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PRINTED BY EDWIN C. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. V. -NO. 4.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 13, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 212.

The Sabbath Recorder.

A WESTERN INCIDENT.

At the close of a long day's ride on horsethrough oak openings and across prairies, with bright sun was about to retire behind the westwhereabouts. It had been my purpose to reach well. its neighborhood that night—but I could go no further without additional directions. I rode since. But I rejoice, now and then, to receive up to the door of the cabin, and was met by a a letter from this venerable Christian Republitall, grave, benignant looking man, who came can. He laid off some of the land around his out from his house uncovered, to meet and greet school house into lots for new comers; and to toil, and care, had set their mark upon himbut he looked like an Abraham. He saluted price. The prairie, I learn, is covered with and spoke to me, as if I had been a long-absent farms; a Christian church has been organized; friend. I explained the object of my call, and a post office established; a town has grown up. by previous informants to occupy a quarter sec- now man-grown brothers, among the most intion near to my own land. He replied to my telligent and accomplished young people in Ilinquiries with much exactness, but indicated a linois. Temperance, patriotism, order, thrift, desire for further conversation.

"May I ask, sir, where you are from?" "From Vermont, sir," I replied.

"From Vermont? Indeed! that is my native State. What town do you live in, sir?"

"Sp—d," said I.
"Sp—d? why, I used to live in Sp—d; when did you live in that town?"

that I had recently removed thither, from Mas- who travels only on the great roads, or fashionsachusetts; and that I occupied a little place able thoroughfares, stopping alone at hotels and I had purchased of S—— C——, near the cen- public places, forms but little acquaintance with ter of the village.

Judge C---," replied he. "Come, you must n't cation-a single public spirited, energetic, edugo any further to-night—Mrs. H. must see you. cated individual or family can do for a settlenight with us. I will go with you in the morn-needed at the great West. Such will be the ing and help you find your land."

I dismounted, a fine lad took my horse—and ignorance. I was ushered into the cabin with an introduction, by name, to Mrs H., and all the inmates. Such a scene-such a change-thus unexpectedly to be all at once in the midst of an edry of any courtly mansion in Christendom.

man eye ever looked upon. ed it. But no! "He was not to be injured."

of timber and prairie?"

"Thirty dollars," was the meek reply.

help me to make and fence in my farm."

and help me what you can; and then you must acquired." all send your children, along with mine, to our new school. I will take anything you have to spare, in payment for their tuition. We will also have a Sunday school, and you must all come and bring your children. When we can get anybody to preach to us, we will hear him; and when we have no minister, we will carry on

the meeting, by God's blessing, ourselves." a lahad already visited this great hewn-log school house, which was situated in a grove, but a few rods off; and now the hour was come for us to go into the Sunday school. What a sight was here! Within, its walls were hung with maps—its shelves piled up with books, and in one corner lay a heap of shucked corn

From the doorway we saw the people coming from every side of the prairie; on foot; on horseback; single; by couples, and in groups; young men, and maidens, and children, and aged pioneers, of all faiths, common to southern Protestantism, coming to unite in the study of the Biback, from Adams to McDonald County, in the ble, and the worship of the living God. Never State of Illinois, I found myself alone, in front passed I a holier day. Never loved I more my felof a new fenced farm and log cabin. It was low man. Rude and rough though the buildearly in May, 1839-and I had been riding ing, plain and rustic the costume, devotion dwelt there. After prayer and singing, in which only an occasional small settlement, till the the New England pilgrim led the way, all were resolved into Bible classes, till, at the appointed ern forest. Wild flowers, birds innumerable, hour of eleven, an aged minister, who had aran occasional deer, and herds of domestic ani- rived, closed the exercises with a sermon and mals-had successively divided my attention the appropriate benediction. This good Verwith the splendid agricultural prospects of the mont schoolmaster was become the patriarch of busy farmer, here and there seen, with his this settlement. Be not surprised, then, when whole family, in the field, planting their luxuri- I tell you, that I never knew a more heavenant soil. I was looking for "my lot of land,"- favored man. He, his accomplished consort and I had been directed to the occupant of this and his dear children, with several more since very farm I was abreast of, for information of its added to their number, are all now alive and

I have not been able to visit that settlement character, these could be had at their own and prosperity, render that settlement, and others in its vicinity, desirable to the law-and-order-loving emigrant, and the way-worn traveler. And, my dear reader, it is because I know that there are such families and communities in the West, who have no part nor lot in the newspaper-trumpeted outbreaks, and lynch-law brawls of Mormons, nor anti-Mormons, "Regulators," Giving him my name, I explained to him "Flatheads," that I narrate this incident. He have no one else to love. "Why, I studied law in that house, with States and Territories. We see, too. what edu-Let the boys have your horse, and spend the ment. Such are the men and women who are results of your schoolmasters' efforts against [Practical Educator.

THE INTENDED SUICIDE'S HYMN.

A gentleman was known by his nearest and ucated New England family-and claimed, too, dearest friend, his wife, never to lie down upon as a townsman! Mrs. H. and several bright, his pillow some years before his death, or raise mannerly children, my respected host, and one his head from it in the morning, without repeatother, a quiet looking backwoodsman, were seen ing the short hymn annexed to this anecdote; together, seated beside the fire, which, though and sometimes he would inadvertently burst it was not cold, only a little damp and chilly, into ejaculations in company, when two or had been kindled up to prepare the family meal. three lines of it were distinctly heard before he Question followed question-the table was soon | could recollect himself; the cause at that time set-a rich feast prepared-and I would n't was unknown; but, after his decease, a paper have exchanged the enjoyment of that evening was found in his bureau to the following purfor all the empty honors and heartless pageant- port: "You will no longer be surprised at my involuntary effusions of feeble gratitude to the Saturday had passed, and I had realized in Almighty, which broke forth occasionally in gay my host all the kindness which our first inter- company, when you shall read, that many years view had promised. He had accompanied me since, the dread of approaching poverty, disthrough the explorations of the day, and shown grace, humiliation, and desertion of friends, had me one of the richest tracts of country that hu- brought me to the fatal resolution of putting an end to my existence. Conscious that I had Sunday morning opened upon this happy brought misfortune upon a numerous family by family, enrobed with resplendent beauty, which my own imprudence, dissipation, and pride, I they only can conceive, who have slept amid considered my punishment as an act of justice. the vernal odors of an American Prairie. I had | The destined moment arrived; already had I learned their story-from the period that my loaded, primed, and cocked; when, strange to host was an unmarried student at law in Ver- relate! though I had not read a page in the mont, till I now sat among his children, in the Bible for years, a reflection came suddenly presence of his happy spouse. He had prefer- across my mind; 'Jesus of Nazareth,' said red the profession of an EDUCATOR to that of a to myself, 'was a man (for I disbelieved in his Litigator. Events had made him the owner of divinity) acquainted with sorrows, endured a the land on which he and his family now resided, life of poverty, was exposed to public scorn years before he had seenit. When, after many and derision, suffered pain of body and agony toilsome years, and a tedious horse and wagon of mind, and had nothing to reproach himself journey, he had arrived at this chosen land, he with, yet this reformer of the morals of manhad found the man whom I had met by his kind, this benefactor to society, this illustrious hearth, on my first arrival, a squatter on his pattern of fortitude, patience, and humility, land. A small cabin and seven enclosed acres was, by an unthankful world, put to death; he constituted this poor man's homestead, and it was crucified! but he crucified not himself!' was but natural that he and his should feel Repeating these last words a second time, with alarmed at the arrival of the stranger who own- unusual energy, pride, disdain, shame, and contempt of my inability humbly to imitate this "What do you ask for your 'claim,'" said striking example of bearing afflictions manthe owner of the patent, "to this 160 acre tract fully, produced a passionate conflict of mind, in which paroxysm I madly flung the pistol some distance from me; to add to the affecting "I'll give it to you," replied my friend, " and scene, it went off, unheard but by my affectionyou must build yourself another cabin down ate wife, who religiously kept the secret; her yonder, and help me put up an addition to this; consolations restored me to temporary tranand then I shall hire you to work for me and quillity, but the work of Providence was not yet completed; not a week had elapsed, and settled All this had been done; and a newly settled melancholy was again taking possession of my had fallen into a backslidden state; but under community had gathered from the cabins of a soul, when a letter announced the death of a a sermon preached by his brother in the Countthree mile prairie, to welcome the generous distant relation, and summoned me to the read- ess of Huntingdon's chapel, Bath, it pleased morning we were all as usual assembled in my Yankee to his new and delightful home, by as- ing of his will, by which he had bequeathed me God to arouse him from that state; after which, mother's room, when feeble footsteps were sisting him and his poor neighbor in erecting sufficient not only to clear me of all encum- however, he became melancholy and despairing. heard upon the stairs. We listened in eager their new dwelling. Another enterprise was brances, but to enable me, with the assistance He was taking tea with the Countess of Hunt- expectation, and pale, emaciated, leaning upon "I am a schoolmaster," said my friend, "and in the line of my profession for the support of house, and her ladyship endeavored to raise his was seated again in the circle of the family I am going to build a school house. This must my family, and even to aim at a moderate inde- desponding hopes by conversing on God's infi- altar, after an absence of long weeks. It was also be our church; and I want you all to come pendence, which you will find I have at length nite mercy through Jesus Christ; but, for a the first time he had left his sick chamber, and

> "Rise, oh my soul! the hour review. When, awed by guilt and fear, Thou durst not Heaven for mercy sue, Nor hope for pity here!

Dried are thy tears, thy griefs are fled Dispell'd each bitter care; For Heaven itself did send its aid, To snatch thee from despair!

Then here, oh God, thy work fulfil; And from thy mercy's throne Vouchsafe me strength to do thy will, And to resist my own.

So shall my soul each power employ Thy mercies to adore, ... While Heaven itself proclaims with joy One reecued ainner more!"

THE FUTURE.

BY FLORENCE GREENVILLE.

The future—the future—what bright hopes and fears Will burst on our pathway through long-coming years! Brief moments of gladness, and dark hours of care, Are hid in the future—'tis wise that they are.

Disturb not the calm of its mist-covered bowers-Life's pathway is seldom without its sweet flowers; Some sunbeam of Love gilds the loneliest way, And Hope's songs of to-morrow, oft gladden to-day.

Sad Memory broods o'er the grave of the Past, And the skies of the Present are often o'ercast. But the realms of the Future are sunny and bright, For Hope and Love dwell in its shadowy light.

'T is well that we know not the sorrow and care It may be our lot in the future to bear: Fond hearts may be broken, that thrilled with delight, Life's sun may rise cloudless, and set in deep night.

Mourn not for what earth's mystic Future may be, Thy bark speedeth on to eternity's sea: If thy pathway is darkened, a promise is given To the pure, of a bright, blessed Future in heaven!

MY MOTHER'S LAST KISS.

