o merit a share of pub-

by students during the the ringing of the first bell he Institution will not be

the opposite sex, except in d then it must not be done obtained from one of the ained at all times, and in Institution, and in all the in-

d to retire regularly at the for that purpose, as occasion eringing of the morning bell,

students, will, at all times, the Teachers of the Instituhat the regulations are comd to keep their own rooms

innecessary damages, either ed with the rooms. IC EXERCISES.

hall the students will be k, from Monday morning till and Declamations, one-half y Scientific, and Moral Leclic Worship, once in each nday, according as the stuing the Sabbath, either on

ctly and steadily exercised. parental. The object of our secure the greatest possible als and moral good to the stuind order of exercises, and

ren in this Institution, and old to understand the newell assured that, the forego-ential part of the contract whatever student wantonly fincorrigibly determined on ill be expelled from the priviill not be permitted to re-enof of reformation. Nor will deduction made from full term

d not to place money for exwho are not old enough to economy. Either of the of the Institution, will act as without charge.

students, must present testier, or be known to possess willing to comply unreserv-tions; and no one will be perin any class, until all academic be paid or satisfactorily ar-

9 consists of three terms,

day, August 15, 1848, and **Lucsday**, December 5, 1848, eday, April 3, 1849, and end-

this Institution, laid out for tire term for its completion, it that students should continue ingly, no student will be ad-less than a term, extraordina-

classes already in operation, the terms. each intention on entering in ing term; and, for the special ill be set apart at first, on day, nor will any other than

on the day specified.

g of the term, as on that and its entering are examined and who patronize this Institumiles around, that students ing the term, as every absence

with disadvantages to the is and not imperative. But to reise of the school will close at neach term, and open sgain on

from \$14 50 to \$18.00 10 00 7 00 1 2 00

nc Year, including duition; (except the extra

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. 7.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 3, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 215.

The Sabbath Recorder.

LETTER FROM MRS. CARPENTER. The Chinese New Year—A New Year's Call—The Fea of Lanterns—Birds, Kites, etc. The following paragraphs are taken from a letter of Mrs. Carpenter to Paul Stillman, dated Shanghai, China, Feb. 10th

We are all quite well, although I have only myself for the first time yesterday, since my sickness, which commenced on the 26th November, gone into a friend's house. I must. however, except a few calls which I have made among my Chinese neighbors, who are so friendly that we must call them friends, although we can hardly make ourselves sociable for want of the gift of tongues, which, alas, is no longer imparted, but which, by long and vigorous effort, we hope to attain in a measure. The difficulties, although great, are not insurmountable. I speak now of the prospects of Mr. C. and Mr. W., who certainly, I think, are going ahead very well. We who must learn the dialect of the kitchen, or hazard the alternative of having a stone brought us when we ask for bread, are also in the road to knowledge. Although the kitchen does not furnish wings for literary or linguistic aspirants, it is still an invaluable school for us, as we take upon us to manage that department as nearly as possible independent of our husbands' time. This occupies us but a small part of the day, and leaves us as much time as we need to spend with the teachers, say from three to six hours, besides our mornings and evenings for walks, calls, and such reading and writing as may be desirable. Thus we contrive to learn somewhat, and leave the more time to those whose ability to do good

servant in his holiday suit, who hands them in to cept through her less-educated neighbors. Of the attendants, or leaves them at going, or this difficulty the teacher had forewarned me, thrusts them through the door-ways of the and had presented it as a reason for her never houses where calls are to be made hereafter, or calling here, that she was not familiar with the friendships kept up through the year. But of Shanghai dialect. In speaking of it since, he all these things you have a fac simile in New tells us she is a learned woman, in books, and or rather all unmentionable kinds, and which are, I suppose, rather too national to find a parallel | guage. on the other side clarke globe. There is this slight difference, however, that the tables are served by men, instead of the ladies of the house, who do not appear, unless to receive the calls of ladies, which are occasionally made on the first day, but more frequently the few succeeding days. Even the poor beggars do no forget to keep the festival, and proudly display high over their miserable heads the branch of an evergreen, laden with the fruits of their begging, in the form of cash, suspended by various colored threads, to suit the fancy of the exulting owner. In our walks nothing is to be heard but " Koo-she, koo-she, pah-nea," which is echoed and reechoed until it has become the most familiar of all household words. The meaning is, "I congratulate you on this new year." We have received many cards and calls, and have returned them as far as we were able, have been most politely received and entertained, have received "koo-shes" enough to make us all happy till next December if that can do it, have seen and been seen, laughed and been laughed at, and promised ourselves to make these friendly calls available in our future doings. But you will not be satisfied without particulars, and as one visit will suffice for a sample of the whole, I give you the one we have to-day made at the house of our teacher,

