certificates to 000,000 acres of new territory in Wisconsin, em- original cloth could be seen. He has, so far as entitle them to sport with dog and gun. Another bracing land on the Fox and Wisconsin rivis known, taken nothing of late but strong coffee ers, and laid down in the recent maps as part without milk. He refused to the last to take of Brown, Portage, and Wisconsin counties. It any medicine or to see a physician. embraces Little and Big Bull Falls, Whitney's Mills, &c. MARRIED,-In the public highway, at Green Some years ago, Congress granted to Wis-Hollow, in Voluntown, Conn., on Sunday, the consin the alternate sections to complete a can-5th inst., about 1 o'clock, P. M., the rain poural between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The ing in torrents from the clouds, with high winds canal could not be made because the Indians from the south-east, by Elder Charles S. Weavowned much of the land. It has now been er, while on his way to attend the funeral of bought; and two days after making the treaty, Mrs. Amy E. Gallup, wife of Benjamin Gallup, two hundred squatters had laid their claims. 2d, Esq., of Voluntown, who died Nov. 3, aged The land is very rich and valuable. 26 years, Mr. JOHN TANNER, of the former in one of the National Colleges of France. Several attempts have been made to treat place, to Miss MARY CARTER, of Hopkinton, with this very old and once powerful tribe of Indians, of which Osk-Kosk is Chief. But all County of Washington, and State of Rhode [Exchange Paper. Island have been unsuccessful. He is connected with some of the wealthiest and most influential cit-NATURAL GAS.-Mr. Samuel Steaman, of izens of the Mississippi on the Crow-wing riv-

NEW STEAMBOAT FOR SENECA LAKE-RAIL ROAD ENTERPRISE.—The proprietors of the present line of steamboats on Seneca Lake, have just procured from New York the model of a boat which they design building within the next year, designed to run as a passenger boat on Seneca Lake. It is proposed to build it 244 feet long, with 30-feet beam, 11-feet stroke, and a 50-inch cylinder. With this sized craft, it is anticipated that the run of the lake will be Chantrey as "a bald-headed chap's;" that of made in 21-4 hours. Indeed, the Company Raffacile as "a long-haired show boy's;" and

time. In connection with this enterprise, there is landlord, the ignorance of the auctioneer, and another upon which its consummation depends. The Chemung Railroad, to run from the head damages! of the Lake to a point near Elmira, where it intersects the New York & Erie Railroad, is althe 1st of November, 1849. The Directors of

the New York & Erie Railroad have contractyears, on payment of eight per cent on the cost of construction, with the privilege of another ten years at ten per cent. This secures to the plan still farther, and make the arrangement more perfect, the Company have also+made a contract with the proprietors of the Seneca Lake boats to carry passengers for ten years, thus enabling them to receipt fare from N. Y to Geneva. Through tickets will probably be about \$5, and the time saved by this route, between Geneva and New York, it is sail, will be some 8 or 10 hours. Rochester Adv.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—There fell under our observation yesterday, says the Kingston (Ulster Co.) Journal, the most singular iect is a man named Snyder, aged 35 years, residing in the town of Warwarsing, in this coun ty. Four months ago he had an attack of sick. selaer. ness, but recovered, and was to all appearance entirely healed. About a fortnight after his

recovery he was seized with drowsiness, and for some time after slept nearly two thirds of til he would sleep two or three days without waking. When we saw him yesterday he was continuing an uninterrupted sleep of five

SUMMARY.

A Manchester landlord recently levied for rent upon the studio of his tenant, a sculptor, of the name of Clarke, and sold under the hammer about £400 worth of busts for £60. It was proved that the auctioneer sold the head of John Wesley for that of Volatire; one of have made a contract to perform the trip in this that of Sir Charles Bell, as Deaf Burke's! The jury, indignant at the oppression of the

the desecration of arts, gave the sculptor £550

A boy about eight years old died last week in Willet-st., N. Y., of hydrophobia. He was ready under contract, and is to be finished by bitten several months since. It should be remembered, that there exists a substance said to be an infallible specific against this disease, called for the use of this connecting link for ten ed hydrophobine, and known, we believe, to most physicians. The best reliance, however, is on cutting away the wound as soon as possible after the bite, and cauterizing with a redstock holders of the Chemung road a good re-turn for their investment. To carry out the read, never failed. [Tribune.] read, never failed. [Tribune.

> The Norwich Aurora says that a clergyman in that city, put a vote into the ballot-box, on the back of which he appended the following prayer :--- " May God grant that this vote, given with extreme reluctance and many fears, may not contribute to perpetuate the shame and crime of my beloved country, nor bring upon her the curse of Heaven."

We learn, says the Albany Freeholder, that a writ in favor of the State against the property of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer was served last week. We are informed that a farm in the case of disease we ever witnessed. The sub- town of Brunswick has been selected by Attorney-General Jordan, to test the title of the Van Rensselaers to lands in the County of Rens-

The Broker's Office of Jone's & Patrick, on Clark-st., Chicago, was broken into, while the principals were absent at dinner, and \$21,000 taken therefrom. The thief or thieves entered the day. The disease continued to increase, un- the building by the back door. \$600 of the amount was in a draft on New York, the payment of which was immediately stopped by telegraph.

> The Montreal correspondent of the Quebec Mercury, says that the first attempt at steam be made next spring. The vessel will be a pro-

On Sunday morning, the 19th inst., there was a terrible conflagration at the corner of 27th-street and Third Avenue, N. Y., which originated in the stables_of J. & M. Murphy, stage proprietors, undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The Murphys lost twenty-six stages, sixteen sleighs, all their harness, large quantities of hay, and 110 horses, about \$50,-000, in all. The fire also destroyed a Methodist Episcopal church, a Protestant Episcopal church, a Public School building, and several adjoining houses, making the whole loss probably \$100.000.

