Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN C. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. V. -- NO. 6.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 27, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 214.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE FOREIGN MISSION. The following extract from a letter of Bro. Carpenter the Missionary Board, will be perused with interest :--SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 10, 1847.

DEAR BRETHREN,-Under the protecting card of the same kind Providence that brought us together here, we are now able to inform you that our lives are still preserved, and we have been enabled to make some progress in the attainment of this language. Our hearts are not eased of the burden which we felt at first when we saw the whole city given to idolatry But our tongues are tied. It is a painful thought that the majority of the multitudes we see every day will go down to the grave with all their sins upon them. We could now tell them a few plain truths, but this will not answer. They have so little idea of their depravity and of the nature of sin, that it requires something more than a stammering tongue to convince them and if convinced by the tongue of eloquence nothing but the Spirit of God can move them But as the difficulties of the language will yield to patient and persevering labor, and as the Holy Spirit is promised to those who ask for it, we toil with the hope that although the root may be bitter, the fruit will be sweet.

Owing to our want of ability to speak or read this language, we can collect information but slowly. But we may describe some things as awaked from sleep by a singular noise, which at first we could not understand. But upon opening the window, we perceived that it was the noise of gongs. All the gongs of the thousand were set to ringing in the liveliest manner. And altogether, like the voice of many waters, the day we got the explanation. The moon was eclipsed, and they were helping her out of it. They think their aid is indispensable, and as it two or three years. has never failed to effect her deliverance, they unanimously rally to her relief whenever they Scriptures into Chinese are yet engaged in that has been able to perform her share of the dofind her in difficulty. pany with several others to visit the most extensive idol temple in the city. We arrived at the saw no altar to the "Unknown God." . The that committee, yet we hope to be privileged heathen land. Yours with much esteem, principal temple was filled with the fumes of with an opportunity of uttering our protest paper money, and of smoking incense. Many against any interpolation or false rendering, if of the worshipers were actuated with the hope any such should occur. I entertain but little of gain, for by worshiping the god of wealth they hoped to derive some temporal benefit. Now we behold an infatuated mortal shaking to be so much sensitiveness in regard to our for some time a small case partly filled with small sticks. By-and-by the lucky or unlucky not be backward in doing what we can. one drops to the floor; this has a certain number on it; he takes it to a Touist priest, who is became settled to the acquisition of the colloclose by, sitting at his table, and paying him a quial dialect, by which means we are able to few cash, the priest draws a card with a corresponding number, and presents it to him. Now C. and myself have devoted a portion of each he gets some sticks of incense, and lighting one | day to the study of the written character, and end of the bundle he goes around and dis- have formed ourselves into a class with brothers tributes them to the several gods whom he de- Syles and Spaulding, under the supervision of lights to honor. The gods are almost as numer- Bishop Boone, and proceed upon a new and ous as the worshipers. While the incense is systematic plan. The farther we advance the smoking before the idol, the deluded soul pays more we see the difficulties of the language. its homage to the wooden god; the body of the The multitude of words having the same proworshiper, obedient to the spirit that is in it, is nunciation, but differing in meaning, distinguishbowed to the earth, and the head is struck able only by a slight variation. in the tone or several times upon the ground; he rises, and context, render it extremely puzzling. For exand head, departs as stupid as he came. But lo! suddenly all is brought to a stand !- tion. It is regarded as the work of a life to bethe mandarins approach. The Mayor of the come an expert Chinese linguist. Hence you city, the highest military officer of the city, and see men are needed here of strong natural talfour others, all large, dignified, hale looking ents and habitual application, as well as emimen, have come in their splendid chairs, each nent piety. borne by four. The crowd is divided to make

then and moral desolation. Feeling that the life, standing as the representatives of our dihand of Providence has directed in these mat- vine Redeemer, and that every word and acters, though aware that my place could have tion is to have a bearing upon their estimation been more honorably and successfully filled by of the Christian religion, we are led to some other one, yet if I am occupying the place exclaim, like one of old, "Who is suffithe great Head of the Church designed for me, cient for these things." We often become am willing, yea rejoice, to bid adieu to the feverish with anxiety to be enabled to tell them land of my nativity, and the lovely circles that of a Saviour's love and the worthlessness of their there sweetened each fleeting moment, to toil fancied gods. But, alas ! our tongues are tied, and waste my strength in a land of heathenism. and we are obliged to smother our feelings till The contrast is great, and calculated to awaken by the providence of God this obstacle may be the keenest sensibilities of a reflecting mind, removed. The slowness of our progress again which has any sympathy for suffering humanity, adds to our distress. We resolve upon increasor regard for the welfare of his fellows. The edexertion, until admonished by declining health daily ringing of gongs and bells designed to that we are overtaxing our strength. Added to awaken their sleepy gods, falls upon the ear of all these things is the introduction of principles an enlightened Christian like the knell of de- at variance with truth, and by an overwhelming parting souls. Could it thus salute the ears of majority, to be palmed off upon these benighted every friend of Jesus and of the human race, I souls as the solemn declarations of God, which trust no dollar would corrode for want of use, can but distress the heart of every one who loves nor willing herald be detained from his toil. the truth or the souls of men. Eternity alone God, angels, and devils, are gazing upon our ef- can unfold the awful reality of these things. forts with an interest proportionate to the esti- Every moment of unnecessary indulgence and mation they form of the immortal spirit, the ease, and every cankering dollar that is withheld bliss of heaven, the agonies of hell, and the du- from the prosecution of this great work, will

ration of eternity. And who, that has one spark doubtless be reproved by the shrieks of undying of a Saviour's love, can behold these things with souls. Could we but visit their dark abode, and indifference? I feel assured that my brethren hear its numberless Dives pleading for those do not, and that they will never abandon the who are yet in the land of hope, we should no

cause they have so nobly undertaken. The doubt think less of our own worldly comfort, the marked manifestations of Divine favor which applause of man, and the reproaches of the they appear to us. A few nights since we were have attended the enterprise thus far, seem to wicked. Do not suffer our brethren to rest conwarrant the confidence that He regards it with tented with the few slender instruments that are pleasure, and will ever crown our efforts with now by divine permission in the field, if it is success, if we are prompt as faithful stewards to possible to prevent it. Let other efficient la-

located on a foreign shore, surrounded by hea- a multitude, to direct them to the fountain of I have described he had walked thirteen miles under a burning sun.) and followed him to the work-house. He was chained to a fellow-slave by the neck, and sent to work on the public roads. The next day I went to visit him again, when I was informed by the supervisor of the work-house, that he had received orders to have him flogged again, as soon as his back was well enough to bear it. In these chains David remained for months; frequently I saw him, but never did I hear one murmur or one complaint, except when he heard that the partner of his joys and sorrows was ill on the estate, and he was forbidden to go and see her.

At the end of three months he was liberated and, returning to the estate, was asked, "Now, sir, will you pray again ?"

"Massa," said the persecuted disciple, "you know me is a good slave ; but, if trouble come for dis, me must pray, and me must teach me

broder to pray too." Again he was immured in a dungeon and his feet made fast in the stocks.

THE TWO OFFICERS.

An officer in the British service, whose w and wickedness had rendered him the chief attraction of the circle in which he moved, on his conversion, determined to seclude himself as far as possible from the company of his old associates. Among them there was one with whom he had long enjoyed an intimate and unbroken friendship. He called on that individual to announce the change he had recently undergone, and to assure him, that if for the future their intimacy must cease, it was from no feeling of disrespect, but simply from an alteration in his religious views; at the same time intimating how delightful it would be for both, should they ever renew their friendship in mutual faith and hope. The friend listened with mingled astonishment and pity to what he considered the ravings of a harmless maniac; and after assuring

HOW THE FIRST CHBISTIANS LIVED. An approved writer, in describing the religious character of the primitive Christians, observes, that "when they gave themselves to Christ, the surrender was an honest, wholehearted transaction, never to be reconsidered never to be regretted."

Hence, from the hour of their conversion, they made little account of property. If it was confiscated by government, or destroyed by the mob, they "took joyfully the spoiling of their goods." assured that in heaven they had a better, an incorruptable inheritance. When the case required, how ready were they to lay all at the feet of the missionary. Generally, they were poor. A rich Christian! why, such a thing was hardly known. However it may be now, it was then "easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." And if, as an act of special sovereignty, a man of wealth was converted, he seldom retained his riches for a long period; for such was his sympathy for the despoiled and suffering brotherhood, and such his solicitude for the conversion of the perishing, that his funds were poured forth as water. Yet, poor as were the first Christians, they were liberal to a degree seldom surpassed. We from our much give little. They from their little gave much. Their "deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality." Baptized covetousness was the product of a later age.

They understood Christ to be in earnest, when, standing but one step from the throne of the universe, he said, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." It was not therefore with them a matter to be considered, whether they should go or not go. The command was positive and peremptory, and how. could they escape from the obligation? With us, to stay is the rule, to go is the exception. With them, to go was the rule, to stay was the exception. Wonder not why they accomplished so much; wonder not we accomplish so little. They did not wait indolently for openings, but went forth either to find them or make them. If defeated at one point, instead of returning to Jerusalem in despondency, and writing a book on the impracticability of Christian missions, they proceeded to another perhaps more distant field, and then to another, and still another, until they had gone over the appointed territory.

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use the means that He has entrusted to our borers be speedily sent out to join us in this vessels that skirt the city, and many in the city, care. The salvation of one soul is indeed a arduous work. Let the Macedonian cry consideration of no small moment, but are we resound throughout the length and breadth of ly opposition, gave him to understand that the to rest satisfied with one as long as there is the denomination, "Come over and help us." sound was a most spirit-stirring one. The next any hope of another? I imagine it would not Souls are dying to-day, and who is there to be going beyond the resources of the denomin. lead them to the fountain of life.? ation were they to double our number within Mrs. W. suffered some with ill-health (as well

as Mrs. C.) during the hot season, but is now

The committee chosen for translating the much better than when we left New York. She

work. Their time, thus far, has been spent in | mestic duties, and keeps up with the class in the On the 23d ult. Bro. W. and I went in com. fruitless efforts to agree upon the term for re- tupa most of the time; and in fact does as much presenting the Supreme Being, till at length as is expected of foreign ladies here, visiting they have determined to proceed, leaving a excepted. I mention these things, being aware spot about sun-rise, and found the common peo- blank wherever that word occurs, to be suppli- that much solicitude has been felt on her acple already assembled in large numbers, and ed by each one according to his views. We count. We find many choice friends here, and earnestly engaged in their devotions. But we arrived in China too late to have a seat with many comforts which we little expected in a

hope, however, that any thing we may say or do will avail much with them, since there appears chief points of difference. Still I hope we shall

