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July 12

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 20, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 213.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

SKETCH

# ARGUMENT OF THADDEUS STEVENS,

THE COMMONWEALTH. Stitutional?

Question.—Is the 1st Section of the Act of 22d April, 1794, uncon-

May it please the Court: This record raises of correction of the proper county."

Assembly, we contend, violates the 3d Section of vania, which is as follows:

"All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; no man can of right be compelled to attend, exect or support any place of 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 of worship."

We are aware, that more than thirty years Supreme Court of this State, by two Judges, one of whom was just closing a long life of usefulness, and was then of great age. The other was just entering upon his judicial career. But questions of much less importance to the hapman, have been, not unfrequently, reconsidered by this Court. An important principle of the law of evidence, which has stood the test of more than forty years, and of repeated deliberate decisions of this Court, was lately reversed and totally changed in Post vs. Avery, and sub sequent cases, because it was believed to work injustice in questions of property. The Legis lature, as in this case, had refused to alter th law as established in Steele vs. the Phœnix Ir surance Company; and the Court, in the exer cise of an undoubted right, corrected it them selves. We are, therefore, bold to ask them to re-judge and correct the judgment of the Supreme Court in a question which deeply effects and grieves the consciences of inoffensive and pious men, eminent for honesty, peacefulness, and orderly conduct.

Does this Act of Assembly "control or interfere with the rights of conscience?" It evidently treats the first day of the week as a holy, a sacred day; and it prohibits labor on that day, not for the purpose of giving rest to man, as a

every Associate Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, and every Justice of the Peace ed, authorized, and required, to proceed against are to be found adjudged decisions of what this the following provision: "The free exercise as the day of worship among Christians after and punish all persons offending against this law teaches, so that the people may escape the and enjoyment of religious profession and wor- the conversion of Constantine from Paganism. Act, and every person who shall profane the perils of its violation? Are they to be seen in ship, without discrimination or preference, shall He had previously worshiped the god Apollo, time as is herein before directed, there to be fed on bread and water only, and to be kept at hard

their observance by legislation. But the act in found in the fires of Smithfield; in the dun- an opinion more pious than able. (Law Rep. cisions by his civil magistrates. (Eusebius,

\*156 Continues called tells and executions

all power. Such power would be a perfect conscience. union of Church and State, so much abhorred by the people of this Republic. It would in- originally adopted, had no such provision. evitably lead to religious persecutions, and

finally to civil and religious tyranny. The doctrine that the "Christian religion is a part of the common law," is, I suppose, the foundation and justification of this act. That doctrine was promulgated in the worst times, and by the worst men of a government that the question of the constitutionality of the Act avowedly united Church and State; in times of 22d April, 1794. The first Section of the Act | when men were sent to the block or the stake provides that "if any person shall do or perform on any frivolous charge of heresy. To deny any worldly employment or business whatso- transubstantiation or the supremacy of the ever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sun- Pope, was a capital offence under one reign; day, works of necessity and charity only except- and to admit them was a capital offence under ed, et cetera, every such person, so offending, another. Mon were punished as blasphemers memorials to Congress, setting forth: shall for every such offence forfeit and pay four for denying the divinity of our Saviour, because dollars to be levied by distress; or in case he the "Christian religion was a part of the comor she shall refuse or neglect to pay the said mon law." Men were executed in great numsum, or goods and chattles cannot be found bers by the civil power for denying the real portation of the mail, and the opening of the Mount. And this day has been manity to please their sovereigns. It was this whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she presence, because that was a part of the Christshall suffer six days' imprisonment in the house ian religion—and the Christian religion was a part of the municipal law. When the Protest-At common law it was no offence to transact ants gained the ascendency, to believe in the nal by Act of Assembly alone. That act of ligion, and therefore a violation of the law, and spective bodies. The one made by the com- which commands them to work six days, to be cease to be a refuge for the oppressed, there punished by the secular arm. For it is truly mittee of which R. M. Johnson was chairman, as binding on them as that which directs them will be none left for them on earth. the 9th article of the Constitution of Pennsyl- observed: "That no set of men were ever for conscience's sake, who would not inflict it upon others the moment they obtained power."

As late as the nineteenth century, this pernicious doctrine led Lord Eldon to decide that Unitarians may be punished as blasphemers at common law, and not treated as Christians, notwithstanding the repeal of the Statute of 9 and 10 William the III.—(3 Marivale, 353 Atty.

Genl. vs. Pearson.) How dangerous, therefore, is the apparently pious doctrine that the "Christian religion is a ago this question was decided against us by the part of the common law!" If it be true, all ers of the law. The Jew, the Hindoo, the Pa- homedan, or Christian, have directed religious as a penalty on their religious belief. gan, are perpetual malefactors. They, of course, are beyond the protection of the law, or continually subject to punishment for conpiness of society, and the unalienable rights of Government, in its origin. They enabled the tyrants of the 15th and 16th centuries to find a convenient excuse for sending to the block any one who became obnoxious to them. If such tyrant were a Roman Catholic, the heresy of the reformation was sufficient. If he were a Protestant, adhering to the Church of Rome was equally so. This lauded principle found ready advocates in such bloody tools of tyrants as Jeffries, Audley, and Rich.

> What else was it but the doctrine "that the Christian religion was a part of the law," and to be enforced by the civil arm, that gave the Holy Inquisition such horrid force, and placed the civil and religious liberty, and the lives of nations of men, at the mercy of the bloodiest power that ever inflicted misery upon the human race, in the name of Demons or of Gods!

This convenient doctrine enabled Henry the enemies, whether they were learned and conscientious gentlemen, like Sir Thomas More: mere civil regulation, but because it profanes or were wives, of whose beauty he was weary. the Lord's day. The 4th Sec. of the Act pro- His successor, after robbing all the Jews of the Kingdom of all their wealth, either sent them "The Justices of the Supreme Court, sever- to death or banished them from the Empire. course deserved punishment.

If this doctrine is to be the rule of action, fere with the rights of conscience. where do you find its interpretation? Where The Constitution of South Carolina contains Lord's day-and for that purpose, the said the doings of the council of Nice, or the Diet hereafter be allowed within this State to all whose sacred day was the first day of the week. Magistrate may and shall commit such offend- of Augsburg? Are they in the bulls of Hilde- mankind; Provided, That liberty of conscience When he abandoned Apollo for Christ, he re- fident hopes. ers on his own view-and in a summary way brand, or the writings of Luther ?- in the rigid | thereby declared, shall not be so construed as | tained some of the relics of Paganism. Among inquire into the truth of the accusation on the doctrines of Calvin, or the more liberal opinions to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practive the rest was the holy day of his ancient god. testimony of witnesses and if the person so of Wesley? Does this part of the "common tices inconsistent with the peace and safety of By a formal decree, he directed his subjects who committed neglect of refuse to satisfy such for- law" (adopted in Pennsylvania,) command us the State." feiture immediately with costs, or produce goods to bow down before the image of the Virgin or chattels thereon to levy such forfeiture with and the Saints; or, discarding all visible sym- nearly as strong as ours. costs, then the said justices or magistrates shall bols, to worship the Unseen God? This doccommit the offender without bail or mainprize trine must drive us for refuge to the infallible ordinance, prohibiting under penalty, all worldly His decree may be found at length in the to the house of correction of the county wherein | Church of Rome, where the decrees of the employment on the Lord's day—"to preserve "Corpus Juris Civilis, Book 3, Tit. 12," in these the offence shall be committed, during such Pope are the unerring rule of this part of the peace and good order within the city "-thus words: "common law."

Christian religion, can fear no greater evil to it prosecuted under this ordinance. Judge Rice, quiescant. Ruri sed tamen et cetera." We have other holidays. We have political than to have it mingled with affairs of State. a very able and learned Jurist, decided that the question compels all to observe Sunday as a geons of the Inquisition; in the desolation of for May 1848, p. 7.) sacred day. To oblige men to refrain from Italy, and the moral and political degradation | Virginia had previously declared a similar | "The 4th section of our Act enjoins upon labor out of regard to its holiness, is to "con- of Spain. It is true, there was a time when ordinance of Richmond void. trol" their religious observance, as much as if this dangerous doctrine had a practical exist--that it is not the true Sabbath of the Lord, it New England, brought with them the very tiously observe the seventh day of the week as kept at hard labor on bread and water only." is an "interference" with, and a constraint of spirit which possessed the tyrants who expelled the Sabbath." their rights of conscience. It is no answer to them. Some of their first acts of legislation say that the day of rest should be uniform regulated the religion of the people. Frequent, copy of ours.

them to attend church, they can indicate the and the sanction.

church to be attended. In short, if they have | The Constitution of almost every State in the And that designating the first day of the week any power over religious subjects, they have Union contains a section securing liberty of as the Lord's day was a mere human invention. that kindled the fagots around the Martyrs of

ed the following amendment:

hibiting the free exercise thereof." This article is not as comprehensive as the Jews after their flight from Egypt.

one in the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It has already received a construction by the smoking top of Mount Sinai, says: both the Senate and House of Representatives

on the present question. In the sessions of 1829 and 1830, a large thy God. In it thou shalt not do any work." number of moral and religious persons sent

their suppression.

Two committees of the House and one of the Senate were charged with these memorials, and | Origen, passim.) made reports which were adopted by the reday of the week because it is set apart as holy, and vagrant laws. worship by human laws. Hence, all the bloody Polytheism, however erroneous, by allowing days runs counter to the Eternal mandate.

long as the civil power is lent to support re- come to destroy, but to fulfill." 5th Matthew,

ligious belief. took care that our government should be wholly law to fail." 16th Luke, 17. way would greatly injure both.

ratified by both branches of Congress.

The City Councils of Charleston passed an Hence that day came to be called "Sunday." proposing to bring it within the proviso. In Those who have a sincere regard for the 1836 a Jew sold goods on Sunday, and was

they were ordered to kneel before the altar, or ence in some of the American colonies. The of her Reports by Griswold, page 225—the city the Lord's day, as aforesaid; and if the forfeitthe images of the Saints. And to all those who Pilgrims, who had been driven by it from their of Cincinnati vs. Rice—declared a like ordi- ure be not paid, to commit the offender without

The section in her Bill of Rights is an exact odious law; nor one more repugnant to our

n de la comitación de la compacta d La filo de la compacta de la compac

The Constitution of the United States, as tify honest and intelligent men in holding such tality to the Rock of Plymouth? opinion, without being stigmatized as "capri- It is no answer to say that a majority of the But the first Congress that met under it, add- cious." God having labored six days, rested Legislature can repeal it. The great glory of

"ART. 1. Congress shall make no law re- told in the history of creation. But I am not invention of the New World-which was forged specting an establishment of religion, or pro- aware of any injunction to man to keep it holy, and fashioned in the purifying fires of the Rev-

in which he shall not, is fixed by Deity himself they fail to do this out of respect to a majority, "That the memorialists regard the first day in a manner too solemn to be forgotten or dis- that sovereign of Republics, history, will rank of the week as a day set apart by the Creator regarded. It was pronounced with the voice them with Scroggs, and Impey, and Rich, who for religious exercises, and consider the trans- of a loud trumpet, amidst the lightnings and the sacrificed the rights of conscience and of hupost offices, as a violation of it," and prayed for always kept by the Jews, from that time to the same influence—the voice of the PEOPLE, crying,

became particularly celebrated, and has done to rest the seventh. And it must be confessed, Mr. Jefferson, when seeking for a lasting

declare any day to be the true Sabbath, and if the Act in question prohibits their working judgment; for education and perfect religious more holy than another, would infringe upon on the first day of the week; then such Act freedom are the foundation of all true liberty. the religious belief, and grieve the consciences "gives a preference to other modes of worship." | Can they trust to popular justice, or an Execof some portion of our citizens. It would It allows some six full days to labor, and re- utive trembling before the people? Let the unbring us back to that fatal evil of all other gov- strains others to five. This subtraction of one happy Mormons answer. Because they were

It will not do to say that they are not com

of that injunction will bring upon them the tions of the United States and of Pennsylvania, Rather than expose themselves to that anger, I ally, throughout this State, every President of And he was right, if this principle be right, for are founded on no religion, but on purely civil doubt not they would sacrifice property, liberty, blood—of one common Father, would be idle the Courts of Common Pleas within his district, they were always violating the law, and of considerations—on the inalienable rights of and even life itself. All these the Legislature —would be a wasteful scattering of the pearls man; one of which is, that man shall not inter- may wrest from them, if this Act be constitu- of reason and religion before the fat and rend-

The first day of the week came to be treated This provision, qualified by the proviso, is not | people from it on account of inconvenience,) to worship God on the "day of the Sundie solis."