A gentleman connected with the N.Y. Tribune, who has recently returned from s tour along the line of the Erie Railroad, says the road will certainly be open to Binghampton by the first of January, 1849. He says that from Binghampton to Port Jervis, a distance of about 130 miles, the grading, bridging, mason work, &c., are all completed, except at three or four points, where some two or three weeks farther time is required to render the road ready for the rails.

The returns of the recent election for Presi dent exhibit a remarkable coincidence of the two first cities in the Union, Philadelphia and New York, casting a vote varying but nine in number. The total vote of Philadelphia city and connty was 53,187; in New York 53,158.

The personal goods and chattels of the late John Jacob Astor, have, at length, been ascertained to amount to the immense sum of Four Millions and Ninety-five Thousand Dollars This is exclusive of the houses, lands, &c., constituting his real estate.

By the report of the military commission it appears that the total number of the Paris Insurgents accused was 10,838; of whom 6,276 bers present. have been set at liberty, 4,346 condemned to transportation, and 255 sent before court-martial. Of those ordered for transportation, 2,700 have already been sent away; the others are still in the forts, but will be sent off in detach- of September last. It is kept standing for the purpose of ments.

Farms in the neighborhood of Herman, Missouri, have risen very much of late, in consequence of the increased cultivation of the vine. A Mr. Proeschel, who has a vineyard of not quite one acre, which was planted with Catawba grape in the Spring of 1845, made from it this year 1000 gallons of wine, and the value of the whole produce of the vineyard was \$1700.

The late Rev. Dr. Milnor, of New York

CONSTITUTION

EVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY

91

ART. 1.—This Society shall be known by the name of The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society."

ART. 2.-The object of this Society shall be to print and publish such periodicals, books, &c., as shall meet the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, and promote the cause of Christ generally.

ART. 3.-Each contributor of five dollars may become a Member of the Society, and each contributor of twenty-five dollars may become an Honorary Director, with the privilege of participating in the deliberations of the Board of Mana-

ART. 4.—The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting, at which it shall elect a President, a Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, tugether with four others elected for the purpose, shall constitute a Board of Managers to conduct the business of the Society, having power to make their own by-laws, and to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.

ART. 5.—The Board of Managers shall meet quarterly for the transaction of business, at such time and place as shall have been appointed at a previous meeting. The Recording Secretary shall call extra meetings of the Board, whenever any three members of the Board shall request him to do so. ART. 6.-The minutes of each meeting of the Board shall

e signed by the Chairman and the Recording Secretary. ART. 7.-The first Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in the City of New York on the fourth day of the week efore the fourth Sabbath in May, 1849, (25th day of the month;) and subsequent Annual Meetings may be held at such times and places as the Society shall direct. At these meetings the Board of Managers shall present a Report of their transactions, together with the Treasurer's account.

ART. 8 .- Should there at any time, on the presentation of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, be a surplus on hand, over and above what may, in the judgment of the Board, be required to meet the wants of the establishment, the Society shall divide such surplus in equal sums among the following benevolent objects, viz: Missions, the circulation of religious Tracts, the education of candidates for the ministry, and the support of indigent superannuated ministers or their widows and orphans. Should the Society for any rea-son ever be dissolved, its property, if any, shall be divided in the same manner as above provided in case of surplus. ART. 9.--This Constitution may be altered at any Annual Meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the mem

The above is the Constitution formed by delegates from the Eastern, Central, and Western Associations, at a meeting held in New Market, N. J., on the 5th and 6th days giving all an opportunity to become familiar with it. Will not some friend of the cause, in each section of the denomi nation, volunteer to obtain what members he can in his own neighborhood, and forward their names?

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

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

ken interest upon Encouraged by appointed four ne during parts of ondence has been en in view of their of Tracts have ters are being put re than has heretorward these operaberality will be res and contributors. ready to increase y see a prospect of Now is the time ry one who desires ider how God has mate, accordingly. to the Treasurer, T. ponding Secretary, -A Committee ap-"Friends" of the vened in Annual Plark County, Ohio, have published an

against the unjust

nake distinctions be-

f color. Believing

Brouse and concen-

lisense of the peo-

n and woman into

petition shall fall, to

f especially called

thing similar, obtain

ad, and forward the

the Legislature for

presentatives, in the State

ts of the State o

he American Sab

st desire was ex-

s extended, by the

o distribute publi-

it that we believe all between persons on wise and injurious to d highly iniquitous; fully request you to tatute books creating

es.—It is stated in Bettleheim and his red at the capital of they were residing. to Loo Choo under top of London, who tera specified term of Mission, was a native ly of the Jewish perfor the surgical proined the Church of man of much talent, **xperience.** His wife d they had two chile which has fallen visited the Romish

The following incirecent session of the rence, is narrated by Christian Advocate,

sion the Rev. Benand venerable local the conference. He in Kentucky as early is now in his 78th the salutations of the ive rested on the venis colleague in early ey were in each othtions, who had fought iced in their trophies, uits of their eatly toils. illing; the members were bathed in tears, presence of worthy Pre- 141 CUT SHIP .--- On Mon-as launched from the man, at Mystic Bridge, be the largest ever has three decks, and able to carry

ice passengers. Her eight hundred tons, the Niagara, launchveral months since. GREENMAN," after a name, recenti

present company.

E for November cott & Co., was lai we could have Burg The follo A Glimpie at Satires and Ca Commey; A P

The Naval W Danube and Lord Castlere about ? Couser lication 72 Con

Ar near whome the

An extensive bed of ore has lately been discovered upon the lands of G. S. Allison, in North Haverstraw, N. Y., which upon analyzing

dred dollars per ton of ore. An arrangement

According to the Rahway (N. C.) Biblical Reporter, 163 persons, of whom 21 were colored. were baptized at one time in the River Chowan, at Ballard's Bridge, in Chowan County, in that State. The line of candidates entered the water hand in hand, and extended over a hundred yards.