I was but five years old when my mother died, but her image is as fresh in my mind, now me so?

the bone and sinew of society in our Western whole day, and it seemed very long. At night that he was willing to receive even the devil's and I must go without it. But I could not. I hers, whispered—

have been broken.

mind. I longed to tell her how, in all time to atonement of the Lord Jesus. come, her words would be law to me. I would be all she had prayed me to be. I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but

never did this frame of temper come upon me when I strove for the mastery, I felt her smile than the family altar. sink into my heart, and I was happy.

root out the evil that was within me. I felt it verses each from the chapter of the sacred volgrave, her anxiety for my fate had caused her any of the family in sickness or in trouble-

petual good.

The above is a part of a letter of an old man, who had seen his children and his grand-children about him, and who is a cheerful man, with he was confined to a sick chamber and a bed his gray hairs full of reverence.

WHITEFIELD'S BROTHER CONVERTED.

of a considerable surplus, to exert my abilities ingdon, on a service evening, in the chapel his staff, our dear father entered the room, and while, in vain. "My lady," he replied, "I though some of our voices grew a little tremuknow what you say is true. The mercy of God lous, we each read in turn as usual. is infinite; I see it clearly. But, ah! my lady, When the chapter was finished, he expressed there is no mercy for me—I am a wretch, en- his joy and gratitude in being permitted once tirely lost." "I am glad to hear it, Mr. White- more to join the family circle. He briefly narfield," said Lady H. "I am glad at my heart rated God's dealings with him since he had been that you are a lost man." He looked with separated from us how his soul had been great surprise. "What, my lady, glad! glad sweetly stayed on Christ, while his body had at your heart that I am a lost man?" "Yes, been racked with sufferings. Particularly I re-Mr. Whitefield, truly glad; for Jesus Christ member his description of his feelings one night came into the world to save the lost!" He laid when he supposed himself at the point of death. word," he exclaimed. "Oh what unusual then regret having done so much for God, but that we only merit esteem in so far as we so power is this which I feel attending it! Jesus so little; and prayed that God would forgive proach nearest to the perfect performance of the Christ came to save the lost! then I have a ray his unfaithfulness and remissness in duty. Oh, duties assigned to us in the order of things.

of hope," and so he went on. As he finished how strange appeared the idea to me, that he his last cup of tea, his hand trembled, and he could ever have done wrong. complained of illness. He went out into the Most earnestly he besought us not to delay chapel court for the benefit of the air, but stag- preparation for death, till we were laid upon gered to the wall, exclaiming, "I am very ill." sick or dying bed, and assured us, that when A poor old woman, who was going into the racked with pain, or in a fever's delirium, we chapel, lent him her staff to support him into were not likely to make our peace with God, the house, saying she would call for it when and that little reliance could be placed in a divine service was over, and inquire after him. "death-bed repentance." And that prayer! But his time was come. Soon after he was Though a very little child then, the impression brought into the house he expired.

THE DEVIL'S CASTAWAYS.

Some ladies called one Saturday morning to pay a visit to Lady Huntingdon, and, during the visit, her ladyship inquired of them if they had ever heard Mr. Whitefield preach. Upon being answered in the negative, she said, "I wish you would hear him; he is to preach to-morrow evening." They promised her ladyship they would certainly attend. They fulfilled their promise; and when they called the next Monday morning on her ladyship, she anxiously inquired if they had heard Mr. Whitefield on the previous evening, and how they liked him. The reply was, "Oh, my lady, of all the preachers we ever heard, he is the most strange and mer in its chambers, upon every penciled shell that many years have elapsed, as it was at the unaccountable! Among other preposterous that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as a stranger. His face was full of thought. Time, such as were of useful trades, and peaceable time of her death. I remember her as a pale things, would your ladyship believe it, he degentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice clared that Jesus Christ was so willing to resoft and cheerful when she praised me and ceive sinners, that he did not object to receive upon all he has written, "None of us liveth to when I erred—for I was a wild, thoughtless even the devil's castaways! Now, my lady, himself." Notwithstanding all that has been child-there was a trembling mildness about it, did you ever hear of such a thing since you inquired the distance to a certain mill, believed The beautiful little girl has become, with her that always went to my little heart. Methinks were born?" To which her ladyship made the I can now see her large blue eyes, moist with following reply: "There is something, I acsorrow, because of my waywardness, and hear knowledge, a little singular in the invitation, her repeat, 'My child, how can you grieve and I do not recollect to have ever met with it and act as though we were wholly independent She had for a long time been pale and feeble, parlor, we will have him up, and let him answer to live for none but ourselves. Many evils reand sometimes there would come a bright spot for himself." Upon his coming up into the sult from this state of things, both to ourselves on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, drawing-room, Lady Huntingdon said, "Mr. and others. The path of true happiness is the I thought she would be well. But when she Whitefield, these ladies have been preferring a path which God himself has marked out for us. spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, very heavy charge against you, and I thought "None of us liveth to himself." Such is the inand told me to be good when she was gone, it best that you should come up and defend timate relation which we sustain to our fellow and to love my father a great deal, for he would | yourself. They say, that, in your sermon last I recollect she was ill all day, and my little Christ to receive sinners, you expressed your- ourselves. Our influence will be felt in some hobby horse and whip were laid aside, and I self in the following terms: 'That so ready way, upon all with whom we have to do, and if tried to be very quiet. I did not see her for a was Christ to receive sinners who came to him, they told me my mother was too sick to kiss me castaways." Mr. Whitefield immediately reas she always used to do before I went to bed, plied: "I certainly, my lady, must plead guilty to the charge; whether I did what was right, stole into the room, and laying my lips close to or otherwise, your ladyship shall judge from the following circumstance. Did your ladyship 'Mother, dear mother, won't you kiss me?' notice, about half an hour ago, a very modest Her lips were very cold, and when she put her single rap at the door? It was given by a ing under the influence of this principle, that we hand upon my cheek, and laid my head in her poor, miserable looking, aged female, who re- truly provide for our own interests. bosom, I felt a cold shuddering pass through me. quested to speak with me. I desired her to be My father carried me from the room; but he shown into the parlor, when she accosted me in could not speak. After they put me in bed, I the following manner: 'I believe, sir, you lay a long while; I feared my mother would preached last evening at such a chapel.' 'Yes, who in the early part of life were poor, but indeed die, for her cheek felt as cold as my little I did.' 'Ah, sir, I was accidentally passing the who, by the blessing of God upon their indussister's did, when she died, and they carried her door of that chapel, and hearing the voice of try, enjoyed a comfortable independence in sweet little body away where I never saw it some one preaching, I did what I never had their old age, were called upon by a Christian again. But I soon fell asleep, as children will. been in the habit of doing-I went in; and one minister, who solicited their contributions to In the morning I rushed to my mother's room of the first things I heard you say was, that charity. The old lady was disposed to make with a strange dread of evil to come upon me. Jesus Christ was so willing to receive sinners, out some excuse, and to answer in the negative, It was just as I feared. There was a white that he did not object to receive the devil's cast- both for her husband and herself; and therelinen, over the straight, cold bed. I tore it aways. Do you think, sir, that Jesus Christ fore replied, "Why, sir, we have lost a deal by

THE FAMILY ALTAR.

Among all the treasured spots connected with but I seemed to see her mild tearful eyes fall my childhood's home, over which memory deupon me just as she used to look in life, and lights to linger, there is none more hallowed

From our earliest infancy, we were clustered My whole character underwent a change, at morn and eve around the family altar, each even from the moment of her death. Her in his accustomed place, with Bible in hand, would grieve her gentle spirit to see me err, ume. The voices of the children accompanied and I could not do so. I was a child of her the parents in a song of praise—then we were affection; I knew she had praved and went all committed to the care of our heavenly over me, and that even on the threshold of the Father, and his blessing sought for us. Were spirit to linger, that she might pray once more were any about to leave home—the peculiar was with me in the moments of evil, like a per- scene in particular, among those precious recollections, is indelibly fixed in my memory.

Our dear father had been long sick, very sick and his recovery seemed doubtful; but while of suffering, we were not denied the privileges and blessings of family worship. An elder brother's or a mother's loved, sweet voice, still implored God's healing mercy, and besought Mr. Whitefield, brother of the noted preacher, his daily blessings upon those in health.

Prayer was answered. The crisis was past and slowly the invalid began to recover. One

Arvine. it made can never be effaced from my mind, as his voice, so feeble from long and severe illness, again led our devotions at the throne of grace.

With what earnestness and solemnity did he again commit us all to Him who seeth not man seeth, and who leadeth us in ways that we know not, and how warmly did our hearts respond to the feelings as he poured forth grateful homage for the blessings of returning health.

"NONE LIVETH TO HIMSELF."

God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks it upon its stem, upon the rain-dress that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimupon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in his lightdone to impress that important lesson upon our hearts, it is still one which the most of us are slow to learn, especially so as to exemplify it in our lives. We seem too generally to feel before; but as Mr. Whitefield is below in the of every thing around us, and under obligation men, as beings formed for society, and to all evening, in speaking of the willingness of Jesus the creatures of God, that none of us can live to it does not tell upon the promotion of their interests, it will result to their injury. Whatever may be the character of our influence, however, for it we shall be held responsible. It is our interest, therefore, as well as our duty, in all things, to live for others as well as for ourselves. We must seek the happiness of all with whom we have to do; and it is only when we are live

LOSSES FROM RELIGION. An aged couple, in the vicinity of London.

would receive me?" Mr. Whitefield answer- religion since we began; my husband knows There was a hard cheek, the closed eye, the ed her that there was not a doubt of it, if she that very well." And being willing to obtain stony brow. But, thank God, my mother's dear, was but willing to go to him. This was the her husband's consent to the assertion, she said. dear smile was there also, or my heart would case; it ended in the conversion of the poor "Have we not, Thomas, after a creature to God. When she died, she left long and solemn pause, replied, "Yes, Mary, In an instant all the little faults for which highly satisfactory evidence that her great and we have lost a deal by our religion! I have she had so often reproved me, rushed upon my numerous sins had been forgiven, through the lost a deal by my religion. Before I got re-[Arvine.], ligion, Mary, I had got a water pail, in which I carried water, and that you know I lost many years ago. And then I had an old slouched hat, a patched old coat, and mended shoes and stockings; but I have lost them also long ago. And, Mary, you know that, poor as I was, I had a habit of getting drunk, and quarreling with you; and that you know I have lost. And then I had a burdened conscience, and a wicked heart: and then I had ten thousand guilty feel ings and fears; but all are lost, completely lost, spirit was forever with me, to aid the good and and all who were old enough, read in turn two and like a millstone cast into the deepest sea. And. Mary, you have been a loser too, though not so great a loser as myself. Before we got religion. Mary, you had got a washing-tray, in which you washed for hire; and God Almighty blessed your industry; but since we got religion, you have lost your washing-tray. And you had got a gown and bonnet much the worse solemnity of father's petitions, as the situation for wear, though they were all you had to wear; I never forgot my mother's last kiss. It was of such an one was presented before God, is but you have lost them long ago. And you had with me in sorrow; it was with me in joy; it still vividly impressed upon my mind. One many an aching heart concerning me, at times: but those you happily have lost. And I could even wish that you had lost as much as I have lost, and even more; for what we lose by our religion, Mary, will be our eternal gain." We need not add, the preacher did not go away without substantial proof that Thomas deemed his losses for religion his most weighty obligations to the goodness of Almighty God, as the richest boon of grace on earth, and the most authentic pledge of glory in the world to come.

