

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 214.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE FOREIGN MISSION.

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

DEAR BRETHREN,—Under the protecting care 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 they appear to us. A few nights since we were awakened 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 vessels that skirt the city, and many in the city, were set to ringing in the liveliest manner. And altogether, like the voice of many waters, the sound was a most spirit-stirring one. The next 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 has never failed to effect her deliverance, they unanimously rally to her relief whenever they find her in difficulty.

On the 23d ult. Bro. W. and I went in company with several others to visit the most extensive idol temple in the city. We arrived at the spot about sun-rise, and found the common people already assembled in large numbers, and earnestly engaged in their devotions. But we saw no altar to the "Unknown God." The principal temple was filled with the fumes of paper money, and of smoking incense. Many of the worshippers were actuated with the hope of gain, for by worshipping the god of wealth they hoped to derive some temporal benefit. Now we behold an infatuated mortal shaking for some time a small case partly filled with small sticks. By-and-by the lucky or unlucky one drops to the floor; this has a certain number on it; he takes it to a Taoist priest, who is close by, sitting at his table, and paying him a few cash, the priest draws a card with a corresponding number, and presents it to him. Now he gets some sticks of incense, and lighting one end of the bundle he goes around and distributes them to the several gods whom he delights to honor. The gods are almost as numerous as the worshippers. While the incense is smoking before the idol, the deluded soul pays its homage to the wooden god; the body of the worshiper, obedient to the spirit that is in it, is bowed to the earth, and the head is struck several times upon the ground; he rises, and with certain indescribable motions of the hands and head, departs as stupid as he came.

But lo! suddenly all is brought to a stand!—the mandarins approach. The Mayor of the city, the highest military officer of the city, and four others, all large, dignified, hale looking men, have come in their splendid chairs, each borne by four. The crowd is divided to make way for them; mats are thrown down and splendid cushions. Presently they approach, and at the voice of a herald, the most singular sound that I ever heard, they all kneel at a distance of two or three feet from each other; at his voice they bow their gilded heads thrice upon their splendid cushions before the splendid god of the city. At the voice of the herald they simultaneously rise on their feet. At his voice they again kneel and bow down as before. Then they arise and depart, having most emphatically declared the ignorance that is in them. Then a very large rich yellow silk curtain was suspended before the idol so as to hide him from view. Before this ensign of the reigning Emperor, these worshippers came and performed the same acts as before, and then departed. After this, in the large open court in front of the temple, upon a raised platform, stood a man who, in a most singularly squeaking voice, read to the people about fifteen minutes. Thus ended the ceremony.

Brother Wardner writes as follows:—

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 1, 1847.
To the Executive Board of the A. S. D. B. M. A. S.
The time has come that we are permanently

located on a foreign shore, surrounded by heathen and moral desolation. Feeling that the hand of Providence has directed in these matters, though aware that my place could have been more honorably and successfully filled by some other one, yet if I am occupying the place the great Head of the Church designed for me, I am willing, yea rejoice, to bid adieu to the land of my nativity, and the lovely circles that there sweetened each fleeting moment, to toil and waste my strength in a land of heathenism. The contrast is great, and calculated to awaken the keenest sensibilities of a reflecting mind, which has any sympathy for suffering humanity, or regard for the welfare of his fellows. The daily ringing of gongs and bells designed to awaken their sleepy gods, falls upon the ear of an enlightened Christian like the knell of departing souls. Could it thus salute the ears of every friend of Jesus and of the human race, I trust no dollar would corrode for want of use, nor willing herald be detained from his toil. God, angels, and devils, are gazing upon our efforts with an interest proportionate to the estimation they form of the immortal spirit, the bliss of heaven, the agonies of hell, and the duration of eternity. And who, that has one spark of a Saviour's love, can behold these things with indifference? I feel assured that my brethren do not, and that they will never abandon the cause they have so nobly undertaken. The marked manifestations of Divine favor which have attended the enterprise thus far, seem to warrant the confidence that He regards it with pleasure, and will ever crown our efforts with success, if we are prompt as faithful stewards to use the means that He has entrusted to our care. The salvation of one soul is indeed a consideration of no small moment, but are we to rest satisfied with one as long as there is any hope of another? I imagine it would not be going beyond the resources of the denomination were they to double our number within two or three years.

The committee chosen for translating the Scriptures into Chinese are yet engaged in that work. Their time, thus far, has been spent in fruitless efforts to agree upon the term for representing the Supreme Being, till at length they have determined to proceed, leaving a blank wherever that word occurs, to be supplied by each one according to his views. We arrived in China too late to have a seat with that committee, yet we hope to be privileged with an opportunity of uttering our protest against any interpolation or false rendering, if any such should occur. I entertain but little hope, however, that anything we may say or do will avail much with them, since there appears to be so much sensitiveness in regard to our chief points of difference. Still I hope we shall not be backward in doing what we can.

We have devoted most of our time since we became settled to the acquisition of the colloquial dialect, by which means we are able to converse somewhat. For the last few weeks Br. C. and myself have devoted a portion of each day to the study of the written character, and have formed ourselves into a class with brothers Syles and Spaulding, under the supervision of Bishop Boone, and proceed upon a new and systematic plan. The farther we advance the more we see the difficulties of the language. The multitude of words having the same pronunciation, but differing in meaning, distinguishable only by a slight variation in the tone or context, render it extremely puzzling. For example, there are a hundred and thirteen words pronounced chi, and all of different signification. It is regarded as the work of a life to become an expert Chinese linguist. Hence you see men are needed here of strong natural talents and habitual application, as well as eminent piety.

The prosperity of the London mission, in this place, is truly encouraging. They have now a press in operation, which cost about £600, propelled by the strength of a bullock, and throwing off several thousand sheets per hour, by which means they are supplying the people with portions of the Scriptures and religious tracts. Colporteurs are thronged with people whose eagerness to obtain religious instruction displays their thirst for the waters of life.