A correspondent of the Sun-Beam, published at Salem. N. J., announces as forthcoming, a

trines of Christianity. The author is the Rev.

ted States has offered to take on board the American frigate St. Lawrence, in quality of midshipmen, four pupils of the Royal Marine School of Stetin, and to make them good officers. This offer has been accepted with gratitude by the Prussian Government.

The loftiest mountain in the United States. east of the Mississippi, is in North Carolina. It

above the level of the ocean-being nearly 500 ed severely.

The Western Times, an English paper, says paper says the statement is below the truth.

Mr. E. G. Squier, a well-known antiquarian author of New York, has gone westward for a thorough examination of the traces of early civilization in this country. He goes under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian Institute and the Historical Society of New York.

The Cincinnati Globe states that Wm. Bir ney, Esq., son of James G. Birney, formerly a resident of that city, has been a successful candidate for a Professorship of English Literature,

Dr. Pettigrew, in a lecture at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, stated that epilepsy is considered so catching, that no patient afflicted with it is allowed to enter a London Hospital (right) W. B. Maxson (sent) James Bailey (that book is at as an in-natient.

(where he was then an eminent lawyer,) was

-as appears by Rev. Dr. Stone's memoir, about to be published by the American Tract Society.

The Syracuse Star mentions the discovery of a bed of Anthracite near the town of Camill us, Onondaga county-in appearance precisely similar to the Pennsylvania production. The land upon which the coal has been discovered is about a mile and a half south of the village, in a hilly though fertile section.

The Great Dam built across the Connecticut river for the manufactories at what is called the "New City," was filled on Thursday last. It is thirty feet high, and the water rose within two feet of the top, when the work below gave way, and the whole concern was destroyed. The loss will probably be \$100,000. It was built too straight.

Cist's Advertiser says that the Messrs. Bogen, of Cincinnati, have cut 10,000 hogs in the last twelve months into sausages, and that they weighed 2,000,000 pounds.

at Tallapoosa, of the murder of her husband, It is stated that the Government of the Uni- and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life has had a new trial, and been acquitted.

> The great Boa Constrictor, which has attract ed so much notice at Barnum's Museum, has recently died of voluntary starvation, it is said. His cost was about \$1500.

Governor Harris, of Rhode Island, has made a donation of one thousand dollars to the Wisconsin University.

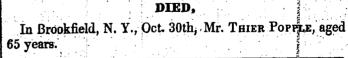
There was a large fire in Philadelphia on Sunday night last, the 19th inst., by which the feet higher than the White Mountains in New gas works and the surrounding buildings suffer-

New York Market, Monday, Nov. 20.

ASHES-Pots \$6 12; Pearls 6 18.---FLOUR AND MEAL-Pure Genesee Flour 5 56; State and Western 5 44. Meal is heavy at 3 25.——GRAIN—Wheat is held high on account of the moderate supply; Genesee is held at 1 30, and prime Ohio 1 15 a 1 20, but no buyers at these rates. Corn ranges from 66 to 75c. Rye 66c Oats 35c. -----PROVISIONS---Prices do not materially vary from last

MARRIED,

In Westerly, R. I., on the 6th inst., by Eld Daniel Coor, Mr. DANIEL SAUNDERS, of Hopkinton, and Miss EMELY FEN-NER, of Wisconsin. Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. TYLER GREEN, of Westerly, and Miss SUSAN FENNER, of Wisconsin



S. S. Griswold, Daniel Coon, S. P. Stillman, H. Bouham L. P. Babcock, M. H. Bierce, Ezra Whitford, Z. Gilbert

LETTERS.

Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistant

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. Second, Dec. 13, March 21. 66 Third. April 4, July 11.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scienific 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 elect pieces, at stated intervals.

EXPENSES.

TUITION. ac	cording to studies,	\$3, \$4,	or S	5 0	
EXTRAS-I	Drawing.		1	1 00	
	ainting,	\$2:00	or	4 00	1
	uition on Piano,			8 00	
	Jse of Piano,			2 00	;
C	hemical Lectures, and	Experimen	ts.	1 00	1
1	Vriting, including Stati	onery.		50	
Study room	s, with stove, chairs, tabl	e. and beds	ead.	1 50 -	ĥ
Board in pr	rivate families, per wee	k, \$1 00	to	1 50	ì

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 A woman who was convicted two years ago of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough re. Tallapoosa, of the murder of her husband, view of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50.

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY.

Instructious in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened antil 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 and and Scotland, and has been before the public more than twenty years.

GEORGE COMBE:

The distinguished phrenological writer, is its principal contributor and virtual conductor. This work embodies all the new discoveries, together with all of interest which apper tains to Phrenological Science.