· By the time we had reached the entrance, we were, as usual, thronged with natives, who were promptly desired by the porter to withdraw. If they did so, they either returned or their places were supplied by others, for there was a crowd continually about the door, all perfectly have not felt like complaining at the coldquiet, however, and seeming to have no object (perhaps they have, but not in my hearing)but to please themselves by gazing at us, and and every night and every morning, as regularly chimneys blown down; and trees, that had laughing at our attempts to make ourselves at there soon entered a crowd of females, who formed a semi-circle around us, at a respectful less boughs, numerous as they are, when laden their attempts to free us from all embarrass-

ground floor, which is generally of tiles or gods but their great Creator. brick, and uncarpeted. Opposite the entrance was a large table, laden with various splendid pecially the front, which presented a huge eleof the ladies who came in were most splendidly do so. dressed; one in particular might remind you of the "robe of royalty, of blue and white," which the king put upon Mordecai, and which I am sure exceeded his in the rich embroidery of its phylacteries, they being done in landscapes of The Chinese New Year commences on the the most exquisite finish. And such feet, if fifth of February, and we are now in the midst a mere point can be called a foot, even when of the holidays, which are to continue half a enclosed in the most elegant little shoe imaginamonth. The shops are shut, business is laid ble. These little feet seem to answer the deaside, the teachers have all deserted us, the sign of the wise inventor wonderfully, for alnatives are in their best attire, and nothing is to though they do not confine them forever within be seen but friends interchanging calls and doors, they induce short calls, as sitting is rarecongratulations, each with a bundle of cards in ly indulged in, and long standing must be very his hand, or fastened at the back of his sedan- painful. I was delighted with our hostess, alchair if he happens to ride, or carried by a though unable to converse much with her, ex-

> been out to witness the display of the Feast of Lanterns. They enlighten the city in the most splendid manner, being suspended at the doors is a grand illumination, and to whatever acciorigin in the drowning of a mandarin's daugh- God is good; indeed He is; He will not ---plicity and seriousness, replied that it had always existed. Being told of the tradition, he had ever been observed.

23d.-Let me tell you about our birds. I do not know how many we own in all, but I know that the tiles are like an inhabited city—that they are tree which stands in our yard, and whose leafdistance, and were most assiduous and kind in with their feathered charge, are the most beautiful branches a tree ever boasted. It is now ment. Our teacher's wife, Lin Nyang-nyang | half past four, and I see them gathering one we found to be a most dignified and lady-like after another, and soon the tree will be full. woman, very polite to us, and cordial in the ex- To me there is a beauty in this forest worship, treme, and seemed delighted at this opportunity which I never looked for in a city, much less to introduce us to her neighbors. The recep- in a heathen city. But these heaven-taught