> Advice to Parents .- My father liked to have, as often as he could, some sensible friend or neighbor to converse with him, and always took care to start some ingenious or useful topic of discourse, which might tend to improve the minds of his children. By this means he turned our attention to what was just and prudent in the conduct of life, and little or no notice was ever taken of what related to the victuals on the table, so that I was brought up in such a perfect inattention to those matters, as to be quite indifferent to what kind of food was set before me. In after life this has been a great convenience to me, for my companions are often very unhappy for want of a suitable gratification; of their very much more delicate tastes and ap-Frenklin .

Let us never forget that every station in the is necessary; that each deserves our respect: down his cup of tea on the table. "Blessed be He had committed us all to the care of the God that not the station itself, but the worthy fulfill-God for that," said he, "Glory to God for that of the widow and the fatherless. He did not ment of its duties, does honor to the man; and New York, July 13, 1848.

BBLICIOUS RIGHTS REPUDIATED.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

After weeks of intense suspense, I have just received the Opinion of the Supreme Court in the first section of the act of 22d April, 1794. the case of the Appeal of the Seventh-day Baptists of Pennsylvania to that Tribunal, for the perform any worldly employment or business restoration of their Constitutional Rights, filched from them by the law of 1794; which I enclose for insertion in your forthcoming paper; as many, all I may say, of your readers, are deeply week for the Sabbath, of whom the defendant solicitous of receiving their decision of that question.

Degrading as has been our faithlessness, as nation, in the eyes of the world, to our treaties mighty God according to the dictates of their with the Sons of the Forest-and infamous as own conscience; no man can, of right, be comhas been the prosecution of the unrighteous and | pelled to attend, erect, or support any place of | unjustifiable war with Mexico, to extend the area of slavery-a deeper, more indelible infamy has been inflicted on the institutions of our Republic by this decision of the Supreme Court of the land of Penn, in putting under ban a Christian Society, for the exercise, the conscientious exercise, of the express and explicit injunction of the Most High; and thus setting at naught the dearest rights and immuni- after argument, solemnly decided adversely to ties of freemen.

In coming to a decision, that the law enjoining the observance of the first day of the week, is constitutional, the Court waived, entirely, all religious considerations, knowing full well, that they could not sustain the observance of that placed it solely on the ground of a mere "social and political regulation."

I have no time at present to make any remarks on this position, farther than to add, that if hereafter the Roman Catholics, or any other emulators of saint's days, should gain the ascendency in the Legislature of the Keystone State, and enact a law requiring that all the saint's days in the calendar, without so designat- belonging to a respectable Christian sect, which the statute there is, therefore, nothing in deroing them, should be regarded, under fines and claims and keeps the seventh day of the week penalties, as "social and political regulations" as the true Sabbath. The conclusion at which social and political rest-days—will the Supreme Court not be bound by this decision to affirm the constitutionality of the Act. If the Legislature have the right to enforce one day in the week dom of conscience and equality of religious sciences; it compels none to attend, erect or as a "social and political rest-day," what is to right. No man, living under the protection of support any place of worship, or to maintain prevent them from enacting that six of the seven days of each week shall be observed as "social and political rest-days." If they have the In this respect the Christian, the Jew, the Mo- any religious establishment or mode of worship. power to do one, they have the power to do the other likewise. In this decision the Court has violated the provisions of our Magna Charta, degraded the rights of conscience, and has virtually pronounced the Constitution of the State a cheat, a vile cheat; for it holds out clearly and distinctly equal rights and immunities to all its citizens, and here a preference is made for the Sunday sect, and a disablement enforced upon a portion of the community against laboring on ment and to promote the welfare of the whole mestic circle to dictate when, where, or to what a day that they do not conscientiously believe to be a sacred day, while, on the contrary, they faithfully and conscientiously observe the day and the only day required of them by the Lord of the Sabbath. What a libel is such a decision on our free institutions. The world will see it, and laugh our Constitution to scorn. The world may, also, soon behold a much more confounding spectacle in the freemen of America emigrating to Europe, to gain equal rights and religious immunities, denied to them in the much-vaunted "asylum for the oppressed of all nations.'

If injustice and oppression have triumphed there is some consolation to true Sabbath-keepers, in the fact, that the Court has not attempted to justify their decision by an appeal to the Scriptures, and we have the advantage still, in having the "thus saith the Lord" for our practice, and being able to defy all the sticklers for -the sanctification of the first day of the week, to adduce one single command or requirement, enjoining or enforcing the religious observance this fact can vitally affect the question at issue. to them, but conferring no superior religious of that day from the word of God. They may have the law of the land; we have the commandment of the Lord of Hosts. They hold the sacredness of their day under a power which pronounces sacred, and which guards may enjoy a respite from labor at the same some, it is a consequence of the generality of and protects, some of the greatest vices of the time. They may be established by common the provision. But this affords no argument age. We have our law from Him who cannot look upon iniquity with the least degree of allowance. We would despise such a figment force obedience to the direction. When this for the sacredness of a day, as a human law happens, some one day must be selected, and it merely regarding it as a "social and political has been said that the round of the week preregulation." Yet upon such grounds men can be intolerant persecutors of their fellow men, and at the same time trample under foot the re- In a Christian community, where a very large week as to cease from labor on the seventh. ed with the sinfulness and injustice of holding quirements of their Lord and Judge.

P. S. I will endeavor to forward to you, in time for the outside form of your paper follows it is also devoted to religious observances, we faith, his counsel refers us to no other warrant and whereas recent events have demonstrated, ing your next forthcoming, the Argument of are prepared to estimate the reason why the than that command of the decalogue which that non-slaveholding States are inextricably in-Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., on behalf of our rights, statute should speak of it as the Lord's day, teaches, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep volved in some of the great public and private which I have now in my possession.

Reported for the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

beraburg, adversely. The facts of the case are, vaded.

seem, to test, for his sect, the constitutionality of the law under which he was fined. The opinion of the Court, as follows, was delivered by Judge Bell, and is conclusive in favor of the constitutionality of the law.

Opinion read by Judge Bell.

The plaintiff in error stands convicted under It prohibits, inter alia, any person to "do or whatever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity or charity only excepted." It is said that as against those who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the is one, the statutory provision is in direct conflict with section 3d, art. 9th, Constitution of the Commonwealth. It ordains, "All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Al worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. No human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious establishment or modes

The question thus raised is not presented to the Court for the first time. It was here made as long ago as the year 1817, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wolf, (3 S. & R.; 4 S.,) and the position of the plaintiff in error. Until now, so far as we know, the soundness of this determination has not only passed unquestioned, but is incidentally recognized by other cases. Upon the maxim stare decisis, and looking only to the ordinary course of judicial administration we might, perhaps, without impropriety, have decided to consider the question as not an open one day on any requirement of the Scriptures, but in Pennsylvania. But impressed with the importance of preserving and protecting the unrestrained liberty of conscience guarantied by the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States of the confederacy, including our On the contrary, every one is left at full liberty | titioning the Legislature to modify the laws relaown, and desirous of retrieving any error which, by possibility, might have been committed in so grave an inquiry, we have given close attention to the ingenious argument addressed to us by the counsel of the plaintiff in error, who, it is understood, represents a portion of our citizens to adopt its own conclusions. In this aspect of consonance with that before announced by this intermeddles not with the natural and indefeasi-Court in the case just alluded to.

The Constitution of this State secures free- according to the dictates of their own conour institutions, can be coerced to profess any any ministry against his consent; it pretends form of religious belief, or to practice any pecu- not to control or to interfere with the rights of liar mode of worship, in preference to another. | conscience, and it establishes no preference for hammedan and the Pagan are alike entitled to It treats no religious doctrine as paramount in protection. Nay, the infidel, who madly rejects | the State; it enforces no unwilling attendance all belief in a Divine Essence, may safely do upon the celebration of divine worship. It says so, in reference to civil punishment, so long as | not to the Jew or Sabbatarian, you shall desehe refrains from the wanton and malicious pro- crate the day you esteem as holy, and keep saclamation of his opinions with intent to outrage | cred to religion that we deem to be so. It enthe moral and religious convictions of a com- ters upon no discussion of rival claims of the munity, the vast majority of whom are Christ- first and seventh days of the week, nor pretends ians. But beyond this, conscientious doctrines to bind upon the conscience of any man any and practices can claim no immunity from the conclusion upon a subject which each must de- adopted with one dissenting voice:operation of general laws made for the governpeople. In the language of Chief Justice Gib- God, its inmates shall address their orisons, nor son, the right of conscience, as understood under | does it presume to enter the synagogue of the our organic law, "is simply a right to worship Israelite or the church of the seventh-day Christ- assemblage at any time by the permission of tems of instruction as shall develop the whole the Supreme Being according to the dictates of lians, to command or even persuade their attend- their owners, in the presence of white persons, the heart; to adopt any creed or hold any ance in the temples of those who, especially, ap- and will admit of their engaging in all proper opinion whatever, or to support any religion; proach the altar on Sunday. It does not, in the religious exercises, provided they be conducted and to do or forbear to do, any act for con-slightest degree, infringe upon the Sabbath of in the presence and under the supervision of a science sake, the doing or forbearing of which any sect, or curtail their freedom of worship. committee of white members of the churches to is not prejudicial to the public weal," (Com. vs. | It detracts not one hour from any period of time Lesher, 17 S. & R. 16,) enforced in Simons vs. | they may feel bound to devote to this object, Gratz, (2 P. R. 416.) Does the act of Assembly | nor does it add a moment beyond what they may in question impinge upon this natural right or | choose to employ. Its sole mission is to inculon the constitutional declaration which seeks to cate a temporary weekly cessation from labor, foster and protect it? It is insisted, that this but it adds not to this requirement any religious question must receive an affirmative response obligation. because, as it is said, the statute treats the first day of the week as a holy and sacred day, and prohibits labor as a profanation of the Lord's lishment or mode of worship. It leaves all free lay, and it is thus proved to be, not a mere alike in the exercise of their distinctive relicivil regulation to give rest to man, but an gious tenets, saying to none, what dost thou? certain sects over that of others.