We have devoted most of our time since we converse somewhat. For the last few weeks Br. pronounced chi, and all of different significa-

sons employed on the estate, and David was ious woman, who, on his locks being shorn off. them how he had been presented by the stran-The prosperity of the London mission, in this summoned before his attorney, and asked wheth- began to afflict him, a process which I cannot ger with a purse of gold, he said he would give way for them; mats are thrown down and splen- place, is truly encouraging. They have now a er he was teaching the slaves to pray. On re- distinctly understand. At all events his strength it to the poor, and so deposited it in the poordid cushions. Presently they approach, and at press in operation, which cost about £600, proplying in the affirmative, the hut was demolish- did depart from him, and he, when he awoke box that was kept there ! Eckius was now conthe voice of a herald, the most singular sound pelled by the strength of a bullock, and throwed and burnt, and David was stretched upon out of his sleep, was unconscious thereof; but that I ever heard, they all kneel at a distance ing off several thousand sheets per hour, by which the ground, and flogged with the cart-whip till the Philistines, in obedience to the call of his his flesh was covered with blood. Next Sun- treacherous and cruel wife, were upon him, and attempt. Religious Anecdotes. of two or three feet from each other; at his means they are supplying the people with porday I missed my faithful deacon at the house of the Philistines prevailed. And merciless was voice they bow their gilded heads thrice upon tions of the Scriptures and religious tracts. Col- God. His afflicted wife came and told me the the advantage they took of their success; put-QUESTIONS WELL ANSWERED. their splendid cushions before the splendid god porteurs are thronged with people whose eager- sad tale of his sufferings, and informed me that ting out his eyes, and binding him with fetters, A conceited fellow wished to puzzle Thales, repeat, 'subscribe carly while of the city. At the voice of the herald they ness to obtain religious instruction displays their simultaneously rise on their feet. At his voice thirst for the waters of life. ations should be always ad they again kneel and bow down as before. to the publishers. 10 4 16 HD SCOTT & CO. Then they arise and depart, having most em-We give also the following from Bro. Wardner :--phatically declared the ignorance that is in SHANGHAI. China, Dec. 7, 1847. window. There he stood-I have his image loss of strength been withdrawn. And this can judge for themselves :--them. Then a very large rich yellow silk cur-DEAR BROTHER,-We have now become now before me-he was handcuffed, barefoot, strength was made the instrument at the last of "What is the oldest of things ?" Recorder. tain was suspended before the idol so as to hide so engaged in our labors that we have less time unable to wear his clothes from his yet unheal- a great and signal manifestation, a triumph over Juring the Manual "God, because he always existed." ed back ; his wife had fastened some of her gar. | idolatry, a vindication of the supremacy of the "What is the most beautiful?" him from view. Before this ensign of the to think of our former homes and friends, and ments round his lacerated body. I call him in, one only and true God, and, finally, a most pic-DEL NEW, YORK. reigning Emperor, these worshipers came and are becoming more interested in what immedituresque and characteristic termination to the and said. performed the same acts as before, and then ately surrounds us, and in the objects of our "David. David, what have you done ?" career of a great hero. One recoils from the departed. After this, in the large open court toil. We sometimes feel weighed down like a With a look of resignation I shall never for- barbarity of the Philistines in bringing in blind "What is the quickest of all things ?" which time all subscrip; idered the in front of the temple, upon a raised platform, cart pressed with sheaves, as we behold this old Samson to make sport of him; and, proporget, he replied, "Don't ask me; ask him that bring me, tionally to this, one feels a certain wild and stood a man who, in a most singularly squeaking vast empire wholly given up to idolatry its natural satisfaction in the average ruin which massa." voice, read to the people about fifteen minutes. many millions of tenants enveloped in a mist of e activery added in the first he brought upon his enemies, even though him-Turning to the negro who had him in charge, Thus ended the ceremony. moral darkness tenfold more dreadful than that the dangers of life." self involved in the common destruction that fell I said. "What is the most difficult ?" upon all. both men and women, who were enwhich overshadowed Egypt, and crushed be-"Well, what has this poor man done ?" Brother Wardner writes as follows :----"Him pray, massa," was the reply; "and joying the savage spectacle. Thus fell one of buckra send him to the work-house for punish the most noted of the historical personages neath the horrid bondage which satan has plac-SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 1, 1847. ed upon them. And when we consider that we To the Executive Board of the A. S. D. B. M. A. whom Scripture, so full of them, has transmitted ment " The time has come that we are permanently are placed here as beacons for the gaze of such I gave him some refreshment, (for in the state downward to future ages. ter he has lost everything else." [Chalmers.

him that, so far as he was concerned, these new notions would never meet with any ungentlemanfuture renewal of their acquaintance in consequence of a similar change in him, was not only unlikely, but forever improbable.

In the course of a long conversation, the con verted officer found himself unable to produce the slightest impression; and at length he rose to take his leave. In doing so, he ventured to suggest, that, as they had spent so many happy hours together when their tastes and feelings were quite congenial, and should wish this final interview to be marked by something on which both might be able to reflect with pleasure in future days, it would be his last request, and surely so tried and steady a friend would not re fuse to oblige him.

His proposal was prayer. Accordingly, they knelt together; the one, as he afterwards told me, reluctantly submitting to what he conceived a most whimsical request, the other most anxiously desiring the conversion of a friend whom his former example had contributed to ruin. That prayer seemed as if it would take no deni al; and while it was ascending, the answer came. The trifler was subdued upon the spot; and the petitions presented on his behalf were so graciously fulfilled, that the meeting which was intended as a final interview, proved the commencement of a friendship enduring as eternity

SAMSON'S DEATH.

The time at last came when the daughters of the Philistines did rejoice, and the daughters of the uncircumcised triumphed. Both with his first and second wife Samson showed himself peculiarly alive to the force of female importunities, and apt to give way before the exhibition

Mr. Knibb relates the following circumstances of female distress. In the former attempt to exrelative to David, a deacon of his church :--- A tort a secret from him, it is said that his wife few years ago, one of the slave, members be- lay sore upon him; in the present attempt, that onging to the Baptist church at Montego Bay, his soul was vexed unto death. It looks a mar was banished from his home and sent to the es- velous infatuation, the effect of melancholy tate where David lived, to be cured of his pray- | weakness, that he should have been thus got the ing. By the pious conversation of this exiled better of in the face of the former palpable de-Christian negro, David was brought under seri- signs to give him up unto the Philistines, evincous concern for his soul, which ended in his ing the blindness of passion, and holding forth conversion to God. David spoke to his fellow a most impressive lesson to beware of it. The with certain indescribable motions of the hands ample, there are a hundred and thirteen words slaves about Jesus, and his love in dying for secret came out at last. God had charged his poor sinners. God, who despises not the hum- mother before that he was born, that no razon blest instruments, blessed the efforts of this poor should come upon his head, making this the negro, and, in a short time, about thirty on the condition, whether of the strength which he had estate began to pray, and at length built a small naturally, or of the extraordinary visitations and hut, in which, after the labors of the day, they gifts which he received of supernatural strength might assemble and worship God. Tidings of when the Spirit of God came upon him. He these things reached the ears of the white per- gave up his conscience and his vow to a perfid. ing explained to the persons who accompanied

CALVIN AND ECKIUS.

Eckius being sent by the Pope, legate into France, upon his return took Geneva in his way. on purpose to see Calvin; and if occasion presented, to attempt reducing him to the Romish church. Eckius went privately to Calvin's house, and introduced himself as a stranger who had heard much of his fame; and was come to wait upon him. Calvin invited him to come in. and he entered the house with him; where, discoursing of many things concerning religion. Eckius perceived Calvin to be an ingenious and learned man, and desired to know if he had not a garden to walk in. To which Calvin replying he had, they both went into it; and there Eckius began to inquire of him, why he left the Roman church, and offered some arguments to pursuade him to return; but Calvin could by no means be inclined to think of it. At last Eckius told him that he would put his life in his hands; and then said, he was Eckius the Pope's legate. At this discovery Calvin was not a little surprised, and begged his pardon that he had not treated him with that respect which was due to his quality. Eckius returned the compliment, and told him if he would come back to the Roman church, he would certainly procure for him a Cardinal's cap. But Calvin was not to be moved by such an offer. Eckius then asked him what revenue he had. He told the Cardinal he had that house and garden, and fifty livres per annum, besides an annual present of some wine and corn; on which he lived very contentedly. Eckius told him that a man of his parts deserved a greater revenue : and then renewed his invitation to come over to the Romish church, promising him a better stipend if he would. But Calvin, giving him thanks, assured him he was well satisfied with his condition.

Eckius accepted Calvin's invitation to dine with him; and after dinner, at the request of Eckius, they visited the church which anciently was the cathedral. On their way Eckius press. ed upon Calvin the present of a hundred pistoles to buy him books and to express his respect for him. But as they were coming out of the church, Calvin stopped him a little, and havvinced that all efforts to secure the apostacy of Calvin would be in vain, and made no further

his hands were bound, and his feet made fast in and forcing him to grind in a prison house. I the Miletian, one of the wise men of Greece, and the stocks. Often did I inquire after him, and know not if there be any natural connection be- proposed to him, in rapid succession, the followfor him, and the same answer was returned, tween the growth of the hair and the recovery ing difficult questions. The philosopher replied "Massa, him in the stocks;" till one morning, of strength. Samson may have repented of his to them all without the least hesitation, and with as I sat in my piazza, he appeared before the infidelity, and the temporal chastisement of his how much propriety and decision our readers "The world, because it is the work of God." "What is the greatest of all things ?" "Space, because it contains allthat is created." "Thought, because in a moment it can fly to the end of the universe." I noter 100 - detailed "What is the strongest ?" "Necessity, because it makes men face all "To know yourself." and ... Sind and the second "What is the most constant of all things !!! "Hope, because it still remains with man ef-

LIGHTS AND SHADES. The gloomiest day hath gleams of light, The darkest wave hath bright foam near it; And twinkles through the cloudiest night Some solitary star to cheer it.

N. WARDNER.

The gloomiest soul is not all gloom, The saddest heart is not all sadness And sweetly o'er the darkest doom There shines some lingering beam of gladness

Despair is never *quite* despair; Nor life nor death, the future closes; And round the shadowy brow of Care, Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

THE PRAYING NEGRO.

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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New York, July 27, 1848.

JUDGE BELL ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CASE. Two weeks ago we printed the Opinion of Judge Bell in relation to the constitutionality of that Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania which imposes fines and penalties for working God; in it thou shalt not do any work." Though on "the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday.' Our readers have doubtless made themselves familiar with the document, and discovered that it is in many respects defective. The Judge ful calling on the other six days. Certainly it takes for granted several things vital to the decision of the question at issue; and of course his conclusion, though it may be perfectly consistent with his premises and argument, fails to meet the case in hand. The question raised was, whether a law enforcing by fines and imprisonment a cessation from labor on the first day of the week, conflicts with this provision of the Constitution : "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." Judge Bell says it does not, and in order to sustain this opinion he assumes certain positions which we think cannot be maintained.

In the outset, he assumes that the observance of the first day of the week is simply a civil regulation, and therefore does not exalt the religious belief of one sect over that of another But does he suppose that the law was passed or that ever a law could be passed requiring the observance of the first day, upon civil con their religious belief above that of those who deny the sacredness of the first day? We con-The assumption, that the observance of the sary" for periods of rest to recur, not only at stated intervals, but at the same time for all the uniformity in this matter, but that it is absolute-The Friends or Quakers differ somewhat from the mass of people in regard to their resting and yet we think it would be difficult to prove, on civil grounds alone, that they do not derive as much advantage from their seasons of relaxation as those who maintain a different practice. The Jews also observe a different day of the week from most of their neighbors, but we believe it is generally conceded, that the State has about as little trouble from them as from day Baptists, those who differ from them entirely in religious views have often testified to their general uprightness and law-abiding character, whenever the question of granting them civil protection has come before the Legislatures of the various States. From such facts as these we think the conclusion is very natural, that however desirable it may be to have uniformity in respect to the day of relaxation throughout the country, still such uniformity is not "indispensably necessary" to the existence and well-being of society. Judge Bell tells us, that for the Legislature to assert the sanctity of the first day, is not un constitutional, "unless in this the religious conseience of others has been offended, and their rights invaded "-which, he assumes, cannot be fairly maintained in this case. But here we beg leave to differ from him entirely, believing that the religious conscience of the Sabbath-keeper is offended, and that his rights are invaded, by a law asserting the sanctity of the first day. His from his labor on the first day, when he feels, in view of the law of God and the claims of

convictions. But this argument he takes the liberty of setting aside, because he thinks the fourth commandment designed to designate a weekly day of rest, but not to fix the days for

work. Still we believe that in a modified form the position taken by the counsel is a sound and sustainable one. The command is, "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy the primary object was to designate a rest-day, a secondary object may have been to indicate the general duty of men to attend to some uselooks so much that way, that we think a Legislature treading on dangerous ground to enact that men should not work but five days in a week, which is the practical effect of the law under consideration. Whether the Judge was at liberty to deny the claim of conscientiousness set up for the Germans, is a question about which there is, to say the least of it, room for difference of opinion.