We have still another class of aerial visitants, which amuse us much. These are kites in the decorations, and doubtless the household god, form of angels, and as large as a child of some shouted, "Tete d'armee," as his glaring eye fell ing; and he became speedily reduced to exlamps, vases, and pictures, and a good supply years old. But I must send a specimen to the once more on the heads of his mighty columns treme indigence, and was arrested for debt. of cards, which, being the order of the day, city. They are some of them very fine, and disappearing in the smoke of battle; but Crom- and shut up during many years, in Fleet prison. must occupy their brief supremacy with becom- beautifully finished, and when seen flying over ing display. The table was covered with a the heads of the "children of the sun," one crimson cloth spread, richly embroidered, es- might almost fancy this to be indeed the Celes- soul burst away; but, with his eye fixed stead- ever, was not long in failing him, and he took tial Empire. We might load a ship with curi- fastly on the "eternal kingdom," and his strong up the occupation of a street-beggar and spent phant in gay colors, and corresponded exactly osities, which are very cheap here, and would in shades, but not in design, to the hangings on be very valuable at home; but the freight, I the arm-chairs. These were cushioned, and am informed, is very great. I think, however, placed alternately with small stands, on all we can arrange to send some things, which sides of the room. Tea was soon brought, in will please and amuse. Mr. C. expects to be sword flashing over the tumultuous field of which he ever engaged, that of a common begcovered cups placed in little metalic trays, into able to send you something by the "Houqua," which they exactly fitted, and which formed a which is expected here soon. How glad we fine substitute for saucers, which the Chinese shall be to visit our old ocean-home. When do not use. The varieties of their trays are as we hear the other missionaries tell the trials of triumphing over his last enemy, death, passed great as the sets they help to form; at least I their passage, we feel that we have much to be have never seen them alike in any two houses. thankful for, that our passage to this Empire the never comes, and the hatred and violence of A very large waiter was next brought before was providentially accomplished on that ship. us, divided into various compartments, each filled | We also had a good ship and officers up the with its appropriate luxury, and all of the same | coast. I suppose you have long since learned, indescribable kinds I mentioned before, with that a ship in company with us, and which we the exception of a kind of cake like the cup- spoke on the morning of that dreadful day of cake of our own country, being very small, and the typhoon, has never been heard of since. It thought indispensable for his journey. With living in the spring." of the most curious forms. These were con- brought out the mail, was considered a fine his knapsack on his shoulders, a long Alpen "Have you no hope that you are a Christtinually urged upon us, and were rather agreea- sailer, and our Heavenly Father only knows ble to the taste, (the little we tasted.) They why we were hindered from taking passage on were considerate enough at parting to fill our that ship, which we should certainly have laborhands and handkerchief to bring away. Many ed to do had we known of its sailing in time to convenience and inconvenience of this sort of I have any."

BE ALWAYS GIVING.

The sun gives ever; so the earth-What it can give so much 'tis worth. The ocean gives in many ways-Gives baths, gives fishes, rivers, bays; So too, the air, it gives us breath, When it stops giving, comes in death Give, give, be always giving, Who gives not, is not living; The more you give, The more you live.

God's love hath in us wealth unheaped, Only by giving it is reaped; The body withers, and the mind If pent in by a selfish rind. Give strength, give thought, give deeds, give pelf Give love, give tears, and give thyself. Give, give, be always giving, Who gives not, is not living; The more we give, The more we live.

DEATH OF CROMWELL.

In the intervals of his suffering, he spoke incessantly of the goodness of God-and forgetting himself, in his anxiety for the Church, pray- knapsack of evils was borne for them by others, ed—" Lord, though I am a miserable, wretched or who had none to bear for Christ. Yes, bur-York every first of January, and the wonder is, speaks in a style too high-flown for common creature. I am in covenant with Thee through dened pilgrim, this light affliction worketh an whence originated a custom which is precisely conversation. Their only son, a boy of twelve grace. And I may-I will come to Thee for exceeding and eternal weight of glory. the same in a heathen and a Christian city. years, who often comes with his father, and who thy people. Thou hast made me, though very The gentlemen do the calling, pass the compli- writes the character beautifully, seems fast folments, are treated to tea and refreshments, lowing in the steps of his mother, his father too high a value upon me, though others would fruits and sweetmeats of all mentionable kinds, being often obliged to interpret for us, because wish and would be glad of my death-Lord, the child does not understand the spoken lan- however Thou dost dispose of me, continue to every Sunday, and place himself in the centre go on and do good for them. Give them con- of the aisle, directly opposite the pulpit, where sistency of judgment, one heart, and mutual he seemed exceedingly attentive to the service. Feb. 19th, eight o'clock, evening.—We have love; and go on to deliver them, and with the He was desirous of knowing who the child was, work of reformation; and make the name of and for this purpose hastened out, after the ser-Christ glorious in the world. Teach those who mon, several times, but never could see him, ook too much on thy instruments, to depend as he vanished the moment service was over, more upon Thyself. Pardon such as desire to and no one knew whence he came, or anything of shops and houses, among the branches of trample upon the dust of a poor worm, for they about him. At length the boy was missed trees, on the tops of poles, from the masts of are Thy people, too. And pardon the folly of from his usual situation in the church, for some ships, upon the door-posts of all the temples, this short prayer; even for Christ's sake. And weeks. At this time a man called on the minisare carried about in the hand, and have assum-Amen." At length the last night came, which of seeing him; but added, "I am really ashamevery where beseeching heaven to spare the stand." The clergyman promised to go, and Protector. But the King of kings had issued went, though the rain poured down in torrents, dent we are indebted for the origin of the cus- his decree; and the spirit that had endured and and he had six miles of rugged mountain countom, it is a most beautiful and innocent one. toiled so long, was already gathering its pinions try to pass. On arriving where he was directed, We went a long distance on the city wall, in for eternity. "It is a fearful thing to fall into he saw a most wretched cabin indeed, and the order to have a better view of the lights on the the hands of the living God," broke thrice man he had seen in the morning was waiting at from his pallid lips, and then he fell, in solemn the door. He was shown in, and found the inships, which are altogether the most interesting faith, on the covenant of grace. His breath side of the hovel as miserable as the outside. part of the exhibition, to me, especially as I became difficult and thick; but amid the pauses In the corner, on a little straw, he beheld a perchoose to adopt the tradition that it had its of the storm, he was heard murmuring, "Truly son stretched out, whom he recognized as the ter, and the anxiety of her father to recover his tongue failed him; but, says an eye-witness, church. As he approached the wretched bed, "I apprehend it was, 'He will not leave me.'" the child raised himself up, and stretching forth the body, who in his efforts illuminated both Again and again, there escaped from the ever- his arms, said, "His own right hand hath gotten ship and shore with the lighted lanterns. Mr. moving lips, the half-articulate words—"God him the victory"—Psa. 98: 1—and immediate-C. inquired of Lin Sea-sang, what he knew of is good; God is good." Once, with sudden ly expired! its origin, who, with the most child-like sim- energy, he exclaimed, "I would be willing to live, to be farther serviceable to God and his people; but my work is done. Yet God will be with his people." All night long, he murmured thus said he knew nothing of it, and insisted that it to himself of God; showing how perfect was his trust; how strong his faith. Once, as some drink was offered him, he said, "It is not my design to drink or to sleep; but my design is to make what haste I can to God."