> "Omnes Judices, Urbanaeque plebes, et cunctarum artium officialis venerabali die solis,

Our Act of Assembly is but a copy, and ar sabbaths, such as the 4th of July, and 22d of Those who love civil liberty must shudder at ordinance was unconstitutional and void. The enlargement of this decree of a bloody despot, February. We reverence them as days of the idea that this doctrine is ever to prevail in opinion is elaborate and able, but has since who earned the glory of saintship by assisting great political events. But we do not enforce this Republic. Its practical results may be been reversed on the strength of the proviso in at the Council of Nice, and enforcing its de-

Constitution; and more opposed to the noble worshiped the Goddess of Reason, and provided conscience has arisen from this fatal doctrine, lature to prohibit labor on the Sabbath, on ac- of the land of Penn, which was sought out and subject, to prove that our legislation looks to took especial care that the civil administration ble "interference with conscience." For I such questions for themselves, without hindrance perpetrator of the deed, which had hurried her enforcing the religious observance of the day, should be separated from affairs of Church, suppose it will be admitted that there is an from the civil power? If so, we have unhap-If the Legislature can direct that religious ob- They left questions of mere sin to be settled honest diversity of opinion on that subject. pily retrograded; we have gone back to the eternal world. servance, then there is no limit to their power between God and His creatures. They left My clients are firm believers in the holy charac-days of the Henries, of Philip and Mary, of over religious subjects. If they can direct the every man to judge of the requirements of ter of that day, and they strictly keep it, as the the repeal of the edict of Nantes; while the people to stay at home quietly, they can direct Heaven as his own conscience might dictate. record shows. But they believe that the Lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach them to go to church and the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach them to go to church and the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, States of the South have almost redeemed the given to a pious son by Rowland Hill, to preach the lord, so the lord, s them to go to church, and if they can direct And to Heaven alone they left the judgment who alone had the power to fix it, rested the stigma of their crushing domestic slavery by nothing domestic sl seventh day, and sanctified it as His Sabbath. adopting the true doctrines of religious liberty! but Jesus Christ

Is not the same spirit embodied in this Act Is there not enough in sacred history to jus- Europe; and which gave a melancholy immor-

the seventh, and sanctified that day, as we are written, paramount constitutions—that noblest until God condescended to give laws to the olution, is, that they protect minorities against the will of majorities. Were it not for this ne-One of the Ten Commandments, given from cessity, written, uncontrollable constitutions would be useless. The true, if not the only "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; way in which a Judiciary can acquire a name, of the United States, which has a strong bearing six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; which shall be respected while they are here, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord and shall live when they are dead, is to stand by the Constitution, and interpose their protect-Here the time in which man shall work, and ing shield between the many and the few. If present; and by the early Christians until the "crucify him! crucify him!" that bore down fourth century. (Vide Justin Martyr and the judgment of Pilate, and made him the judicial murderer of Him, who suffered for con-Our clients believe that part of the decalogue science's sake. When the temples of Justice

found willing to suffer martyrdom themselves more to establish a permanent reputation for that so far as earthly interests are concerned, it foundation for his fame, passed by the authorthe chairman, than all his warlike deeds, how- is quite as important. Did the world generally ship of the Declaration of Independence, and ever gallant. These reports maintain, that to hold that salutary belief, and act accordingly, caused to be inscribed upon his tombstone, that compel men to refrain from work on the first we should have less need of poor-houses, jails, he was the "Founder of the University of Virginia, and the author of the Statute for religious would be a violation of the Constitution: (Vide | But if conscience directs them to work six | toleration." He thereby showed the independ-Report of 4 and 5 March, 1830, House.) To days, and forbids them to work the seventh; and ence of his character, and the soundness of his

ernments, the union of Church and State. For additional seventh of their time of labor, and foolish enough to believe, and independent who disbelieve that religion, are habitual break- all governments but ours, whether Pagan, Ma- consequently of their means of profit, operates enough to express, the belief that the golden of Moses, an infamous majority of their Christpersecutions that the world has seen. It is a pelled by law to work six days; they believe ian neighbors voted them out-laws, murdered melancholy truth, that those who believe in one themselves to be so commanded by the Deca- their prophets, robbed them of their property, God, have been more intolerant than Pagans. logue-and that the Act cutting off one of those expelled them from their homes, and drove them as exiles to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. the worship of numerous gods, became in- Our Saviour kept the Jewish Sabbath, but Although this was all planned and avowed in dulgent to the introduction of new ones. But seems to have treated all days as holy alike. open day, and proclaimed for months, yet they the Mahomedans, the Jews, and above all, I am After his crucifixion, his disciples assembled found no protection from a weak, despicable compelled to say, the Christians, have been not only on the first day of the week, but on Executive, who stood in greater awe of the guilty of the cruelest persecutions that ever many other days. But when their first day is sovereign people, than he did of the Constituafflicted the human race. True, the Romans, spoken of, it should be remembered that it com- tion, which he had sworn to support. If the instigated by the Jews, put to death many of menced at sunset in the evening, and ended the Constitution sleep, is there any safety in the the early Christians. But where do we find next evening. "For the evening and the morning teachings of the pulpit? Every sect is or anything to compare with the religious murders were the first day." They usually met at night; thodox itself, and all others are "no better of England, Germany, and France-with the of course it was on our seventh day. My clients than one of the wicked." All should respect tragedy of the Cecilian Vespers? More blood believe that the Christian dispensation has not true religion, but none should give it civil power has been shed by the familiars of the Holy In- abrogated the Sabbath fixed by the law of God. er or aid except to protect it. It thereby bequisition, than was ever offered a sacrifice to They believe the Saviour to have been sincere comes debased. Do not the clergy, almost unitheir hideous deities on Pagan altars. Nor can when he said: Think not that I am come to versally, find justification in Scripture for susthis spirit of holy ferocity be ever restrained so destroy the law and the Prophets; I am not taining, or at least acquiescing in the ruling temporal power? Did they not there find the 17. And again: "It is easier for Heaven and "Divine right of Kings?" If the Ruler be a Seeing this, the fathers of the Revolution Earth to pass away, than for one tittle of the despot, they still remember that they are to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." disconnected with all religions. Instead of that It may seem unimportant to men of loose or If they live in a country whose domestic institu-8th to dispose of all whom he chose to call his being a defect, connecting them together in any liberal religious notions, which day is kept as tion is unmitigated slavery, they find in ancient holy, provided there be uniformity. But it Scripture accounts of barbarous nations, where Such was the opinion of the celebrated re- weighs heavily upon the consciences of my man forgot that his fellow man was a brother. ports to which I have referred, and which were clients, who sincerely believe that the neglect To contend with them against the temporal interests of their church, that the Christian doc-I think I may safely say, that the Constitu- eternal wrath of the offended Law-Giver. trine intended to give freedom of conscience, and freedom of action to all the children of one

> ing swine of the altar. To the Judiciary then, and to them alone, can civil and religious liberty look for relief, when assailed by majorities forgetful of the true principles of our government. That they will brove true to their high duties, we have the most co

# "YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OPT."

Dr. Donne, afterwards the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's, when he took possession of the first living to which he was inducted, walked into the yard of the church where he was to officiate. It happened that as he sauntered along, the sexton was digging a grave, and the Doctor stood for a moment to observe his operations. As the man was at work, he threw up a skull which in some way or other engaged the Doctor's attention. While he examined it. he perceived a headless nail, which perforated the temple, and which convinced him that some dreadful deed must have been perpetrated. Taking up the skull, he demanded of the gravedigger to whom it belonged. The man instantly said, that he knew very well—that it had belonged to a man who was accustomed to excess in the use of liquor; and who, one night having been guilty of his usual intemperance had been found dead in his bed in the morning. Dr. Donne then asked, "Had he a wife?" The anconscientiously believe that it is not a holy day native homes, and took shelter in the forests of nance void, as against those "who conscienone, only she was reflected upon for marrying Religious intolerance could not invent a more immediately after the death of her husband." This was enough for the Doctor, who, upon the So far then as the authority of the United and independent injunction of St. Paul: "Let pretence of visiting all his parishoners, soon there might be some reason in it; but then it ed for thoughts and opinions, which concerned States goes, this Act is un- no man therefore judge you in meat and in called upon the woman in question; and in the would be made a day of recreation—of relaxa- only the creature and his Creator. Quakers constitutional. And it seems to me it would be drink, and in respect of an holy day, or of the course of conversation he inquired of what sicktion; and most probably those days would not were executed because they did not worship a reproach to this State, if it were not declar- new moon, or of the Sabbath days." Col. 2d, ness her husband had died. She gave him pre-16) 17. Can this Act be held consistent with cisely the same account as the sexton had given discarded its religious character, when they was a capital crime. In short, all oppression of But suppose it were competent for the Legis- religious liberty, by an independent Judiciary before her. But the Doctor produced the skull, only for the rest of the people, fixed the tenth But when the great men of the Revolution count of its sacred character, it is certainly not settled as a refuge from religious persecution, you know this nail?" The unhappy craminal day. But I suppose it requires no other argu- set about establishing a government, which competent for them to declare which day of the by its great founder, who, holding all days was struck with horror at the demand and the ment than reading the several acts upon this should secure the liberties of the people, they week is the Sabbath. That would be a palpa-equally sacred, allowed all men to judge of sight, and instantly owned that she had knowled be a palpa-equally sacred, allowed all men to judge of sight, and instantly owned that she had knowled be a palpa-equally sacred, allowed all men to judge of sight, and instantly owned that she had knowled be a palpa-equally sacred, allowed all men to judge of sight, and instantly owned that she had knowled be a palpa-equally sacred, allowed all men to judge of sight, and instantly owned that she had knowled be a palpa-equally sacred, allowed all men to judge of sight, and instantly owned that she had knowled be a palpa-equally sacred, allowed all men to judge of sight, and instantly owned that she had knowled be a palpa-equally sacred, allowed all men to judge of sight, and instantly owned that she had knowled be a palpa-equally sacred, allowed all men to judge of sight, and instantly owned that she had knowled be a palpa-equally sacred.

Good Apvice. That I was capital advice

par all la Osart, sur car construction

New York, July 20, 1848.