Though it may have been a motive with the choice falling on the first day of the week, the law-makers to prohibit the profanation of a day Jew and seventh-day Christian suffer the inconregarded by them as sacred-and, certainly venience of two successive days of withdrawal there are expressions used in the statute that from worldly affairs, it is an incidental worldly rogating the prerogatives of the Almighty. If All agree that to the well-being of society, position upon those who worship upon the first periods of rest are absolutely necessary. To day of the week. The law intends no preferbe productive of the required advantage, these ence. The command to abstain from labor is periods must recur at stated intervals, so that addressed to every citizen, irrespective of relithe mass of which the community is composed | gious belief, and if an inconvenience results to consent, or, as is conceded, the legislative power of the State may, without impropriety, interfere strong the argument might be felt when addressto fix the time of their stated return, and en- | ed to the Legislature as a reason for a modificasents none which, being preferred, might not be statute, is found in the assumption that, in conregarded as favoring some one of the numerous science, he is as fully bound to attend to his religious sects into which mankind are divided. secular affairs upon the first six days of the majority of the people celebrate the first day of Were this so, the law which compels him to in- a fellow being in Slavery, and is convinced by have received the legislative sanction; and as victions. But for this supposed article of his one, as it is of the human nature of the other: and denominate the infraction of its legalized rest a profanation. Yet this does not change the character of the enactment. It is still. SUNDAY A LEGAL AND POLITICAL DAY OF REST. essentially, but a civil regulation made for the government of man as a member of society, and obedience to it may properly be enforced The Supreme Court of this State, at Harris, by penal sanctions. To say that one of the obburg, has now given its decision in the long jects of the Legislature was to assert the sancpending case of Specht vs. the Commonwealth. tity of the particular day selected, is to say noliterally, to labor on every day of the week This case was argued some time since by thing in proof of the unconstitutionality of the other than the seventh. Such is not, rationally, pointed to prepare a Report, to be presented at Thaddeus Stevens and J. E. Brady for the act, unless in this the religious conscience of its meaning, nor is that assigned to the word by the next annual meeting of this Convention, con-

manure, &c.—and fined by the Court. He ap- of the Constitution, to "control" the religious was directed to do all his work in order that he pealed to the Supreme Court, mainly, it would observance and to "interfere" with and conmight devote the seventh uninterruptedly, to strain the consciences of those who, honestly, the service of God, but it was never imagined disbelieve the asserted sanctity of the selected that he was under an imperative obligation to day. We cannot assent to this. So long as no fill up each day of the other six with some attempt is made to force upon others the adop- worldly employment. In the Commonwealth tion of the belief entertained by the governing vs. Wolf, the Court rightly repudiated such a power, or to compel a practice in accordance notion, and in this it has been followed by other with it, so long is conscience left in the enjoy- tribunals. Indeed the meaning of the command ment of its natural right of individual decision is so obvious as scarcely to leave room for conand independent religious action. There is no- struction, and accordingly so far as we are inthing to prevent the unrestrained expression of formed, the practice of all who profess to bean adverse belief-though perhaps whith less of lieve in the Old and New Testaments, has been imposing effect than power lends to opinion, in consonance with the original interpretation. nor any hindrance offered to the full enjoyment of it, at least, so far as the exercise of religious devotion is involved. The error of the plaintiff's position is, that it confounds the reason of the prohibition with its actual effect, and thus mis- Council of Charleston vs. Benjamin, decided takes the mere restraint of physical exertion in January, 1848, and is not impeached by the for the fetters that clog the freedom of mind city of Cincinnati vs. Rice (15 Ohio Rep., 225) and conscience. But were this otherwise, the cited by the plaintiff in error. This last case plaintiff's argument is inapplicable to the act of

The conclusions drawn from some of its language are as inexpressive of its practical operation as of the principal intent of its maker, bath. Did our statute offer a similar provision The phraseology used may indicate a conviction of the holy character of the first day of the arisen. Proceedings Affirmed. week, but as this simple expression of an abstract opinion, which all other men are at liberty to adopt or reject, carries with it no obligation beyond the influence attendant upon the expression itself, it cannot be said a primary object of the act was, authoritatively, to assert the supremacy of Sunday as of Divine appointment Had such been the intent, irrespective of its statutory character as a day of rest from secular employment, its framer would not have stopped short with a bare interdiction of labor and worldly amusements. Following the example offered by older States and communities, they would have commanded the performance of religious rites, or at least, some express recognition of the day as the true Sabbath. Such a requisition, we agree with the plaintiff in error, would be a palpable interference with the rights of conscience. But nothing like this is exacted. to shape his own convictions, and practically, to assert them to the extent of a free exercise o his religious views. In this, as in other respects the conscience of each is left uncontrolled by legal coercion, to pursue its own inquiries and gation of the constitutional inhibition.

Nor so far as I can perceive is it obnoxious to this accusation in any other particular. It ble right of all men to worship Almighty God cide for himself. It intrudes not into the do-

Nor can it be objected against the statute that it gives a preference to any religious estabis but a question of expediency, and if from the against the constitutionality of the law, however tion of the statute.

The only remaining ground upon which the plaintiff in error attacks the validity of the it holy; six days shalt thou labor and do all thy wrongs inherent to the system; and whereas. work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work." But without other evidence than the mere suggestion of counsel, we connot believe that the religious sect to which the plaintiff in delivered by the Deity.

avocations on Sunday—such as hauling out ness of a particular day is, within the meaning days of labor. Within six days the Israelite ject."

Beside the adjudications already referred to, the determination to which we have attained is fortified by the recent decision of the Court of Errors of South Carolina in the case of the City was determined upon the proviso of their statute, that nothing contained therein shall be construed to extend to those who, conscientiously, ob serve the seventh day of the week as the Sab this controversy would probably never have

Knowing that our readers feel a deep in terest in the subject of the foregoing article we have thought best to make room for it this week, although in so doing we crowd out much matter prepared for the present number. At a future day we may have something to say upor the subject. Meanwhile we invite our corres pondents to consider it, and give our readers the benefit of any light they may have.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF VIRGINIA NEGROES

At a recent meeting of a Baptist ecclesiasti cal organization, called the General Association of Virginia, a proposition was made to appoint a Committee to inquire into the expediency of petive to the religious instruction of the colored population. The subject excited a good deal of in terest, and was very earnestly discussed. In the course of the debate it was stated, that the laws restricting the religious privileges of the color ed population, are more rigid in Virginia than in any other State. In all other States, colored persons are permitted to preach; and in Georgia and Louisiana they officiate as pastors of colored churches. But in Virginia no such privileges are allowed them. And, indeed, it is said that the whites are restricted, for, by an existing law, the presence of a single slave at a night meeting in any of the churches in Virginia would render the whole congregation of white persons liable to imprisonment! Of course such an absurd aud ridiculous law could never be en forced; but it serves to show the spirit of slave ry even in that State from which so many Presi dents of our free country have come. Well, as ter the subject had been thoroughly discussed and several amendments and substitutes to the first resolution proposed, the following wa

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to petition the Legislature for such modification which they belong.

relation to the matter under consideration. But such low ground in relation to it. To ask that a large body of men may enjoy the privilege of worshiping God under the "supervision of a committee," is not the way that Baptists of old ture which attempts to abridge that right as arinstitution of slavery, the fact ought to be known. this Association speaks volumes.

Encouraging Movement.—The Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers, which embraces the Orthodox and Unitarian Clergymen of the State, adopted the following preamble and resolution at their late meeting. The proposition was introduced by Rev. Dr. Lowell, father of James Russell Lowell, the Poet of Freedom,) who, though generally ranked as a Unitarian, has never been a partizan:

" Whereas this Convention is deeply impresswhile it is at all times incumbent upon us, as men. to be faithful to the duties of a common humanity, as ministers to Him who came to unloose the heavy burdens, and bind up the broken in heart, it is especially our duty to "remember those who are in bonds as bound with them;" therefore

"Resolved. That a Committee of nine be applaintiff in error, and by Judge Nill, of Cham- others has been offended and their rights in- the ancient people to whom it was originally taining a brief history of the rise and progress of slavery in our country, a view of the responsibriefly that the man Specht is a farmer and a But it is argued, with apparent conviction of From the beginning even until now, it is re- bility of the Free States in regard to it, and a Seventh-day Baptist, residing in Franklin Co. its truth, that to compel men to refrain from garded by them as intended to set apart a day calm and temperate, but solemn and earnest apwho was indicted for pursuing his ordinary labor, solely from regard to the imputed holi- of religious rest, but not as commanding six peal to the community on this momentous sub-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALPRED ACADEMY.

ALFRED, July 2d, 1848. The anniversary of the Alfred Academy and Γ eachers' Seminary was held on the 29th of June. The examination of classes commenced on the 26th, and continued to the 29th. The proficiency of students of all ages, from twelve to twenty-five, in those sciences which have

heretofore been deemed so difficult of comprehension as to preclude the common scholar, evinced in a striking manner the superiority of the modern method of teaching over the stereotyped practice of former times. The promptness of expression and originality of thought evinced in mathematical demonstrations, and metaphysical definitions and discussions, were testimonials of the stern discipline of mind to which students had been subjected in the prosecution of their studies. The whole examination was a cheering index to the time when men and women shall evolve great and noble principles, by the tireless working of their own innate faculties, instead of referring to learned authors for every principle upon which to predicate their intercourse with the world. The number and proficiency of scholars in physical, intellectual, and moral sciences, indicated an attention to these long-neglected branches of education somewhat commensurate with their importance. The number in the languages, including Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, exceeded that of any former year. The exercises of the anniversary were such as to inspire every devotee of educational and moral reform with a new enthusiasm. Entire originality of thought was a prominent characteristic of the productions exhibited. The style of composition and delivery could not fail to recommend the study of rhetoric and elocution to all who essay at public speaking, while the liberality of views and benevolent sympathy which ran through the whole, should be a stern rebuke to those soul-shriveled sectarian babblers, whose utmost stretch of mind never extended beyond the precincts of their own miserable tenement. The kind attention of an audience numbering not less than two thousand five hundred, was a pleasing evidence of the satisfaction and approval of the patrons and friends of the school. The exercises were en livened by music, vocal and instrumental, from the academy choir, and the Friendship and Andover bands. At the close of the exercises an appropriate and affecting address was made by Proff. Kenyon, to a graduating class consisting of three ladies and five gentlemen. The most consistent deportment was maintained by the crowded audience, and nothing occurred to disturb the good order of the day, except that a few loafers from an adjoining town made a display of the meanness to which humanity can descend, as well as an exhibition of the character of young men living in rum-selling communities. The exercises throughout were such as to inspire a hope that the educational interests of our country may occupy their appropriate place. All lovers of reform will unite in pravof the laws respecting the religious privileges ing, that literary institutions may rise up and of the colored population, as will admit of their | flourish all over the land, and adopt such sys-

CHRIST IN THE TOMB.