MAGNETISM It also advocates, showing its adaptation to medical science, to the relief of human suffering, and 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 control and intellectual cultivation. The first number will be embellished with a beautiful por

trait of Mr. Combe, and subsequent numbers by those of other distinguished individuals. Each number will contain

Franklin County, (Ky.,) after boring for water

	or, near where the winnebagoes now are, and	at his residence on Elkhorn to the depth of	On Sunday morning, the 19th inst., there was	RECEIPTS.	96 pages, and will be issued quarterly on the following RE
sent company.	on land which the Government bought of the	ninety source fast moonly all the way through	a fire at the corner of Bowery and Broome-st.	N. F. Chipman, Hopk'n, R. I. \$2 00 pays to vol. 5 No.	DUCED TERMS, invariably in advance:
<u>alen</u> t para Area da Alenae	Chippewas.		N. Y. by which several houses were destroyed	F. G. Wilbur, " 2 00 " 5 "	Single copy, one year, Three copies,
for "November; re-	The treaty is a very fair one for both par-		and the first Baptist church considerably in-	M Johnson, " 2 00 " 5 "	52 All subscribers will commence and close with the volume.
18日本にはないためになるとしたがいための「ハイト」「「「「キャー」」」、	ties. The Indians get about \$300,000: and	natural gas, which forced its way in a large vol-		J. H. Burdick, 2 00 5	52 Please address FOWLER & WELLS
& Co., was laid on	out of this, a specific sum is set apart for a man-	ume to the surface. Fire being applied to it,		T. M. Clarke, " 2 00 " 5 "	52 No. 131 Nasau-street. New York.
we could have re-	ual labor school, a grist-mill, blacksmith-shop	It burnt as primantly as the best manufactured	A locomotive on the Indianapolis and Madi-	C. F. Crocker, 200 " 5 ". E. Stillman, Westerly, R. I. 200 " 5 "	Editors who copy the above, and send papers to
The The Tollowing	and the support of a miller for fifteen years	gas. 11 ne rankiort Yeoman says that the	son Railroad recently ran off the track. and	E. Stillman, Westerly, R. I. 2 00 " 5 " Albert Stillman. " 2 00 " 5 "	52 Fowler & Wells, New York, shall receive the work.
	The Indians remove themselves, and thus save		slid down a long declivity, killing Adam Trip,	8. F. Babcock. " 2 00 " 5 "	52
Glimpse at Ger-	those swindling operations which are gone in		fireman, and badly injuring three other persons.	John Fenner, 2d, " 2 00 " 5 "	52 State of the st
atites and Carica-	to by contractors in their removal. Thus the			Paul Clarke, Scott, 2 00 " 5 "	
A Parcel	whole method is a plain their removal. I has the	Near Rohrersville, in Washington County,	Dutchess County has elected three hatters to	E. G. Potter, " 2 00 " 5 "	2.1.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
West ; The late	whole matter is a plain business transaction be	MJ Mr Deniel Hoffen han ince C 1 1	important omces. Ransom Halloway to Con-	D. Babcock, " 2 00 " 5 " V. Hull, " 2 00 " 5 "	52 FO PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
	tween the Indians and the Government. There	a field of wheat the second time the first sow-	gress, Albert van Lieeck, County Treasurer,	R. P. Babcock, " 2 00 " 5 "	52 NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.
The Naval War of	are no reserves in the matter to make trouble.	ing having been entirely swept by the fly. A	and James Hammond to the Assembly.	A. L. Whiting, " 2 00 " 5 "	
Danube and the	[Chicago Democrat.	number of other fields in the neighborhood	The lovers of the curious are astonishing	Jesse Burdinck, " - 2 00 " 5 "	52 TERMS.
Lord Castlereigh ;!			themselves in England, by the discovery that	J. Hubbard, " 5 "	52 \$2 00 per year, payable in advance.
	DRUNKENNESS AMONG THE HINDOOS	A all at hble grounds		In D. C. Darbery	52 \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay.
bout ?- Conscivative	lamentable fact, that many of the Hindoos, (who	an arnone-Rionuca	six English monarchs since 1688, have all died	Wm. Satterlee, Berlin, 2 00 " 5 " C. Saunders, " 2 00 " 5 "	50 ad more than six months, at which time all appacrin
ation 7/9 Datton-that	were formerly a temperate people,) of all ranks	, The National Intelligencer states that a few	on a Saturday.	D. Potter. " 2 00 "7 5 "	tions for the year will be considered due.
no are but stand	are learning to drink and and fast becoming	g days ago a colored man on the island, in Wash-	A new paper, to be called the True Delta, is	D. G. Smith,	52 Payments received will be acknowledged in the na.
entering entering	drunkarde This fact is and	o ington City, having been induced, by an offer to	about being established in New Orleans, by a	N. Reynolds. N Petersburg, 2 00 " 5 "	52 per so as to indicate the times to which they reach 11 01
	lend every Christian to and a strong of the	Ington City, having been induced, by an oner to		B. Hall, Eagleville, 2 00 " 5 "	52 No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, or
	solicitude the second stimule, with anxiou	s treat, made by some idle fellows, his compan-		N. Burch, Jr., Leonardsville, 2 00 " 5 " Mrs. C. Simon, " 2 00 " 5	52 cept at the discretion of the publisher. (entries of fight guit,
		g ions, to drink several pints of spirituous liquors,	Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been appointed	1 13 White al Washing	50 Communications, orders, and remittingers; should be
	This of this internation, and the prospective	e killed himself by this foolish act of intemper-	Governor of California, in place of General	Wm. M. Rogers, New York, 2 00 " 5 "	52 directed, post paid, to
	ruin of this interesting people.	ance,	Mason, recalled.	F. Chase, Greenport, 2 00 " 5 "	52 GEORGE B. UTTER. No. 9 Sprace St., New York
			•		

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

92

WHAT MUST IT BE TO BE THERE!

We speak of the realms of the blest, Of that country so bright and so fair; And oft are its glories confess'd; But what must it be to be there

We speak of its pathway of gold, And its walls deck'd with jewels most rare; Of its wonders and pleasures untold; But what must it be to be there !

We speak of its freedom from sin; From sorrow, temptation, and care; From trials without and within; But what must it be to be there!

We speak of its service of love; Of the robes which the glorified wear; Of the Church of the first-born above; But what must it be to be there!

Then let us, 'midst pleasure and wo, Still for heaven our spirits prepare; And shortly we also shall know, And feel what it is to be there!