-It is not easy to foresee the consequences of the Supreme Court's decision, al though wo think there is no difficulty in deciding that i ney will be generally bad. True Sabbath-keepers will not of course expect any good to come from a decision which exposes them, a class of confessedly conscientious men, to fines and imprisonment for acting according to the dictates of conscience. Strict and intelligent observers of the first day will not expect their views of truth to be advanced by a ed by our laws.

decision that the first day is not a religious observance, but simply a civil regulation. For years they have been exerting themselves to

two a week; a third may require the observ

And if "two mights " only are at his command, The pilgrims in the Mayflower, after being long tempest-tost, when they reached the shores of this Continent, declined to land on the Sab. bath day. It comes to us as a holy day from the very dawn of our existence as a people, and was so regarded, by the people from whom we sprung, since the days of King Athelstane. It is one of the primitive institutions of Christianity-one on the existence of which its continuance depends. General Christianity enters into the very frame of our social existence; it is order springing from the same source, the bosom of the Almighty, lean upon it for support. Our memories of the past-our hopes of the future, are dependent upon it. Why then should the Supreme Court not regard it, as our forefathers regarded it, and as the statute declares it to be-the Lord's day?

In many other statutes it is so denominated, and in my humble judgment ought to be so regarded by this Court, according to precedent and for the establishment of conservative authority. I do not recognize the right of legislation, to make a day of secular cessation from labor, independent of the Christian Sabbath. I never was attempted in any Christian country except in France, when it formally abolished Christianity, and set up the Goddess of Reason, and established the tenth day as a day of rest. But the Goddess, the tenth day, and the government have perished, or faded into the calmer lights of the mild Philosophy of the Encyclopediasts. Like water that flows, and the air we breathe, the Sabbath of rest, when the bondman and the free, the master and the apprentice, and all men meet in equality at the Christian altar -comes to us secured by the very organization of society, and the formation of the social compact. And it is therefore protected and guard-

REVIVALS---WHAT ARE THEY?

Nothing cheers the Christian more than to offices, where a punctilious discharge of the siderations alone, without any regard to the recreate a conviction in the public mind that God learn that the work of God is revived, and that his fellow-men are preparing for the upper and prescribed routine of duties may give satisfacligious character of the day? We think not requires the observance of the first day. The better world. This cheers his heart, inspires tion, though there is no hearty personal interest. Indeed, he admits, that "it may have been Supreme Court has now decided that it is alto-But in the work of the Christian ministry, all motive with the law-makers to prohibit the progether a State affair, thus indirectly denying all him with new courage, enables him to lay hold on God's arm with a still firmer grasp, and to parties concerned require that every effort to Mr. K. humorously remarked, that he had come fanation of a day regarded by them as sacred,' that they have taught. Indeed, we see not how put forth more vigorous efforts. He may be promote its objects should be begun and carried for the interest on the interest which would and he even goes so far as to say, that "there any religious man can rejoice in the result, or forward with a deep feeling of personal interest have accrued from that sum to the present time, are expressions used in the statute that JUSTIFY this expect that good will come from it. The prininduced to go beyond what duty requires, or would justify, and by a misguided judgment do in the objects to be attained. No truly spiritu- for the relief of Ireland, now suffering in her conclusion." But if it was a motive with the ciple upon which the decision is given, leaves much harm to the cause that he loves. When ally-minded people would be satisfied with the turn. It had been computed that the amount law-makers to prohibit the profanation of a day the whole matter in the hands of the Legislahe has finished his work, "he may be saved;" | labors of a speculative theorist, however correct of the contribution up to the present time, at regarded by them as sacred, upon what reasonture, and gives them a right to alter and change at their pleasure. In carrying out the principle, but his "works," or fruits of his labor, "shall his theory, or whatever the intellectual power compound interest, would be thirty millions of able ground can it be denied that the law exalts be burned up." We would do well to "take with which it may be sustained; because a dollars. one Legislature may abolish the day of weekly heed to ourselves and to our doctrine." In great end of the ministry is to move the affecrest; another may require the observance of every true believer's heart, there is a deep and tions of the auditory heavenward, which is not fess we are not lawyer enough to see. abiding principle of love to God and love to to be expected of a ministry destitute of that ance of every saint's day in the calendar; and his fellow-men. This love will lead him to offer unction from the Holy One which hath the first day is simply a civil regulation, prepares so the whole matter may become completely devout thanks to God, and constantly to seek knowledge of all things pertaining to a life of the way for another assumption, which some snarled up, in consistency with the decision of his favor. Here is his sweetest joy. Whatever communion with God. A minister destitute of may question, namely, that to be productive of the Supreme Court. What the end of these he engages in, at home or abroad, his object is this peculiar power, might stand up and official the required advantage it is "absolutely necesthings will be, who can predict? We have to honor and glorify his God. There is a will- ly denounce every foul spirit of man, but if he more than once suggested our fears, that the ingness on his part to do whatever God requires attempts to cast such out, and make their submultiplication of "Sabbath Cenventions," prepeople. It is no doubt very desirable to have sided over by Judges and Ex-Presidents, who at his hand; and not only a willingness, but a jects meet for the kingdom of God, he will as suredly meet with rebuff like the sons of Sceva had no real regard for the sacredness of the choice and delight. Duty is no longer a task. His deep and earnest prayer, his warm and "Paul we know, and Jesus we know, but who ly necessary-so necessary as to justify compul- Sabbatic institution, and the circulation of Sabmoving exhortation, and his constancy at the are ye?" Naked and wounded he must flee sory laws against conscientious men-we deny. bath documents designed to show how much more money could be made by resting than by house of God, all show him to be a lover of the his office, who thinks to bring sinners to God Saviour of mankind. When religion is revived, by a mere routine of official labors. There is working on Sunday-would remove the institua language of the heart that speaks to the heart, time, devoting to that purpose a part of two | tion from the firm foundation of God's word to this state of things is produced. But a Christian must go still farther; his duty which eloquent lips cannot supply, where the days each week, instead of the whole of one, the sandy foundation of expediency and human does not end here; this is but a part of his inward impulses are wanting. But such must the destitute condition of most of these men authority. Our fears are not diminished, but work. If our religion ends here, we give but not only meet with failure without, but there rather increased, by this decision. We shall little evidence to our fellow-men that we are must unavoidably arise a difficulty to supply look anxiously for farther developments. the children of God. Whatever God may see, motives to faithfulness and constancy in a labor there is but little evidence to man. We have that so often meets with stolid indifference, or MUDGE COULTER ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CASE. duties to perform to our fellow-men, and these is rejected with angry scorn. These most un Allusion has once or twice been made to the are not to be overlooked. The heathen world thankful of all objects of benevolent labor, are views expressed by Judge Coulter in relation are to share in our contributions as well as our the most needy and numerous, and those for to the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania prayers. We cannot substitute the one for the whose good a great part of the labor of the any other class of citizens. As to the Seventh- Sunday law. That our readers may understand other; our prayers and our alms must go to- Christian ministry must be laid out. What the matter, we give below the Philadelphia gether. Christ inquires, "Why call ye me shall give a minister the ardor, the enthusiasm, Ledger's report of his remarks. It will be Lord, Lord, and do not the things that I say ?" requisite to labor on for such a class of men, if seen, that he maintains the constitutionality of And again, if we have injured in any way a he have not an inward and hearty self-consecrathe law for reasons directly opposite to those brother, we will make that injury good. Some tion to this self-denying work? He who labors urged by Judge Bell. Here then we have one on all accounts. men seem to have an easy way of getting along for the souls of impenitent men, needs to have ORDINATION.-In accordance with a resolu-Judge affirming the constitutionality of the law with this matter. If they have injured a brother his own soul animated with motives drawn from because it guards Sunday as a religious day, in reputation or in property, they seem to think sources as high as heaven itself, and to be sus "the Christian Sabbath "-and another Judge that the whole claim is canceled when they get | tained by considerations as durable as the king affirming its constitutionality because it does not up in the public congregation and say, "If I dom of God. A love of ease, or secular an guard Sunday as a religious day, but simply as have injured any body, I am sorry, and hope bition, will, if indulged, be fatal to the succes a civil regulation, while he indirectly admits, that they will forgive me," when they know that they of any minister of the gospel. Every Chris if the law were to guard the day for religious have injured a brother. Such confessions are ian laborer should "arm himself with the sam considerations, it must be unconstitutional. but repeated offences. They affect not to know mind that was in Christ Jesus, who himself sur JUDGE COULTER'S VIEWS .- On concluding the any thing about it, and they add hypocrisy to fered, leaving us an example, that we should reading of Judge Bell's Opinion, Judge Coulter injury. There is, in fact, no acknowledgment walk in his steps." He should be so largely expressed his dissent from its argument, though not from the decision. of wrong here. And sometimes the injured imbued with a benevolent regard for the eternal 1 concur cordially in the judgment of the brother is regarded as being wanting in the welfare of his fellow-men, as to be able to say Court, that the act of Assembly of 1705, and of those to whom he ministers, "Of whom I the act of 22d April, 1794, (the first entitled spirit of forgiveness, unless he is satisfied with "An Act to restrain people from labor on the travail in birth until Christ be formed in them this kind of affected repentance, while the evifirst day of the week,") are constitutional. The dence is too strong that the sorrow of the nomi- the hope of glory." This doubtless is the dequestion has been so often decided by every sire of which Paul speaks, when he says, "He nal penitent is not that he has injured a brother, Court in the Commonwealth, and so repeatedly by this Court, that I feel astonished at its being but that he has got caught in it. If we "have that desireth the office of a Bishop, desireth a conscience is offended, because the law declares good work." Every candidate for the Christian now entertained as a debateable or open questhat to be a sacred day which he believes to be by false accusation taken any thing from antion. I did not hear the opinion of Judge Bell ministry should evince this desire, not by his other," if we do not "restore four-fold," we a common working day, and compels him in with sufficient distinctness (being pronounced will at least make the injured whole. Justice ambition to mount the pulpit, but by the serisome degree to practice accordingly, by resting from the other end of the bench) to be quite ousness of his deportment, the fervor of his requires ox for ox, or sheep for sheep. This is certain, but it appeared to me to rest the strength of the argument on the mere useful- a mere matter of justice. Less than this can- prayers for souls, and his faithful use of those ness of the day as a cessation from worldly not be expected to satisfy the injured. The instrumentalities for benefiting the souls of men, cipients of this immense sum. those dependent upon him, that he ought to be abor. I wish it to be distinctly understood, that already within his reach. S. D. at work. His rights are invaded, because the fast that God requires is "to undo the heavy I believe the laws constitutional, because they "THE MODEL WORKER" is the unique and burden, and let the oppressed go free." "If law, by compelling him to rest from labor on guard the Christian Sabbath from profanation, NIGHT CARS ON RAILBOADS .- Those whose lot Sunday, takes from him one-sixth part of his thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there re and, in the language of the Act of 1794, proit is, either for business or pleasure, to travel memberest that thy brother hath aught against hibit work or worldly employment on the Lord's working time-thus imposing a tax upon him all night in the cars, can well appreciate every thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and in comparison with which the church-rates of a day. attention to their comfort. Arriving in Utica, We are a Christian people and State; we are religious establishment ought not to be named. go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, part and parcel of a great Christian nation. at midnight, a short time since, says the editor It is a more assumption, therefore, and contrary and then come and offer thy gift." A revival All over the length and breadth of this great of the N. Y. Evangelist, on our way to Albany, to truth, that the religious conscience of Sabof religion will set these matters right. Short nation, the Christian Sabbath is recognized, and we were very agreeably surprised, on entering bath-keepers is not offended, neither their rights guarded by the law as a day of sacred rest. of this, our revivals may be a mere deception, a car belonging to the Utica and Albany Com-Our National Congress recognize it. All the invaded, by the Sunday laws of Pennsylvania. and we really the worse for all we have underpany, to find a new and magnificent car, admir-State Legislatures recognize it. Every Convention of the people, for the establishment of stood ourselves to enjoy. By true revivals the The constitutionality of the law in question ably fitted up for the comfort of night travelers. was opposed by the counsel of the German altar of God will be erected and frequented, State or United States Constitutions, recogniz-On one side is a range of double seats with inclined, and regarded it as a day of sacred rest. and, it will be said of us as of Saul, "Behold, ed semi-circular backs, each rising higher than the Sabbath-keepers, on the ground that his clients head while sitting, richly stuffed and cushioned, All our Courts, National or State, so regard it. he prayeth." felt bound in conscience to attend to their busi. William Penn, in the form of Government and thus supporting the weary traveler in its soft ness on the first six days of the week, as well as "His God and his Bible are all he desires, To holiness of heart he continually aspires." embrace, whether he inclines to the right or laws, which he brought over to regulate the to rest on the seventh day. Judge Bell admits, the left. In this easy position he may resign People of the new Colony, so regarded it, and Worldly-mindedness ceases to be the ruling that if this were so, the law which compels them himself to sleep at the rate of twenty miles an enacted that as such it should be observed, as to inaction on one of the six days may well be a day for worshiping the Almighty, in imitation passion of his heart, and all matters are brought hour. On the other side is a range of single to subserve the interests of God's kingdom. seats of the same stamp. regarded as an invasion of their conscientious of the primitive disciples.