#### SACREDNESS OF THE CIVIL REST-DAY. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

I embrace the earliest moment of leisure, from most arduous duties, to indite a few remarks, to accompany the Argument of Thaddeus Stevens. Esq., before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on the Sunday case, recently tried before that tribunal; which I have had in my possession some time, but' held it back out of respect to the Court, until their decision, which they were very tardy in arriving at, should be delivered; as I did, also, from the same consideration, deference to that tribunal during the pending of the case, withhold, since last fall, a work which will form a volume of upwards of an hundred octavo pages, designed to exhibit an unvarnished narrative of the early history, the recent persecution, and the struggle of the German Seventh-day Baptists of Pennsylvania to maintain their civil rights and religious immunities; which I deem to be an imperative duty to transmit to posterity, that future ages may judge, understandingly, of our position and our principles—the wrongs and injuries inflicted

rigidly despotic countries.

Mr. Stevens' main argument was directed to combat the assumed position, that "Christianity is the common law of the land," and which he did in the most masterly and conclusive manner. Whatever may be the common law of our so-called mother country, England, our Constitution supersedes it entirely. It can not be claimed in any country, where they have a Constitutional Government, and in which it that we have decidedly the advantage over the irretrievable loss.

More of this hereafter. The other principal point of Mr. Stevens' argives it a religious character by imposing penalprejudices which would have followed a reversal being in fact Governor, a year longer. of the former judgment. The present decision, I think, is a compromise—the only platform on out any reference to any sacred character what- ing fate for some time past, might have done so never would, they never could, have been public service, it is strange, passing strange, brought to decide it on the ground of being a that men can be found thus to tamper with holy, a sacred day.

the rights of conscience to all, he (Coulter) ra- day, are null and void. ther ill-naturedly remarked, that 'they would for bigotry, without pure religion or liberality, they say you are engaged in the Sunday case." A worthy Judge, indeed—a right redoubtable up on a Quo Warranto! on a Christian Society, of good report, in the defender of Constantine's day—a paragon of an middle of the nineteenth century—a period disadvocate for a pagan institution. Such Christtinguished for the dissemination of liberal opinian charity and blasphemous piety was meeted ions and expanded views of human rights and out to our friends in advance. No one can imagine the influence brought to bear against us the immunities of conscience, even in the most in this case. The clergy throughout the land, ences, could we expect any thing better?

recognition of our rights and immunities, and ficient to seal his doom forever! Such was his tors' ages average 76. A whole generation has is not, specially, made part of the organic law; an award of exemption from the operation of holy horror against desecrating the first day of nor can it be inferred, save where a union of that iniquitous law, could be more calculated to the week—"the holy Christian Sabbath." Church and State is recognized and actually ex- soothe our disappointment, than the decision of am at an utter loss to understand, how so great ists. He might have gone farther, and contend- the Court. The Court has given the "cold an advocate for the sacredness of that day, ed, that if admitted, that Christianity is the shoulder" forever, in the Keystone State, to the could so far forget his own solemn admonitions common law of our Republic, so far from its sacredness of Sunday-stripped it entirely of all to his congregation, as to certify to a civil instru- patriarchs, and by them accompanied to their poused the cause of Christ in his youth, but has militating against our cause, it would operate in the sanctity and holiness claimed for it. With ment—a political act—on that day. He is our favor; for we claim to be Christians, whatever sacredness it was invested as a reli- politician—he was not, I am sure, actuated by and to have the true Christianity of the Bi- gious institution, and whatever were the motives ble—that we have all our practices founded of the makers of the law, in designing to conon the practice and example of the Divine fer upon it the character of a sacred, a holy day, Founder of Christianity, and would be perfectly the Court has, unhesitatingly, shorn it com- stantine's day, or did he certify to the resignawilling to rest the issue on that point—that we pletely of those pretensions. If, then, we have tion, as a Minister of the Gospel, to sanctify the adhere to the Christianity of the New Testa- not gained our point, the advocates for the ment—that the Sunday-sect have departed from sacredness of the first day of the week have office, he is competent to certify to other civil the law of the King in Zion, have sought out many | gained a great loss. The Court has declared to inventions, and instead of preserving their the world, that whatever may have been the gards as sacred, and unequivocally desecrated loyalty to their rightful Law-Giver, are follow- motives of the law-makers, or the wording of the when any other individual executes any civil ing "the commandments of men." While they Act, they do not recognize it as conferring any act, or performs any secular labor? If so, we carpenter, and has paid two thousand three huncountenance and maintain a pagan institution | sacredness on it, but that they regard it only have fastened upon us, what the Constitution the worship of a day, dedicated by the heathen and merely as a civil rest-day, to be changed to expressly prohibits—a privileged class; and, as idolaters to the Sun, and which is not command- any day of the week, at the pleasure of the Le- history proves, the worst of all privileged classes, ed to be so regarded in the Scriptures, we gislature. This is the basis of their decision, the priesthood. observe the day required by the Almighty—the and therefore all the sacredness it derives from day recognized by the Master, the Head of the the statute, and possesses in the eyes of the rest-day, do perpetrate many funny, laughable Christian church. The admission that Christ- Supreme Court, is from human legislation. ianity is the common law of the land, could, Alas! for the sacredness of Sunday-Constanlegitimately, do us no damage—be no detriment, tine's " Christian Sabbath!" The same power | dedicated to the worship of the Majesty of whatever, to our cause. We are recognized as may throw the same shield over Easter and Heaven, in a village not an hundred miles from Christians, and are on a common platform with every other holy day of the calendar, as it does this place, which church owning and occupying all other Christians—entitled to the same rights around the retailer of "liquid fire and distilled the building regularly, regards the first day of and immunities. The Supreme Court has no damnation;" and the same power may throw the week as the "Christian Sabbath," the "holy of the Southern Baptist Board to China, were power to make inquisition and determine be- the shield of protection and sacredness over Sabbath," and are the most strenuous advocates tween the shades of Christian doctrine and the trafficking in human flesh, around gambling for the Sunday law, actually permitted, counconscientious practice of religious rites; and establishments and race-courses; all of which tenanced, and encouraged, the sale of books, in this they saw clearly, as the issue proves. That are done in some of the States. They give their meeting-house, after their regular service, would be too delicate a matter to touch—too them sacredness and security on the same glaring an usurpation to assume, though that grounds, and by the same power, that the law ning—and did it with impunity. O consistency, tribunal has tortured the rights of conscience of Pennsylvania gives sacredness to the first thou art a jewel! into a very circumscribed, contracted nut-shell. day of the week. Truly have the sticklers for Religious conscience is a sacred treasure; and in | Constantine's day gained a loss, a great loss, an | in Pennsylvania, and the Sunday law in New

Sunday-sect; for our conscientious regard for Whether its greatest advocates ever believed the Sabbath, is founded on the express word of it to possess any holiness, or whether the de-God, while our oppressors cannot adduce a sin- cision of the Supreme Court, which was first gle commandment, from the Scriptures, to show published on the seventh instant, has torn away have no lot nor part in making such unequal, that their conscience, in regard to His holy day, the film from their eyes, I cannot divine; yet a hinges on any requirement of the Master. Yet, funny matter followed so closely on the heels of not being alike inconsistent in their professions while the Judges shrank from the flagrant act that decision, within the atmosphere of the and practice of religious duties. "Tell it not of adjudging between Christian sects, openly, court-room, that I cannot but presume that that in Gath," says David Benedict, one of the most gives interesting accounts. The thirty native still they did not hesitate to fritter away the decision has dissipated all regard for the holistrong claims, the strongest and dearest rights ness of the day of the Sun, among its quondam Baptist denomination, in his 'General History exception, for the manner in which they had of the soul, into a mere matter of expediency. admirers, from the fact of the Governor of the State executing a civil, political act, not one of "mercy or necessity," but purely from political noticing the persecution of the German Seventhgument, was, to show, that the law of April 22. considerations, on the very next "civil rest-day." 1794, under which our people are persecuted, And so ludicrous, in inconsistency, is this act, Gath, (he exclaims,) publish it not in the streets is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it sets up and and some matters connected with it, and so im- of Askelon, that in this land of freedom, any enforces Sunday, as a sacred, a holy day—as a portant may be its bearing on the questions it religious community, so distinguished as this religious institution; for it expressly declares the may give rise to hereafter, that I am constrain- has been for piety and good order, should be first day of the week to be the "Lord's day," and ed to introduce the transaction, at length, as a harrassed and persecuted, fined, imprisoned, "sign of the times"—a commentary on "pro- and maltreated, as many of the observers of the ties for "profaning" it, as a day sacred and holy fession and practice." Two days, two short ancient Sabbath, both German and English, -which could not be profaned unless invested days, after the decision of the Supreme Court have been for a conscientious observance of with a religious character. This was so self-ev- was announced, publicly, Governor Shunk, their peculiar opinions. Tell it not in the Ro ident, that the Court acknowledged, that it pos- whose health has been on the decline for some man Vatican, in the Spanish Inquisition, or any sibly was the motive of those who enacted the time past, was induced, at the instance, the in- tribunal, civil or ecclesiastical, that any legislalaw; yet while the motive was not constitutional, cessant importunity of some craven politicians, tive body in this free Republic, should authorize the statute might still be so, shorn of its super- to resign his office as Chief Magistrate of the any portion of citizens to insult and injure anfluous intent; and I have reason to believe, that | State, on the ninth instant, Sunday! Otherwise, other, because they differ from them just twentythis point was a serious stumbling-block with in the event of his death, the Speaker of the four hours in the time, which in their opinion the Bench in coming to a decision. One or Senate, a Whig, the constitutional successor, should be devoted to the worship of their two of the Judges were not only willing, but for the interregnum, would discharge the duties Maker." Yet, even so the Supreme Court of anxious, to declare it a religious institution—a of acting Governor, twelve months longer; and Pennsylvania has decided. acred day—possessing holy obligations on man from this political consideration he was induced to reverence it; while at least one was decid- to resign on Sunday, "the holy, Christian Sabedly opposed to that view of it; and the major- bath "-ostensibly, that the election for a sucity would never have consented to affirm the cessor might take place at the ensuing election constitutionality of the law on that ground; yet in October, but in reality to prevent the Speaker they had not the moral courage to brave the of the Senate from exercising the duties, and dissatisfied with the principles on which the