We give also the following from Bro. Wardner:—

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 7, 1847.
DEAR BROTHER,—We have now become so engaged in our labors that we have less time to think of our former homes and friends, and are becoming more interested in what immediately surrounds us, and in the objects of our toil. We sometimes feel weighed down like a cart pressed with sheaves, as we behold this vast empire wholly given up to idolatry its many millions of tenants enveloped in a mist of moral darkness tenfold more dreadful than that which overshadowed Egypt, and crushed beneath the horrid bondage which satan has placed upon them. And when we consider that we are placed here as beacons for the gaze of such

a multitude, to direct them to the fountain of life, standing as the representatives of our divine Redeemer, and that every word and action is to have a bearing upon their estimation of the Christian religion, we are led to exclaim, like one of old, "Who is sufficient for these things." We often become feverish with anxiety to be enabled to tell them of a Saviour's love and the worthlessness of their fancied gods. But, alas! our tongues are tied, and we are obliged to smother our feelings till by the providence of God this obstacle may be removed. The slowness of our progress again adds to our distress. We resolve upon increased exertion, until admonished by declining health that we are overtaxing our strength. Added to all these things is the introduction of principles at variance with truth, and by an overwhelming majority, to be palmed off upon these benighted souls as the solemn declarations of God, which can but distress the heart of every one who loves the truth or the souls of men. Eternity alone can unfold the awful reality of these things. Every moment of unnecessary indulgence and ease, and every cankering dollar that is withheld from the prosecution of this great work, will doubtless be reproved by the shrieks of undying souls. Could we but visit their dark abode, and hear its numberless Dives pleading for those who are yet in the land of hope, we should no doubt think less of our own worldly comfort, the applause of man, and the reproaches of the wicked. Do not suffer our brethren to rest contented with the few slender instruments that are now by divine permission in the field, if it is possible to prevent it. Let other efficient laborers be speedily sent out to join us in this arduous work. Let the Macedonian cry resound throughout the length and breadth of the denomination, "Come over and help us." Souls are dying to-day, and who is there to lead them to the fountain of life?

Mrs. W. suffered some with ill-health (as well as Mrs. C.) during the hot season, but is now much better than when we left New York. She has been able to perform her share of the domestic duties, and keeps up with the class in the tupa most of the time; and in fact does as much as is expected of foreign ladies here, visiting excepted. I mention these things, being aware that much solicitude has been felt on her account. We find many choice friends here, and many comforts which we little expected in a heathen land. Yours with much esteem,
N. WARDNER.

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.

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.

Mr. Knibb relates the following circumstances relative to David, a deacon of his church:—A few years ago, one of the slave members belonging to the Baptist church at Montego Bay, was banished from his home and sent to the estate where David lived, to be cured of his praying. By the pious conversation of this exiled Christian negro, David was brought under serious concern for his soul, which ended in his conversion to God. David spoke to his fellow slaves about Jesus, and his love in dying for poor sinners. God, who despises not the humblest instruments, blessed the efforts of this poor negro, and, in a short time, about thirty on the estate began to pray, and at length built a small hut, in which, after the labors of the day, they might assemble and worship God. Tidings of these things reached the ears of the white persons employed on the estate, and David was summoned before his attorney, and asked whether he was teaching the slaves to pray. On replying in the affirmative, the hut was demolished and burnt, and David was stretched upon the ground, and flogged with the cart-whip till his flesh was covered with blood. Next Sunday I missed my faithful deacon at the house of God. His afflicted wife came and told me the sad tale of his sufferings, and informed me that his hands were bound, and his feet made fast in the stocks. Often did I inquire after him, and for him, and the same answer was returned, "Massa, him in the stocks;" till one morning, as I sat in my piazza, he appeared before the window. There he stood—I have his image now before me—he was handcuffed, barefoot, unable to wear his clothes from his yet unhealed back; his wife had fastened some of her garments round his lacerated body. I call him in, and said,
"David, David, what have you done?"
With a look of resignation I shall never forget, he replied,
"Don't ask me; ask him that bring me, massa."
Turning to the negro who had him in charge, I said,
"Well, what has this poor man done?"
"Him pray, massa," was the reply; "and buckra send him to the work-house for punishment."
I gave him some refreshment, (for in the state

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 wit 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 him that, so far as he was concerned, these new notions would never meet with any ungentlemanly opposition, gave him to understand that the future 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 converted 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 refuse 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 denial; 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 of female distress. In the former attempt to extort a secret from him, it is said that his wife lay sore upon him; in the present attempt, that his soul was vexed unto death. It looks a marvelous infatuation, the effect of melancholy weakness, that he should have been thus got the better of in the face of the former palpable delusion to give him up unto the Philistines, evincing the blindness of passion, and holding forth a most impressive lesson to beware of it. The secret came out at last. God had charged his mother before that he was born, that no razor should come upon his head, making this the condition, whether of the strength which he had naturally, or of the extraordinary visitations and gifts which he received of supernatural strength, when the Spirit of God came upon him. He gave up his conscience and his vow to a perfidious woman, who, on his locks being shorn off, began to afflict him, a process which I cannot distinctly understand. At all events his strength did depart from him, and he, when he awoke out of his sleep, was unconscious thereof; but the Philistines, in obedience to the call of his treacherous and cruel wife, were upon him, and the Philistines prevailed. And merciless was the advantage they took of their success; putting out his eyes, and binding him with fetters, and forcing him to grind in a prison house. I know not if there be any natural connection between the growth of the hair and the recovery of strength. Samson may have repented of his infidelity, and the temporal chastisement of his loss of strength been withdrawn. And this strength was made the instrument at the last of a great and signal manifestation, a triumph over idolatry, a vindication of the supremacy of the one only and true God, and, finally, a most picturesque and characteristic termination to the career of a great hero. One recoils from the barbarity of the Philistines in bringing in blind old Samson to make sport of him; and, proportionally to this, one feels a certain wild and natural satisfaction in the average ruin which he brought upon his enemies, even though himself involved in the common destruction that fell upon all, both men and women, who were enjoying the savage spectacle. Thus fell one of the most noted of the historical personages whom Scripture, so full of them, has transmitted downward to future ages. [Chalmers.]