THE SUFFERINGS, PERSEVERANCE, AND TRIUMPH OF GENIUS

There is at present in England an American who went to that country to endeavor to interest the capitalists in a new bridge which he has constructed. His name is Remington, and England. The carriage Bridge of Earn Talbot letter to the late Dixon H. Lewis, and is puby lished in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

STAFFORD, England, Aug. 15, 1848. My DEAR SIR:-I should have written sooner but that I had nothing pleasant to say. reached London on the first of January, 1847. thing I desired when I left America, and just the thing I assure you I will never desire again. I commenced operations at once, on the supposition that in this overgrown city, I would at least enlist one man. But Englishmen are not Americans. An Englishman will advance any amount on an absolute certainty, but not one penny where there is the slightest risk, if he got the whole world by it. I spent the first five months looking for this man with unparalleled perseverance and industry, living for less than threepence per day.

know so much of that incomprehensibly large city as myself. But alas! my wardrobe was gone to supply me with wretchedly baked corn bread, on which I lived entirely. I slept on straw, for which I paid a halfpenny per night. I became ragged and filthy, and could no longer go among men of business. Up to this time my spirits never sunk, nor did they then; but my sufferings were great. My limbs distorted with rheumatism, induced by cold and exposure-my face and head swelled to a most unnatural size with cold and tooth-ache, and those who slept in the same horrid den as myself were wretched street beggars, the very cleanest of them literally alive with all manner of creeping things. But I was no beggar; I never begged, nor ever asked a favor of any man since I came to England. Ask George times, if I ever asked the slighest favor, or even presumed upon the letter you gave me to him. I did write him a note asking him to come and witness the triumph of opening the bridge at the Gardens, and delivered the note at his own house myself. Although Prince Albert came, I never got even a reply to my note. If Banmenced to build the Bridge. I will not harrow along. The progress of a wave consists in the shelf at her boarding house. It was afterwards the Jew, who did give me one shilling for my same process to take place in the lava which al- of dried apples were on a shelf in the same tain the shilling with which I paid for admit- fact easily explained when we reflect on the nomination, and what banks they were on. tance into the Royal Zoological Gardens, where revolution of the earth and the natural result at I succeeded, after much mortification, in get- different distances from the Poles,) explains the ting the ghost of a model made of the Bridge. more disastrous effects of such waves in torrid The model, although a bad one, astonished ev- regions. The same wave which there stretches ery body. Every engineer of celebrity in Lon- the thin crust of the earth, and lifts it in hills, don was called in to decide whether it was and overturns cities, and empties seas, finds practicable to throw it across the lake. Four here a granite shell which hardly yields to the or five of them, at the final decision, declared heaviest waves. that the model before them was passing strange, but that it could not be carried to a much greater length than the length of the model. This was the point of life or death with me. me.

ington's Bridge."

The largest wood-cut perhaps ever made in and it was actually necessary to beat him sethe world, is made of the Bridge. Every let- verely with clubs ere he could be driven out of which stood about the present corner of Spring ter of my name is nearly as large as myself. the house. This being at last effected, the dog street—and from thence turning off to the left, The Bridge to this day is the prominent curiosi- started off as rapidly as it could, and in the ty of the Gardens. You can't open a paper but | course of a couple of hours returned, accomyou see "Remington's Bridge." Soon after it panied by the child's mother, jumped into the was built, I have frequently seen hundreds of room, and began licking and fondling its little men looking at the large picture of the Bridge companion! Even then it was with difficulty long as that of the old stage, and the fare in all at the corners of the streets, and envying Rem- that the woman could prevent the dog from ington, when I have stood unknown in the flying at those who had been compelled, in selfcrowd, literally starving. However, the great defense, to beat and drive him from the house. credit of the Bridge gave me some success with The woman said she had been in search of the a tailor. I got a suit of clothes and some shirts child all night without success, and that, in cross--a clean shirt. 'Any shirt was great, but a ing the common near Dundurn, she saw the clean shirt-O God, what a luxury! Thou- dog following her at the top of its speed. sands of cards were left for me at the Gardens, Upon reaching its mistress, the faithful aniand men came to see the Bridge from all parts mal immediately caught her by the dress, and interest on which we all stand. Not feudal of the kingdom. But with all my due-bills in began pulling in the direction of the town. service, not predial toil, the irksome drudgery the hands of the Jews, of course I had to slope, The woman, aware of the intelligence of the by one race of mankind, subjected on account and come down to Stafford.

I first built the mill, which is the most popu- boy when he strayed from home, followed, cer- kind; but labor, intelligent, manly, indepenlar patent ever taken in England. The coffee- tain that she would be taken to her child, dent, thinking and acting, for itself, earning its pot, and many other small patents, take exceed- whether dead or alive. Nor was she disappointingly well. The drainage of Tixall Meadows ed. [Hamilton' (Canada West) Spectator. is the greatest triumph I have yet had in

he is a native of Virginia. An account of his is a most majestic and wonderfully beautiful -The Paris correspondent, of the Courier des and their ladies, are coming to see it from all school of medicine. Isopathy consists in apparts. I have now more orders for bridges plying to the diseased organ the same organ my voice until I am dumb, will be for it." from the aristocracy than I can execute in ten borrowed from the animal in full health. Exyears, if I would do them. Indeed, I have amples will render the definition more clear. been so much among the aristocracy of late, If the disease is on the lungs, the lungs of a that what with high living, being so sudden a sheep are placed on the breast of the patient; transition from starving, I have been compelled if it is the liver or heart which suffers, they without money or friends, which was just the to go through a course of medicine, and am place on the diseased part the heart or liver of just now convalescent. Of course, anything an ox; if the hearing is affected, Isopathy once built precludes the possibility of taking a makes you a night-cap trimmed with the ears patent in England, but its merits and value are of a calf! beyond all calculation.