Had this been purely an act of necessity, a State act in an extremity, there might be some which they could unite to affirm the constitu- show of an excuse for desecrating "the sacred- tionality of the law in question, yet expressed tionality of the law, namely, a civil regulation, ness of the holy Christian Sabbath," but as the his dissent, on the bench, to the reasoning of a mere "social and political day of rest," with- Governor, who was fully aware of his impend- the delivered opinion of the Court, and mainever; and which will be equally sacred, should some days sooner, as he was repeatedly urged distinctly, the religious character of the day; any future Legislature see fit to change it to to do, on a legal day, or might have delayed a and the swearing Judge, more zealous than Texas is the great object of each denomination fourth day or any other day of the week. They few days longer without any detriment to the pious, but who, Pilate-like, feared the populace "holy time." What a wax-nose these people gan opinion." It is truly a Pagan opinion in Thus, we have gained something; we might do make of the holy Scriptures, and of the more than one sense. But it was the only way lowship of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in have gained more had there not been prejudic- holy civil rest-day. As it was done from politi- that they could obtain an award for the constitu- Lincklaen. ed, bigoted partizans on the Bench. The tem- cal considerations, party purposes, and was no tionality of the Act. As I have already intiper of the Court, and our chances with it, may State act in an extremity, it must be illegal and mated, it was a compromise; and as Judge Bell

pleadings. "Judge Coulter, (says the writer,) executing that civil act on that day; and as no make it palatable enough for him to swallow. the day was not far distant, when the Legisla- which has decided on other occasions, that any earth are making rapid advances in liberal opinture would repeal the Act of 1794, and extend and all civil acts, or contracts, done on that ions, and especially in regard to religious rights,

first have to dethrone the Almighty!' So much Keystone State, and may have a considerable ance of the dark ages—the days of the Inquisi- Church, and some have joined other churches. bearing on the recent decision made by the Su- tion and proscription for conscience sake. (continues the writer.) Burnside, of course, preme Court in our case. The law regulating | More anon. swears that it would be destructive of Christian- elections requires the Proclamation of the ity to decide in favor of the plaintiff in error. Speaker of the Senate, to be issued three Bell is with you. Gibson and Rodgers have months before the ensuing election, to supply a not intimated any opinion either on or off the vacancy in the office of Governor, by death or Bench." With such inveterate prejudices and resignation; while the Constitution simply says, sworn opposition on the Bench, arrayed against that the resignation of the Governor must be plain, obscure, honest-hearted Believers, what made three months before the election ensuing, could be expected in the case? So far from to have a successor elected at that time. The 27th ult. It was founded on Acts 26: 22, 23our case having a fair and impartial considera- Governor resigned just in time to have it registion from all the Judges, it was prejudged by tered, though it was on Sunday, to be in three more than one long in advance of the Argument. | months before the election; but the Proclama-A year ago, one of the Judges, on meeting one tion cannot be issued in time. Here arises the of our Counsel in the State Library, a room difficulty. The election will go on; but which there, their present condition, and the means vis-a-vis to the Court room, in the same build- ever party may be defeated, they may question ing, accosted him somewhat thus: "Well, sir, the legality of the proceedings, and an appeal be taken to the Supreme Court; and in the On the attorney nodding assent, the Judge con-lissue, the legality of the Governor's resignation tinued, "G-d d-n your eyes, I'll floor you." will come up. Peradventure it may be brought he stated-1. That he had always tried to

Here was a Sunday business with a vengeance. The resignation was signed, attested, handed over in form by a learned Judge to the Secretary of State, registered and certified to by the proper officer—all for party, political purposes—on Sunday, "the civil day of rest;" and what is were indefatigable in their efforts, to influence | the queerest part of the business, is, that one of the result, and left no stone unturned to accom- the witnesses to the act of resignation, is a Docplish their ends. One of their number, even as tor of Divinity—a most strenuous advocate for far "down east" as the extreme end of Vermont, the "sacred stillness" and "devout observance volunteered a lecture, a severe anathema, in a of the holy Sabbath "-one who has been wont written epistle, to one of our Counsel, for con- to speak, from the pulpit, in accents of most senting to advocate our cause. With such in- solemn, fearful admonition, to his hearers, as if veterate prejudices, and such jesuitical influ- man's whole future destiny hung on one act of desecration of that day, or as if giving the However, not any decision, short of a full least countenance to any secular affairs was sufany political consideration. What can it mean? Has the recent decision of the Supreme Court destroyed his sense of the sacredness of Condeed? Does he consider, that, in virtue of his matters than matrimony, on a day he himself re-

These sticklers for the sacredness of the legal things. Within a few weeks past, the ludicrous spectacle was exhibited in a meeting-house, and from the "sacred desk," on a Sunday eve-

Such are the workings of the "civil rest-day" Jersey—"fish for one, and flesh for the other." The projectors, the law-makers, and the executive officers, are the first to violate it, and violate with impunity; while other honest citizens, who iniquitous laws, are persecuted and fined for of the Baptist denomination in America and other Parts of the World,' recently published, in day Baptists in Pennsylvania—" Tell it not in

I have not time at present to review the opin ion of the Court, and point out some of its absurdities and contradictions; but in conclusion only add, that the tide-bound Sunday-sticklers. though they approve the award, are much more award was rendered, than the Seventh-day Baptists themselves. Judge Coulter, though exceedingly anxious for declaring the constitutained the propriety and necessity of sustaining, more than he cared for the day, declared the Notice is hereby given, that Bro. Sebeus M. delivered opinion, to which he assented, "a Pa-

be inferred from an extract of a letter before invalid. The Constitution makes ample pro- was regarded as inclining to favor our rights, it me, written by a gentleman—a Sunday man, vision for an event of that kind, death or re- was given to him to deliver the Opinion of the reached us several weeks ago, that there had yet one of liberal heart—who was present at the signation; therefore, there was no necessity for Court, and clothe it in a manner that might been a revival of religion in the vicinity of Bercould not hold in, whilst Mr. Brady was press- civil act is valid when executed on that day, the It was a bitter pill, even for the Bench to swaling certain points upon the Court; and when he, resignation of the Governor cannot be affirmed low, and much more so for the Sunday folks. in concluding his argument, expressed a hope, by the Supreme Court, before which it may be Still their end is attained, though it entails a the work was very powerful and extensive, that if the Court felt themselves bound, by brought for adjudication, in accordance with wanton, irreparable injury on other free men of affecting not only the Sabbath-keeping Church former precedent, to affirm this judgment, the established precedents of that tribunal, the State. While all the other nations of the at Berlin, but also that at Petersburg, and other Pennsylvania has taken a retrograde step, and This act may open a curious question in the thrown herself back into the bigotry and intoler- Church in Berlin, several to the Petersburg W. M. F.

BORDENTOWN, N. J.. July 14, 1848.

AN OLD MINISTER.—A correspondent of the Christian Reflector and Watchman says that the Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D., of North Brookfield, Mass., preached his half-century sermon on the "Having therefore obtained help of God," &c. In this sermon, he gave a simple account of what the church and town were when he came used to effect the change. In reply to the question how he had remained fifty years the pastor of one church in this age of ministerial change, gratify the wishes of his people so far as he could consistently. 2. He had never supposed that wisdom would die with him, but if with any body, with his people. 3. He had never suffered himself to take sides with any faction that has arisen in his church or society. 4. He had always been content to preach the simple doctrines of the cross and the duties that immediately grow out of them. A large number of the former inhabitants of the town were present, and the speeches from them and other visitors from abroad, added not a little in recalling the reminiscences of by-gone days There are three contiguous parishes whose pasgrown up and died; and nearly all their present congregations, when they were ordained, were four persons were baptized by Eld. Samuel B. unborn. Most of the parents of the present | Crandall. Among them was Mr. Benjamin generation were married by these venerable Stillman, a man eighty-three years old. who es-

CAN'T TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.—In a letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the N. Y. State Colonization Society to the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, mention is made of a slave family of six persons, who have redeemed themselves, and now propose to leave this land of boasted freedom for Liberia, in hope of enjoying real liberty there. The father is a dred dollars for himself, and one thousand three hundred dollars for his children. Such are the men who "can't take care of themselves," and must be kept in slavery or sent out of the country, for fear that they will become a tax upon the whites!

Missionaries Drowned.—Letters recently neceived from China bring the sad intelligence, that Dr. J. S. James, and his wife, missionaries drowned on the 15th of April last. It appears that soon after their arrival at Hong Kong, they went, on the invitation of an American shipcaptain, to visit Canton. In returning by a schooner, they were overtaken by a squall, upset five miles from Hong Kong, and seven persons drowned, among whom were Dr. and Mrs.

LATE FROM MR. ABBOTT.—The Macedonian has a letter from Mr. Abbott, dated Sandoway, Feb. 12, full of Christian ardor and hope. He had just spent five or six weeks visiting the Karen churches in the jungles, of which he aged and venerable ministers of the First-day preachers, too, won his a proval, with a single performed their duties during his absence. One of the native pastors during that period had baptized 600, and another 550. Mr. Abbott speaks of districts north of Bassein and Pantanau where 1,200 converts wait for baptism.

> LARGE DONATIONS.—On the fourth of July, Augustus Graham, Esq., of Brooklyn, gave the Brooklyn Institute twenty thousand dollars, and on the same day he gave to the Brooklyn City Hospital twenty six thousand five hundred dollars; having previously given it five thousand five hundred dollars. Of this aggregate sum of thirty-two thousand dollars, he appropriates thirty thousand to the Hospital proper, and the remaining two thousand to the creation and support of a Dispensary branch, with certain specific directions as to the application of the slipped, throwing him to the ground and so

Success of the Gospel in Colorado Valley -A correspondent of the South Western Chronicle says that within the last six or eight months, from the best information he has been able to get, there have been from five to six hundred who have professed religion in the Colorado Valley, including Baptists, Methodists, and Cumberland Presbyterians, amongst whom there is much unity of feeling. He thinks the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in

Burdick is restored to the communion and fel-

By order and on behalf of the church. SANFORD B. STILLMAN, Church Clerk. room for various other waiting communications.

THE CHURCH IN BERLIN, N. Y.—Information lin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. | We now learn, from Bro. J. L. Scott, the preacher at Berlin, that churches in the vicinity. Nearly fifty persons have been added to the Seventh-day Baptist The change is said to be very great and happy.

In this connection it may not be amiss to say, that our brethren in Berlin are now occupied in enlarging and improving their meeting-house -a work in which they have engaged with a zeal and liberality worthy of all praise.

We regret to learn that Father Satterlee, long the venerated pastor of the Church in Berlin, is now in very feeble health. He has been for some time past confined to his house, where meetings have occasionally been held for his gratification.

THE CHURCH IN PETERSBURG, N. Y.—Some of our readers know, that for a considerable time past the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Petersburg, Rensselaer County, has been in a debressed condition, without a preacher, and often without Sabbath meetings. We are glad to learn that things are assuming a better aspect there. Last spring Bro. Libbeus Cottrell, of Union College, spent a few weeks in laboring among that people, which was followed by a gathering of the church together, and something of an awakening. Since he returned to his studies, Eld. John Green has visited them and spent several weeks. They are now making an effort, in which it is believed they will succeed, to secure the labors of a minister.

THIRD BROOKFIELD CHURCH. -- A business letter from Bro. Ephraim Maxson, dated Edmeston, N. Y, July 11, says that on the Sabbath previous not until now followed his Saviour in the ordinances of the Gospel. Another was formerly a member of the Methodist church, and was sprinkled on her admission to it; but when she became acquainted with our people, she thought it her duty to be baptized and join a Sabbathkeeping church.

THE SABBATH, AND SUNDAY LAWS .- From a pusiness letter, dated at Ulysses, Potter Co., Pa. May 26, we clip the following paragraphs:--

"Four adult persons, professors of religion, have embraced the Sabbath of the Bible in this place, within a short time.

"An elderly gentleman, and one of the most. respectable men in this county, was fined a short time since, for a breach of the Sunday laws. He had a load of goods come in late the night previous, and because he removed them to his store on Sunday, there was a complaint entered against him by a worthless drunkard, to gratify a revengeful disposition. Thus the Sunday laws, instead of serving any good purpose, serve only for the gratification of the worst passions of the human heart."

SABBATH Accidents.—Several weeks ago here happened two or three railroad accidents on a Sunday, between Albany and Buffalo, and the circumstance furnished a text for many sermons about the wickedness of traveling on Sunday. Here are a couple of items from the Albany Argus, which show that accidents sometimes happen on Saturday as well as on Sunday. Who will preach the sermons?