HOW THE FIRST CHRISTIANS 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, whole-hearted 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 incorruptible 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.

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 persuade 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 pressed 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 having explained to the persons who accompanied them how he had been presented by the stranger with a purse of gold, he said he would give it to the poor, and so deposited it in the poor-box that was kept there! Eckius was now convinced that all efforts to secure the apostacy of Calvin would be in vain, and made no further attempt. [Religious Anecdotes.]

QUESTIONS WELL ANSWERED.

A conceited fellow wished to puzzle Thales, the Milesian, one of the wise men of Greece, and proposed to him, in rapid succession, the following difficult questions. The philosopher replied to them all without the least hesitation, and with how much propriety and decision our readers can judge for themselves:—
"What is the oldest of things?"
"God, because he always existed."
"What is the most beautiful?"
"The world, because it is the work of God."
"What is the greatest of all things?"
"Space, because it contains all that is created."
"What is the quickest of all things?"
"Thought, because in a moment it can fly to the end of the universe."
"What is the strongest?"
"Necessity, because it makes men face all the dangers of life."
"What is the most difficult?"
"To know yourself!"
"What is the most constant of all things?"
"Hope, because it still remains with man after he has lost everything else."

The Sabbath Recorder.

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 on "the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday."

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.

The assumption, that the observance of the first day is simply a civil regulation, prepares the way for another assumption, which some may question, namely, that to be productive of the required advantage, it is "absolutely necessary" for periods of rest to recur, not only at stated intervals, but at the same time for all the people.

Judge Bell tells us, that for the Legislature to assert the sanctity of the first day, is not unconstitutional, "unless in this the religious conscience of others has been offended, and their rights invaded."

The constitutionality of the law in question was opposed by the counsel of the German Sabbath-keepers, on the ground that his clients felt bound in conscience to attend to their business on the first six days of the week, as well as to rest on the seventh day.

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.

It is not easy to foresee the consequences of the Supreme Court's decision, although we think there is no difficulty in deciding that they 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.

JUDGE COULTER ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CASE.

Allusion has once or twice been made to the views expressed by Judge Coulter in relation to the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania Sunday law.

Judge Coulter's Views.—On concluding the reading of Judge Bell's Opinion, Judge Coulter expressed his dissent from its argument, though not from the decision.

We are a Christian people and State; we are part and parcel of a great Christian nation. All over the length and breadth of this great nation, the Christian Sabbath is recognized, and guarded by the law as a day of sacred rest.

The pilgrims in the Mayflower, after being long tempest-tost, when they reached the shores of this Continent, declined to land on the Sabbath 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.

REVIVALS—WHAT ARE THEY?

Nothing cheers the Christian more than to learn that the work of God is revived, and that his fellow-men are preparing for the upper and better world.

But a Christian must go still farther; his duty does not end here; this is but a part of his work. If our religion ends here, we give but little evidence to our fellow-men that we are the children of God.

Worldly-mindedness ceases to be the ruling passion of his heart, and all matters are brought to subserve the interests of God's kingdom.

And if "two might's" only are at his command, the world shares in his goods. He grudges no man his happiness, but rejoices in the prosperity of all.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY—NO. 4.

SELF-CONSECRATION REQUISITE. The work of the ministry is not a work for mere official appointment. There is so much in it requiring the exercise of the affections, that it can never be efficiently and successfully prosecuted without the enlistment of the whole heart.

NIGHT CARS ON RAILROADS.

Those whose lot it is, either for business or pleasure, to travel all night in the cars, can well appreciate every attention to their comfort.

THE SAINTS' REST.

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.

CALLING FOR THE INTEREST.

Rev. Mr. King, whose visit to this country, and eloquent appeals for Ireland, have excited so much interest, is 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 College.

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.

ORDINATION.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Presbytery of the Seventh-day 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.

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 MODEL WORKER.

The unique and significant title of a paper just started at Utica, by S. W. Green, formerly of the Albany Patriot.

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.

LAST... In the... to the... orphans... of wound... New Yo... B. John... mails on... to be... the Post... tion from... presentin... non taken... paigh in... Committe... favored res... Indigent... tee on the... Territoria... co, and C... made the... leaves ou... In the P... passed in... tionary wi... A resoluti... dent to co... ber of in... limits of t... co, and C... necessary... them. M... instructin... quire into... Territory... black pop... SEV... The ste... on the ev... later intel... portance... In Fran... abated. T... tion seem... following... lation to F... The rig... siege is no... the trades... have re-... notice has... of public... are autho... The Con... havin... conclude t... to remain... The gre... the enorm... of the late... 000. It... aimed, an... prosecuting... at least 40... cases, fou... committed... In the b... opinion pro... instructio... things were... that he shir... Docum... Girardin i... the Carlist... sian rouble... apartments... A circ... created no... about to q... intends to... be accomp... M. de C... of Christia... WAR OF... had taken... slaves at P... ated in the... ate those w... isment... was politic... authorities... procession... with sword... a body of... them; the... islanders a... The confli... forcement... Naples. A... dued. Ab... and wound... being kille... HUMAN... place at... and the 11... the 15th... suspended... raged the... since the... had been... carried of... crea a ge... throughout... quence of... is making... Choz... out in St... like the... poor... capital on... ber of p... its virile... ed for the... In Mov... population... June, of... the... of the...

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 orphans of soldiers killed in battle, or who died of wounds, was agreed to. Mr. Dickinson, of New York, presented a petition from Alex. B. Johnson, remonstrating against stopping the mails on Sundays, which was received, ordered 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 presenting the State of Missouri with the canon taken by Col. Doniphan, during his campaign in Mexico. Mr. Dix from the Select Committee, to whom a memorial had been referred respecting the Public Lands, reported in favor of granting Public Lands for the support of Indigent insane persons. The Select Committee on the subject reported a bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon, New Mexico, and California, which was read twice, and made the order of the day for Friday. The bill leaves out the slavery question altogether.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a bill was passed in favor of extending pensions to revolutionary widows married before the year 1800. 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 Mexico, and California, with the number of posts necessary, and amount of troops to garrison them. Mr. Lahm, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a Territory or State for the occupation of the 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 abated. The instigators of the recent insurrection seem not to have been yet discovered. The following are the most interesting items in relation to French affairs:—

The rigor usually attendant on a state of siege is now considerably relaxed, and such of the tradespeople of Paris as are not bankrupts, have re-opened their shops and bureaux. A notice has been sent to the theatres and places of public amusement by the police, that they are authorized to re-open.