the world shares in his goods. He grudges no man his happiness, but rejoices in the prosperity of all. Instead of arrogance and self-esteem, he is filled with humility, " and esteems others better than himself. He will be as constant at the covenant and prayer-meeting, as he will at the church-meeting-as ready to pray and advise, as to exercise the rod of discipline; and part of the common law of the State. Law and if in any case he is compelled to do the latter, it is always with pain, and with an anxious desire that it may produce the reformation of the offender. Like his Saviour, "he is not willing that any should perish." The rights of every individual will be respected, black or white, bond or free, like his Lord, he is no "respecter of persons." While the world judges of a man's worth by "his bodily appearance," he makes no such distinction. He values his fellow for his moral worth, and knows no other standard. He says to all that bear the image of Christ, "We are brethren," and acts accordingly, and constantly glories in the cross of Christ. He "deals justly, loves mercy, and walks humbly with his God." Now if a revival of religion does not produce this state of things; it comes short of the standard that God has set up by which we are to judge. Х.

THE CHBISTIAN MINISTRY-NO. 4. SELF-CONSECRATION REQUISITE.

The work of the ministry is not a work for in it requiring the exercise of the affections, that it can never be efficiently and successfully prosecuted without the enlistment of the whole heart. In this respect it is unlike most other

THE SAINT'S BEST. BY J. W. PARKER.

There is a rest, where Jesus' hand Shall wipe the tear from sorrow's eye; There is a glorious, heavenly land, Reserved for all the saints on high.

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There is a rest, where guilt no more Shall rob the saints of holy joy; Where sin and sorrow shall be o'er, Where satan's wiles can ne'er annoy

There is a rest, where care shall flee, Where disappointments never come-A state of blest tranquillity, The Christian's safe and peaceful home.

There is a rest, which I one day, Far from this glomy world, shall find; When I have cast these clods away, And left my pains and griefs behind

Then, O my soul, with patience bear The light afflictions of thy clay; They are not worthy to compare With the bright glories of that day. Cast far away thy doubts and fears; Thy heavenly friend ere long will come, And take thee from this vale of tears Up to his bright, eternal home.

CALLING FOR THE INTEREST.-Rev. Mr. King, whose visit to this country, and eloquent appeals for Ireland, have excited so much interest, s pastor of a church in Dublin, which was founded by Samuel and Nathaniel Mather, sons of Richard Mather, of Dorchester, and brothers of Dr. Increase Mather, President of Harvard mere official appointment. There is so much College. At the recent anniversary of the Massachusetts (Orthodox) Congregational Association. Mr. K. stated that while Nathaniel Mather was pastor of that Church, in 1676, contribution was made in Ireland, chiefly through his means, of five hundred pounds, a magnificent gift in those days, for the relief of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonists, then suffering under the calamities of Indian warfare.

AMERICAN BETHEL SOCIETY.-The Annual Report of this Society, just published, discloses a degree of activity and success in a difficult but all-important field of Christian labor, but little apprehended by the Church at large. On all the principal inland water thoroughfares at the North and West, zealous and efficient missionaries have been appointed, whose business has been to hold direct personal intercourse with the sailors, boatmen, and hands employed, to distribute tracts and religious reading, and to exert a kindly Christian influence as they found opportunity. The Report presents specimens of the success which these various missionaries have realized, and exemplifies by many very interesting cases, the importance and blessedness of this field of labor. When ence for evil they are scattering abroad, the benefit of some such reclaiming agency as this Society exerts, will be very apparent. Its affairs, says the Evangelist, are managed with economy and skill, and the efforts of its judicious and energetic Secretary are well directed. At the principal ports, chapels for boatmen are kept open, and the Gospel preached to many who could not be persuaded to enter any ordinary house of worship. The receipts of the last year were \$7,313 19, besides \$2,000 raised in Ohio, to be expended there—an increase of nearly \$2,000 over the receipts of the preceding year. The Society deserves well of the public

tion passed by the Presbytery of the Seventhday Baptist Western Association, convened in Richburgh, on the 23d ult., Bro. Hiram P. Burdick was ordained to the Gospel Ministry in Hartsville, Steuben Co., on the 13th inst. Introductory prayer by Eld. J. H. Cochran; ordination discourse by Eld. N. V. Hull; consecrating prayer and charge by T. E. Babcock; right hand of fellowship by Eld. H. Cornwall; benediction by the candidate.

T. E. BABCOCK, Sec.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- A London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that the Established Church is undergoing the ordeal of very searching and astounding statistics. The income of the clergy of the establishment is said to be £10,000,000 per annum; while that of the clergy of all Europe, independent of Great Britain, is only about £7,000,000. The arguments, based upon and deduced from such statements, are not favorable to the re-

significant tille of a paper just started at Utica, by S. W. Green, formerly of the Albany Patriot. Gerrit Smith is its candidate for President of the United States, and William Goodell for Governor of the State of New York. The paper wears a clean face, and gives promise of the rare quality of originality. Success to it. A letter from Br. J. A. Begg, of Glasgow, Scotland, informs us that he has felt the Lord's rebuke in the death of his little boy in February last, and in the personal loss of health. We are glad to learn, however, that his health is now improving, and that he expects to be able in future to forward us pretty regularly those chapters of his work on the Sabbath which relate to the New Testament

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the SENATE, the amendment of the House to the bill granting half pay to the widows and ton Traveler, was 850,000 dollars; and at the orphans of soldiers killed in battle, or who died Receiving Teller's department over 150,000 dolof wounds, was agreed to. Mr. Dickinson, of New York, presented a petition from Alex. six hours on Wednesday. From the 1st of Jan B. Johnson, remonstrating against stopping the uary to the 1st of July, the Foreign Money de mails on Sundays, which was received, ordered partment alone, received and redeemed upwards to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads. A joint resolution from the House was passed in favor of probably something like a thousand bushels. presenting the State of Missouri with the cannon taken by Col. Doniphan, during his campaign in Mexico. Mr. Dix from the Select | He was a sea captain, and some five years since Committee, to whom a memorial had been referred respecting the Public Lands, reported in and a half, and returned by way of Rio a few favor of granting Public Lands for the support of Indigent insane persons. The Select Commit- The news affected his mind, and at 8 o'clock in tee on the subject reported a bill to establish a the morning he was found sitting dead on the Territorial Government in Oregon, New Mexico, and California, which was read twice, and made the order of the day for Friday. The bill recently arrested and held to bail in the sum leaves out the slavery question altogether.

passed in favor of extending pensions to revolu- stealing five slaves, having aided them after tionary widows married before the year 1800. they had escaped. The Cincinnati Herald states A resolution was passed calling upon the President to communicate to the House what number of Indians are comprehended within the limits of the Territories of Oregon, New Mexi- the crops in that State, that the Winter Wheat co, and California, with the number of posts has suffered a good deal from the fly, and will necessary, and amount of troops to garrison not be more than an average crop. The qualithem. Mr. Lahm, of Ohio, offered a resolution ty, however, promises to be superior. As to instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a any farmer could wish. We doubt not that the Territory or State for the occupation of the surplus for export will be much larger this year black population.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st, with seven days later intelligence, but nothing of special importance.

In France, the excitement has considerably in a shocking manner, depriving him instantly abated. The instigators of the recent insurrec. of life. tion seem not to have been yet discovered. The

\sim SUMMARY.

The amount of uncurrent money received at the Foreign Money department of the Suffolk Bank, on Wednesday, last week, says the Boslars-making more than one million dollars, which was paid in at that bank in the course of of eighty-six million dollars. This vast amount was paid in, to a great extent, in small bills, and the aggregate bulk of the whole mass was

In New York, lately, Wm. Farthing, a native of Philadelphia, aged 38 years, was found dead was married, went to sea, was gone four years days ago. During his absence his wife proved faithless and became an abandoned profligate. end of his bed, leaning against the corner post.

Fifteen citizens of Warren Co., Ohio, were of \$4,000 each, to await the answer of the Gov-

ernor of Ohio, to a requisition of the Governor In the House of Representatives, a bill was of Kentucky, in which they were charged with that Gov. Bebb had refused to grant the requisition, on the ground that Ohio laws do not recognize property in man.

> The Milwaukie Sentinel of the 10th says of the spring crops, they are much above an average, and up to the present time look as well as than in any previous season, and the prospect is fair for good prices.

A young man, named Wm. Strickland, said to be from Flushing, L. I., and to have left a widow, was instantly killed on board the steam- has suspended payment. This is one of the er New York, last Saturday evening, on her pas- oldest, and, heretofore, most successful manusage from this city to New Haven. He was at facturing companies. During all the monetary been hit by the crank, which crushed his head years, it has stood firm.

complete and accurate list :- At Amherst and wallet containing \$1,000 in bank bills, chiefly Dartmouth, July 27; at Burlington, Vt., August on the Brighton Bank, stolen from his panta-2; at Waterville, Me., August 9; at Williams- loons pocket. town, Mass., and Middlebury, Vt., August 16; at New Haven, August 17; at Harvard University, Cambridge, August 23; at Bowdoin 20th; his object being to visit England and College, Brunswick, Me., and Brown University, France, for the purpose of inducing those coun-Providence, September 6.