At noon on Saturday last, as the train was leaving the depot at Little Falls for the west, Mr. J. H. Tomlinson, of Syracuse, in attempting to get upon the train, slipped and caught his foot in one of the wheels of a car, was thrown violently to the ground, and one of his legs broken in three places below the knee, and the flesh of the leg cut open to the bone from the knee to the ancle. Before any medical aid was procured, Mr. T. was taken from the station to a house about a quarter of a mile distant, losing during this time great quantities of blood. the loss of which hastened, if it did not cause, the fatal termination of the accident. Medical aid was then procured, and Dr. Armsby of Albany went up to Little Falls, but Dr. A. found the condition of Mr. T. precluded all hope of. recovery. He died about an hour after Dr. A. arrived. Mr. T. was an enterprising citizen of Syracuse, actively engaged in business, and was married to a daughter of Col. Voorhees, of Onondaga county, who, with a family of two or three children, survives him.

We regret to learn that while Mr. Geo. S. Brown, of this city, was engaged on Saturday last in painting the front of a house in State street, the ladder upon which he was standing severely injuring him that he died vesterday morning. Mr. Brown leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.

THE STEAMER OREGON, which used to ply on Long Island Sound, and take the lead there in point of speed and comfort, is now running as a night boat between this city and Albany. She s fitted up in the richest style, and has every convenience for the accommodation of passengers. Those who go up the river on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, or come down on the alternate nights, will not find a better boat than the Oregon, or a more gentlemanly set of officers than those who manage her.

Several articles intended for to-day are crowded out by matter relating to the Pennsylvania case. Next week we shall begin upon the missionary letters, and endeavor also to find

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Y:-Information that there had vicinity of Bernow learn, from er at Berlin, that il and extensive, h-keeping Church ersburg, and other arly fifty persons enth-day Baptist the Petersburg ded other churches. y great and happy. ot be amiss to say, are now occupied heir meeting-house ve engaged with a

Father Satterlee. he Church in Beralth. He has been to his house, where been held for his

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urg. N. Y.—Some for a considerable Baptist Church in unty, has been in a it a preacher, and ngs. We are glad ing a better aspect bbeus Cottrell, of weeks in laboring was followed by a gether, and somence he returned to has visited them They are now it is believed they abors of a minister.

k.--A business letter dated Edmeston, N. e Sabbath previous by Eld. Samuel B. was Mr. Benjamin e years old, who esin his youth, but has Saviour in the ordinther was formerly a t church, and was to it; but when she rpeople, she thought and join a Sabbath.

oay Laws.—From a ses, Potter Co., Pa. ing paragraphs:—· rofessors of religion, of the Bible in this

and one of the most county, was fined a each of the Sunday ods come in late the ise he removed them iere was a complaint worthless drunkard, position. Thus the rving any good purgratification of the n heart."

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ast, as the train was e Falls for the west. Syracuse, in attemptslipped and caught heels of a car, was round, and one of his below the knee, and pen to the bone from fore any medical aid aken from the station r of a mile distant, t quantities of blood. if it did not cause. accident. Medical Dr. Armsby of Alille, but Dr. A. found recluded all hope of an hour after Dr. A. nterprising citizen of ed in business, and of Col. Voorhees, of th a family of two or

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# General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

the Oregon Bill, which furnished an occasion for speeches without number on the subject of slavery. After the discussion had continued through three days of last week, a motion was passed to commit the bill and amendments to a four members from the North and four from the South, divided equally also as to party, and elected by ballot, who shall report what plan, if any, can be adopted to harmonize the views of the North and the South. This result is regarded as insuring the success of the Missouri Compromise. The committee consists of Messrs. Dickenson, Phelps, Bright, and Clark, from the Free States; and Messrs. Mason, Calhoun, Atchison, and Underwood, of the Slave States. Mr. Hale introduced in the Senate a joint resolution in favor of preventing speculation in the public lands, and providing that every male citizen owning no other land, may enter 100 acres and receive a patent for the same, after five years residence thereon. A petition was presented from Vermont, praying Congress to purchase the Mount Vernon estate for the site a National Botanic Garden; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. A petition was also presented, and referred to the Library Committee, in favor of purchasing Catlin's Lidian Gallery. A bill was passed authorizing M. Vattemare to frank and receive free of postage, documents, books, letters, &c., for international exchanges.

In the House of Representatives, considerable time was spent in discussing a bill in favor of establishing branch mints in New York and Charleston, which was finally lost. A series of resolutions in favor of river and harbor improvements, was passed by the House. A bill was also passed exanting reciprocal privileges to the productions of Canada and the United States, and allowing their transit through each free of import duties.

#### THE FOREIGN NEWS-BLOODSHED IN FRANCE.

eleven days from Liverpool. She brings news ofterrible fighting in Paris from the 22d to the 27th of June. As this is the principal topic of general interest in the foreign advices, we copy a full

One of the bloodiest dramas the world ever witnessed, one of the most ferocious and obstinate insurrections which the ensanguined history of France has had to record from her earliest annals, has just been brought to a close in the streets of Paris, by the absolute annihilation of the revolted party, and the triumphant success of Republican arms.

The commencement of the rebellion appears to have been by a deputation of ouvriers who wait ed upon M. Marc at Luxembourg. He listened to their grievances, but observing that their spokesman had been active in the affair of the 15th of May, said to the men-" You are not the slaves of this man. You can state your own grievances." This expression was distorted among the workmen, that M. Marc had called them slaves, and it seems to have been the signal for the conspirators, who had organized vast movement, to commence their operations

On Thursday night, the 22d of June, the first barricades were raised, and the troops and the National Guards called out.

On Friday, the 23d, the insurgents possessed themselves of the right bank of the river Seine, stretching from the Foubourg St. Antoine to the river, while on the left bank they occupied all that portion called the cite, the Faubourgs St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower quarters of St. Jacques. The communication of the insurgents between the two banks of the river, was maintained by the possession of the Church St. Laivaic, a part of the quarter of the temple, the approaches of Notre Dame and the bridge St. Michael. By these extensive lines of operations the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible parts of the city, and actually threatened the Hotel de Ville, which if they had succeeded in taking, might have secured the final victory on their side. On Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their positions than in actual fighting. M. Lamartine rode with the staff of Cavaignac through Paris to quell the insurrection, but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms could compel the insurgents to yield. The Government forces were divided into three divisions, and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon th position of the insurgents, but still Friday passed and the insurrection had evidently gathered

On Saturday, the 24th, the National Assembly declared itself in permanent session, and Paris was placed in a state of siege. The Executive power was delegated absolutely to Cavaignac, and at half-past 10 the members of the Executive, too, resigned. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly, and as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one General after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming. Various proclamations were issued by Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but to no effect. On Saturday the carnage and bato'clock on Saturday, the roar of the artillery and lowing items:-

National Assembly, the President announced he may be saved by a pardon.

that the Government force had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life; and that Gen. Cavaignac had given the insurgents on the right bank till 10 The principal subject before the Senate was o'clock to surrender, when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their intrenchments in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they were now driven, and put the whole to the sword The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection could be put down. The select committee of eight, to be composed of hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realized. The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National of the second story.

> On Monday the reinforcements Gen. Lamorithe city, and although reduced to extremities they still fought with incredible valor. It was of the United States to France. She died on not immediately realized. At half past 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed, and it was ony after a frightful struggle of two more hours that the Government troops, everywhere, prevailed, and the pact of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country in the direction of Vincennes. The last band took refuge in the celebrated cemetery of Pere la Chaise, but the Garde Mobile hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely

The loss of life has been terrible—no fewer than fourteen general officers had been killed; a greater loss than in the most splendid en gagements of Napoleon. Among those who fell are Gens. Megrier, Deart, and Brea; Gens. Charcolnel, and Renault, and others severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are among the killed, and as many more wounded. But the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris. The venerainsurgents as a Messenger of Peace. Gen. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He adbarricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in the groin and fell mortally wounded. The venerable pa-The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on est hospital in St. Antoine, where he received France. All the journals of the interior repeat died. The editor of the Pere Duchesne, M. he was fighting at the head of a party of insurgents. It will probably be never correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human estimates of killed and wounded vary materially. Some accounts give 35,000 as the total on both sides, while others give only 10,000. The number will, we have no doubt, exceed 15,000. Only, 40,000 insurgents, it now appears, were engaged in the struggle.

The extent of organization which the execu tion of such a plan, extending over a line of several miles in length, and maintained for the last four days, disclosed, is perfectly inconceivable. Every species of artifice was employed to convey communication. The pails of the milk-women, the couches of the wounded, and even the upon the floor. coffins of the dead, were found filled with gunperished in the barricades or fired from the amount of \$1.000. houses on the soldiers; while some of them are reported to have inflicted the most refined barcriminating fury of this general slaughter. ment for six years. So vast and horrible a desolation wrought in the heart of a city by the hands of her own citi zens the world has not witnessed in the whole a chastisement on the great city of Paris. None deserted, or have been discharged for sickness. but herself could punish her iniquities or inflict

#### her doom. General European Intelligence.

From Italy, we learn that the Vicenza has the United States. been retaken by the Italians; that Padau has capitulated to the Austrians; that Trieste has been placed in a state of blockade, and that the Lombard army has been defeated near Verona. A formidable Carlist movement has been com-

It is rumored that the Austrian army has been ordered to invade Prussia. There is little doubt that an immense army is on the march for Po-

of peace. The draft of a new Constitution has | Quakeress, and a native of Wilmington. been prepared, and is likely to be approved of.

In Greece, the rebellious disposition of a great portion of the people has been completely The Danes still continue to make reprisals at

sea on Prussia. Late accounts justify the hope of a settlement of existing differences. In Ireland the armed movement goes on un-

devise a check. Conversion from Romanism.—In a letter tle on the South of the river were horrible. from Mexico, written by the Rev. G. G. Goss During the whole of Friday night, and until 3 to the S. W. Baptist Chronicle, we find the fol-

the noise of the muskets was incessant. On A priest called upon the Rev. Mr. McCarty Saturday night at 8 o'clock the Capital was in and myself the other day, and declared himself tire chain will weigh only one grain and three an awful state. Fighting continued with una- in favor of Protestantism, and signified his de- quarters. bated fury. Large masses of troops poured in termination to renounce Catholicism, and join from all the neighboring Departments, but still some Protestant church. He seems to be a the insurgents, having rendered their position man of good intelligence; and, like most of the almost impreguable, resisted more or less effect- priests, is wealthy. This corrupt system of ually all the force which could be brought Catholicism must soon fall; it never can stand against them. The red flag—the banner of the | before the light of the Bible, or the influence Republique Democratique et Sociale, was of civilization. I also learn that another priest has just been condemned to be hung, for aiding On Sunday morning, at the meeting of the soldiers to desert; but if peace is soon made,

# SUMMARY.

The Yorkville (S. C.) Messenger, of July 1 says:-" From a source on which we can fully rely, we learn that Gov. Johnson recently had a negro house burnt, and what is almost incredible, twenty negro children out of twenty-eight in the building were consumed with it. It is said that the children were removed to thi building and placed under the care of several negro women for better care and protection; when the house taking fire from some accident during the night, the calamity occurred. One woman was saved by leaping from the window female of advanced age was so affected with

A letter announces the decease of a distinguished matron, a relict of the era of the Revociere had received from Cavaignac, enabled him lution, in the person of Mrs. Julia Rush, widow to hem in the insurgents in the Eastern part of of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, and mother of the Hon. Richard Rush, now minister thought on Monday morning early, that they Friday night, in the ninetieth year of her age, would surrender, but again the hope thus held at Sydenham near Philadelphia, (the residence out, of the termination of the insurrection, was of her son.) She was sister of the late Hon. Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, and grand- found dead in his door-yard, and his wife a mother of Com. R. F. Stockton, U. S. Navy.