The Committee of Inquiry into the insurrection, having represented that they would not conclude the inquiry for a fortnight, the city is to remain in a state of siege till the 25th inst.

The greatest embarrassment is produced by the enormous number of prisoners arising out of the late insurrection, which now exceeds 10,000. It is said that of those who have been examined, already grounds have been elicited for prosecuting 2,000. It has been ascertained that at least 40,000 persons either constructed barricades, fought against the defenders of order, or committed assassinations.

In the best informed quarters, the general opinion prevails that the real chief of the late insurrection was Causidiere. It is said that things were not unknown to Louis Blanc, but that he shrunk from any active share.

Documents have been found implicating Girardin in having received money from Russia, the Carlists, Orleansists, and Bonapartes. Russian roubles are said to have been found in his apartments.

A circumstance has transpired which has created no little 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 be accompanied by Madame de Lamartine.

M. de Chateaubriand, author of the 'Genius of Christianity,' died in Paris, July 4.

WAR OF GALLEY SLAVES IN SICILY.—A revolt had taken place on the 26th 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 punishment. Some contend that the movement was political. In the morning, while the authorities and troops were occupied in a religious procession, 1,700 of the slaves armed themselves with swords, axes, and crow-bars, and attacked a body of about 100 men left in charge of them; the latter were soon reinforced by the islanders and a portion of the national guard. The conflict continued several hours, until reinforcements arrived from Pozzuoli and from Naples. At length the insurrection was subdued. About 500 of the prisoners were killed and wounded; about half that number, at least, being killed.

HUNGARY.—A bloody engagement has taken place at Weisskirchen between the Germans and the Illyrians. Letters from Bucharest of the 15th announce that all political affairs are suspended on account of the cholera, which has raged there with virulence for the last five days; since the 7th of the month about 150 persons had been attacked daily, of whom 50 had been carried off. It had been found necessary to decree a general closing of the courts of law throughout Moldavia and Wallachia, in consequence of the fearful ravages which the cholera is making in these principalities.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—The cholera has broken out in St. Petersburg in a violent form, invading alike the palaces of the rich and houses of the poor. The malady broke out in the Russian capital on the 24th ult., and an immense number of patients have already succumbed beneath its virulence. Six hospitals have been prepared for the reception of cholera patients alone. In Moscow the pestilence is decimating the population. In two days, (the 11th and 12th of June,) of 222 patients, 122, or more than one-half succumbed. It is affirmed, moreover, that the disease has developed itself in twenty other governments or districts in the southern parts of the empire.

SUMMARY.

The amount of uncurrent money received at the Foreign Money department of the Suffolk Bank, on Wednesday, last week, says the Boston Traveler, was \$50,000 dollars; and at the Receiving Teller's department over 150,000 dollars—making more than one million dollars, which was paid in at that bank in the course of six hours on Wednesday. From the 1st of January to the 1st of July, the Foreign Money department alone, received and redeemed upwards 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 probably something like a thousand bushels.

In New York, lately, Wm. Farthing, a native of Philadelphia, aged 38 years, was found dead. He was a sea captain, and some five years since was married, went to sea, was gone four years and a half, and returned by way of Rio a few days ago. During his absence his wife proved faithless and became an abandoned profligate. The news affected his mind, and at 8 o'clock in the morning he was found sitting dead on the end of his bed, leaning against the corner post.

Fifteen citizens of Warren Co., Ohio, were recently arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$4,000 each, to await the answer of the Governor of Ohio, to a requisition of the Governor of Kentucky, in which they were charged with stealing five slaves, having aided them after they had escaped. The Cincinnati Herald states that Gov. Bebb had refused to grant the requisition, on the ground that Ohio laws do not recognize property in man.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 10th says of the crops in that State, that the Winter Wheat has suffered a good deal from the fly, and will not be more than an average crop. The quality, however, promises to be superior. As to the spring crops, they are much above an average, and up to the present time look as well as any farmer could wish. We doubt not that the surplus for export will be much larger this year 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 steamer New York, last Saturday evening, on her passage from this city to New Haven. He was at work about the engine, and is supposed to have been hit by the crank, which crushed his head in a shocking manner, depriving him instantly of life.

Mr. G. R. Baldwin, an American engineer, has made a report on the works destined to supply the city of Quebec with pure water. It is a very lucid and talented document. It proposes two places, one to fetch the water from the Lake St. George, the other from the Trois Sautes in the River Montmorency. The cost is estimated in either case at about \$620,000.

The St. Louis New Era states, that a project has been submitted by an experienced engineer in that city, to the City Council, to run an omnibus on Broadway, from North Market to the Upper Ferry, the vehicle to be propelled by steam. It is further proposed to water or sprinkle the street the whole length of the contemplated line by the same agency, the persons living on the street to pay if they choose for the same.

The Charter Oak, at Hartford, Conn., remarks, that the anti-slavery action of the General Association of Connecticut this year, has been far in advance of anything done by them before, and augurs well in its promise of better action still to come. There were a large number of earnest anti-slavery men in the Association, who were decided and strong in their purpose to press this great question affecting the church, its purity, and peace.

Important rumors have been received from Tampico. The Mexican Government having sent a force to take possession of that town, the Carlists, Orleansists, and Bonapartes. Russian roubles are said to have been found in his apartments.

An exchange paper chronicles the death, at Cedar Creek Hundred, Sussex Co., near Milford, Del., on the 5th of June, of Jacob Deputy, at the advanced age of 117 years, 9 months, 15 days. He was born on the 20th day of August, 1730, in the Hundred aforesaid, and there lived a cultivator of the soil up to the time of his death.