A permanent, beautiful, and steady bridge, thing is more real than this system! It has may be thrown across a river half a mile wide, | been much talked about, fame has seized upon out of the reach offloods, and without anything it, the learned discuss it, the academies examtouching the water, at a most inconsiderable ex- ine it, numerous experiments of it have been pense. The American patent is well secured made in Germany, and as there is always found at home, I know. I shall continue to build a at Paris, in all professions, a crowd of ambifew more bridges of larger and larger span, and tious men, who hold themselves upon the watch one of them a railroad bridge, in order that I for discoveries, with the hope of making, by

may perfect myself in them, so as to commence the aid of new systems, a fortune which they I am convinced that few persons in London fair when I reach America. I have a great have not been able to realize by the old methmany more accounts of my exploits since I ods, we number already several Paris doctors came to Stafford, but must defer sending them who have hastened to proclaim themselves Isc until next time. I beg you will write to me, pathists. for now, since a correspondence is opened, I shall be able to tell you something about England. I know it well. I have dined with Earls, and from that down-down-down to where the knives, forks, and plates, are chained to the table for fear they should be stolen. I am, my dear Sir, your obedient servant,

never received a penny, nor never will for build- room, or coax the dog out of it, or awaken the their names every day on a slate at the office, or ing the Bridge, I have no fault to find with Mr. child, Mr. Rykman procured assistance, and an gave them to the driver in order to be called Tyler, the proprietor, for he has fully done all entry was effected simultaneously by the door for when they desired to make the "trip." The that he promised to do-that is, to call it " Rem | and window. Still the dog remained resolute; | route was up Broadway to just about what was he would permit no one to approach the child, then called Dr. Livingston's House-at that

time a kind of landmark for dwellers in the city, across the common or open country, to the termination named. There are now 327 omnibus es in the city, running in every conceivable direction, the route of each being nearly twice as [Sun. cases is only sixpence.

AMERICAN LABOR.—The following beautiful tribute to labor is from a speech lately delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, by Daniel Webster :---

"I have spoken of labor as one of the great elements of our society, the great substantial animal, and knowing that it accompanied the of color, to the control of another race of manown wages, accumulating those wages into capital, becoming a part of society and of our social system, educating childhood, maintaining worship, claiming the right of the elective fran-ISOPATHY.-A new method of curing diseases. chise, and helping to uphold the great fabric of progress is given by himself, in the following thing. Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Lords, &c., Etats Unis, has the following account of a new the State. THAT IS AMERICAN LABOR, and I confess that all my sympathies are with it, and

> Frederick the Great once paid a visit to the schoolroom of a well-known and highly esteemed pedagogue of his day. The old schoolmaster continued his occupation without taking particular notice of the King, and kept his hat on as usual while Frederick's head remained uncovered. The clock had, however, no sooner struck twelve, and the scholars disappeared from the room, than he took off his hat with haste, made a very low bow to "the King, and remarked, "Your Majesty will please to pardon me, but I was forced to behave as I did on account of my boys, for if theyk new that the empire contained a person of greater consequence than myself, it would be utterly impossible to keep them in order."

plied with. A new plan of Macadamizing roads is now An excavation 19 feet wide, and one foot or more deep, is made in the centre of the road

what has written largely upon it. Although I Finding it impossible either to get into his fare was 25 cents, and passengers registered ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. W. C. KENYON, A. M., Principals. IRA SAYLES, A. M.,

As isted by nine able and experienced Teachers, five in the Male Department, and four in the Female Depart-

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very literal support extended to it during the past ten years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to sug ment its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of pub c patronage

Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommo lation 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 buil ings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will hoard in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board and rooms can also be had in private families, if particularly desired.

Each room for those who board in the Hall is furnished with a bed and bed ing, a table, two chairs, and a pail.

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

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.

 a. The use of Tobacco, for chewing or smoking, will not be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings.
A. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed.
b. Using profane language cannot be allowed.
c. The use of any kind of intoxicating drinks cannot be allowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular

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

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

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

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

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

will be required to keep their own rooms

neighbors, ar not speak th the city on a to see us. calls, and io time. The l here. An ac introduced se ably anxious should accom of our mutua consented to women, who which seemed soon ready. through an ol retired dwell we emerged thronged wit eyes all inte emergence. going, we sup the crowd to and begged turn; but the firmly but kin fore us seem

felt much rel

-.the throng, t

quiet street.

conquered wl

also, another

my dismay i

back, I found

closed in at

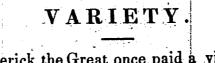
EDITED B

VOL.

The ?

From a letter Board of the

We have



J. R. REMINGTON.

EARTHQUAKES.

The shaking which this portion of the earth's surface recently received in this vicinity, has caused a large amount of conjecture to be set affoat as to the cause of the phenomenon. We Bancroft, whom I called upon two or three believe that the most generally credited theory of earthquakes, among scientific men, is that Poles and at the Equator, being much thinner cause, the sudden manufacture of an immense croft had come, and been the man only to have quantity of gas, the fall of unmelted masses inrecognized me, in my rags as I was, it would to the fiery liquid, or any similar circumstance, have saved me much subsequent suffering. I may raise a wave in this internal lava-ocean. or who works in one of the mills at Valley Falls, will not believe that Bancroft ever saw the possibly two or three waves, which proceed as R. I., was robbed in a rather singular manner

[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

CANINE FIDELITY.