There are no newspapers in Syria or Persia; and in Egypt, the Barbary States, and other countries, including 40,000,000, speaking the They passed an act to reduce the penalty for Arabic language, there is but one newspaper in selling liquor illegally to \$20, and giving justhe native tongue, and but three or four in the French or English, showing that there is nothing in Mahomedanism favorable to general improvement.

The parties were in the street and engaged in persons were hurried into eternity. some dispute, which was brought to a termination in the manner described.

There is every probability that the connect ing line between the Little Miami and Mad River Railroads will be completed in four weeks. Passengers will then leave Cincinnati in the morning, and reach Sandusky, on Lake Erie, the same afternoon before dark !

The first plank road ever made in Wisconsin will be finished presently, and it is said, will be extraordinarily short time of 11 days and 21 an example of the peculiar advantages of this hours—the quickest trip on record. means of intercommunication.

A letter from New Orleans, dated the 8th had just got into his carriage when he was says the Troy Whig of July 29. taken, and died immediately.

The Louisville Examiner, the fearless Anti-Slavery paper, is languishing, and does not prosper as well, pecuniarily, as its friends would | full.

desire. Located in a slave State, of course it gets no commercial patronage.

The Springfield (Mass.) Manufacturing Company, commonly known as the Jencks Company work about the engine, and is supposed to have and business convulsions of the past 20 or 30 parts of the West Indies.

> A British soldier lately fell from the cliff of years, died in Providence recently. Cape Diamond, at Quebec, into St. Lawrence

A number of Annual College Commence- Mr. Hollister B. Thayer, of Greenfield, while ments are yet to occur. The following is a at Riddle's Horse Mart, Boston, July 15, had a

President Roberts, of Liheria, it is stated, will leave this country in the steamer on the tries to recognize the Republic of Liberia.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 1st, after a session of four days and a half. tices' courts exclusive jurisdiction over this class of offences without appeal.

The New Orleans Picayune gives an account of a sad disaster which occurred in that city on An affray occurred in Charles st., Boston, the 14th inst. While some men were engaged Saturday, between two men named —— Crosby at work upon the Levee, about 200 feet of it in and John Veeber, in which the latter was so length, and 80 feet in width, suddenly gave severely beaten that he died soon afterward. way, and without 'a moment's warning fifteen

> Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, died at Harrisburg on the 20th inst., "in perfect consciousness, and in the happy hope of an immortal resurrection in the life beyond the grave."

> The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's ship Hermann, left New York on the evening of June 20th, and arrived off the Needles in the vicinity of Southampton, Eng., in the afternoon of July 3d, having performed the voyage in the

The Hartford (Ct.) Times, has a report that on Saturday morning last, the scaffolding round inst., states that Hon. W. L. Brent, formerly a the Methodist Church, at New Haven, which Member of Congress from Louisiana, died sud- was undergoing repairs, fell, and five persons denly at St. Martinsville, La., of apoplexy. He who were at work thereon, were killed. So

The Albany Evening Journal says that present appearances justify the opinion that the bills of the Canal Bank will be redeemed in

> Amos Bryan, Esq., of North East, Duchess Co., N. Y., had fourteen fine sheep killed by lightning on the evening of Saturday the 1st, pupil added to an established school. The best recommend during the progress of a severe thunder shower. | ations are required. We respectfully solicit the circular of The mulattoe's of Philadelphia have collected a considerable sum of money to send for the re- of Education. Teachers furnished on application. All com lief of their brethren in St. Domingo and other

Mrs. Mary Bacon, aged one hundred and eight

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

BEV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. EDWIN B. CLAPP, Instructor in Mathematics. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress.

MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistant

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Forms of Fourteen Weeks each.

First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29 Second. 13, Dec March 21. Third, " July 11 April

COURSE OF STUDY.

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

EXPENSES.

UITION	according to studies,	\$3, \$4, or \$5	ົດກ
SXTRAS-	-Drawing,	1	
· · ·	Painting.	\$2 00 or 4	60
· • •	Tuition on Piano,	8	
• • • • .	Use of Piano.	2	
	Chemical Lectures, an	d Experimente 1	00
1	Writing, including St	ationery	50
study roo	ms, with stove, chairs, t	ble, and bedstead, 1	50

Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1.50

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

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

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY.

Instructions in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon Svans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices. N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal a

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.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-A large number of first. rate agents, to whom a liberal commission will be paid for every new school they shall establish, and for every every literary Institution in the Union, for gratuitous distribution, also all communications adapted to promote the cause munications should be postpaid. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

126 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO LOGICAL REFORMER, for the Statute Year 1848, neview of tracts r v Dr. Wardlaw and othe on the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. have been bought at 4 75; the range is from 4 75 to 5 00. London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price Rye Flour 3 56. Jersey Meal 2 56. — GRAIN — The in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

jy20tf.

ociery.—The Annual at published, discloses success in a difficult Christian labor, but Church at large. On water thoroughfares at lous and efficient misointed, whose business personal intercourse , and hands employed, id religious reading, Christian influence as The Report presents s which these various d, and exemplifies by cases, the importance field of labor. When of most of these men and the powerful influscattering abroad, the claiming agency as this very apparent. Its ist, are managed with efforts of its judicious are well directed. At pels for boatmen are spel preached to many ided to enter any ordi-The receipts of the besides \$2,000 raised there—an increase of eceipts of the preceding rves well of the public

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Rest.-Rev. Mr. King,

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cited so much interest.

Dublin, which was

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President of Harvard

nniversary of the Mas-

gregational Associa-

ile Nathaniel Mather

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of Indian warfare.

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ordance with a resolubytery of the Seventhseociation, convened in ult., Bro. Hiram P. Burthe Gospel Ministry in on the 13th inst. Ind. J. H. Cochran ; ordi-I. N. V. Hull; consege by T. E. Babcock; by Eld. H. Cornwall;

Idate. T. E. Babcock, Sec.

B-A London (corres-Intelligencer says that is undergoing the ornd astounding statistics. gy of the establishment ,000 per annum; while all Europe, independent about £7,000,000. n and deduced from bt favorable to the re-

ER" is the unique and for just started at Utica erly of the Albany Pacandidate for President d William Goodell for of New York. The paand gives promise of the

Success to it.

A. Begg, of Glasgow, has felt the Lord's icilitie boy in Februs-We we that his Boulth is Management to be able

following are the most interesting items in re- has made a report on the works destined to sup- was, of course, dashed to pieces. It is not lation to French affairs :---

The rigor usually attendant on a state of two places, one to fetch the water from the siege is now considerably relaxed, and such of Lake St. George, the other from the Trois the tradespeople of Paris as are not bankrupts, Sauts in the River Montmorency. The cost is have re-opened their shops and bureaux. A estimated in either case at about \$620,000. notice has been sent to the theatres and places of public amusement by the police, that they has been submitted by an experienced engineer are authorized to re-open

The Committee of Inquiry into the insurrec- bus on Broadway, from North Market to the tion, having represented that they would not Upper Ferry, the vehicle to be propelled by conclude the inquiry for a fortnight, the city is steam. It is further proposed to water or sprinto remain in a state of siege till the 25th inst.

the enormous number of prisoners arising out | living on the street to pay if they choose for the of the late insurrection, which now exceeds 10,- same. 000. It is said that of those who have been examined, already grounds have been elicited for that ' the anti-slavery action of the General Asprosecuting 2,000. It has been ascertained that sociation of Connecticut this year, has been far at least 40,000 persons either constructed barri- in advance of anything done by them before,

committed assassinations.

opinion prevails that the real chief of the late were decided and strong in their purpose to insurrection was Caussidière. It is said that press this great question affecting the church, (they say,) is made delightfully fragrant. things were not unknown to Louis Blanc, but its purity, and peace. that he shrunk from any active share.

the Carlists, Orleanists, and Bonapartes. Rusapartments.

A circumstance has transpired which has ed energy. They are likely to cause serious injured. created no ttle surprise. M. de Lamartine is about to quit France. The pretext is, that he intends to travel in the East, and that he is to Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex Co., near Milbe accompanied by Madame de Lamartine. M. de Chataubriand, author of the 'Genius at the advanced age of 117 years, 9 months, to his widow, Mrs. Howley, and not a single of Christianity,' died in Paris, July 4.

WAR OF GALLEY SLAVES IN SICILY .--- A revolt had taken place on the 25th among the galley slaves at Procida. It was said that this originated in the refusal of the Government to liberate those who had completed their term of pun- passed an auction room were pictures were sellishment. Some contend that the movement ing, and while I stood there a number were sold was political. In the morning, while the au- at 400 to 600 guineas each; the effects of a thorities and troops were occupied in a religious French Count. Louis Philippe has an income procession, 1,700 of the slaves armed themselves of only £1,500 a year, and Guizot is quite poor. with swords, axes, and crow-bars, and attacked | The French Princes look forlorn." a body of about 100 men left in charge of them; the latter were soon reinforced by the the 'Free Central College,' is now in process islanders and a portion of the national guard. of establishment at McGrawville, Cortland Co., The conflict continued several hours, until rein- N. Y., under the patronage of the American forcements arrived from Pozzuoli and from Baptist Free Mission Society. The Rev. Cyrus Naples. At length the insurrection was sub- P. Grosvenor, of Utica, editor of the Christian dued. About 500 of the prisoners were killed Contributor, has been unanimously elected and wounded; about half that number, at least, President. being killed.

HUNGARY.—A bloody engagement has taken sixty-five railroad companies in the United place at Weisskirchen between the Germans States, with their respective length, fare through, and the Illyrians. Letters from Bucharest of and cents per mile, showing "that the railroad miles. Dividing this whole territory into two the 15th announce that all political affairs are companies adopting the lowest rates of fare, equal parts, each part would be as large as the suspended on account of the cholera, which has pay the largest dividends. An unanswerable great State of New York. raged there with virulence for the last five days; | argument in favor of low fares."

Mr. G. R. Baldwin, an American engineer, street, a distance of three hundred feet. He bly the city of Quebec with pure water. It is a known how he came to fall, but it is supposed very lucid and talented document. It proposes that he got dizzy in looking over the heights.

in that city, to the City Council, to run an omnirailway. kle the street the whole length of the contem-The greatest embarrassment is produced by plated line by the same agency, the persons

The Charter Oak, at Hartford, Conn., remarks, cades, fought against the defenders of order, or and augurs well in its promise of better action still to come. There were a large number of

trouble to Herera's administration. An exchange paper chronicles the death, at ford, Del., on the 5th of June, of Jacob Deputy, estates, has left the whole of the vast property 15 days. He was born on the 20th day of Au- shilling to any charitable or religious object.

gust, 1730, in the Hundred aforsaid, and there lived a cultivator of the soil up to the time of his death.

An American, writing from London, says : "I

An Institution of learning, to be known as

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine gives a list of

An English gentleman has challenged the Great Reading Railway Company, to run a race of half a mile, between one of its engines and his horse, for a stake of one thousand guineas. The St. Louis New Era states, that a project The match is proposed to be decided on the Reading race-course, which is parallel with the

> From Unionville, Pa., and vicinity, when the call for volunteers was made by government, some ninety persons enlisted for the service in Mexico. Of that number only nine survivedeight-ninths of the number having either been cut off by hardship and disease, or fallen victims to the bullet, the sword, or the lance, and

their bleaching bones are left to whiten the soil of Mexico.