An American, writing from London, says: "I passed an auction room where pictures were selling, and while I stood there a number were sold at 400 to 600 guineas each; the effects of a French Count. Louis Philippe has an income of only £1,500 a year, and Guizot is quite poor. The French Princes look forlorn."

An Institution of learning, to be known as the 'Free Central College,' is now in process of establishment at McGrawville, Cortland Co., N. Y., under the patronage of the American Baptist Free Mission Society. The Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor, of Utica, editor of the Christian Contributor, has been unanimously elected President.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine gives a list of sixty-five railroad companies in the United States, with their respective length, fare through, and cents per mile, showing "that the railroad companies adopting the lowest rates of fare, pay the largest dividends. An unanswerable argument in favor of low fares."

A German was married a day or two ago in Philadelphia, to a woman with whom he had been acquainted but one hour. Early in the afternoon of the same day they were both arrested and locked up—the bridegroom for assault and battery, and the bride for disorderly conduct.

The county commissioners of Philadelphia have paid \$261,495, as the value of the buildings and other property destroyed by the mob in the city in 1844. Several similar bills of expense are yet to be adjusted.

During a recent thunder storm in New York, the wooden cross perched on the top of the steeple of Grace (Episcopal) church was shivered by a bolt from heaven.

In New Hampshire the people voted, 17,894 to 12,174, in favor of a law to prohibit the sale of liquor, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes—but the legislature did not pass such a law.

A number of Annual College Commencements are yet to occur. The following is a complete and accurate list:—At Amherst and Dartmouth, July 27; at Burlington, Vt., August 2; at Waterville, Me., August 9; at Williams-town, Mass., and Middlebury, Vt., August 16; at New Haven, August 17; at Harvard University, Cambridge, August 23; at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and Brown University, 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 Arabic language, there is but one newspaper in the native tongue, and but three or four in the French or English, showing that there is nothing in Mahomedanism favorable to general improvement.

An affray occurred in Charles-st., Boston, Saturday, between two men named—Crosby and John Veber, in which the latter was so severely beaten that he died soon afterward. The parties were in the street and engaged in some dispute, which was brought to a termination in the manner described.

There is every probability that the connecting 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 an example of the peculiar advantages of this means of intercommunication.

A letter from New Orleans, dated the 8th inst., states that Hon. W. L. Brent, formerly a Member of Congress from Louisiana, died suddenly at St. Martinsville, La., of apoplexy. He had just got into his carriage when he was 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 desire. Located in a slave State, of course it gets no commercial patronage.

The Springfield (Mass.) Manufacturing Company, commonly known as the Jencks Company, has suspended payment. This is one of the oldest, and, heretofore, most successful manufacturing companies. During all the monetary and business convulsions of the past 20 or 30 years, it has stood firm.

A British soldier lately fell from the cliff of Cape Diamond, at Quebec, into St. Lawrence street, a distance of three hundred feet. He was, of course, dashed to pieces. It is not known how he came to fall, but it is supposed that he got dizzy in looking over the heights.

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 match is proposed to be decided on the Reading race-course, which is parallel with the railway.

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 survived—eight-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 per minute. By putting an ounce of cologne water into the apparatus, the whole Theatre, (they say,) is made delightfully fragrant.

The Providence Journal says that two boys, one named Albert Kendall, son of Clarke Kendall, and one a colored boy, were run over, on Saturday, in attempting to jump on to the gravel train of the Worcester Railroad. They fell under the cars. The colored boy was killed on the spot, and the other was very badly injured.

The late Archbishop of Canterbury, who, although he lived in princely, almost royal splendor, amassed £120,000, exclusive of freehold estates, has left the whole of the vast property to his widow, Mrs. Howley, and not a single shilling to any charitable or religious object.

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 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 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 miles. Dividing this whole territory into two equal parts, each part would be as large as the great State of New York.

The longest day in Great Britain is two hours and twelve minutes longer than the longest day in the United States, and the shortest day in the United States is one hour and fifty minutes longer than the shortest day in Great Britain.

Pensions of £200 have been granted by the British Government to Carleton, the Irish novelist, and Sheridan Knowles, the Irish dramatist.

A lady formerly of Philadelphia, but at present a resident of Camden, has had bequeathed to her \$2,000,000, by Mr. Townley, an English nobleman, who died recently.

Mr. John S. Layfite, who was formerly a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, committed suicide recently by drowning himself at Spring Garden.

We perceive by the proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature, that the State printing for the House has been given to W. H. & A. W. Wyman, a couple of boys 14 and 16 years of age.

Mr. Hollister B. Thayer, of Greenfield, while at Riddle's Horse Mart, Boston, July 15, had a wallet containing \$1,000 in bank bills, chiefly on the Brighton Bank, stolen from his pantaloons pocket.

President Roberts, of Liberia, it is stated, will leave this country in the steamer on the 20th; his object being to visit England and France, for the purpose of inducing those countries to recognize the Republic of Liberia.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 1st, after a session of four days and a half. They passed an act to reduce the penalty for selling liquor illegally to \$20, and giving justices' 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 the 14th inst. While some men were engaged at work upon the Levee, about 200 feet of it in length, and 80 feet in width, suddenly gave way, and without a moment's warning fifteen persons were hurried into eternity.

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 extraordinarily short time of 11 days and 21 hours—the quickest trip on record.

The Hartford (Ct.) Times, has a report that on Saturday morning last, the scaffolding round the Methodist Church, at New Haven, which was undergoing repairs, fell, and five persons who were at work thereon, were killed. So says the Troy Whig of July 29.

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

Amos Bryan, Esq., of North East, Dutchess Co., N. Y., had fourteen fine sheep killed by lightning on the evening of Saturday the 1st, during the progress of a severe thunder shower.

The mulattoes of Philadelphia have collected a considerable sum of money to send for the relief of their brethren in St. Domingo and other parts of the West Indies.

Mrs. Mary Bacon, aged one hundred and eight years, died in Providence recently.