While this scene was passing in that solemn the only residents of this old haunted castle that | chamber, all was wild and terrible without. Nature seemed to sympathize with the dying patriot and hero. The wind howled and roared around the palace; houses were unroofed; as ourselves, they assemble for a united song of stood for half a century in the parks, were uphome in Chinese. From the opposite door joy and praise. Their family altar is a large torn and strewn over the earth. The sea, too, was vexed; the waves smote, in ungovernable. fury, the shores of England; and vessels lay stranded along the coasts of the Mediterranean. It was a night when there are,

"As they say, Lamentings heard i' the air; strange screams of death, And phosphorizing, with accents terrible Of dire commotion, and confused events Now hatched to the woeful time. * * * Some say the cattle

Were feverous and did shake."

sank from sight for ever.

leard him shouting on the ramparts of Wor- ness. cester. But this was the last and most terrible battle of all; yet he came off victorious; and into that serene world, where the sound of batmen never disturb.

CARRYING A KNAPSACK.

Blanc, he borrowed a military knapsack, and see you again in the spring." deposited in it such articles of clothing as he "It is not likely," said he, "that I shall be stock shod with iron in his hand, and a small ian?" said I, perhaps too abruptly, but not withedition of Paul's epistle to the Romans in his out emotion. waistcoat pocket, he started off, he tells us, feeling very independent. His experience of the some hesitation he said. "No. I don't know that equipage, leads him to say, 'There is one good | For a moment I was too much affected by thing in carrying your own knapsack; when you this painful confession to be able to speak. throw it off at evening you feel so light from the relief, that your other fatigues are quite for- from his cheek with the back of his toil-hardengotten; you could almost set out for another ed hand, "that there are some who seek for reday's walk. It seems as though some heavenly ligion all their days and never find it?" power had put wings to your shoulders. I do not expect, by this argument, to persuade any his whole life, he had been thoughtful, and back: it would be something like getting sick in order to enjoy the pleasure of convalescence; but certainly, if one feels compelled to walk under a burden, what I have mentioned is some consolation and encouragement. Just so, it may be, that those who have the heaviest burthem when they lay them at evening in the cost you to gain your farm?"grave. Certainly they will, if the burdens were borne for Christ, if they came upon the shoullighter and brighter in their path of glory and find. happiness through eternity, than those whose

A MYSTERIOUS HEARER

A clergyman in the county of Tyrone had, for some weeks, observed a little ragged boy come little boy who had so regularly attended his than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

of pirates, he escaped to an uninhabited island, down, than precept, command, entreaty or warnas a quack physician; and having failed to ob- everlasting righteousness, than all the other. he then became a horse dealer, and speculated spread his religion in the world than all that has, But all was calm and serene around the dying of ten thousand pounds. He at length possess- of Christianity.