The Broadway Theatre has a ventilating apparatus in it, which, by means of steam power, throws 3,000 feet of fresh air into the Theatre In the best informed quarters, the general earnest anti-slavery men in the Association, who per minute. By putting an ounce of cologne water into the apparatus, the whole Theatre,

The Providence Journal says that two boys,

Important rumors have been received from | one named Albert Kendall, son of Clarke Ken-Documents have been found implicating Tampico. The Mexican Government having dall, and one a colored boy, were run over, on Girardin in having received money from Russia, sent a force to take possession of that town, the Saturday, in attempting to jump on to the citizens opposed its entrance. No farther par- gravel train of the Worcester Railroad. They sian roubles are said to have been found in his ticulars are given. Paredes and Jarauta are fell under the cars. The colored boy was kill- ed to join the church triumphant. She endured her prooperating against the Government with renew- ed on the spot, and the other was very badly tracted suffering with great patience and resignation to the

> The late Archbishop of Canterbury, who, although he lived in princely, almost royal splendor, amassed £120,000, exclusive of freehold

Mr. John A. Hellings, formerly of South Trenton, N. J., accidentally shot himself on Saturday afternoon, on his farm in Bucks Co., Pa. He had started from his house with his gun, and was climbing a fence, when the gun went off and killed him almost instantly.

A large number of boys in New York are slaughter.

Mr. Garrett Clawson, of Hector Falls, near Seneca Lake, recently ploughed up the bones of an Indian, together with a small copper kettle, a tobacco box, tomahawk, bullets, &c. The tomahawk was brass, pointed with steel, and seemed to answer the double purpose of the pipe of peace, and the hatchet of death."

Wisconsin extends from Lake Michigan to the Lake of the Woods-a distance of 1,000

New York Market, Monday, July 24.

ASHES—Pots \$5 00; Pearls 6 00.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour has fallen, and some parcels of Western State market for Wheat was heavy; Genesee sold for 1 15, Ohio 06, North Carolina 1 15. Corn has advanced 2 cents per bushel, and sells at 51 a 53c. for Mixed, and 58c. for round Northern. Rye 70c. Oats, Northern, 47c.---PROVIS-IONS-Pork 8 87 a 11 00. Beef 6 50 for Prime, and 12 50 for Mess Butter 11 a 14c. Cheese 4 a 6c.

At TROY, 19th inst., Lard was selling freely at 8 cents for good, and 7 cents for inferior. Good table Butter commands 15 and 17 cents, and Hams are 10 cents.

At UTICA, Butter ranges from 121 to 14c.; Potatoes are dollar; Cheese 6 a 7c.; Lard 8c.; Beans 75c. to 1 00; and Eggs 12 a 14c. a dozen. At LOWVILLE, Y. Y., Wheat is 1 25 per bushel, and

Butter 124c. a pound; Beans are 1 25. Lard 10c. Maple Sugar 8 00 per hundred. Potatoes 31 a 37c. At SYRACUSE, on the 19th, Potatoes were 871c. per

bushel; Cheese 6 a 8c.; Eggs 11c. a dozen; Beans 621c. a 1 25, and Hams 6 to 7c. At BUFFALO, Flour is 4 50 to 4 56¹/₄; Butter ranges

from 104c. to 124c. Lard 64c.; Cheese is 5 a 8c.; Hams 5 a 64c.; Shoulders 3 a 34c. Corn per bushel 364 a 37c. Turkeys 75c.; Chickens, each, 124c. a 18d.; Potatoes range from 75c. to 1 00. Eggs are 124c. dozen.

DIED,

At Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 10th, 1848, of a ingering disease, MATILDA SAUNDERS, wife of Isaac Saunders, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. She made a profession of the religion of Jesus Christ in early life, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, R. I., from which place, she removed to Petersburg and united with the Church of the same faith and order in that place; from thence to Adams, and became a member of the Church in that place, where she lived a witness for the Saviour and the religion she professed, until, as we believe, she was callwill of the Lord. In her death her family have sustained a great loss, but we trust their loss has been her infinite gain.

In Ceres, McKean Co., Pa., February 19, 1848, SUSAN PALMER SMITH, wife of Henry Smith, aged 37 years, 5 months, and 3 days. She was a worthy member of th third Seventh-day Baptist church in Genesee.

At the same place, July 6, 1848, CLINTON, son of Henry and Susan P. Smith, aged 15 years, 7 months and 19 days.

LETTERS.

S. S. Griswold, T. E. Babcock, R. Senter, John Edwards S. P. Stillman, J. P. Livermore, T. P. Saunders, B. G. Still man, B. S. Tuttle, Wm. M. Fahnestock (next week.) RECEIPTS.

P. M. Vincent, Alfred, \$2 00 pays to vol. 4 No 52 A. Burdick. 2 00 5 J. Langworthy, 2 00 D.S. Remington, Independence, 3 00 - - - 52 H. P. Clarke, 2 00 3 2 00 A. C. Burdick, 5 L. Edwards, Little Genesee, N. Davis, Unadilla Forks. 2 25 P. Kingsbury, DeRuyter, 2 20 B. S. Tuttle, LeGrange, Ohio, 5 00 S. Clarke, Westerly, R. I. 3 00 B. Lanphear, 2 00 H. Potter, 2:00

BECEIPTS FOR THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

" 52

·" 52

. 26

" 52

" 52

" 52

4 89

3 72

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder :--By the hands of Geo. B. Utter: From Church in Watson, N. Y. \$7 00

	Hichland, N. Y.		•	
•	Clarence, N. Y.	,		
	Pendleton, N. Y.			
	Havfield, Pa.	1.1	•	

DEOPLE'S LINE.-ALBANY DAY AND NIGHT STEAMERS. - Day steamer, the Hendrik Hudson Capt. A. Gorham, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7 A. M., from the foot of Barclay-st., making the usual 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, (Sun days 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.

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

PRINTING TYPES

V after	March 15,	1848, at t	he following	Type Foundry, very low prices: SHADED, ETC.
ca,	per lb.	30 cts.	52 cts.	90 cts.
nall Pica,		32	56	95
ng Prime	r, .	34	60	100
urgeois,		37	66	108
evier,	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	42	74	120
nion,		48 [−]	84	132
npareil,		58	100	150
ate,	e .	72 ·	120	180
arl,	• •	108	160	220

Diamond The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for nanufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A li eral discount for cash in hand at the date of the invoice. Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c., furnished t the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit. Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution p printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles 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 tisement three times before the 1st of June, 1848, and send us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase from us, of our own manufactures, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill.

For sale, several good second-hand cylinder and plater ower Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c. GEORGE BRUCE & CO., 13 Chambers-st., N. Y.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER

NEW YORK.	RHODE ISLAND.
lamsCharles Potter.	Westerly-8. P. Stillman.
fredMaxson Green,	Hopkinton-Daniel Coon
" James H. Cochran.	" S. S. Griswold, " A B Burfish
" Hiram P. Burdick.	" A. B. Burdick.
erlin-John Whitford.	Newport-E.D. Barker.
ookfield-And'w Babcock.	
arenceSamuel Hunt.	NEW JERSEY.
arien-Ethan Saunders.	New Market-W. B. Gillet
eRuyter-B. G. Stillman.	Plainfield-E. B. Titsworth
urhamville-John Parmilee.	Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth.
imeston-EphraimMaxson.	Salem David Clawson.
iendship-R. W. Utter.	
enesee-W.P Langworthy.	PENNSYLVANIA.
ounsfield-Wm. Green.	Crossingville-Benj. Stelle.
dependence-JPLivermore.	Coudersport-W. H. Hydorn
onardsvilleW B. Maxson.	
ewport-Abel Stillman.	VIRGINIA.
etersburg-Geo. Crandall.	Lost Creek-Eli Vanhorn.
ortville-Albert B Crandall.	N. Salem-Jon. F. Randolph.
ersia—Elbridge Eddy.	N. Milton-Jep. F. Bandolph
itcairn-Geo. P. Burdick.	
ichburgh-T. E. Babcock.	Ø OHIO.,
ichland-Elias Burdick.	Bloomfield-Charles Clark
odman-Nathan Gilbert.	Northampton-S. Babcock.
cio-Rowse Babcock.	Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis.
ott-Luke P. Babcock.	MICHIGAN.

engaged in killing the dogs that are caught running at large in the streets. They get from the city government fifty cents for each dog they

	since the 7th of the month about 160 persons had been attacked daily, of whom 50 had been carried off. It had been found necessary to de-	day or two ago in and twelve minutes longer than the longest day	" Individuals in Friendship, N. Y. 1 00	Unadilla Forks—Wm. Utter. Verona—Hiram Sherman. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church
the unique and	carried off. It had been found necessary to de-	ith whom he had in the United States, and the shortest day in the	" Dr. B. Babcock, " " H. C. Crumb, DeRuyter, N. Y. 100	Watson-Wm. Quibell. WISKONSAN
started at Utics,	cree a general closing of the courts of law throughout Moldavia and Wallachia, in conse-	r. Early in the al- United States is one hour and fifty minutes	" Maxson Stillman, Lincklean, N. Y. 50	CONNECTICUT. Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Milton—Joseph Goodrich,
the Albany Pa-	throughout Moldavia and Wallachia, in conse-	arroom for assault	" 2d Church in Alfred, N. Y. 7 00	New London-P. L. Berry. "Stillman Coop.
ate for President			1 W Dr T D D Selling Man Val	Waterford-Wm. Maxson. Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke
iam Goodell for	duct.	Dritish Government to Carleton, the Irish novel-	By the hands of L. Crandall:	
York. The pa-	CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—The cholera has broken The county commissioner	rs of Philadelphia ist, and Sheridan Knowles, the Irish dramatist.	From B. G. Millard, Treas. of the West'n Ass'n, 40 94 A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer.	The Sabbath Recorder.
es promise of the	out in St. Petersburg in a violent form. invading i have not defined to the 'n			PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
	allac the Dalaces of the first and houses of the iner and other property door	$\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}}_{\mathbf{n}}}}}}}}}}$		NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.
ccess to it.		similar bills of ex- to her \$2,000,000, by Mr. Townley, an English	A Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Sev-	1 ういたいため、「おいていた」ということには、「おいていた」になった。
legg, of Glasgow,	ber of patients have already succumbed hereath peuse are yet to be adjusted	nobleman, who died recently.	enth-day Baptist Missionary Association, will be held in	TERWO.
is felt the Lord's	its virulence. Six hospitals have been prepara During a recent thunder s	torm in New York, Mr. John S. Layfitte, who was formerly a	New York, on the evening of second-day, August 7, 1948,	\$2 00 per year, navable in advance.
a boy in Februa-	ed for the reconstruct of 1 1 menution in the Wooden cross perched	on the top of the wealthy merchant of Baltimore committed		\$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay- ed more than six months, at which time all, subscrip-
of health. We	In MOSCOW the postilones is designating the Steeple of Grace (Episcopal)	church was shiver- suicide recently by drowning himself at Spring	MISSIONARY NOTICE.	F the most will be considered due.
hat his health is	population. In two days, (the 11th and 12th of ed by a boit from neaven.	Garden.	Mar 1 Cal - Presenting Committees of the The	Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa-
erects to berable	June,) of 222 patients, 122, or more than one- I In New Hampshire the pe	ople voted, 17,894 We perceive by the proceedings of the Wis-	sociation, residing in Rhode Island and Connecticut, are	Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa- per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid lex.
	and succumbed. It is attried, moreover, that to 12.174. In favor of a law t	O prohibit the sale consin Logislature that the State printing for	hereby notified, that a meeting of that body will be held of	No paper
angularly there		1/2 and modulum is the United bas been given to W. H. X. W.	meeting-nouse of the second hopkingsh church, on the 12th	and communications, orders, and remittances, should be
	governments or districts in the southern parts purposes—but the legislatur of the empire.	e did not pass such Wyman, a couple of boys 14 and 16 years of	S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.	directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York
Taik-snit of To	or mo empire.	······································	HOPKINTON, R. I. July 24, 1848.	. URORGE D. UTTER, NU. 7 DPIGCO DL, NOW ICT

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Miscellaneous.