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 have been bought at 4 75; the rest from 4 75 to 5 00. Rye Flour 3 56. Jersey Meal 2 56.—GRAIN—The market for Wheat was heavy; Genesee sold for 1 15, Ohio 1 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.—PROVISIONS—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 12 1/2 to 14c.; Potatoes are a 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 12 1/2c. a pound; Beans are 1 25. Lard 10c. Maple Sugar 90 per hundred. Potatoes 31 a 37c. AT SYRACUSE, on the 19th, Potatoes were 87 1/2c. per bushel; Cheese 6 a 8c.; Eggs 11c. a dozen; Beans 62 1/2c. a 1 25, and Hams 6 to 7c. AT BUFFALO, Flour is 4 50 to 4 56 1/2; Butter ranges from 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. Lard 6c.; Cheese is 5 a 8c.; Hams 5 a 7 1/2c.; Shoulders 3 a 3 1/2c. Corn per bushel 36 1/2 a 37c. Turkey 7c.; Chickens, each 12 1/2 a 16d.; Potatoes range from 75c. to 1 00. Eggs are 12 1/2c. a dozen.

DIED, At Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., July 10th, 1848, of a lingering disease, MARY 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 called to join the church triumphant. She endured her protracted suffering with great patience, and resignation to the will 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 the 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. Stillman, 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 " 52 J. Langworthy, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 D. S. Remington, Independence, 3 00 " 4 " 52 H. F. Clarke, " 2 00 " 3 " 52 A. C. Ward, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 L. Edwards, Little Genesee, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 N. Davis, Unadilla Forks, " 2 25 " 3 " 6 P. Kingsbury, DeRuyter, " 2 20 " 5 " 5 S. B. Tuttle, LeGrange, Ohio, " 3 00 " 4 " 52 S. Clarke, Westery, R. I. " 5 00 " 4 " 52 B. Lanphear, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 L. Potter, " 2 00 " 5 " 52

RECEIPTS FOR THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, 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 " " Richland, N. Y. 4 89 " " Clarence, N. Y. 3 72 " " Pendleton, N. Y. 7 87 " " Hayfield, Pa. 11 75 " " Collection at Central Association, 17 25 " " Individual in Friendship, N. Y. 1 00 " " Dr. B. Babcock, " 1 00 " " H. C. Crumb, DeRuyter, N. Y. 1 00 " " Maxson Stillman, Linckean, N. Y. 50 " " 2d Church in Alfred, N. Y. 7 00 " " Charles Saunders, Providence, R. I. 2 00 " " Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, New York, 5 00 By the hands of L. Crandall: From B. G. Millard, Treas. of the West's Ass'n, 40 94 A. D. TITSWORTH, Treasurer.

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—EXECUTIVE BOARD, A Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, will be held in New York, on the evening of second-day, August 7, 1848, at 7 1/2 o'clock. G. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

MISSIONARY NOTICE, Members of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Association, residing in Rhode Island and Connecticut, are hereby notified, that a meeting of that body will be held at meeting-house of the second Hopkinton church, on the 13th of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. Hopkinton, R. I., July 24, 1848.

DEBUTTER INSTITUTE, BEV. JAMES B. 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 Assistants. TERMS AND VACATIONS, The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Second, " Dec. 13, " March 21. Third, " April 4, " July 11. COURSE OF STUDY, The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Oriental and Scientific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age. Each member of the school will be required to write compositions, and read or speak select pieces, at stated intervals.

EXPENSES, TUITION, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5 00 Extras—Drawing, " 00 " 00 Painting, " \$2 00 or 4 00 Tuition on Piano, " 8 00 Use of Piano, " 2 00 Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, " 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, " 50 Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50 Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1 50 TEACHERS' CLASSES, Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term, and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks, with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough review 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 DeButter; or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Laboratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices. N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenden, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M. IRA SPENCER, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees. DeButter, 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 pupil added to an established school. The best recommendations are required. We respectfully solicit the circular of every literary institution in the Union, for gratuitous distribution, also all communications adapted to promote the cause of Education. Teachers' names adapted on application. All communications should be postpaid. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR, 126 Nassau-st., N. Y. jly20th.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONOLOGICAL REFORMER, for the State Year 1848, including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others on the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-River, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Record, London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

PEOPLE'S LINE.—ALBANY DAY AND NIGHT STEAMERS.—Day steamer, the Hendrik Hudson, Capt. A. Gorham, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7 A. M., from the foot of Barclay-st., making the usual landings, returning on the opposite days. Six o'clock steamer, the Isaac Newton, Capt. Wm. H. Peck, on Wednesdays, at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M. U. S. Mail Line of steamers, the South America, Capt. T. N. Hulse, Santa Claus, Capt. Elmendorf, daily at 5 o'clock P. M. from the pier north side of Barclay-st. All of the above boats connect regularly with the Railroad Cars bound West, East, and North from Albany.

PRINTING TYPES, WILL be sold at Bruce's New York Type Foundry, after March 15, 1848, at the following very low prices: Pica, per lb. 20 cts. 52 cts. 90 cts. Small Pica, " 34 " 60 " 85 " Long Primer, " 37 " 60 " 108 " Bourgeois, " 42 " 74 " 120 " Brevier, " 48 " 84 " 132 " Minion, " 52 " 100 " 150 " Nonpareil, " 58 " 120 " 180 " Agate, " 62 " 108 " 160 " Diamond, " 68 " 120 " 220 The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for manufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A liberal discount for cash in hand at the date of the invoice. Presses, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c., furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit. Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution to printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Florishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Folders, &c., of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders. Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement 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 platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c. GEORGE BRUCE & CO., 13 Chambers-st., N. Y.

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Miscellaneous.

BESSIE.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLING.

She lay before me in her little shroud, Her pale hand softly folded on her breast, As if, o'erwaken, she had sunk to rest, To dream of heaven, and of the radiant crowd...

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The city of Mexico is said to be the finest built city on the American continent. In the principal streets the houses are all constructed on the strictest architectural rules.