A faithful band took down the ghastly form of their Master and laid him in the low, and We are glad to see that the churches of Vir- silent tomb. Mother Earth received him to her ginia feel the necessity of doing something in embrace, and screened him in her compassionate bosom from the frowns of mortals. / The we are sorry to see a Baptist Association taking | funeral rites are performed, and that devoted band silently, sadly retire, leaving the orphaned universe to weep alone. There, in the grave, reposed God's only Son! With mingled feelings I contemplate him there—pale, how ghastly talked, or that Baptists of the genuine stamp pale! There closed in death are those eyes, attempt to exalt, by law, the religious belief of As I have said, the selection of the day of rest | now talk. Such maintain the right of every hu- | which were accustomed to beam with sympathy man being to worship God according to the and love for the miseries of man! There closdictates of conscience, and regard any Legisla-Led in death are those lips, whose heavenly accents had so often lightened the burdens of afflicted humanity, and at whose word devils justify this conclusion—it is not perceived how disadvantage, temporarily injurous, it may be a denial of that right is necessary to support the trembled. And there, cold and still lies that mangled hand, at whose gentle touch the blind The implication which is found in the action of had been made to see, the maimed to leap and walk, the sick to take up their bed and go to their homes in peace. And there, still in death, that heart which had so often beat quick in kindness and compassion for fallen and suffering man. There in the tomb slumbers God the Son! How great the change. From the throne of eternal glory, swaying the sceptre of the universe, reclining on the bosom of the Eternal Father, Emmanuel reposes in the lap of earth. He rests from the frowns and cold neglect of an unfeeling world. Still he is not at rest: A fierce contest is raging. He conquers Death, Hell, and the Grave. The third day he reapthe week as their chosen period of rest from action upon one of the six, might well be re- all experience that the relation of master and pears, and in majestic grandeur he soars aloft labor, it is not surprising that that day should garded as an invasion of his conscientious con- slave is as destructive of the moral nature of the to the courts of the paradise of God; and as he mounts its eternal battlements, all heaven resounds with, "O death, where is thy sting; O G. R. S. grave, where is thy victory?" Union College, June 10th, 1848.

> THE PARLOR MAGAZINE for July has been on our table several days. It contains a fine engraving of the Landing of the Pilgrims in the year 1620, another of two Red Patridges, and thirty-two pages of well-arranged original reading matter, appropriate to such a Magazine. The work is calculated to promote good taste and good morals wherever it is read. Published by E. E. Miles, 135 Nassau-st., N. Y.

> A correspondent of the Literary World learns that William and Mary Howitt will shortly visit America.

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HE TOMB. own the ghastly form him in the low, and th received him to her im in her compassionwas of mortals. The ned; and that devoted leaving the orphaned There, in the grave, With mingled feelhere—pale, how ghastly death are those eyes, to beam with sympathy s of man! There closps, whose heavenly ac**fitened** the burdens of at whose word devils cold and still lies that gentle touch the blind he maimed to leap and up their bed and go to And there, still in death, itten beat quick in kindr fallen and suffering b slumbers Godethe

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General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We find but little to notice in the Congressional proceedings of last week. The principal subject of general interest before the Senate was the Oregon Bill, in connection with which the whole question of slavery was discussed, and especially the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject in the territories of the United States. No action has yet been taken upon the bill. The Senate had under consideration, but did not take final action upon, a joint resolution in favor of the just and fair settlement of the claims of the Cherokee Indians under the treaty of 1846. A joint resolution from the House was brought before the Senate in favor of fixing the 17th inst. as the period for the adjournment of Congress. Both branches of Congress received messages from the President, communicating the Ratified Treaty with Mexico, and requesting the necessary appropriations to meet its provisions.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at New York on Sunday last, bringing seven days later intelligence from Europe, the substance of which will be found below.

Aside from the Queen's intended visit to Ireland, for which preparations are being made, the principal subject of general interest in England is the Parliamentary Reform movement. On the 20th of June, Mr. Joseph Hume submitted the following motion to Parliament, which shows what is proposed:-

"That this House, as at present constituted, own. does not fairly represent the population, the property, or the industry of the country, whence has arisen great and increasing discontent in the national representation, that the elective fran-

A meeting of representatives, who have hitherto supported the government, took place on the 21st inst., at the Palais Royal, at which it was agreed that they could be no longer maintained in power. We may, therefore, expect from day to day to hear of the resignation or removal of the present Executive Commission. What will replace it no one can tell. Complete anarchy exists, and order in the streets is only

The feeling in favor of Louis Napoleon seems to increase. Riots, in which his name is mixed up, are of daily occurrence in Paris, while many of the departments do not seem at all disposed to enter into the Republican views of the metropolis, and threaten to oppose them.

The London Herald of June 24, 1 o'clock P. M., publishes the following: - "News has this moment reached us by electric telegraph, that the crisis has really commenced in France. Yesterday, (Friday) the troops and National Guards were fighting desperately with the people. The sacrifice of life is terrific!

Rivoli, in the north of Italy, has been taken by the Piedmontese, and 600 Austrians made prisoners. The Austrians have taken Vicenza. been compelled to capitulate. The loss of the Italians in the attack on the city, amounted to about 1,800 or 2000 killed, wounded, and prisoners; while the loss of the Austrians did not exceed 500 in killed and wounded, including Major-General the Prince of Saxis, who was killed.

A bulletin of the Committee of War of Rome, of the 10th, states that among the Austrian soldiery, there were one hundred Austrian ladies, disguised in uniform, actually serving.

There has been a bloody revolution at Prague The people, or rather the students, demanded arms and ammunition of the Commandant, which were refused. This led to skirmishes and finally to the bombardment of the city, and a horrible slaughter. The fury of the Czechs knew no bounds. They cut off the noses, ears, and lips, of all the soldiers that fell into their date, June 18, the city had capitulated, and quiet was returning.

DISTURBANCES AT PESTH.—Serious disturbances occurred at Pesth, Hungary, on the 12th ult., in consequence of a quarrel caused by a theft alleged to have been committed by an Italian soldier on a Hungarian. The other Italians took part with their comrade, and inand wounded.

STORM AT BERLIN.—The City of Berlin, Prussia, was visited by a violent storm on the 13th inst., which was perhaps more violent in the environs than in the city itself. For an hour it was a perfect tornado; trees have been uprooted; on whole tracts of garden ground the pro- ceive Bible instruction from German Protestduce is ruined, and the cherry harvest is nearly ant clergymen. The Gospel light is penetrating annihilated; the hailstones cut up every kind of dark minds on this continent as well as in Eutender vegetation, and the fields of corn are rope. beaten flat. At Potsdam there was a serious loss of life; it being a holiday, a number of pleasure boats were sailing on the water called in Harrisburg, Kentucky, a short time since, the Havel; the hurricane came so sudden that which consisted of a temperance procession, several were blown completely over, and many got up by the "colored community" in that persons were drowned—the number not ascer- place. All the slaves that could obtain permistained. A mill on the property of the Prince of sion, for forty miles around, were in attendance Prussia, in the vicinity, was struck by lightning and burnt down, the Prince himself being a The Newcastle Manufacturing Company, at spectator of the conflagration. Two houses in Wilmington, Del., have just completed a loco- in Philadelphia at about 11 A. M., on Friday, the city were also struck, but without much metive for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, June 9th, and reached New Orleans on Monday

has been no such tempest here in the memory of

THE CHOLERA.—The last accounts from Moscow state that the cholera morbus is making frightful progress. Of 464 persons attacked, advancing westward.

From China.—Intelligence from China, dated May 24, has been received. It states that Mr. Consul Alcock had succeeded in the coercive measures he had adopted, and obtained satisfaction from the Chinese authorities at Shanghai, drew for Jamaica, in a sinking condition. In fence occurred, as a warning to the multitude; were lost. and when the time expires they will be beaten, and be thus disposed of. Perfect tranquility prevailed throughout China.

THE CASE ALTERED.—A few days ago, a wag meeting a peasant, who was on his was to Bordeaux on business, said to him, "What are you lands of the rich, and you had better go to the mayor and put down your name for your share." The peasant set off at full gallop, and on arriving at the mayor's said, "Monsieur le maire, as there is to be a division of the land, I wish to have the meadow of M—, which joins my list." The mayor turned over some papers, and then said, "You are not the first. I have an applicant who demands the meadow, and also your garden with it." "My garden! my garden! my garden!" said the peasant, in a fury. watching his garden day and night. There is to share the property of others, but keep their

WHAT HAVE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES DONE ?-As far as mere statistics go, it would seem by minds of a large portion of the people; and it the following, from the Albany Spectator, that is therefore expedient, with a view to amend | they have accomplished a vast amount of good. "There are now," says that paper, "more than chise shall be so extended as to include house- 1,500,000 people in the United States who abholders; the votes shall be taken by ballot; that stain from the use of ardent spirits, and from the duration of parliaments shall not exceed furnishing it to others; more than 5,000 Temthree years; and that the appointment of mem- perance Societies, embracing more than 500,000 bers to population shall be made more equal." members. More than 2,000 distilleries have for the Temperance Societies, would have been and comfort, who would otherwise have been | year given \$4,000 to Bowdoin in Maine. in poverty and disgraced by drunken inmates."

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN FILTERING WATER.-A new and original invention has been intropreserved by the determination of the National duced in England. It is a cylindrical filter, made of stone, and so constructed as to superthrough the stone frees it from all impurities in suspension, and, according to the testimony of of more than \$130,000 annually! an eminent analytical chemist, is calculated to benefit the public health materially. The filter the principal nobility of the metropolis. The of the invention as a means of preserving the health of officers and seamen, by rendering the water on board ship at all times pure and soft, irrespective of climate or time, have introduced it into the Royal Navy.

EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.— In the event of a bite from an animal in a rabid state-or otherwise, sponge and wash the part, as soon as possible, with clear water, and then They also marched upon Padua, which city has take good leaf tobacco, and make a bandage of it on the place bitten or lacerated. Change the bandage three or four times a day for a week; this will effectually absorb and extract any poison that may have lodged in the part bitten. If leaf tobacco cannot be obtained, take strong manufactured cut tobacco, and use it in the same manner. In America, the Indians carry they use the leaf tobacco in the way described, and it is an invariable antidote to hydrophobia God. and other fatal effects. Gloucester Chron.

OUTRAGE.—Rev. Henry H. Garnet, of Troy, whom many of our readers well know, was forcibly ejected from the cars on the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, just after the late Buffalo Convention, by a conductor named James Graham, on the plea that "colored people canhands. No quarter was asked, and none given, not be permitted to ride with the whites on this Each man fought for life or death. At the latest road, for southern ladies and gentlemen will bruised, the ruffian conductor being assisted by another bully. But he bore himself with cour age and dignity. We supposed the country had entirely outgrown such mean rascality as that.

MARRYING A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—The Court of Queen's Bench, England, has recently trenched themselves in their barracks, where decided against the legality of all marriages they were attacked by the other troops and by made with a deceased wife's sister. By this the National Guards. Ultimately the Italians decision all such marriages are canceled and were forced to surrender, and tranquility was declared null and void—the wives are placed in restored, though several men had been killed the light of concubines, the children of such marriages declared illegitimate, and all heredi- A new system of atmospheric railway has tary rights and claims to property utterly abro- been invented in England, far superior to the them in their trials.

> LIGHT AMONG THE GERMANS.—The German Romanists in Newark and Patterson, N. J., have recently organized societies, where they re-

A novel spectacle for a Slave State occurred

with water, the channels having choked. There \$60,000, and its weight is 20 tons.

SUMMARY.

We learn from Washington, that upon taking down the ball from the top of the lofty lantern, which was on the dome of the Capitol, it was from the 23d to the 29th of May, no less than discovered that it had been struck one or more 205 died. The number of new cases on the 29th times by lightning. The fluid had perforated of May alone amounted to 81, and the number it in three different places, and then, the ball of deaths to 42. The cholera has also broken being hollow, apparently coursed round the inout with great intensity at Jaroslau, Robinski, terior, until it escaped out of a single hole, and Kalooga, and thus appears to be gradually nearly opposite to where it had entered. The ball is about 18 inches in diameter.