tion-room (as is always the case) was on the songsters are not heathen; they have no other bed of Cromwell. On that more than kingly ed what he esteemed a fair fortune, and abanbrow, peace, like a white-winged dove, sat; and doned himself to fashionable pleasures; but. that voice which had turned the tide of so many actuated by an uncontrolled love of speculation. battles. now murmured only prayers. Bona- he addicted himself, at first fashionably, and afparte, dying in the midst of just such a storm, terwards professionally, to the practice of gamwell took a noble departure. The storm and After re-acquiring liberty, for which he was inuproar without, brought no din of arms to his debted to the insolvent Act, he commenced to dying ear-not in the delirium of battle did his labor as a common porter. His strength, howheart sweetly stayed on the promise of a faith- in it the concluding years of his life. Strangely, ful God, he moved from the shores of time, and as some persons may think, yet naturally, and almost as a natural result of the elements which He died at three o'clock that day-on the composed his character, he declared that of all very day, which, eight years before, saw his the situations he had filled, of all the pursuits in Dunbar—the same which, seven years previous, gar yielded him the greatest amount of happi-

THE SINNER OF FOURSCORE.

I was about to take my leave, for a season, of a friend and benefactor, who was nearly fourscore years of age. The conversation, as we drew near the place where I was to take the steamboat, took a religious turn, though I-did not succeed in rendering it as personal as was desirable. The boat was in sight as we reach-When Dr. Cheever made the tour of Mont ed the wharf. "I hope," said I, "that I shall

The tears rolled down his cheeks, and with

"Don't you think," said he, wiping the tears

I knew that he referred to himself. During man to walk all day with a weary fardel on his more or less interested on the subject of religion. I suspected that he thought it was not altogether owing to himself that he was not a Christian. "Have you ever sought for religion as earnestly as you have sought for property?" "No. I do not know as I have."

"Can you expect to gain eternal life and dens to bear through life, will be the lighter for glory, with less earnestness of effort than it

He shook his head. The boat was at the wharf. I bade him farewell, and was borne ders in his service, or if they were carried in away. I watched him standing on the wharf? sweet, cheerful submission to him, because he and my heart ached for the aged sinner, so near laid them there. Men will be lighter and to death's door, and yet not willing to seek with brighter for all such burdens for ever and ever; the earnestness which is necessary in order to

THE BROKEN VOW.

Some years ago, a poor lad came to London, in search of a situation as errand boy; he made many unsuccessful applications, and was on the eve of returning to his parents, when a gentleman, being prepossessed by his appearance, took him into his employment, and after a few, months, bound him apprentice. He so conducted himself during his apprenticeship, as to gain the esteem of every one who knew him; and after he had served his time, his master advanced a capital for him to commence business. He retired to his closet with a heart glowing with gratitude to his Maker for His goodness, and there solemnly vowed that he would devote a tenth part of his annual income to the service of God. The first year his donation amounted to ten pounds, which he gave cheerfully, and continued to do so till it amounted to £500. He then thought that was a great deal of money to give, and that he need not be so particular as to the exact amount. That year ed altogether the ascendancy for the time being, was to usher in his fortunate day. The 3d of ed to ask you to go so far; but it is a child of he lost a ship and cargo to the amount of £15, unless indeed the sky-rockets, which are as September, the anniversary of Dunbar, and of mine, and he refuses to have any one but you; 000, by a storm! This caused him to repent. numerous and as transient as fire flies in sum- Marston, came amid wind and storm. In this he is altogether an extraordinary boy, and talks and he again commenced his contributions with mer, compel them to yield the palm. It solemn hour for England, strong hearts were a great deal about things that I do not under- a resolution never to retract; he was more successful every year, and at length retired! He then devoted a tenth part of his income for several years, till he became acquainted with a party of worldly men, who, by degrees drew him aside from God; he discontinued his donations. and made large speculations, lost every thing, and became almost as poor as when he first arrived in London as an errand boy. "There is." saith Solomon. "that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more

POWER OF A GOOD MAN'S LIFE.