On Saturday night, a man residing in East I was standing amid men of the supposed Market street, found in that part of the city greatest talents as civil engineers that the world called Moore's Survey, a child of six or eight could produce, and the point decided against years of age, sitting on the outside, and weeping This one time alone were my whole en- bitterly. The child was attended by a Newergies ever aroused, I never talked before- foundland dog, which attempted to pacify its I was haggard and that for want of food my companion by lying beside him and licking his spirits sunk in sorrow of my mournful pros- face. The man took the boy in his arms, and comprehensible, without the slighest impedipects-clothes I had none-yet, standing over brought him to the engine house, thinking that ment of any kind-a blessing which she has un this model, did I battle with those men. Ev- his parents would be more likely to hear of interruptedly enjoyed to the present time. ery word I uttered came from my inmost soul, him there than at any other place. The dog

This may at first seem singular, and yet no-

To BUILDERS.-Very few people, or even builders, are aware of the advantages of wetting bricks before laying them ; or if they are aware of it, they do not practice it; for of the pebbles to the depth of from 8 to fourteen inchmany houses now in progress in this city, there es. On this a layer of broken stone is placed many houses now in progress in this city, there es. On this a layer of block of block of day, once in two weeks, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Lec-are very few on which wet bricks are used. A so as to elevate very considerably the centre of day, once in two weeks, Literary, Scientific, and Moral Lec-the road ane sand is then laid noon the top. It tures by the Principals. Public Worship, once in each wall twelve inches thick, built of good mortar, the road, ane sand is then laid npon the top. It with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every is believed that this kind of road will become respect, than one sixteen inches thick, built dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are sat- that the expense of Macadamizing will be reurated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystalization, and, on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the water, and become as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the which rests on the supposition that the centre bricks are put on dry, they immediately take of the earth is a liquid mass, completely filling all the moisture from the mortar, leaving it too the globe, whose crust varies in thickness at the dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, or at the latter. It is obvious that any exciting tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.

A COSTLY MOUSE'S NEST .- A young woman note, for his deportment to me was very kind. waves in our upper seas. A wave moves, but recently. Twenty-one dollars belonging to her The succeeding three months after the first the water only rises and falls. It is a very com- (two 5's, a ten, and one dollar bill) were depositfive, I will not detail, up to the time I com- mon error to suppose that the water itself flows ed for safe-keeping in a milk pitcher on the up my feelings to write, nor pain your heart to rise and fall of successive bodies of water, one discovered, that the two 5's and the ten had read, the incidents of those ninety days. My mass falling and displacing and forcing up the been abstracted from the pitcher, and a search head turned gray, and I must have died but for next, and so on across a sea. Supposing this was instituted for the lost money. A quantity acknowledgment for £10 on demand. These ready fills, almost to bursting, the globe, it can closet, and a hole was noticed in the paper that wicked robberies have amounted to several readily be imagined that the crust will be lifted contained them. On opening this paper, a hundred pounds, every penny of which I had and strained as the wave passes along. Hence mouse's nest was found among the apples, and to pay subsequently; for since my success at the frequent fissures in the earth's surface, this nest it was ascertained was made in part of Stafford, not a man in England who can read which gape and close again. The fact that the the lost bills. They were torn and eaten into but knows my address. It cost me £10 to ob. crust of the earth is thinner at the Equator, (a small pieces, but the fragments show their de-

> SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—There resides in Delaware, some few miles from Templesville, in Queen Anne's county, a respectable farmer, having a daughter now about eleven years old, who, until attaining her fifth year, labored under an impediment of speech which was thought to be incurable. At that time, for some trifling indiscretion, her mother spoke quickly and sharply to her, and boxed her ears ; and, singular to relate, from that moment for four months the child never uttered a word. At the expiration of that time, however, when the afflicted mother had become almost frantic at her supposed instrumentality in depriving her child of even her impaired speech, this faculty was again restored-and, what is still more in-