BESSIE.

24

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

She lay before me in her little shroud Her pale hands softly folded on her breast, As if, o'erwearied, she had sunk to rest, To dream of heaven, and of the radiant crowd That tread its golden pavements. Not a trace Of dying anguish lingered on her face; Bnt round her lips a sweetly serious smile Still seemed to play—a token from the Lord Of bliss upon her sinless spirit poured. Then came a thought of Him who blessed, erewhile, Young children-" Suffer them to come to me !" Still thrilled that heavenly voice upon my ear, And my heart auswered, as I dropped a tear, Thy will be done !- we leave our child with Thee!

When over her sweet face the coffin lid Was closed forever, and with tears we gave Our loveliest to the keeping of the grave, (And who that knew her would our tears forbid ?) "'T is a sad world," said one, "a world of woe, Where Sorrow reigns supreme." Yet from my heart The all-sustaining hope did not depart; But, to its impulse true, I answered—" No! The World hath much of good—nor seldom Joy Over our spirits broods with radiant wing ! Gladness from grief, and life from death, may spring; Treasures are ours the grave cannot destroy, Then chide not harshly our Instructress stern, Whose solemn lessons Wisdom bids us learn !'

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The city of Mexico is said to be the finest on the strictest architectural rules. The first himself.

of the viceroys, is an immense building of three he had advanced so far in his mathematical venient spot.

evening," says Mr. Thompson, "when he showed me a square containing between five and six acres, just on the out-skirts of the city, and not more than half a mile from the public square, which he had just purchased for four hundred

dollars !" The city is partly supplied, with provisions and vegetables by small boats, which bring them over the lake of Tezcuco; but as the lake is very shallow in the months of January and February, the supply is then generally stopped, and the city depends, especially for vegetables, on the supply by the canal of Iztapalapan, which leads from the lake of Xochimilco to the town. This canal is narrow, but always covered with small canoes loaded with fruits and vegetables; it passes through the chinampas, or floating gardens, which, in their present state, are long narrow strips of ground, redeemed from the sur rounding swamp, and intersected by small canals. They are well cultivated, abound in fine vegetables, and their edges are planted with poplars. It is stated that they originally consisted of wooden rafts, covered with earth, and floated about in the lake when it was full of water, whence their name is derived. At present they are stationary, but it is said there are still some floating gardens in the Lake Xoch-[Farnham's Mexico. imilco.

INSPIBATION OF ASTRONOMY.

There are several recorded instances of the powerful effect which the study of astronomy built city on the American continent. In the has produced upon the human mind. Dr. Rit-

stories high, about five hundred feet in length, proof of one of his great astronomical doctrines and three hundred and fifty wide; it stands on as to see that the result was to be trimuphant, MIGRATION OF EELS.—The curious were start. of the disposition of the Indians to indulge plied with.

GOOD ADVICE

A professional gentleman, of rare attainments, and one who added to the laborious duties of his calling a great variety of learning, much scientific research, and many elegant accomplishments, was asked by a young lady how he found time for all he did. He replied, " There is one rule which I have found of great use, and therefore recommend it to you; and that is always to do small things, such as writing a letter, copying out some short piece, making a sketch, reading a review, &c., in small portions of time, and to reserve a whole day of leisure for some long and important affair. Never use up a rainy morning in doing a variety of little obs, and think because you dispatch a great many, that you have well bestowed your time; leave small affairs for odd half hours, and use your uninterrupted morning for something that cannot be done in half hours. You have sometimes wondered at my having time to correspond with so many absent friends; but all my etters of friendship are written in odd minutes, while I am waiting for people who are not as punctual to their appointments as I am."

CHINESE DENTIST .- The dentist pitches his tent on arriving, and unfolds to the admiring crowd a huge scroll, on which at the left side, are set forth his home, place of birth, &c.; the rest of the scroll speaks of his fame and skill in cleansing, curing, and knowledge of the

mouth in general. If this fails to obtain a customer, he opens box after box, producing hunprincipal streets the houses are all constructed tenhouse, of Pennsylvania, after he had calcu- dreds of human teeth, on which he lectures, delated the transit of Venus, which was to happen claring each large and decayed tooth to have buildings were erected by Cortes, who did June 3, 1769, was appointed, at Philadelphia, belonged to a prince, duke, or high mandarin, every thing well, from writing a couplet, to con- with others, to repair to the township of Nor- who had honored him with his patronage, and quering an empire. Many of the finest build- ristown, and there to observe this planet until its thus saved himself from the most terrific torings in Mexico are still owned by his descend- passage over the sun's disc should verify the tures. Should a bystander at last be attracted, ants. The public square is unsurpassed by any correctness of his calculations. This occur- and offer his mouth for inspection, the instruin the world; it contains some ten or twelve rence had never been witnessed but twice be- ments are produced, and if extraction be re- charge; but it being clearly proved that there acres paved with stone. The Cathedral covers fore by any inhabitant of our earth, and was quired, it is done with much expertness; he one entire side, the Palace another ; the western never 'to be again seen by any person then liv- shows the instrument to the crowd, describes at the law, it was a matter of curious speculaside is occupied by a row of very high and sub- ing. A phenomenon so rare, and so important its use and power, and as an illustration of it, tion among his legal brethren how he would get stantial houses, the second stories of which pro- in its bearings upon astronomical science, draws the tooth, while the sufferer imagines he ject into the street the width of the pavement; was indeed well calculated to agitate the soul is merely going to show how he would do it; if the lower stories are occupied by the principal of one so alive as he was to the great truths of cleansing is required, he exhibits his instruretail merchants of the city. The most of these nature. The day arrived, and there was no ments, one by one, and using each, keeps up a houses were built by Cortes, who, with his cloud in the horizon. The observers, in silence chant and lecture alternately; after the opera characteristic sagacity, and an avarice which and trembling anxiety, waited for the predicted tion is performed, he recommends his powders; equally characterized him in the latter part of moment of observation. It came-and in the I tried several, and detected a strong mixture his life, selected the best portion of the city for instant of the contact, an emotion of joy so pow- of camphor in all. Thus he continues, until erful was excited in the bosom of Mr. Ritten- having remained a short space without a cus-The President's Palace, formerly the palace house, that he fainted. Sir Isaac Newton, after tomer, he patks up and moves to another con-[Forbes' China.

destroyed by Cortes. It is difficult to conceive which he was about to demonstrate, that he was Gazette,) by seeing a whole shoal of eels wend- and a sick Indian woman expressed a great de- of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms. of so much stone and mortar being put together unable to proceed, and begged one of his com- ing their way up the Deveron, to their summer sire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband in a less tasteful and imposing shape. It has panions in study, to relieve him and carry out retreats. The shoal was not less than 300 yards having heard that a trader at Lower Sandusky much more the appearance of a cotton factory the calculation. The instructions, which the in length, was of considerable breadth and had a little, set off on horseback for that place, or a penitentiary, than what it really is. Only beavens give, are not confined to scholars; but depth, and was steadily passing upwards at the one hundred miles distant, and returned with as a very small part of this palace is appropriated they are imparted to the peasant and to the rate of a mile an hour. No obstacle seemed to much corn as filled the crown of his hat, for two to four, five days each week, from Monday morning till to the residence of the President. All the pub- savage. The pious shepherd often feels a sud- retard its progress. The mill-lead was travers- which he gave his horse in exchange, and came lic offices are here, including the heads of the den expansion of mind, while attempting to form ed and the waterfall ascended. This interestdifferent departments, ministers of justice, treas- an idea of that power, which spread out and ing phenomena is witnessed every year about him. ury, &c. The halls of the deputies and of the adorned the heavens with so many words of the same time, and shoals of several miles in length are at times seen. It is thus explained: At the beginning of winter, the whole eel tribe descend from the upper parts of rivers, where the cold is most severe, to the mouth of the stream; where, amid the brackish water, they enjoy a diminished temperature, and deposi their spawn. From these spring the young fry, to whom the warm weather forms a signal to ascend the rivers; and in their upward progress they congregate in such shoals as that above mentioned. ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE. - Animals living insects to walk up smooth surfaces; thus the fly

person shall carry to mill any bag containing ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. less than two bushels, the miller shall in every such case make up all such deficiency, so that there shall be uniformity, and every man always have two bushels of grain to be ground, no more and no less."

NOTHINGARIANS.—There is a large class of persons in this world, occupying room on the earth which is worth considerably more than their company, who live, move, and have a being, or rather, who have a being and stay, without moving at all to any good purpose, who may be justly called, what they are in fact-nothingariworking harder to avoid work, than others work selves, and that is almost nothing at all. We can imagine nothing nearer a cypher than a something in human shape, which practically amounts to nobody-"says little, thinks less, does nothing;" neither does good nor gets good, decays, and leaves the world a mere negative. Cowper could have thought of nothing but a nothingarian when he wrote:

Defend me, therefore, say from the toil Of dropping buckets into empty wells, And growing old in drawing nothing up.

ANECDOTE OF JUDGE PARSONS - The following anecdote has not, to our knowledge, appeared in print. The bar of Essex county, Mass., had made a rule that no lawyer should take into his office more than three students. But it so happened, that the celebrity of Parsons, then a practising lawyer in Essex, had gained him more than his due share, and he was accused before the bar of having five students. He denied the were in his office five young gentlemen aiming himself clear of the accusation. "Why, gentlemen," said he, "I have positively but three students, and I believe I can prove it to your entire satisfaction. It is true, I have five young men in my office, but then one of them is a dandy, and the other a fiddler."

VARIETY.

welder,) I was witness to a remarkable instance tion, who are required to see that the regulations are comhome on foot, bringing his saddle back with

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. W. C. KENYON, A. M., Principals.

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

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

Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommo lation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms. ans. They do indeed toil, or seem to toil, but & They occupy an eligible position, and are finished in all their toil resolves itself into an effort to avoid the best style of modern architecture; and the different toil; and thus they work out the paradox of apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, to perform it. We cannot well describe them, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will for they resemble nothing in particular but them- 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 and rooms can also be had in private families, if particularly desired.

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

REGULATIONS: 1. No student will be excused to leave town, except to

visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian.

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

be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings.

4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed.

 Using profane language cannot be allowed.
The use of any kind of intoxicating drinks cannot be llowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular physician.

7. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, cannot be permitted.

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

9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the in-

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

In the year 1762, (says the Rev. Mr. Heck-be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Institu-

12. Students will be required to keep their the site of the palace of Montezuma, which was was so effected in view of the momentous truth, led the other day, (says the Banfishire, Scotland, their wives. There was a famine in the land, in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either

Senate, are in the same building, and also that light. of the botanic garden.

The Cathedral, which occupies the site of the great idol temple of Montezuma, is five hundred feet long by four hundred and twenty wide. Like all the other churches in Mexico, it is built in the Gothic style. The walls, of several feet in thickness, are made of unhewn stone and lime.