> A fearful and thrilling scene occurred at the suspension bridge, at Niagara Falls, on the 10th inst. Four men were passing over the bridge, when it was struck by one of those sudden and strong gusts of wind which frequently rush swept almost everything before it. The curthrough the chasm with the tremendous force bottom upward. The men caught in the wires, of stock was destroyed, orchards uprooted, forand in this position, suspended 200 feet above the resistless waters beneath—they were enabled to maintain themselves until the alarm was given at the Falls, a mile and a half distant, and the whole population in a body rushed to the rescue. The bridge was restored to its former position, and the men saved.

The trial of Drayton, Sayres, and English, charged with aiding the attempted escape of seventy-six slaves from Washington City last winter, is set down for the 28th inst. District Attorney Key has drawn three hundred and thirty indictments against them, which, it is ble prelate on Sunday volunteered to go to the estimated, will draw from the U.S. Treasury and place in his pocket the snug little sum of \$3,300. For the defense Gov. Seward, Hon. Horace Mann, and several other eminent citivanced, attended by his two Vicars, towards the | zens have been engaged-all, we believe, serving without fee or reward.

The Paris National states that, from all quarters, the most satisfactory accounts are received tient was ordered by the insurgents to the near- of the state and prospects of the harvest in Rochechoart, where in the dress of an ouvrier vines are covered with grapes and flowers. year. Died in Birmingham, Eng. The grains are abundant, and already in many parts of the country it has been necessary to mow the artificial prairies where the luzerne, life in this frightful struggle has reached. The the sain-foin and clover begin to suffer from excess of vegetation.

> The Newark Herald states, that Mr. John Daggett, of that place, has invented an improved carding-machine, which is to perform four times the work done by any other double carding-machine in use. The machinery is so arranged that it will card the wool and produce four rolls as easily and as quickly as a common machine produces one. It requires one more power for its motion than that used to impel an ordinary machine, but does not take up as much room

A very interesting patent case was recently powder and cartouches. Large sums of money | decided in the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston, in gold and notes, were discovered on the per- | before Justice Sprague. Chester Gorham was sons of men apparently in extreme poverty and complainant against William Mixter. for the young children. The women of Paris took a violation of a patent granted for a machine for most active part in the struggle. They convey- pressing palm leaf hats. The case occupied ed orders and signals through the hottest fire. the Court for several days. The jury returned They carried off the wounded; some of them a verdict for the plaintiff and damages to the

The fourteen sailors who mutinied on board the ship Kalamazoo, have been tried, convictbarities upon their wretched fellow citizens who ed, and sentenced, at New Castle, where they had fallen prisoners into their hands. None were landed. They have each been sentenced were spared by the chance or the indis- to pay a fine of \$500, and undergo an imprison-

The Massachusetts Regiment number, all told, about 450. When they left Boston there were survey of historic memory; and the arms of a over 700. Thus, in the short time in which they stranger and an enemy would have been devoted participated in this war, nearly 250 or over oneto eternal infamy if they had inflicted so awful third have been killed, died of disease, have

> His Honor the Mayor of Charlaston, S. C. has issued his proclamation setting apart Thurs day, the 13th inst., as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace between Mexico and

Governor Young has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Noah Smith and wife, in Rensselaer County, a few days since. A reward of \$500 is also offered for the incendiary who fired Paterson's Machine Company's Works on the night of the

John Ross, the distinguished Chief of the Cherokee Nation, is at present sojourning at There is a prospect for the speedy termina- Brandywine Springs, Delaware. It may not be tion of the German war and the establishment | generally known, that the lady of Mr. Ross is a

> Mr. Watt, jr. of Birmingham, recently deceased, bequeathed to Lord Brougham £50,000. The £25,000 left some time ago to his lordship by Mrs. Flaherty, of Hammersmith, he generously gave to his brother, Mr. W. Brougham.

One of the hands on a North River steamer recently rode on the walking-beam, from Sing abated. Thousands are weekly flocking to the Sing to New York, at the rate of twenty miles clubs, and Government appears to be unable to an hour. The piston had a fourteen feet stroke and the rider rose and fell that distance, with e velocity enough to make a spectator's head

> A small watch key chain, six inches long, contains ordinarily 42 rivets and 63 links in every inch, in all 630 pieces, and yet the en-

The peculiar noise made by a cricket is caused by the friction of its leg against its wing, and not by its mouth, as many suppose.

There is in operation at Vassalbon, Me., a small shoe peg manufactory, which turns out 300 bushels per month.

Donations to Amherst College of \$75,000 during the past year, has placed it upon a firm footing.

Gurdon Trumbull, Esq., of Stonington, has been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, Assistant School Commissioner, to become sole

Commissioner at the close of the present fiscal year, or on the resignation of the present incumbent. Dr. Beers, the present Commissioner, has ably filled the office for twenty-five years, during which, he remarks in a recent letter, his duties have compelled him to travel an average of \$3,000 miles per annum, in the five States in which the fund is invested.

A most singular instance of terror is recorded Third, in the Journal de Medicine, Salt-petriere. A horror on hearing that her daughter, with two children in her arms, had precipitated herself out of a window, and were killed on the spot. that her skin, in a single night, from head to foot, became as black as that of a negro. The same passion turns the hair white, of which many instances are now on record.

We learn from Harrisonville, that a man by the name of Ison, a resident of Van Buren County, in the early part of last week, was corpse near him. Both were shot, and it is supposed that he first killed his wife, and then put an end to his own existence with the same gun.

A most destructive hurricane passed over Orange County, Ind., a few days since, which rent was from one to two miles wide. A numof a hurricane, and so twisted it as to turn it | ber of houses were blown down. A great deal ests leveled, and the injury to the growing crops

Jason Mauly, of Seaville, Me., was found dead in his bed some days since. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that he committed suicide by firing a loaded musket into his mouth. A subsequent examination was held, when a new verdict was rendered, that some person or persons unknown had fired the fatal musket.

The Cincinnati papers state that some two hundred Michigan Volunteers reached that city on the 4th, on their way from the war, in a most pitiable condition. Four of them died between Louisville and that city, and another soon after being placed on a canal-boat.

Over seven thousand blue-fish were taken off Stonington with hooks and line in one day, during the last month. The quantity appears enormous, and is so; but twenty sail were in the Bay and took over three hundred each. They weighed from two to five pounds each.

Wednesday afternoon of last week, in less than the last sacraments, languished and has since that the "oldest inhabitants" cannot remember the last surviving son of the illustrious improver a season so favorable to the fruits of the earth, of the steam-engine He was born on the 6th Laroche, was shot in the head at the barricade The corn is strong and well advanced. The February, 1769, and was therefore in his 80th Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard.

> A Committee of the Senate of Wisconsin, has reported favorably on a bill to enable married women to hold property in their own right. The Cincinnati | Commercial says that the

> number of marriage licenses issued in that county during the last nine months was 1,534. Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, has resigned

> his office on account of illness, pulmonary, which it is thought will soon take him to the The Canal Bank of Albany failed last week.

> will be sufficient to pay all bill-holders, whose claims will be first met.

Judge Martin, of La., died worth \$400,000 and upwards, yet he lived a poor rich man, although of stern integrity.

Why are fowls the most economical things farmers keep? Because for every grain of corn they give a peck.

# New York Market, Monday, July 17.

ASHES-Pearls \$5 87; Pots 4 87.-FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour has fallen a very little, State selling at 4 94 to 5 12; Michigan and Ohio 5 12. Rye Flour 3 50 Jersey Meal 2 50. - GRAIN-Genesee Wheat 1 25; Southern 121; Wisconsin 98c. Corn 55c. Rye 69c. Oats 43c. -PROVISIONS-Pork firm at 8 50 for Prime and 11 00 for Mess. Beef is firm at 12 50 a 13 00. Lard 74c. But ter and Cheese are dull; at wholesale, butter brings from 13 to 18c., and Cheese from 5 to 71c. Eggs 121c. a dozen. Potatoes 59 to 75c. Green Corn 1 00 a hundred ears.

# MARRIED,

In Whitestown, Monday evening, 10th July, by President Green, Gilbert H. Littlejohn to Helen M. Wilcox

In Alfred, on the 8th of June, by Eld. J. H. Cochran ELIJAH P. LEWIS and MARIAM BABCOCK, both of Alfred.

In Hartsville, N. Y., June 29th, 1848, Mrs. Phebe Jani GROVE, wife of Nathaniel Grove, aged 20 years. She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hartsville. She was taken away very suddenly, but a hope of Christ sustained her in view of an early and sudden death.

In Lyndon, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., June 30, 1848, ir hope of a glorious immortality, LAURA PORTER, youngest laughter of Cyrus and Cynthia Porter, aged 19 years. Much of the time during her short illness was spent in warning sinners to prepare to meet their God in peace.

In Adams, N. Y., very suddenly, on the 5th of July, 1848, ELSON LA MONT, son of Samuel P. and Roxey L. Maxson, aged 2 years and 7 months. He was a very promising child, and his death is deeply lamented.

In Alfred, N. Y., April 29, 1848, of typhus fever, ALBERT H. Cottrell, in the 31st year of his age. His friends have In Alfred, June 22d, Rue Whitford, wife of Jesse Whit

ford, in the 82d year of her age.

Ephraim Maxson, James H. Cochran, W. M. Fahnestock . P. Maxson, C. M. Lewis, G. Greenman, H. P. Burdick, J. B. Wells, I. D. Titsworth, A. W. Miner, David Mundy, Berlin-John Whitford. M. Matterson. Z. Campbell (forwarded July 14)

# RECEIPTS.

ILEVIII 18.		•
C. M. Lewis, Newport, R. I. \$2 00 pays	to vol.	5 No. 5
E. D. Barker, " 2 00	66	5 " 5
Mrs. K. C. Barker, " 2 00	• •	5 " 5
R. W. Merritt, " 2 00	44	5 "5
I. Smalley, Plainfield, N. J. 3 00	46	4 " 5
A. F. Randolph, "4 00	46	4 " 5
P.M.DeCampt, Somerville, N.J. 3 00	. 44.	4 " 5
J. C. Harris, Bridgeton, N. J. 3 00	111	4 "3
R. Ayers, Shiloh, N. J. 200	• •	4 "5
M. Matterson, Condersport, Pa.3 00	30	4 " 5
E. Hagerman, New Market, N.J. 2 00	66	4 " 5
D. W. F. Randolph, " 2 00	16	5 "5
B. S. Brown, " 1 00	**	5 " 5
S. Dunn, Albion, W.T. 1 00	56	5 ". 5
J. B. Langworthy, Alfred 2 00	46	4 " 5
H. G. Witter	44	4 ".5
W. Blakely, 200	• • •	4 . "
D. B. Satterlee, "50	46	4 " (
Mrs. E. Whitford, " 2 00	46	5 "!
A. Coon, West Edmeston, 2 00	*4	5 " {
J. S. Coon. " 2 00	46	5 "
David Maxson, " 2 00	46	5 . "
John Maxson, " 2 00	66 -	5 "
Joshua Maxson, " 2 00	64	5 "
H. Taylor, Unadilla Forks, 2 00	- 66	5

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Extras-Drav	ving,	\$3, \$4, or \$5 00 1 00	' ·
' Pain	ting,	\$2 00 or 4 00	)
Tuiti	on on Piano,	8 00	
Use	of Piano,	2.00	٠.
Cher	nical Lectures, and E	operiments. 1 00	
Writ	ing, including Station	erv. 50	0
Study rooms, w	ith stove, chairs, table,	and hedstead 1 50	)
Board in priva	te families, per week	\$1 00 to 1 50	)

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N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M. IRA SPENCER, M. D.,

President of the Board of Trustees. DERUYTER, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1848.