A letter from Capt. Travers, of the barl Francis Partridge, of Baltimore, dated Montevideo, April 13, states that on the 3d of February last he fell in with brig Robert, from St. Anfor the outrage on the English missionaries. taking off the crew with his boat she swamped, The culprits, ten in number, are to wear the and Capt. Travers' own mate and two men, and cangue for one month, at the spot were the of- the Captain, mate, and two men of the wreck

A young man named Leander Washburn, 19 years of age, was instantly killed on Saturday afternoon, in Boston, by the explosion of a soda fountain. A piece of the copper struck him under the chin, broke his jaw in two places. knocked out some of his teeth, and broke his neck. Another young man by the name of doing here? They are about to divide all the Clifford, was also somewhat injured by the same

As the wife of Mr. Isaac Bass, of Quincy, Mass., was in the act of adjusting the clothes line around a tree, she was struck just above the ankle joint by a stone weighing twenty-three garden. Put down my name at the head of the pounds, which was thrown in blasting from the granite ledges more than half a mile distant Herankle joint was dislocated—one of the bones broken, and the flesh badly mutilated.

The Girard College is almost a failure at last The architect has come out in a regular report "I will go and get my musket," and he set to against the work of his own genius, and declares that the reverberation of the recitation room a host of persons like this peasant; they wish is so deafening, that they will be useless for the purposes of their construction. The remedy proposed is to line the Gothic arches with false plain ceilings.

It is the general expectation of the Mexicans that Santa Anna will return to Mexico as soon as our army leaves that country. Those who have incurred the hostility of this powerful chief. are looking to a division of the country into independent republics, as the only thing that can save them from the evils of a continuation of his oppressive and corrupt rule.

been stopped; more than 5,000 merchants have \$50,000 to his former donation of an equal sum, ceased from the traffic. It is estimated that 30,- for establishing a practical scientific institution 000 persons are now sober, who, had it not been of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Cambridge; and his brother, who two or three years since sots; and at least 20,000 families are in ease gave \$20,000 to Williams College, has the past

Hon. David Sears has within a short period given \$10,000 each to Amherst, Harvard, and

Not less than 1,800,000 dead letters were re eived at the general post-office during the year 1847. The contents of 2,782 of the most valuasede all cleansing. The passing of the water ble, exceeded \$20,000! This department of the post-office is a dead loss to the government

The Legislature of Indiana, at a recent session passed an act submitting the question of is now in operation in many of the mansions of free schools to the people at the election in August next. There are in Indiana upwards of 320, Lords of the Admiralty, struck with the utility 000 persons between the age of 5 and 21, and of the entire adult population of the State, it is estimated that at least 38,000 are unable to read

> It is said that a number of old Amsterdam merchants are making preparations to emigrate to this country. They belong to that class whose fortunes were made in the East India trade, and who have had money stored away in their cellars for 25 or 30 years.

The accomplished lady of President Polk has fitted up the largest and handsomest house in Nashville for their reception after the 4th of March. Having purchased the mansion, Nashville is to be their future permanent residence.

The persecution which has oppressed the converts to spiritual religion at Damascus, has been arrested by the authority of the Sublime the leaf tobacco with them, and when they are | Porte. The governor of Damascus has been bitten by serpents, or other venomous reptiles, ordered to recall those who were banished, and see that they are not molested in the worship of

> An interesting work of grace has occurred in connection with the labors of Rev. Mr. Thurston, one of the oldest missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. About sixty persons had been received into the church, and about sixty others were candidates for admission.

> A couple of colored men, while mowing near Schenectady, got into a quarrel about the fair One of them is not expected to survive.

> A man in Aurora, Ill., named John Hart was buried on the 22d ult., by the caving in of a well. He was covered by the earth to the depth of eight or ten feet, and dug out alive after nine hours confinement.

Five Chippewa Chiefs from the upper Lakes have gone to Montreal to demand compensation from the Government, for the injury done to their interests, by the grants to Mining Companies on Lakes Superior and Huron.

present one, and it can be worked at the incredibly low cost of 3 1-2d per mile, per train.

Cork, being now cut as fine as vermicelli. is recommended for stuffing bedding on board ships, as in case of shipwreck two or three persons can float on one to shore.

It is an interesting and almost incredible fact, that there are 4421 children of foreign parents now attending the Boston primary schools. This is 44 per cent. of the whole number of scholars.

A solid stone building of three and a half stories, is to be moved back bodily, four feet or more, in order to widen Devonshire street in Boston.

The nomination of General Taylor took place damage. Some of the streets were knee-deep which is calculated to draw 1,000 tons. It cost at noon, having been transmitted in about three

health, he was swept out to sea and lost. His wife was in the water with him at the time, and narrowly escaped with her life.

At Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., on the 4th, the friends of temperance erected a large tent, with a stage and seats inside, and as Mr. Gough was ascending the stage, the seats gave way, precipitating the people to the ground in great confusion, and we regret to add that several of N. Hulse, Santa Claus, Capt. Elmendorf, daily at 5 o'clock the women and children were more or less in- P. M. from the pier north side of Barclay-st. ured by the breaking of limbs, &c. None, it believed, are mortally injured.

A gentleman who came over as a passenger in the steamship Sarah Sands, says that when he left Liverpool there were at least 5,000 emigrants waiting to take shipping for America. Many of them were in extreme destitution, and it was proposed to raise donations from the Poor Law Commissioners and others to transport them across the ocean.

A meeting is to be held in Toronto, Canada, to consider the propriety of taking immediate \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 121; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 371. steps for raising the necessary funds for making Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with a railroad between Toronto and Lake Huron, and for commencing a proper railway communication from Toronto to the leading points in other directions.

The workmen at the Navy Yard in Washington were engaged on Wednesday, in preparing fireworks for the Fourth of July, when the with a fine silver pencil case on a compared with public with a fine silver pencil case on a compared with public with a fine silver pencil case on a compared with public with a fine silver pencil case on a compared with public with a fine silver pencil case on a compared with public with a fine silver pencil case on a compared with public with a fine silver pencil case on a compared with public with a fine silver pencil case of the compared with public with a fine silver pencil case of the compared with public with a fine silver pencil case of the compared with public with a fine silver pencil case of the compared with public with a fine silver pencil case of the compared with public with a fine silver pencil case of the compared with a fine silver pencil case of the compa materials ignited, exploding in every direction palm upon the public an inferior article at the above price. entirely destroyed. The workmen, three in number, miraculously escaped without personal injury.

The Cincinnati Signal says—" Yesterday, the old brick over the canal on Elm street, fell, with with care, many years. a loud crash, crushing in its descent a cow which happened to be passing at the time.' For brick, read bridge, and for cow, read scow.

A man at Leonardstown, Md., while drunk, whipped his wife severely last week. His indignant neighbors arrested him, and tried him before Judge Lynch. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be ducked in the Bay.

The Norfolk Seamen's Friend Society acknowledges the receipt of the handsome donation of \$628, by the crew of the United States Hon. Abbott Lawrence has recently added ship Columbus, to the fund for building a Seamen's Home in the city of Norfolk.

Bricks should be well soaked immediately before laying them. A wall twelve inches thick, built of good mortar, and brick well soaked, is stronger in every respect than one sixteen inches thick built with dry bricks.

Thursday the 29th ult., stabbed his wife in five different places, and then cut his own throat. The woman is likely to recover—the man, it is thought, will die of his wound. The motive for the act was jealousy.

Georgia, yield about three hundred barrels of turpentine annually. The trees afford to be chipped for five or six seasons. A monster pine apple, weighing no less than

fifty pounds, was received at the Philadelphia Exchange recently by a vessel from the West

The yield of wheat this year in Indiana is much larger than was ever reaped before in that State in one season.

The Senate of the young State of Wisconsin, on the 1st inst., passed resolutions instructing their Senators and Representatives in Congress new territorial bill that may be brought before The N. Y. Star says that P. T. Barnum, the

celebrated Museum man, has tendered one wing of his beautiful mansion in Connecticut to Louis Philippe and his family, where they will be fed from his own table. There has been an explosion of powder in

Vera Cruz, in a house occupied by 40 washerwomen, by which from 20 to 30 were killed.

Passengers are conveyed from Chicago to Buffalo for six dollars.

General Taylor is 62 years old-Gen. Cass

Review of New York Market.

ASHES-Pots \$4 87; Pearls 5 87. - FLOUR AND MEAL—Common brands flour sell for 5 12 a 5 25; favorite

parcels 5 31 a 5 50; fancy and extra brands 6 09 to 7 50. Jersey Meal 2 44. Rye Flour 3 50. --- GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 22; Ohio 1 16; Illinois 95. Corn ranges from 48 sex. To settle the matter they went to fighting to 54c. Rye 68c. Oats 42 a 44c. for Northern.—PROwith their scythes. The first swath they cut VISIONS—Mess Pork 10 62; Prime 8 12. Beef 6 50 a not tolerate it." Mr. Garnet was considerably they nearly severed each other's legs off. 12 50. Lard 7c. Butter and Cheese are firm at previous So much for the wholesale market. At the market for

retailing household articles, the prices vary each day Cherries are becoming scarce. Raspberriess, blackberries, whortleberries, gooseberries, and currants, are plenty and cheap. Tomatoes are good but dear Green Corn, from the South. is just making its appearance. Peaches ditto. New potatoes 75c. and 87c. per bushel. Peas 50c. per bushel. Beans 62c.

In North Stonington, Ct., June 29, of an inflammation of the brain, EDWIN F., son of Oliver G. and Sarah A. Merritt, aged 6 years, 9 months, and 22 days. Scarcely had the tears of these parents ceased to flow from a former affliction, ere a beloved and deeply interesting child fell in the cold embrace of death. Yet faith in the promise of God sustained At Berlin, N. Y., on the 3d inst., CATHARINE JULIETTE,

daughter of John and Julia Whitford, aged 2 years, 10 Darien-Ethan Saunders. months, and 3 days.

J R. Irish, S. S. Griswold, J. Wheeler, T. G. Bailey, J. Whitford, C. A. Osgood, D. B. Thompson, Wm. M. Fahnestock, Eli Vanhorn.

LETTERS.

RECEIPTS.

T. H. Lang, New York, \$4 00 pays to vol. 4 No. 52 H. McNeil, A. Willians. T. Ashley, "C. Saunders, Clear Creek, 1 00 **26** 2 00 3 00 A. Dunn, Unadilla Forks, B. Hall, Eagleville, 2 00 A. Saunders, Berlin, 2 00 N. Vars, E. Vanhorn, Lost Creek, Va. 1 00 W. Batten. A. Bond, Clarksburg, Va. 2 00 J. Wheeler, Friendsville, Ill. 2 00 A. Barritt, Bridgeton, N. J. S. Greenman, Westerly, R. I. 2 00 2 00 T. Williams, Providence, R. I. 1 50

At Cape May, a few days ago, according to the Chronotype, Mr. O. P. Pearse, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia, who had repaired to that place for the benefit of his health, was swimming in the surf, when an under current and one of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. lifted him from his feet, and being in feeble London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

> DEOPLE'S LINE. -ALBANY DAY AND NIGHT STEAMERS. - Day steamer, the Hendrik Hudson, Capt. A. Gorham, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7 A. M., from the foot of Barclay-st., making the usual landings, returning on the opposite days.
> Six o'clock through steamers, the Isaac Newton, Capt.