The President's Palace, formerly the palace of the viceroys, is an immense building of three stories high, about five hundred feet in length, and three hundred and fifty wide; it stands on the site of the palace of Montezuma, which was destroyed by Cortes.

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 streets of Mexico are uncommonly wide, much more so than is necessary, considering that they are not obstructed, as in our city, by drays and wagons.

The streets are all paved with round stones; the sidewalks with rough flat ones. The walls are built of rough stones of all shapes and sizes, with large quantities of lime mortar.

Each of these squares is called a street, and has a separate name. Instead of designating the street in its whole extent by one name, each side of every square has a different name, and names which sound to the Protestant ear very much like the violation of the third article of the decalogue, such as the street of Jesus, and the street of the Holy Ghost.

There is not in the whole city such a separate building as a stable. "In visiting Count Certuna," says Mr. Thompson, "whose whole establishment is altogether princely, I found this court on the ground floor used as a stable, and passed through rows of horses and carriages, to make my way to the most spacious halls, filled with fine paintings of the great masters, and furnished throughout in a style altogether gorgeous."

It is a little curious, that whilst the buildings and the population of Mexico are thus crowded into so small a space, that rents are three times as high as in New York, yet all around the city there is vacant ground, and as dry as the city itself, which may be had almost for nothing. "I was riding out with a friend one evening," says Mr. Thompson, "when he showed me a square containing between five and six acres, just on the outskirts 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 Tezcoco; 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 surrounding 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.

INSPIRATION OF ASTRONOMY.

There are several recorded instances of the powerful effect which the study of astronomy has produced upon the human mind. Dr. Rittenhouse, of Pennsylvania, after he had calculated the transit of Venus, which was to happen June 3, 1769, was appointed, at Philadelphia, with others, to repair to the township of Norristown, and there to observe this planet until its passage over the sun's disc should verify the correctness of his calculations.

"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 a fiercer, took his life with him to the water, and engaged in fishing and swimming at the same time.

He came at the appointed time. The General then informed him, that the tune which he had heard the evening before affected him very much—that on a former occasion it had been played at the funeral of a dear friend of his who had died in his native country. Since then, until now, he had never met with an individual who could play it.

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.

A young English woman was sent to France to be educated in a Huguenot school in Paris. A few evenings before the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, she and some of her young companions were taking a walk in some part of the town where there were sentinels placed, perhaps on the walls; and you know that when a young soldier is on guard, he must not leave his post until he is relieved—that is, till another soldier comes to take his place.

Cast steel requires to be hammered or rolled in order to render it fine and sound in its grain.

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 jobs, 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 letters 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 hundreds of human teeth, on which he lectures, declaring each large and decayed tooth to have belonged to a prince, duke, or high mandarin, who had honored him with his patronage, and thus saved himself from the most terrific tortures.

MIGRATION OF EELS.—The curious were startled the other day, (says the Banffshire, Scotland, Gazette,) by seeing a whole shoal of eels wending their way up the Deveron, to their summer retreats. The shoal was not less than 300 yards in length, and was steadily passing upwards at the rate of a mile an hour. No obstacle seemed to retard its progress. The mill-lead was traversed and the waterfall ascended. This interesting phenomena is witnessed every year about 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 deposit 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 upon mountains are found to have much larger lungs than those of the valleys. In the city of Mexico, which is several thousand feet above the level of the sea, consumption and pulmonary complaints are never found, unless taken there, the air being much lighter, requires larger and better-developed lungs in such places than in valleys, where they are contracted by the weight of the atmosphere. We are not apt to notice the weight of the atmosphere, which is equal to fifteen pounds to every square inch of the body, because it is equal in all directions. This pressure also enables some animals and insects to walk up smooth surfaces; thus the fly has the power to form a vacuum under its feet, when the outward pressure holds it to the substance which it ascends, which is not the case with other insects; the cat and lion have this property to a limited extent.

SOMETHING OF A CURIOSITY.—A short time ago, there was found at Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Pa., a gun barrel, in the trunk of a hemlock tree, the barrel passing through the tree nearly horizontally, and almost grown in. The barrel was a little more than three feet in length. It had a breech and fluted to the muzzle, which is also what is called "bell-muzzled"—differing from any style of gun now in use, or which has been used within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. It had the appearance of being an elegantly finished article, its sights being gold, and breech pin pure silver. How it came there, and how long it has been there, are the questions which elicit solution. It must have been lost or left there before the tree commenced its growth; but how long before, and by whom no one can tell or surmise. The age of the tree, judging from the number of grains in it, on either side of the heart, is 110 years, and yet, strange to say, the gun bore but very slight evidences of rust or decay. When found, the breech was just above the surface of the ground, and the muzzle slightly imbedded in the earth. It was loaded with a ball.

SPECIMEN OF LEGISLATION.—A clever farmer, who, by the way, owned a grist mill, was sent to the Legislature. He, like many before and since, resolved to be the father of some important measure. And so, while looking to the public good, and at the same time seeking his own ends, he resolved that the practice of bringing large salt sacks holding four bushels, (too much for his miller to lift), should be stopped. Accordingly, at the first opportunity he introduced a bill, making it the duty of a man to bring his grain to the mill in bags not to exceed two bushels in capacity, and that in every case where they should exceed that quantity, the bag and grain should be forfeited to the mill. This ridiculous measure was put to rest in the following manner. One of the members proposed an additional section, in about the following language: "And be it further enacted, that in case any person shall carry to mill any bag containing 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—nothingarians. They do indeed toil, or seem to toil, but all their toil resolves itself into an effort to avoid toil; and thus they work out the paradox of working harder to avoid work, than others work to perform it. We cannot well describe them, for they resemble nothing in particular but themselves, 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 I 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 practicing lawyer in Essex, had gained him more than the bar of having five students. He denied the charge; but it being clearly proved that there were in his office five young gentlemen aiming at the law, it was a matter of curious speculation among his legal brethren how he would get 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.