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We have to record the death of J. Watt, Eaq. THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

> TO EOPLE'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 land-

> ings, 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.

N. Hulse, Santa Claus, Capt. Elmendorf, daily at 5 o'clock P. M. from the pier north side of Barclay-st. The Canal Bank of Albany failed last week. All of the above boats connect regularly with the Railroad The Albany papers seem to think the assets 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 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, 87½ cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37½. Phose wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

PRINTING TYPES WILL be sold at Bruce's New York Type Foundry, after March 15, 1848, at the following very low prices: ROMAN. TITLE. ETC. SHADED, ETC.

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Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c., furnished Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution cles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c , of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders. Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this adver

isement three times before the 1st of June, 1848, and send us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they our specimens, five times the amount of their bill. For sale, several good second-hand cylinder and platen ower Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses. &c. GEORGE BRUCE & CO., 13 Chambers-st., N. Y.

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### Miscellaneous.

### FANNY FORRESTER'S BIRD.

We mentioned the other day, that a paragraph in the Maulmain Free Press announced that a daughter had been born to Mrs. Judson, of the mission at Maulmain, formerly well known under her nom de plume of Fanny Forrester. We are glad to have more decided confirmation of the fact from the lady's own testimony, which is not so metaphorical that there will be any question of its signification. The lines which follow, and which bear date, Maulmain, January, 1848, (Fanny is at the autipodes. you must remember,) are from the June number of the Columbian Magazine, where they appear under the title of 'My Bird.' Bos. Trans.

Ere last year's moon had left the sky, A birdling sought my Indian nest. And folded, oh, so lovingly! Her tiny wings upon my breast.

From morn till evening's purple tinge, In winsome helplessness she lies, Two rose leaves, with a silken fringe, Shut softly on her starry eyes.

There's not in Ind a lovelier bird; Broad earth owns not a happier nest; O, God, thou hast a fountain stirred. Whose waters never more shall rest!

This beautiful, mysterious thing. This seeming visitant from heaven, This bird with the immortal wing,
To me—to me, Thy hand has given.

The pulse first caught its tiny stroke, The blood its crimson hue, from mine; This life, which I have dared invoke. Henceforth is parallel with Thine.

A silent awe is in my room-I tremble with delicious fear; The future, with its light and gloom, Time and Eternity are here.

Doubts—hopes, in eager tumult rise; Hear, O, my God! one earnest prayer: Room for my bird in Paradise. And give her angel plumage there!

### THE INDIAN CHIEF.

The following beautiful story is literally true, and was first published in a lecture delivered by William Tracy, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., on the early history of Oneida County. It has been altered by somebody, but we have not the means at hand of correcting the alterations, nor are they sufficiently important to mar the beauty of the incident as gracefully related by Mr. Tracy, whose fine pen, we take this occasion to say, it is a reproach to him, that he has suffered to lie idle so long.

One of the first settlers in Western New York was Judge W---, who established himself at Whitestown—about four miles from

Judge W-- received him with marks of re- expanse of grove and forest, interspersed with spect, and introduced his wife, his daughter, plantations of nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and and little boy. The interview that followed sugar canes, and from which a most delightful was interesting. Upon its results, the Judge perfume is brought by the breeze, while here was convinced his security might depend, and land there white houses may be perceived, lookhe was therefore exceedingly anxious of mak- ing like mere spots in the dark foliage by which ing a favorable impression upon the distinguish- they are surrounded. It is surprising, when we ed chief. He expressed his desire to settle in reflect how short a space of time has passed the country, to live on terms of amity and good since this settlement was first made, how such fellowship with the Indians, and to be useful to a mass of building, and such a concourse of them by introducing among them the arts of people, can have been collected. [F. Marryatt.

"Brother, you ask much, and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your faith? The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is wind when spoken to the Indian." "I have put my life in your hands," said the Judge, "is not that an evidence of my good intention? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and will not believe that he will abuse and betray the trust that is thus reposed."

The chief heard him out, and then said:-

"So much is well," replied the chief, "the Indian will repay confidence with confidence if you will trust, he will trust you. Let the boy go with me to my wigwam-I will bring him back in three days with my answer!"

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart, as the Indian made this proposal. She sprang forward, and ran to the boy, who stood at the side of the Sachem; looking into his face with pleased wonder and admiration, she encircled him in her arms, and pressing him to her bosom, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the sachem's brow, but he did not

But not so with Judge W---. He knew that the success of their enterprise, the lives of his family, depended on the decision of a mo-

back the boy, I beseech you. He is not more | For a few minutes Rajah betrayed symptoms to you than to me. I would not risk a hair of of sickness, but no other effect was visible, and his head. But, my child, he must go with the he appeared soon after to recover his usual Chief. God will watch over him! He will be health and activity. After the lapse of three as safe in the Sachem's wigwam, as beneath our | quarters of an hour, it was deemed advisable to

The agonized mother hesitated for a moment; she then slowly returned, placed the boy on the knee of the Chief, and kneeling at his feet, burst into a flood of tears. The gloom passed from

arose and departed. I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears. In the night she awoke from her sleep, seeming to hear the screams of her child, calling on its mother for help. But the time slowly wore away-and the third day came. How slowly magnificent elephants in Europe, whose docility did the hours pass. The morning waned away, and intelligence had been the theme of admiranoon arrived; yet the Sachem came not. There tion, was dead. He had been for about a dozen mother was pale and silent. Judge Wminutes to the door, and looking through the erably exceeded £1,000. An inquest was held the side of the house, to get cool and sober. The "You are the first of your line," said the railer;

and the little boy was at his side. He was gai- quiet. ly attired as a young chief—his feet being dressed in mocasins, a fine beaver skin on his shoulders, and eagle feathers were stuck in his hair. He was in excellent spirits, and so proud was he of his honors, that he seemed two inches taller than he was before. He was soon in his mother's arms, and in that brief minute he seem. ed to passed from death to life. It was a happy

meeting-too happy for me to describe. "The white man has conquered!" said the Sachem; "hereafter let us be friends. You have trusted an Indian; he will repay you with confidence and friendship.'

He was as good as his word; and Judge W- lived for many years in peace with the Indian tribes, and succeeded in laying the foundation of aflourishing and prosperous community.

#### THE TOWN OF SINGAPORE.

From the anchorage, the town of Singapore has a very pleasant appearance. Most of the public buildings, as well as some of the principal merchant's houses, face the sea. The church is also close to the beach, to allow the congregation the benefit of the sea breezes. It has no architectural beauty to recommend it, being a plain building, with a spiral steeple, surmounted by a cross. The interior is fitted up with more regard to neatness than elegance. It has an organ, and is supplied with a host of young choristers. Between the beach and Government Hill is a delightful upland, which is generally attended by all the beauty and fashion of Singapore in the cool of the evening. A canal or small river divides the town in two parts. On the western side of it, stand all the stone houses of the merchants, and it is here that all commercial business is transacted. It is densely populated with Armenians, Jews, Chinese, and people from every part of India; each nation residing in its own quarter, in the houses peculiar to and characteristic of their country. Indeed, one of the first things that strikes the stranger in Singapore is the variety of costume. Chinamen, Malays, Indians, Armenians, and Jews, all mingle together in every variety of picturesque costume, giving you an idea of a carnival. The palanquins resemble an omnibus on a small scale; they are drawn on four wheels, have a door on either side, and seats for four people. They are very high, and drawn by one Utica. He brought his family with him, among horse. The conductors, however, are not perchwhom was a widowed daughter with an only ed up on high, but run by the side of the horse, child—a fine boy about four years old. You as do all the Syces in India. There are two howill recollect, the country around was an un- tels, the proprietors of which are of course ribroken forest, and this was the domain of the vals. One is kept by an Englishman, the other by a Frenchman; both are equally attentive, but Judge W --- saw the necessity of keeping the Frenchman's house has the preference, in on good terms with the Indians, for as he was consequence of its superior locality, facing the alone, he was completely at their mercy. Ac- esplanade and looking upon the sea. The govcordingly he took every opportunity to assure ernor's house is situated on the summit, about a them of his kindly feelings, and to secure their quarter of a mile from the beach. From it you good will in return. Several of the chiefs came have a bird's eye view of the whole town, and to see him, and all appeared pacific. But there also of the whole country in the interior for was one thing that troubled him; an aged chief some distance. From this eminence the town of the Oneida tribe, and one of great influence, has a very picturesque appearance; the houses certain the views and feelings of the sachem, pretty gardens, and lawns; beyond this you in respect to his settlement in that region. At have the roads and the sea studded with every last he sent him a message, and the answer was variety of vessels, and the Island of Blinting that the chief would visit him on the morrow. rises from sea in the distance. The interior is True to his appointment, the sachem came; not without beauty; the eye ranges over a vast

# SHOOTING OF AN ELEPHANT.

On a recent day, a painful feeling was excited in Liverpool by a report that the stupendous elephant Rajah, at the Zoological Gardens, had again destroyed his keeper. The facts were ascertained to be as follows:

About 10 o'clock, Richard Howard, the keeper, was in the den with Rajah. One of the holiday visitors from some of the neighboring towns was in the house watching the maneuvers of the animals, who, having in some way or other displeased his keeper, was struck by him. Rajah resented the blow, struck the man to the ground, and crushing him with one of his feet, broke almost every rib in his body. The stranger immediately gave the alarm, but it was too latepoor Howard had ceased to live. It was instantly determined that the animal should be destroyed. Mr. J. Atkins waited upon the Mayor, and received from him an introduction to the commanding officer of the district, who, at the request of Mr. A., immediately dispatched a company of Rifles from the barracks for the purpose of destroying the elephant. In the mean time several medical men had been consulted, including Dr. O'Donnell, and Messrs. Owen and Cooper, surgeons, with the view of administering poison to the animal. Two ounces of prussic acid and 25 grains of aconite (monk's "Stay, stay, my daughter," he said, "bring | hood,) were administered in buns and treacle. dispatch him by shooting him. The house was ordered to be cleared of all save the soldiers, twelve of whom presented arms. Rajah turned round when he saw the rifles presented at him, but on again presenting a fair view for a shot the Sachem's brow, but he said not a word. He the pieces were discharged, and he reeled, uttering at the same time a loud growl. Twelve other soldiers immediately took the place of those who had fired, and, presenting their pieces, fired at the first fair opportunity. This brought the animal to the ground. Another body of soldiers entered the house, but it was found a vital place had been touched, and one of the most was a gloom over the whole household, The years in the possession of Mr. Atkins, who paid so much that he could not stand up. His com-£800 for him when but very young, and his panions not wanting him in the room with them, walked the floor to and fro, going every few value at the time he was shot must have considerarried him out of doors and laid him down by

on the tops of the trees around, the eagle feath- it a savage blow on one of the tusks. After it him without being disturbed. It was some time ers of the Chief were seen dancing above the had killed the keeper, the elephant ate the before the man awoke, so as to know the dan-

#### RAISING QUINCES.

A correspondent of the Horticulturist, who raises this fruit of extraordinary excellence, pursues the following course :-He selects good deep, dry, rich soil; which is deepened by a thorough use of the subsoil plough, and manure applied copiously and deeply, by dropping it in the bottom of each furrow as the plough pro ceeds. Large and deep holes are dug for the trees; each receives half a barrel of good compost; the branches are shortened one half, before setting; and the soil is well settled among the roots by drenching with water, before the hole is quite filled. All fruit trees, by the way, should receive this good treatment. He does not lose one tree in a hundred by this excellent

The pruning is given in autumn, and consists of cutting out, as sparingly as possible, and only old, crooked, crowded, and decayed branches. Every autumn, manure is spread round each tree, and after a light ploughing in spring, salt is spread broadcast at the rate of ten bushels per acre. The salt is regarded as of very great consequence, but it must be applied in connexion with free manuring every year. The ground is kept mellow and clear by constant cultivation, potatoes, sugar-beets, &c., being found well adapted to the purpose. The principal secret of success, it will thus be perceived, consists in cultivating and doing everything in the best manner; while others who do not succeed, do not cultivate their trees at all.