The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most eloquent and effective pursuasive to religion, which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow creatures; but none so efficacious as lead-William Elliot, a native of London, passed ing a virtuous, upright, and well-ordered life. through many changes of situation during life, There is an energy of moral suasion in a good and died at the advanced age of ninety-seven | man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orayears. He experienced many a vicissitude, tor's genius. The seen but silent beauty of hoand tried many a shifting method of obtaining liness, speaks more eloquently of God and duty worldly happiness, under the influence of the than the tongues of men and angels. Let pacarnal principles and adventurous spirit which rents remember this. The best inheritance a characterize a large portion of civilized society. parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous ex-In the early part of his life, he was an emi- ample, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and nent distiller, but he suffered losses, and eventu- associations. The beauty of holiness beaming ally became a bankrupt. He next went to sea, through the life of a loved relative or friend, is expecting to push his way by boldness and more effectual to strengthen such as do stand in enterprise; and, having fallen into the hands virtue's ways, and raise up those that are bowed where he spent five years in solitude, subsisting ing. Christianity itself, I believe, owes by far. upon the spontaneous productions of the cli- the greater part of its moral power, not to the mate. After a series of adventures, he succeed- precepts or parables of Christ, but to his own ed in getting back to his native land, and com- character. The beauty of that holiness which menced to traverse the country as a strolling is enshrined in the four brief biographies of the player. Tiring of his new occupation, he next Man of Nazareth, has done more, and will do kept a lottery office, and afterwards practiced more, to regenerate the world, and bring in an tain what he though sufficient encouragement, agencies put together. It has done more to in the state-lottery, eventually drawing a prize ever been preached or written on the evidences

WHAT ARE THE SABBATH-KEEPERS OF PENNSYL VANIA TO DO

What are the Seventh-day Baptists in Pennsylvania to do under the proscription, the disablement, imposed upon them, forever, in that State, by the recent decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the Sunday law of 1794?—is a serious, most momentous question, which propounds itself to every oppressed believer. The law not only makes invidious distinctions between the compeers of the same republican family, and gives a "preference" to the Sunday sect, but imposes a barrier to the "free exercise"—the promulgation and the reception of the pure, unadulterated truth of the Bible, by imposing on those who follow its plain, explicit injunctions, (and in virtue of which, ought, certainly, to enjoy exemption from the operation of such a law,) a sacrifice of time, an additional sacrifice of one-sixth of their precious time, to do homage to a day, which neither they, nor the Scriptures, regard as sacred, holy time, and which no other denomination has to submit to. It is an infamous deprivation of civil rights, a flagrant robbery, independent of elevating a religious institution over the Bible and over our consciences. To demand another sixth of their time in addition to that required and cheerfully and conscientiously yielded to their Maker, to sacrifice to the prejudices of others, is an iniquitous and unwarrantable usurpation, not to be tolerated under any truly republican, constitutional government. It stultifies it completely.

My German Seventh-day Brethren have always professed their determination, in case of failure before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to carry up their case to the highest tribunal of the land, the Supreme Court of the United States; and they would gladly embrace the opportunity, were it practicable; but which, tion of being deprived of equal rights and rein the opinion of the writer, (Mr. Stevens being | ligious immunities, to the Legislature, asking absent from home to confer with,) we are pre- the passage of an Act to authorize them to cluded, by the State Court having decided the make sale of their estates at Ephrata and question solely on the ground of its being a Snowhill, which are held in trust under Acts of "civil regulation." Had they affirmed the law, Incorporation, with the intent of seeking a as a retigious institution, we might have access nome, a doshen, in some other State, where to that tribunal; but under the circumstances, they may enjoy equal rights and religious im-I cannot see how the Supreme Court of the munities, of which they have been deprived in I all the reil-United States can interfere with the civil regula- the land of Penn; and, thus, let the world been dethroned !!—the Almighty has been detions of a State. State sovereignty is com- abroad behold the opprobrium, the recorded odium throned!!!" This truth we are called upon to petent to her own internal police; and as the of having driven a religious, Christian church, Supreme Court has shorn the statute in ques- of good report for upwards of one century and tion of all religious pretensions, and affirmed it | quarter, out of their borders, by imposing, and as a mere "civil regulation," to be changed to persisting in imposing, unequal laws and onerous any day of the week the majority may elect, sacrifices on freemen of the commonwealth. we cannot, now, see how it can be entertained for adjudication by the Federal Court. However, on Mr. Stevens' return from New England, where he is now sojourning for a short such unequal, oppressive restrictions, on a porseason, I shall consult him on this point, and tion of her citizens, and her highest tribunal, announce the result, if he can devise any mode, dignified tribunal.