In the year 1762, (says the Rev. Mr. Heckwelder,) I was witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of the Indians to indulge their wives. There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband having heard that a trader at Lower Sandusky had a little, set off on horseback for that place, one hundred miles distant, and returned with as much corn as filled the crown of his hat, for which he gave his horse in exchange, and came home on foot, bringing his saddle back with him.

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 irresistible 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."

Let us cherish good humor and Christian cheerfulness. Let us endeavor to shake off that sullenness which makes us so uneasy to ourselves, and to all who are near to us. Pythagoras quelled the perturbations of his mind by the use of his harp; and David's music calmed the distraction of Saul, and banished the evil spirit from him. Anger, fretfulness, and peevishness, prey upon the tender fibres of our frame, and injure our health.

Infants only a month old are often 'seen to smile in their sleep. Dr. Beattie says, "I have heard good women remark, that the innocent babe is then favored with some glorious vision. But that a babe should have visions or dreams, before it has ideas, can hardly be imagined. This is probably the effect; not of thought, but of some transient contraction or expansion of the muscles. Certain it is, that no smiles are more captivating."

It is worthy of remark, that no person who took a newspaper regularly and paid for it, was ever convicted of capital offence. No such person was ever sent to the penitentiary, or any other prison. No such person ever committed suicide, or went to the lunatic asylum; and with a few exceptions, longevity has been the consequence of so upright a practice.

A man, on being told by a generous farmer that he would give him a barrel of cider, asked the farmer if he would bring it to his house. "Certainly," replied the farmer, "with pleasure." "Well," said the grateful man, "what will you pay me for the barrel when the cider is gone?"

At the bottom of a lake, the water must be heavier than at the surface, and if it be deep enough, there must be a point at which a stone will not sink below it, and this has given rise to stories of ponds without bottom, because the sounding stone could never find it.

The average sickness of human life has been 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 epoch it increases rapidly and in a continually progressing ratio, till the close of life.

Water running takes a power to stop it equal to its own weight multiplied by its velocity, which is also the law governing projectiles; upon the same principle is explained the method of raising water by means of the hydraulic ram.

The leech has the property of exhausting the air from the spot on which it fastens, then makes his bite, and the pressure of the air drives the blood into his mouth. Cupping instruments are also applied on the same principle. The muskito understands the trade to a diamond shaving.

Good counsel is cast away upon the arrogant, the self-conceited, or the stupid, who are either too proud to take it, or too heavy to understand it.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

W. C. KENYON, A. M., } Principals. IRA SAYLES, A. M., }

Asisted 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 sharing to augment its facilities, to also continue to merit a liberal patronage.

Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommodation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms, &c. They occupy an eligible position, and are finished in the best style of modern architecture; and the different apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical.

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall, particularly desired.

Each room for those who board in the Hall is furnished with a bed and bedding, a table, two chairs, and a parlour. The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution, aims 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. 5. Using profane language cannot be allowed. 6. The use of any kind of intoxicating drinks cannot be allowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular 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 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 intercourse of students with each other. 10. All students are required to retire regularly at the ringing of the bell designated for that purpose, as occasion may require; and to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, also designated. 11. Any room, occupied by students, will, at all times, be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Institution, who are required to see that the regulations are complied with. 12. Students will be required to keep their own rooms in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms.

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

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

GOVERNMENT.

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

Parents who place their children in this Institution, and all students who are sufficiently old to understand the necessity of order, cannot be too well assured that the foregoing regulations form the most essential part of the contract between them and us; and that whatever student wantonly violates them, and shows himself incorrigibly determined on pursuing his waywardness, will be expelled from the privileges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enter it again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will an expelled student have any deduction made from full term charges.

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

ADMISSION.

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

ACADEMIC TERMS.

The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms, as follows: The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1848. The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 5, 1848, and ending Thursday, March 15, 1849. The Third, commencing Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and ending July 12, 1849.

As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue through the term, and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinary exceptions excepted.

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, can be admitted at any time in the terms. N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in the beginning of the fall or spring term; and for the special accommodation of such a day will be set apart at 10 A. M., on which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than teachers be permitted to leave on the day specified.

Further, it is of the utmost importance that the student be present at the day of the opening of the term, so that at that and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and classified.

It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institution from the distance of a few miles around, that students should go home only once during the term, as every absence from classes is always attended with disadvantages to the student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to meet this suggestion, the exercises of the school will close at noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on the afternoon of Monday following.

EXPENSES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Board, per term, from \$14 50 to \$18 00. Room-rent, 1 50. Washing, 2 50. Fuel, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50. Tuition, from \$3 50 to 5 00. Lights, 25. Incidental Expenses, 10 00. Extras—Music on the Piano Forte, 7 00. Oil Painting, 2 00. Drawing, 2 00. The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except the extras above mentioned) need not exceed eighty-five dollars. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual payment, or satisfactory arrangement. Every student wishing to have washing done in the Hall, should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchange and losses. SAMUEL RUSSELL, President of the Board of Trustees. ALFRED, June 20, 1848.

EDITED BY VOL. V

LETTER The Chinese No. of the following Carpenter to Paris 1848:

We are all myself for the sickness, wh November, g however, ex among my friendly that though we ca for want of no longer im ous effort. The difficult mountable. Mr. C. and M going ahead the dialect of native of hav ask for bread. Although the literary or li valuable sch manage that independent pies us but teachers, say our morning such reading Thus we con the more tim demands it.

The Chine fifth of Febr of the holid month. The aside, the natives are be seen by congratul his hand, or chair in h servent in h the attenda trusts the h houses wher friendships all these thi York ever, whence orig the same in The gentleme are fruits and s or rather al I suppose, on the other slight differ served by house, who calls of lay the first lay ceeding day forget to ke high over th an evergreen ging, in the colored thro ing owner but "Koo- and reacho familiar of is, "I cong have receiv returned been most have receiv all happy t have seen laughed at these frien doing. B particular sample of have-to-st Lin Sea-

By the were, as u promptly If they di places wer crowd how quiet, how but to pla laughing a home, in there ev formed a distance their atte ment: P we found when, treat to thro to thro