The writer states that a good crop of quinces may be obtained three years after transplanting, and the trees will continue in a productive state

### NIAGARA-THE WIRE BRIDGE.

NIAGARA FALLS !- The same wonder of wonders! Rolling, whirling, trembling, thundering as ever. This is about the twentieth time have stood awe-struck and confounded in view of this tremendous cascade of roaring waters! But my feelings of profound admiration and wonder, instead of decreasing by familiarity with these sublime scenes, only deepen and widen upon every new approach. There is now, however, a new attraction at the Falls-the Suspension Bridge. This magnificent work of art will appear the more grand, from its proximity to the greatest of nature's wonderments-Niagara Falls, and the terrible gulf below The bridge will be 230 feet above the water, and will measure 800 feet in length. It will be 28 feet wide, will have one track for the cars, two side-walks, and two roads for carriages. There are two towers of solid stone, one on each bank, 68 feet in height and 14 feet square at the bottom. From the tower sixteen cables will be suspended, each cable made of 600 No. 10 wires, firmly secured at each end in solid rock. The bridge will be capable, when done, of sus taining 200 tons in the centre. The estimated who resided at the distance of a dozen miles, on the east side of the river (the May Fair of cost is not far from \$180,000. The work is now had not not been to see him and let lead had not yet been to see him, nor could he as- Singapore) are built apart, and surrounded by slowly progressing. A kite was let loose, to this was fastened a small rope, to this a ca ble, and thus were the cables drawn across and secured. To one of these cables there is now one to six passengers, and runs backward and forward several times during the day. They run over in from three to five minutes, and charge the very moderate sum of one dollar over and one dollar back! I saw one or two pass over and back while standing on the bank. When over the centre of the yawning gulf, the man in his little car appeared about the size of a little bird suspended in mid heaven. Won-[Chronotype. ders never cease!

# VIANDS OF ITALY. Roasted chestnuts are the potatoes of Italy.

great. Pumpkins as large as a man can carry, are cut up into slices, and sold for a quarter of a farthing each. They have no beef, except the miserable flesh of the white ox, worn down to a skeleton with drawing their lumbering drays. The skinned lambs and kids hang up by dozens at the butchers' doors, no bigger than loop. Double up, by bending, the fore leg of cats. When brought to table in the form of chops, you may cover a single one with a halfcrown piece. Fruit is cheap and delicious; grapes a penny a pound, apples and pears a be able kick. farthing, and the most delightful oranges eight for a half-penny. The living at Rome is more substantial than at Naples, though the meat is scarcely better. The bread is disagreeably sour, but it may be procured at the confectioner's, made in the English way, at treble the cost. The number of small birds, sold in strings ready for the spit, chiefly larks caught in the Campagna, is extraordinary; fowls may be bought at fivepence a piece. Turkeys are very abundant; you see them driven in flocks, like sheep in England, blocking up the streets. They are a very common food amongst the lower classes, who usually buy half a turkey; and I have frequently remarked the dexterity and expedition with which the stall-keeper will split the turkey in two for the convenience of purchasers. Young wild boars, hunted in the Campagna, with porcupines from the same district, are considered great delicacies. The abundance of vegetables is quite surprising. Brocoli is a great article of food-very excellent and very cheap. All sorts are cooked in the stree whence you have them brought to your table. The natural richness of the soil is peculiarly favorable to the growth and perfection of vegetables. We had, in the month of December, green peas and asparagus for dinner. Pastry in Italy is excellent, and the water, sparkling from the fountains, is the finest in the world. [Sketches from Italy.

# HYENA.

Dr. Sparman tells a curious story of a hyena which was told him at the Cape of Good Hope. One night the soldiers had a feast near the Cape, when one of them, who was a trumpeter, drank opening in the forest towards the Sachem's on the body of Howard on Tuesday, when it aptrumpeter laid there, and went to sleep, when it aptrumpeter laid there is a specific to sleep. peared that the deceased had ill-treated the ani- a hyena came along, and thinking him dead, be- yours.

At last as the rays of the setting sun were thrown mal, and on the morning of its death had struck gan to carry him away, so as to make a meal of ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY bushes in the distance. He advanced rapidly—broom, as well as the stick, but was perfectly ger of his situation. When he did so, he found himself on the back of the hyena, who was making off towards the mountain with him as fast as possible. Being horror-struck at finding himself in the power of the ferocious beast, his fear brought him to his senses, and seizing his trumpet which hung about his neck, he sounded an pet which hung about his neck, he sounded an alarm. The beast thinking he had only a dead man, was as much frightened at the sound of its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage. alarm. The beast thinking he had only a dead the trumpet, as the man was at his situation, so that dropping his prey, they scampered away from each other as fast as possible. It is not the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and probable that any other man but a trumpeter are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and from each other as fast as possible. It is not would have escaped so easily.

> GREAT MEN, HOW FALLEN!-One day some weeks ago, there were taken to the Tombs in New York, while in a state of beastly intoxication, a lawyer, who had been somewhat distinguished in his profession—a historian, the author of a standard work-an editor, once talented and of great respectability—and lastly a clergyman, a man of refined manners and highly educated. The lawyer was let off the next morning on promise of better behavior; the historian succeeded in getting his liberty to get drunk again the morning following; the editor was sent to the Alms House; and the clergyman, at the date of our information, still remained in durance. What an example this of the leveling down power of strong drink! Truly it spares not the high nor the humble."

CHECK TO A SCANDAL HUNTER.—" Of course, G. and his newly-married wife live happily together?" asked an inquisitive lady of a wag. The gentleman gave a significant turn to his countenance, but said nothing. "La, you don't mean that?" pursued his interrogator. The wag gave another look of direful import, and sadly shook his head. "You don't mean to say that they quarrel?" "Worse than that, ma'am, said the wag, for the first time using his tongue "What! does he beat her?" "Oh! far worse she-she beats him." "Oh! my gracious," said the lady, starting back, "beats him! Well, I never." She was about to dart off with the news to a select circle of tattlers, when the wag called her back, and assuming a mock heroic tone, added: "Yes, ma'am, she beats him-but it is at chess!"

Aboriginal Industry.—By the census of the Indian tribes, which is now in procees of being taken, it is shown that the seven bands of Ottawas about Michilimackinac, numbering about The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

The Second, commencing Tuesday November 18th, 1846. subsistence, have raised during the last year, 25,000 bushels of corn, and 40,000 bushels of potatoes. They also made, the past Spring, 355,000 pounds, or over 149 tons, of maple sugar; which is worth in the Mackinac market, seven cents per pound-making \$22,750 on sugar alone. Corn is worth, at the same place, 50 cents, and potatoes 37 1.2 cents per bushel. This single example shows what the Indian tribes could do for themselves, were they all to make a bold appeal to Agriculture for a living, can be admitted at any time in the term. and abandon the chase.

To Transfer Engravings to White Paper. -Place the engravings for a few seconds over iodine vapor. Dip a slip of white paper in a solution of starch, and, when dry, in a weak sosuspended a small car, which carries over from lution of oil of vitriol. When dry, lay the slip upon the engraving, and place them for a few minutes under a press. The engraving will thus be re-produced in all its delicacy and finish The iodine has the property of fixing on the black parts or ink of the engraving, and not on the white. This important discovery is yet in The Builder. its infancy.

IMPROVED METHOD OF MAKING CHARCOAL.—A mode of manufacturing this substance, in France, is to fill all the interstices in the heap of wood to be charred, with dry powdered charcoal then cover the whole mass with earth or sods, and burn it the usual way. By this means, You see them cooked in every street; they are much of the access of air is prevented, and a very good, and are brought to the tables of the saving of ten per cent, in volume, as well as weight, of charcoal will be gained over the crdinary modes.

> How to Manage a Kicking Cow.—Take a piece of rope about two feet in length, and tie, or splice, the two ends together so as to form a the milking side of the cow and slip the loop over her knee. By this means she will necessarily have to stand on three legs and will not

# VARIETY.

A writer in Hunt's Magazine, says, when he commenced trade in this country, many years ago, he sold English chintz for 75 cents per yard, and a servant girl received for wages 50 cents per week, and paid \$4 for a dress pattern; now a girl gets from one to two dollars per week, and yet can purchase a first-rate article of a dress at eighteen cents per yard.

The negroes of the West Indies have a method of stealing rum, which involves the principles of pneumatics. They take a bottle filled with water, and invert it, placing the neck in the bung hole of the barrel so as to touch the liquor—the water being the heaviest sinks into liquor—the water being the heaviest sinks into which we shall be able to place the entire number in the the liquor, leaving a vacuum in the bottle, hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprintwhich is then filled with the liquor forced up ed in any of the American journals. For this and other adby the atmospheric pressure.

year to the Library of the British Museum. The books already there, are sufficient to furnish each inhabitant of London with a separate library of twenty volumes. There are one hundred thousand volumes now lying unentered; and one assistant has been engaged twelve years in making a catalogue of the maps.

A lady who had married a man of great good nature, but a little deficient in point of understanding, was reproached by her brother-in-law, who told her in derision that she had coupled herself to a fool. "So has my sister," she replied, "for no man of sense would endeavor to give a woman a mean opinion of her husband!"

Cicero the Roman orator was one day sneered at by one of his opponents, a mean man of noble lineage, on account of his low parentage.

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 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 different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant and conomical.

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 complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and physical owers of the students, in a manner to render them thorough ractical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilities of active life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, and the manners of our students." To secure these most desirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compliance with which, no student should think of entering the Institution.

#### Regulations.

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian. 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

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

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

umber much larger than from any other in the State.

#### Academic Terms. The Academic year for 1846—7 consists of three terms, as

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,

Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, Tuition, per term,

Incidental expenses, per term, EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, Oil Painting

Drawing,

The entire expense for an academic year, including oard, 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

ALFRED, June 23, 846.

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