Wm. H. Peck, Oregon, Capt. A. P. St. John, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.
U. S. Mail Line of steamers, the South America, Capt. T.

All of the above boats connect regularly with the Railroad Cars bound West, East, and North from Albany.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared L by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Con ference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 871 cents; ditto, gilt edges, particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

GOLD PENS, \$1 25.

AUTION.—In consequence of the unprecedented demand for the "People's Pen," introduced to the public with a fine silver pencil case, an attempt is being made to with a tremendous crash. The building was We would respectfully caution our friends against being deceived, and assure them that we shall continue to sell as good a Pen at \$1,25, as can be furnished at any other establishment in Boston for \$2. We warrant our Pens in all cases to be what they are represented. CAUTION.—Beware of Platina, and imitation points. The

Diamond Points will resist the touch of all metals, and last WHITE & POTTER. •

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Miscellaneous.

THE FLOWERS OF GOD.

BY REV. J. G. LYONS.

The welcome flowers are blossoming, In joyous troops revealed; They lift their dewy buds and bells, In garden, mead, and field; They lurk in every sunless path Where forest children tread; They dot, like stars, the sacred turf, Which lies above the dead.

They sport with every playful wind That stirs the blooming trees, And laugh on every fragrant bush, All full of toiling bees; From the green marge of lake and stream, Fresh vale, and mountain sod, They look in gentle glory forth— The pure sweet flowers of God.

They come, with genial airs and skies, In summer's golden prime,
And to the stricken world give back Lost Eden's blissful clime: Outshining Solomon they come. And go full soon away, But yet, like him, they meekly breathe True wisdom while they stay.

If God, they whisper, smile on us, And bid us bloom and shine, Does He not mark, O faithless man! Each wish and want of thine? Think, too, what joy awaits in heaven The blest of human birth, When rapture such as woos thee now, Can reach the bad on earth!

Redeemer of a fallen race! Most merciful of kings! Thy hallowed words have clothed with power Those frail and beauteous things; All taught by Thee, they yearly speak
Their message of deep love,
Bidding us fix, for life and death, Our hearts and hopes above.

STORIES ABOUT LIONS.

A gentleman who had traveled in Southern Africa, some years since, tells a thrilling story of an adventure he had with a lion. He says, "The day was exceedingly pleasant, and not cloud was to be seen. For a mile or two, we traveled along the banks of the river, which in this part abounded in tall mat rushes. The dogs seemed much to enjoy prowling about, and examining every bushy place, and at last met with some object among the rushes which caused them to set up a most vehement and determined barking. We explored the spot with caution, as we suspected, from the peculiar tone of their bark, that it was, what it proved to be, ions. Having encouraged the dogs to drive great willingness—we had a full view of an enormous black-maned lion and lioness. The latter was seen only for a minute, as she made her escape up the river, under cover of the rushes; but the lion came steadily forward, and stood still to look at us. At this moment, we felt our situation not free from danger, as the animal seemed preparing to spring upon us and we were standing upon the bank at the distance of only a few yards from him, most of us being on foot, and unarmed, without any visible possibility of escaping. I had given up my horse to the hunters, and was on foot myself but there was no time for fear, as it was useless to attempt avoiding him. I, however, stood well upon my guard, holding my pistols in my hands ready for fire, and they who had muskets kept themselves prepared in the same manner. But at this instant the dogs boldly flew in between us and the lion, and, surrounding him, kept him at bay by their violent and resolute barking. The courage of these faithful animals was most admirable; they advanced up to the side of the huge beast, and stood making the greatest clamor in his face, without the least appearance of fear. The lion, conscious of his strength, remained unmoved at their noisy attempts, and kept his head turned towards us. At one moment, the dogs, perceiving his eye thus engaged, had advanced close to his feet, and seemed as if they would actually take hold side, just between the short ribs, and the blood standing in the same position. We had now no doubt that he would spring upon us; every gun was instantly reloaded; but happily we were mistaken, and were not sorry to see him move quietly away, though I had hoped in a few paw without danger."

Another traveler relates an adventure in the same district of country, which proved to be eling in a large company, and they had stopped for the night. The story is told thus: "The body answered, from which I concluded he was carried off. Three or four men then advanced very cautiously to the bush, which stood nearly opposite the door of the tent, to discover, if possible, what had become of the man, but returned instantly in the utmost consternation. The lion, who was still there, rose up and roared furiously. About a hundred shots more were fired at the bush, without perceiving any thing of the lion; this induced one of the men again to approach it with a firebrand in his hand; but as soon as he reached the bush, the lion roared terribly, and leaped at him, on which

very clearly into and through it. We continued our firing until the night bassed away, and the day began to break, which animated every one to fire at the lion, as he could not lie there without being entirely exposed. Several men posted at the farthest wagons, watched to take aim at him as he came out. At last, before it became quite light, he walked up the hill with the man in his mouth, when about forty shots were fired at him without molesting him in the least. He persevered in retaining his prey amid the fire and shot, and carried it securely

Several years ago, an Englishman named Lucas was riding in an open plain in South Africa, one morning about day-break; and "observing a lion at a distance, he endeavored to avoid him by making a wide circuit. There were thousands of spring brooks scattered over the extensive flats; but the lion, from the open nature of the country, had been unsuccessful in hunting. Lucas soon perceived that he was not disposed to let him pass without further ac quaintance, and that he was rapidly approaching for an encounter. He being without his rifle, and but little inclined for closer acquaintance, immediately turned off at right angle, laid his whip freely to his horse's flanks, and galloped for his life. But it proved too late. The horse was tired, and bore a heavy man upon his back. The lion was fresh and furious with hunger, and came down upon him like a thunder-bolt. In a few moments he overtook Lucas, and springing up behind him, brought horse and man in an instant to the ground. Luckily the poor man was unhurt; and the lion was too eager in worrying the horse, to pay any immediate attention to the rider. Hardly knowing how he escaped, he contrived to reach the nearest house in safety."

Hunting the lion in Africa, is generally pursued for the sake of destroying the animal only, without any view of sport. A regular hunt, when the people turn out, is a complete scramble; a mixture of men of various figures and complexions, the dogs innumerable, and of every kind.

will stop. One of the residents in South Africa, school boys to collect some bamboos for the according to the Naturalist's History, shot a purpose of erecting a fence. In the course of lion in the most perilous circumstances that can their search for them, they discovered the nest be conceived. We must tell the story in his of an alligator, which they robbed of its eggs. own words. "My wife," he says, "was sitting These eggs are thought to be a great delicacy, in the house, near the door. The children were and are anxiously sought after by the rich. playing around her. I was outside, busily en- These, therefore, were distributed among the gaged in doing something to a wagon, when chiefs and principal people; and I being thought suddenly, though it was midday, an enormous a person of some consequence, had two given lion came up and laid himself quietly down in me as my share. On their being brought to the shade, upon the very threshold of the door. me, my curiosity was excited to see the nest them out a task which they performed with My wife, either stupified with fear, or aware of and I asked the boys to show me the place the danger attending any attempt to fly, remain- where they had found it. The alligators had ed motionless in her place, while the children | chosen the root of a large tree, around which took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered | grew a great number of gigantic climbers so immediately attracted my attention. I hastened common in tropical countries. The nest was toward the door; but my astonishment may composed of loose vegetable matter, which they it bursts, as that will make the juice run out well be conceived, when I found the entrance | had collected together from the ground around | barred in such a way. Although the animal the tree, and which was so carefully done that had not seen me, unarmed as I was, escape one would have thought it had been swept. seemed impossible; yet I glided gently, scarcely They had then drawn it among those large skillet, and set it on hot coals, or on a charcoal knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the climbers, and matted it so firmly together that furnace. In a few minutes you may begin to house, up to the window of my chamber, where it resembled a piece of coarse felt; and it was knew my loaded gun was standing, and which with great difficulty that it could be separated I found in such a condition, that I could reach in order to obtain the eggs. The heap thus hour, stirring them frequently. They must be it with my hand—a most fortunate circumstance; formed consisted of at least a large wagon load | quite cold before they are used for anything. and still more so, when I found that the door of this vegetable matter, and the heat was so of the room was open, so that I could see the great arising from the fermentation and gradual whole danger of the scene. The lion was be- decay of the mass, that it was with difficulty that ginning to move, perhaps with the intention of I could hold my hand in it for five minutes at a making a spring. There was no longer any time. In this we see the goodness of God mantime to think. I called softly to the mother not ifested towards even this portion of his creation, to be alarmed; and invoking the name of the in directing their instinct to avail itself of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly steady heat generated by the fermentation of over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in a mass of decomposing vegetable matter, conthe forehead of the lion, immediately above his structed by itself, for the purposes of incubation. eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more." [Youth's Cabinet.

THE DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

of him; but they paid dearly for their impru- my little niece. For some time it was very tion, and firmness, are all necessary in a good dence, for, without discomposing the majestic pleasant in the cool shades, which were per- nurse. A knowledge of the laws of health, and steady attitude in which he stood fixed, he feetly deserted and quiet, but I could have both theoretically and practically, is also indismerely moved his paw, and, at the next instant, wished them rather less so, when, to my aston- pensable. The female is more frequently callso little exertion, that it was scarcely percepti- the troops of those great, starved-looking dogs, to call upon her to be the nurse of the child, ble by what means they had been killed. Of of whose ferocity I had a tolerably just idea, sister, brother, husband, father, and mother. the time which we gained by the interference were coming rapidly towards us from all quar- Every young lady, then, should understand how of the dogs, not a moment was lost; we fired ters. I could not imagine what attracted them, to perform this duty well. It should form a upon him; one of the balls passed through his till the poor child, quite pale with terror, show- part of her domestic education. A knowledge ed me a piece of bread which she held in her of this duty can no more be dispensed with began to flow, but the animal still remained hand, and which it was evident they had smelt at an incredible distance. In a moment we voracious animals, with their sharp teeth and glaring eyes, snuffing the air and closing round struct young ladies in music and graceful deus. They looked as if they would have made portment; yet still, we must be allowed to say. minutes to have been able to take hold of his but a mouthful of the poor little girl, round it would be much better for families, communicoming nearer every instant; and they were tion were deducted from the time spent upon scarcely less formidable to myself, when I took securing what are called the polite accomplishmuch more serious. This gentleman was trav- the bread from her, and began to feel that our ments, and bestowed upon acquiring a knowlthat if I threw it away, it would be but a mor- seen the most bungling work in the sick room, stood a lion, who, on seeing us, walked very were large and fierce enough to be no mean opdeliberately about thirty paces farther behind ponent even to a strong man; and I had heard a thorn bush, carrying something with him of several instances of their attacking human which I took to be a young ox. We commenc- beings. It was no use, however, to stand there, ed firing into the bush; the south wind blew and watch them growing more and more furi removed the harness without difficulty, but, af- hundred. strong, the sky was clear, and the moon shone ous, so I began imperceptibly to draw near the ter many strenuous attempts, I could not revery bright, so that we could perceive any thing gate, dragging the child, quite paralyzed with move the collar. In despair, I called for assistat a short distance. After the cattle had been fear, after me; the dogs, howling and raging, ance, when aid soon drew near. Mr. Words- been uttered against her, said:-" As to Conquieted again, and I had looked over every thing, followed close, and even took my dress between I missed the sentry from before the tent. We their teeth. When I was close to the door, I called as loudly as possible, but in vain; no- flung the unfortunate piece of bread as far from ed the achievement, as a thing altogether imme as I could, and while they all bounded towards it, we darted through the gate, and took but showed no more grooming skill than his a rapid turning in the path which carried us predecessors; for, after twisting the horse's out of their sight at once. By a circuitous road neck almost to strangulation, and the great danwe reached the hotel, and so escaped them; but ger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task the adventure inspired me with a very legiti- pronouncing that the horse's head must have mate terror for these horrible dogs, who haunt grown (gout or dropsy) since the collar was this beautiful city more like beasts of prey after carnage than the domestic animals of an inhabited town. Wayfaring Sketches.