The streets of Mexico are uncommonly wide, may be. much more so than is necessary, considering Parents who place their children in this Institution, and music reached the ear of Lafayette. Early the Let us cherish good humor and Christian that they are not obstructed, as in our city, by all students who are sufficiently old to understand the nenext morning, he sent an officer in pursuit of cheerfulness. Let us endeavor to shake off that drays and wagons. The sidewalks are uncomcessity of order, cannot be too well assured that the foregothe man who had thus disobeyed the orders of upon mountains are found to have much larger ing regulations form the most essential part of the contract sullenness which makes us so uneasy to ourmonly narrow. The streets are all paved with the camp. The soldier was a man of Connec- lungs than those of the vallies. In the city of between them and us; and that whatever student wantonly selves, and to all who are near to us. Pytharound stones; the sidewalks with rough flat ticut and a man of truth. When arrested by Mexico, which is several thousand feet above violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on goras quelled the perturbations of his mind by ones. The walls are built of rough stones of pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privithe officer, he considered that, perhaps, he the level of the sea, consumption and pulmonary the use of his harp; and David's music calmed eges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enall shapes and sizes, with large quantities of might escape a severe punishment by denying complaints are never found, unless taken there, the distraction of Saul, and banished the evil ter it again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will lime mortar. The streets cross each other at the deed. On a moment's reflection, however, the air being much lighter, requires larger and spirit from him. Anger, fretfulness, and peevish- an expelled student have any deduction made from full term right angles, dividing the whole city into squares. he said to himself, "I have always spoken the better-developed lungs in such places than in ness, prey upon the tender fibres of our frame, charges. Farther, parents are requested not to place money for ex-Each of these squares is called a street, and has truth-I cannot tell a lie." With this principle valleys, where they are contracted by the weight and injure our health. penses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to a separate name. Instead of designating the in his mind, he came into the presence of the of the atmosphere. We are not apt to notice use money with discretion, and economy. Either of the street in its whole extent by one name, each Infants only a month old are often *seen to General, who asked if he were the individual the weight of the atmosphere, which is equal to Principals, or the Book-keeper of the Institution, will act as side of every square has a different name, and smile in their sleep. Dr. Beattie says, "I have fiscal guardian of such students without charge. who played upon the water the evening pre- fifteen pounds to every square inch of the body names which sound to the Protestant ear very heard good women remark, that the innocent vious; to which he replied, "I am." "To- because it is equal in all directions. ADMISSION." much like the violation of the third article of babe is then favored with some glorious vision. morrow, then, at such an hour, I wish you to This pressure also enables some animals and Candidates for admission as students, must present testithe decalogue, such as the street of Jesus, and But that a babe should have visions or dreams, repair to my tent." monials of good moral character, or be known to possess the street of the Holy Ghost. In most of these He came at the appointed time. The Gen- has the power to form a vacuum under its feet, before it has ideas, can hardly be imagined. before it has ideas, can hardly be imagined. such a character, and must be willing to comply unreserv-This is probably the effect, not of thought, edly with the foregoing regulations; and no one will be perstreets there is a church, which gives the name eral then informed him, that the tune which he when the outward pressure holds it to the subbut of some transient contraction or expansion mitted to receive instructions in any class, until all academic to the street on which it stands. In many inhad heard the evening before affected him very stance which it ascends, which is not the case much-that on a former occasion it had been with other insects; the cat and lion have this of the muscles. Certain it is, that no smiles are bills, for the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily arstances the church and convents cover the whole square, not with separate buildings, but one more captivating." played at the funeral of a dear friend of his property to a limited extent. ACADEMIC TERMS. single edifice, with the usual court or open who had died in his native country. Since The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms. It is worthy of remark, that no person who space in the centre. There is not, I believe, a then, until now, he had never met with an intook a newspaper regularly and paid for it, was SOMETHING OF A CURIOSITY.-A short time as follows: house in the city without this court, of greater The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and inding Thursday, November 23, 1848. dividual who could play it. "For the purpose ago, there was found at Kittanning, Armstrong ever convicted of capital offence. No such or less dimensions, in proportion to the size of of indulging in the melancholy pleasure of Co., Pa., a gun barrel, in the trunk of a hemperson was ever sent to the penitentiary, or The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 5, 1848, the building. There is only one door on the hearing it once more, I have," said he, " sent lock tree, the barrel passing through the tree any other prison. No such person ever comand ending Thursday, March 15, 1849. lower story, and that high enough for a coach for you." The General, after being agreeably nearly horizontally, and almost grown in. The The Third, commencing Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and endmitted suicide, or went to the lunatic asylum; to pass through. It opens into the court, through entertained with the conversation and music of barrel was a little more than three feet in length. ing July 12, 1849. and, with a few exceptions, longevity has been As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for which you pass to the steps leading to the uphis guest, dismissed him with his thanks and It had a breech and fluted to the muzzle, which each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it per story, where 'alone' every body lives except the consequence of so upright a practice. some money from his purse, as an expression of is also what is called 'bell-muzzled'-differing is of the utmost importance that students should continue the lowest classes. The basement story is through the term, and accordingly, no student will be ad-A man, on being told by a generous farmer his satisfaction for the performance. from any style of gun now in use, or which has only occupied by the servants, and as lumber mitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinathat he would give him a barrel of cider, asked "I cannot tell a lie," boys, is a good rule to been used within the recollection of the oldest rooms, and what appears very strange as stables. the farmer if he would bring it to his house. ries excepted. Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, inhabitant. It had the appearance of being an follow. There is not in the whole city such a separate "Certainly," replied the farmer, "with pleascan be admitted at any time in the terms. elegantly finished article, its sights being gold, building as a stable. "In visiting Count Cer-N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the THE CUP OF COLD WATER. ure." "Well," said the grateful man, "what and breech pin pure silver. How it came there, will you pay me for the barrel when the cider winter or summer. will specify such intention on entering in the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special tuna," says Mr. Thompson, "whose whole es-A young English woman was sent to France and how long it has been there, are the questablishment is altogether princely, I found this accommodation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on to be educated in a Huguenot school in Paris. tions which elicit solution. It must have been is gone? court on the ground floor used as a stable, and which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be. A few evenings before the fatal massacre of St. lost or left there before the tree commenced its At the bottom of a lake, the water must be passed through rows of horses and carriages, permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than Bartholomew's Day, she and some of her young growth; but how long before, and by whom no heavier than at the surface, and if it be deep to make my way to the most spacious halls, fillenchers be permitted to leave on the day specified. companions were taking a walk in some part one can tell or surmise. The age of the tree, Farther, it is of the utmost importance that the student be enough, there must be a point at which a stone ed with fine paintings of the great masters, and of the town where there were sentinels placed, judging from the number of grains in it, on will not sink below it, and this has given rise to present at the day of the opening of the term, as on that and furnished throughoutin a style altogether gorgethe succeeding day, the students entering are examined and perhaps on the walls; and you know that when either side of the heart, is 110 years, and yet, stories of ponds without bottom, because the ous." In some of the large private buildings, classified. a young soldier is on guard, he must not leave strange to say, the gun bore but very slight evisounding stone could never find it. It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Instituthirty and forty different families reside.; each one having rented one or two rooms, all enter- his post until he is relieved-that is, till anoth- dences of rust or decay. When found, the The average sickness of human life has been tion from the distance of a few miles around, that students computed at two years in every seventy, or about ten days per annum. Before forty years of age, it is but half, but after that enoch it increases ing at the only outside door into the court, er soldier comes to take his place. One of these breech was just above the surface of the ground, which is the common property of all, and from soldiers, as the young ladies passed him, be- and the muzzle slightly imbedded in the earth which each one has an entrance into his own sought them to have the charity to bring him a It was loaded with a ball. it is but half, but after that epoch it increases meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at rooms on the ground floor or the gallery above, little water, adding, that he was very ill, and rapidly and in a continually progressing ratio, noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on which runs all around the building. The area that it would be as much as his life was worth, the afternoon of Monday following. SPECIMEN OF LEGISLATION.-A clever farmer, till the close of life. of Mexico does not exceed two miles in length, to go and fetch it himself. The ladies walked who, by the way, owned a grist mill, was sent EXPENSES. and a mile and a half in width, a very small on, much offended at the man for presuming to to the Legislature. He, like many before and Water running takes a power to stop it equal from \$14 50 to \$18 00 space to be occupied by a population of nearly speak to them, all but the English woman, since, resolved to be the father of some import-Board, per term, to its own weight multiplied by its velocity, 1 50 Room-rent, whose compassion was moved, and who, leaving ant measure. And so, while looking to the pub 2 50 which is also the law governing projectiles; 200,000. But it is not at all surprising, when Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 her party, procured some water, and brought it lic good, and at the same time seeking his own upon the same principle is explained the meth-Fuel, you see thirty or forty families all huddled from \$3 50 to 5 00 away in one house, and consider what a large to the soldier. He begged her to tell him her ends, he resolved that the practice of bringing Tuition, od of raising water by means of the hydraulic 1 50 Lights, number sleep in the open air in that delightful name and place of abode; and this she did. large salt sacks holding four bushels, (too much | ram. 25 Incidental Expenses -10 00 When she rejoined her companions, some blam- for his miller to lift.) should be stopped. Ac-ExTRAS-Music on the Piano Forte, climate. How pure must be the atmosphere, The leech has the property of exhausting the 7 00 ed and others ridiculed her attention to a com- cordingly, at the first opportunity he introduced Oil Painting, when Mexico is so remarkably healthy, notwithair from the spot on which it fastens, then makes 2 00 mon soldier; but they soon had reason to la-Drawing, a bill, making it the duty of a man to bring his The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including standing such a crowded and filthy mode of livhis bite, and the pressure of the air drives the ing, and with a tropical sun shining upon the ment that they had not been equally compasboard, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except the extras grain to the mill in bags not to exceed two bushblood into his mouth. Cupping instruments are above mentioned) need not exceed eighty-five dollars. signate, for the grateful soldier contrived, on the els in capacity, and that in every case where The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in admoist surface of the whole valley! also applied on the same principle. The mus-It is a little curious, that whilst the buildings night of the massacre, to save this young Eng- they should exceed that quantity, the bag and quito understands the trade to a diamond shavvance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual and the population of Mexico are thus crowded lish woman, while all the other inhabitants of grain should be forfeited to the mill. This ridi--payment, or satisfactory arrangement. into so small a space, that rents are three the house she dwelt in, were killed! ing. Every student wishing to have washing done in the Hall, culous measure was put to rest in the following should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchanges Good counsel is cast away upon the arrogant, manner. One of the members proposed an adtimes as high as in New York, yet all around SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees. the self-conceited, or the stupid, who are either and losses. the city there is vacant ground, and as dry Cast steel requires to be hammered or roll- ditional section, in about the following lan-as the city itself, which may be had almost ed in order to render it fine and sound in its guage: too proud to take it, or too heavy to under-,6710109.661 ALFRED, June 20, 1848. "And be it further enacted, that in case any stand it. for taking. "I was riding out with a friend one | grain.

"I CANNOT TELL A LIE."

In the war of the Revolution, while General Lafayette commanded in the American army, a part of the troops were encamped near the water's edge. One summer evening, a soldier, who was an excellent swimmer as well as fifer, took his fife with him to the water, and engaged in fifing and swimming at the same time. The

A man puzzled himself with the following question-" What will be the consequence if an irresistible force should come in contact with an immovable body?" To this question he answered-"I suppose it will knock a hole in it." A wit replied-"Knock a hole in what ? -the irresistable force, or the immovable body?" and added-"It is impossible to do such a thing to a force; and if the hole is knocked in the body, some part will give way, which will show that it is not immovable."

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

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

GOVERNMENT.

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

month. Th aside, the natives are be seen bu congratulati his hand, or chair if he servant in h the attends thrusts the houses whe friendships all these thi York every whence orig the same i The gentler ments, are fruits and s or rather al I suppose, on the othe slight diffe served by house, who calls of lad the first day ceeding day forget to ke high over t an evergre ging, in the colored thr ing owner. but " Koo-s and reecho familiar of is, "I cong have receiv returned t been most have receiv all happy t have seen laughed a these frie doings. B particular sample of have to da Lin Sea-se By the were, as u

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