A RUSSIAN WIFE FAIR - The chief opportuand was big with truth-every argument carri- followed quietly, and upon Mr. Rykman, whose as 1254, and the amount of tonnage, including ed conviction. The effect on those men was humanity and care are well known, making nity of seeing native finery is mixed up with a that now building, at 297,532 It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institution from the distance of a few; miles around, that students like magic-indeed, they must have been dev- a bed for the child, the dog testified its delight curious custom observed on Whit-Monday, at Mrs. Bradley, residing in Cincinnati, is one should go nome only once ouring the term, as every absence from classes is always attended with disadvantages to the ils not to have believed under the circumstan- by jumping about the room and licking the the summer gardens, where the unmarried girls hundred and eight years old. She has lost student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to ces. I succeeded. My agreement with the pro- host and child alternately. The boy being parade themselves for the chance of being seboth sight and speech, but is otherwise in good meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at prietor was, that I should superintend the con- comfortably bedded for the night, the dog took lected and sought in marriage by those who are noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on health. She was born in Virginia in 1740. struction of the Bridge without any pay what his post beside him, and could not be coaxed on the lookout for wives. These young people the afternoon of Monday following. ever, but during the time of the building I from the spot. During the night Mr. Rykman arrange themselves in rows by the sides of the The fountain of true politeness is a good and EXPENSES. might sleep in the Gardens, and if the Bridge had occasion to go into the room, but the mo- long avenue, attended by their mothers, decked generous heart. It consists less in exterior should succeed, it should be called " Reming- ment he crossed the threshold, the dog, which out in their gayest costume, while congregated manners than in the spirit developed in conduct from \$14 50 to \$18 00 Board, per term, was so docile when he left, became furiously thousands promenade up and down in dense ton's Bridge." Room-rent. 1 50 in the intercourse with society. I lodged in an old lion's cage, not strong enraged, and actually drove him out of the room, crowds. The idea realizes what we call " love 2 50 Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 A little girl walking in the cemetery of Pere-Fuel, enough for ion but by putting some straw on at least as quickly as he entered. Neither at first sight," and is certainly a novel way of la Chaise, Paris, and reading one after another the praises on the tombs of these who slept be-the floor, held me very well, and indeed was a coaxing or scolding had the slightest effect up- putting the power of Cupid to the test. If any Lights, in] 1 50 greater luxury than I had for several months. on the faithful animal; he had taken the child arrow tells, the party introduces himself to the Incidental Expenses, neath. said, 'I wonder where all the sinners are 10 00 The Ccarpenters that worked on the Bridge under his protection, and appeared determined mother, exchanges addresses, and the matter is ExTRAS-Music on the Piano Forte, buried." Oil Painting, 7 00 sometimes gave me part of their dinner. On to perform his duty. Early in the morning, negotiated at home. This is confined to the 2 08 Drawing, this I lived, and was comparatively happy. It another member of the family, who was not little people-I mean those just above the middote of a lawyer, who charged his client, among, board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except the extrast other items, ' for waking in the night and think. was a little novel, however, to see a man in rags aware that they had visitors, went into the die class; but in former times it was common directing gentlemanly-looking head carpenters. room, but he had hardly placed a foot inside, to all ranks. [Life in Russia. The expenses for board, and tuition must be settled in ad The Bridge triumphed, and the cost was £8, when he was furiously attacked by the dog, ing of his business. vauce, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment, or satisfactory arrangement. By the student wishing to have washing done in the Hall, should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchange and issees. vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual and was the greatest hit ever made in London. and compelled to decamp. Before doing so, The first Omnibus in New York, called the Some New York printers talk of establishing The money made by it is astonishingly great, however, he seized a chair to defend himself, "Greenwich Stage," commenced running about thousands, tens of thousands crossing it; pay- and broke it to pieces over the dog, without the year 1800. It left Baker's, No. 4 Wall st.; an American newspaper in Paris. ing toll, besides being a great attraction to the producing any other effect than rendering it three or four times a day, and went to the viola-Silence is the best remedy for anger. If you ALFRED, June 20, 1848. Gardens. Notes publication in London but more savage and determined than before. ity of what is now called Bank street. ... The say sothing, you will have nothing to unsay. long parties in all star Do aller HIR MALL SK and MALL MALLER REAL Eglipsén (Challs the store of the start

The bottom of this excavation is leveled, and covered with a layer of round river stones and more compact and durable than any other, and duced fully one third.

From sundry recent experiments, the fact is dried, will explode similar to common gunpowfact had not been discovered earlier.

Some queer old fellow volunteers the following advice to the ladies: "Always dress as jeweller, and a rose-bud the only gem about you. This covering yourself with gewgaws, like fat cattle, only indicates that you are intended like them for the market."

Mr. Delevan says there are 3,710 Temperance Societies in the United States, with 2,600,000 members. In Great Britain there are 850: societies, with 7,600,000 members. Temper-Principals, or the Book-keeper of the Institution, will act as accepties do not exist in Prussia, Austria, fiscal guardian of such students without charge. and Italy; and in Russia they are prohibited by the Emperor.

Two new religious papers are about to be established in New York City; one to be a Con-Presbyterian, under the patronage of the New | ranged York and New Jersey Synod.

In the coffee plantation of Reconociminto, Cuba, belonging to Senors Elizalde, there was lately gathered a lemon, of the following monstrous dimensions, viz: 19 1-2 inches in circumference, 16 1-2 inches high, and weighing 1 1-2 pounds.

Robert Hall remarked of a miserly rich man : from the vale beneath, but he remains like a mountain covered with perpetual snow."

Is is stated that in the town of Windsor, N Jersey, containing a population of only five hundred, there are 337 newspapers and periodicals. taken. We dare say that they are prosperous in proportion to the knowledge thus obtained.

The New York Sun publishes a table giving the number of vessels lying at this port, and their tonnage. The number of vessels is given

being tested on portions of the Third Avenue in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms.

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 week, either on Saturday or Sunday, according as the stu-dents may be in the babit 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 steudily exercised, established that fine saw-dust or rasped wood, and at the same time, strictly parental. The object of our steeped in a mixture of concentrated sulphuric academic government being to secure the greatest possible and nitric acids, and afferwards washed and 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 der, and is rightly managed, with much greater means will be made use of to enforce the observance of the force. The greatest wonder about it is that the above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be to make the means resorted to as effective as human means may be.

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 foregoneatly and plain as possible; let Flora be your ing regulations form the most essential part of the contract between them and u.; and that whatever student wantonly violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privi-leges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enter it again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will an expelled student have any deduction made from full term charges.

Farther, parents are requested not to place money for expenses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to use money with discretion and economy. Either of the

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 pergregational paper, under the editorship of Rev. mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic Joshua Leavitt, of Boston, and the other a bills, for the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily ar

ACADEMIC TERMS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms, s 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 Yes, yes, he would listen and incline his head. is of the utmost importance that students should continue He may lend a distant ear to the murmurings through the term, and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation. can be admitted at any time in the terms.

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

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

and began to tion. But a c through which I confess I di before entere we were kind introduced as declined the underwent th groups, com children, we mentos of the be again gaz our own hou been most d curious, for w of gazers, by preceded us and it being seldom if eve novelty. We suppos of us as livi since the ren of hostility u late one upon that for a wh Medhurst, Lo strong reason now that the daily exposed heavy woode the restitutio judgment suf spirits of the As anothe of their app tion, that ac missionaries walk on the at one of the pass, in goin mediatelyt constantly a to walk into We were no about the late the fury of whetherke aughad me as indeed at either by him

we should av

he offered w

tet. for inet

around the re

ling, pressed

andicallaren

ed. but I tur

end asked in

ured mean