he threw the firebrand, and the people having cooking of them is commenced, add a teaspoon- way. You should do this," when turning the this epitaph:fired about ten shots, he immediately retired to ful of saleratus. This will so neutralize the collar completely upside down, she slipped it his former station. The firebrand which had acidiferous juice which they contain, as to make off in a moment, to our great humiliation and been thrown at the lion, had fallen in the midst it necessary to use only one fourth part as much wonderment, each satisfied afresh that there of the bush and, favored by the wind, began to sugar as would have been requisite had they were heights of knowledge in the world to burn with a great flame, so that we could see been cooked without using selection

THE HORNET'S NEST ON THE BARN.

My uncle was reading a paragraph in the newspaper, the other day, to this effect: that a certain man found a large hornet's nest under the eaves of his barn, and determined to destroy it. So he took some matches, tied them to a pole, and with them set fire to the nest, and totally destroyed it. Unfortunately, however, the barn was also burned, together with a thousand bushels of oats, and a large quantity of rye, hay, and other valuable stores. The loss was estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars, and there was no insurance on the property.

"Well, well," said my uncle, "Mr. Simmons was a fool! It's nothing new, however, for I've known the same thing done hundreds of times." "What! burn down a house to get rid of a hornet's nest ?''

"To be sure, my boy. What is a man doing when he drinks rum to cure disease?"

"Why, uncle, it may save his life."

"It may save it for a while, but it is apt to destroy it after a while. Look at your neighbor, Mr. Gruntly; he has been for a year trying to burn out a pain in the breast, by firing his stomach with brandy, and the eaves of his house are on fire now."

has a weakness, for which he drinks brandy." "Exactly, and so has every man that drinks three parts clean greese, which, while hot, apweakness. The weakness is sometimes very ply with a paint brush, if the cavity be small, great. There's Mr. Carbuncle, who has been or a white-wash brush if it be large, and put a dosing for dyspepsia-burning out the hornet's thick covering of it over the newly exposed nest with rum, till the front of his house is in a blaze. Mr. Carbuncle's whole concern will known a very old and much decayed tree so soon be in ashes. I tell you, my lad, many a treated, that seemed to be completely renovated, fellow that stands high in life, is as big a fool and continued to flourish for many years, and as Simmons. It's all dead loss, too—no insur- would probably still have survived, had it not ance—not a farthing. Mind what I say, Peter | been blown down during a severe ice storm -never do you make such a fool of yourself, three years ago. as to set fire to your house for the sake of burning out a hornet's nest."

ALLIGATORS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

During my residence at Mansu, about fifty miles from Cape Coast Castle, I was engaged We must tell one story more, and then we in building a house. One day I sent out the ground near to his stake. The birds approach-

utmost importance to the sick; and it is almost one I have ever seen who has escaped." He as necessary that a nurse should be trained to] I had gone to walk in the "petit champs des the business, as that a physician should be promorts," below the windows of the hotel, with perly educated. Kindness, cheerfulness, atten-I saw two lying dead. In doing this, he made ishment, I saw in the course of a few minutes, ed upon to perform these duties. Nature seems than a knowledge of good housewifery. Every voung woman, then, should become thoroughly were surrounded by a perfect army of fierce, acquainted with the principles of physiology, We would not oppose the efforts made to inwhom they circled, growling ominously, and ties, and the world, if no inconsiderable porposition was really far from safe; for I dreaded edge of how to take care of the sick. We have wagons and cattle had been put up for the night, sel to some one of them, while it was far from from the ignorance, carelessness, and sluttishwhen, about midnight, they got into complete unlikely that those who were disappointed ness of a nurse. On the other hand, the sick confusion. About thirty paces from the tent would turn their rage on us. Some of them chamber has seemed almost desirable, when the nurse is what she should be.

to the stable, when a fresh perplexity arose. I worth brought his ingenuity into exercise, but after several unsuccessful efforts, he relinquishpracticable. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, put on, for he said, "It was a downright impossibility for such a huge os frontis to pass through so narrow a collar!" Just at this moment a servant girl came near, and understanding the ECONOMY IN COOKING CRANBERRIES. To cause of our consternation, "La, master." said each quart of berries, very shortly after the she you don't go about the work in the right

which we had not yet attained.

JUST LIKE WASHING.—One of the most celebrated physicians of Philadelphia was recently summoned to attend a sick child, by its mother, who, as all mothers should, felt much alarmed at the ill-health of her cherub. The doctor, after looking at the child and feeling its pulse, ordered the mother to fill a large tub three parts with water—then get a pound of good yellow soap, and a coarse towel; put the child into the water, and keep it there until it was thoroughly bathed and rubbed—the soap being applied freely the while.

"But. doctor," said the mother, "you mean to order some medicine, don't you ?"

"For the present this is all that is necessary. On Monday morning I will call again." When he came on Monday, the child was per-

"Why, doctor," exclaimed the mother, "this is very strange. It is just like washing."

"Very like, indeed," answered the doctor, as he took his leave.

To Stop the Progress of Decay in Old Trees.—Choose a dry day for the operation, and have the decayed wood cleaned completely and carefully out, so as to leave none to spread infection again to the sound part. Have ready, "That's true, uncle; but then Mr. Gruntly in a vessel that can be kept hot in the garden or orchard, a mixture of one part rosin and wood; then fill the hollow with earth. I have

> A Monkey's Fun.—A monkey, tied to a stake, was robbed by the crows, in the West Indies, of his food, and he conceived the following plan of punishing the thieves. He feigned death, and lay perfectly motionless on the ed by degrees, and got near enough to steal his food, which he allowed them to do. This he repeated several times, till they became so bold as to come within the reach of his claws. He calculated his distance, and laid hold of one of them. Death was not his plan of punishment. He was more refined in his cruelty. He plucked every feather out of the bird, and then let tiesofactivelife. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, him go and show himself to his companions. and the manners of our students." To secure these most de-He made a man of him according to the ancient an unreserved compliance with which, no student should definition of a "bined without feathers."

To Stew Gooseberries.—Top and tail them. Pour some boiling water on the gooseberries, cover them up, and let them set about half an hour, or till the skin is quite tender, but not till into the water. Then pour off the water, and mix with the gooseberries an equal quantity of sugar. Put them into a porcelain stew-pan or mash them against the side of the pan with a wooden spoon. Let them stew about half an

VARIETY.

Rev. John Pierpont, whose devotion to the emperance cause, and the persecutions he has endured for his "opinion's sake," have rendered his name dear to every feeling heart, once said, on rising to address a large concourse of people—" If there be an individual—a single one-man, woman, or child, in this vast assembly, who has not suffered, either directly or indirectly, from intemperance, O let that person Next to the physician, a good nurse is of the stand up, that I may feast my eyes on the first paused and looked around him, but no one stirred. An expressive silence confessed that all felt the smart of this universal scourge.

The excellent and eccentric Rowland Hill. when once in Scotland, was found fault with because he had not heads and particulars in his sermons. When he next ascended the pulpit, he made an apology for past omissions, and announced that he should now have four heads how many particulars he did not yet knowfirst, he should go round about his text; second. he should come up to his text; third, he should go through his text; and fourth, he should go away from his text.

The editor of the New Haven Journal has been shown a land turtle, by Mr. Elias Bassett, of Hampden, which he first found upon his farm more than forty years ago, and marked with his initials, "E. B.," with the date of '1800," which are yet very plain and distinct. He does not appear to have varied in size since the inscription, and hence it is inferred that he was of age at that time. The question now is. how many hundred years do they live?

It is stated that Daniel Webster speaks at the rate of from eighty to one hundred and ten words per minute; Gerritt Smith, from seventy to ninety; Dr. Tyng, from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty; Mr. Botts, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty; Mr. Clay, one hundred and thirty to THREE POETS IN A PUZZLE.—I led the horse one hundred and sixty; Mr. Choate and Mr. Calhoun, from one hundred and sixty to two

A Yankee orator, out west, vindicating his native Connecticut against slanders which have tion of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its necticut boys manufacturing horn flints and wooden nutmegs, I plead guilty to these charges! They did manufacture wooden nutmegs, but they had to leave the State before they Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman New could find purchasers!"

At one of our hotels a bill of fare was handed to a respectable looking gentleman, as he was taking his seat at the dinner table. He deliberately put on his spectacles, and glancing his eyes over its contents, folded it up and put it into his pocket, at the same time apologetically remarking to the waiter, that he hadn't time to read it then, but would look it over after dinner.

In a churchyard in the north of England is

"Here lies (alas!) and more the pity, All that remains of John Newcity." To which is attached the following:-

"N. B. The man's name was Newtown, but Cottle, would not rhyme. We et the le sti bas

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress.

Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various Departments.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1 Dec. 15.

Turtion, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing Painting Piano Music Use of Instrument

Room-rent, including necessary furniture.

Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themelves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50. Every member of the school will be exercised in composition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation

of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold the reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining elements of social influence.

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

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TRACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction.

W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES,

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

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms. &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air. a method decidedly the most pleasant andeconomical.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a coinplete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibili-

Regulations.

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

2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, will be required.

3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings. 4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, can not be permitted.

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

6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, and then it must not be done without permission previously obtained from one of the Principals.

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to

llustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the diferent departments of Natural Science.

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

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

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847. The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and

ending Thursday, July 1st, 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly. no student will be admitted for any length of time less than

a term, extraordinaries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation,

can be admitted at any time in the term. Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, Incidental expenses, per term EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, Oil Painting, Drawing, The entire expense for an academic year, including

poard, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex ras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, rooms are furnished at a moderate expense. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad-

vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment or satisfactory arrangement.
SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trus

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION: CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath.
This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidaoriginal and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at

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capt at the discretion of the publisher. Communications, orders, and comittanees, should be directed, post paid, to Growth B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce St., New York EDITE VOI

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