vania to do? Are they called upon to set their faces against this injustice, and do despite to the law of the land, by disregarding the prohibitions of the statute, and continuing to labor as heretofore? By no means. So long as the statute was imposed and enforced as a religious institution, we were called upon to protest the highest tribunal of the State, and cannot, the United States, we, as good citizens, a character which we have ever sustained, are called upon to submit to the iniquity for a time; in the end, I trust, to glorify the Lord of the Sabbath, and his own hallowed, sanctified day; and in the mean time seek redress from the lawmaking and law-repealing, power. While I regarded the Sunday law of 1794 as an infringement on our constitutional rights and immunities—having respect to a religious institution that I could not venerate or regard as having the slightest claims to sacredness, coercing us to respect it, I resisted it in toto, and on all occasions dissuaded my brethren from going to Legislative Halls to beg for what I considered be- land of vaunted freedom and equal rights, it longed to them as a right; but now, as the likewise becomes us to act for future generations. statute is stripped of all its religious character, and is asserted, by the highest authority in the | yet in this extremity, should it occur, as a der-State, to exist only as a civil institution, we can, without any compromise of principle, without any inconsistency, ask for a modification of against the iniquities of oppression, and be the law, so as to afford us, who regard the true ready, at any cost, to testify to the integrity of of gathering up what they call "Sabbath Acci- due season to be ordained. rest-day unto the Lord, exemption from its opera- God's Truth, and to maintain his hallowed insti- dents," that this one may deserve their attention tion. To address a memorial to the next Legis- tutions, to forsake every thing to uphold the lature, representing, fully, the injury it inflicts pure, unrestrained worship of the living God, on our rights; show what provision most of the and in resisting sacrifice to Baal. In some, if other States of the Union have made for Sab- not all of the New England States, the conbath-keepers, by extracts from their laws, not scientious rights and immunities of Sabbathonly exempting them from fines and penalties keepers are provided for, in their Sunday laws. for laboring on the first day, but serving as wit. In the Empire State, New York, the same prinsuch recommendation, incidentally gave one or two intimations to that purport; and had it been make provision for oppressed Sabbath-keepers. cheerfully awarded to them-and that. if it would not have been stepping out of the record.

day of religious rest. We should never dream strictions of Sunday enactments. of imposing any one, even the honored, honored | Whatever determination may be arrived at endowed monastery of Loike, overlooking the that the seventh day is the true, and the only to our calling, to our Lord and Master, and ous other munificent establishments.

-not to make or alter it.

any delegated body to enforce its observance We are not to yield the celebration of the of IRELAND .- Dr. Morgan, in his opening sermon by the civil power. That belongs to God alone. true Sabbath for any cause, not even life; but It is his province to vindicate his own law; and in the words of Balaam, though a wicked man, this he will most assuredly do, in his own time yet as the Scriptures often make the wrath of and in his own way. "Vengeance is mine, saith man to praise his Maker, and even their wick- ter of a century, nearly doubled the number of the Lord, I will repay." While we, as a peo- edness to seal instruction upon our lips, every her churches. She had expended in their erecple, are decidedly opposed to invoking the true Sabbath-keeper can and must take up his secular power, to enforce the observance of any language: "If Balak would give me his house day as the Sabbath-(for we do not consider full of silver and gold, I cannot go beyond the that any human law can confer any sacredness word of the Lord to do more or less." We are, whatever on any day, nor that any authority therefore, not from any considerations to yield the work of missions; £10,000 a year having short of the Almighty can appoint, alter, or the true Sabbath, from any inconvenience it been devoted to carry out the Home, Foreign, amend any Heaven-appointed institution)-yet may subject us to, nor recognize the assumed we may resort to "the powers that be," to seek sacredness of Constantine's day, by any acts of redress from injuries, inflicted by the civil power, worship, to distinguish it from any other day of and ask exemption from unequal, onerous laws. the week. If we must cease from actual labor, Sabbath keepers have never been among the out of doors, we may rest, or rather, make it a instigators of any such "blue laws;" neither day for the improvement of the mind; but never might be done, the reverend Doctor suggesthave they ever endeavored, as has sometimes recognize it by any special religious acts, lest ed the carrying out, in an energetic manner, of been charged upon them, from their opposition | weaker brethren may slide into it from considerto the oppressive Sunday laws, "to introduce a state of social and civil discord." They never troubled the public, at any time, on this subject, but passed on "in the even tenor of their way," until assaulted and persecuted under the existing Sunday law. In seek- that we are not left to prove our fealty to Him ing redress, in any of the States, they never | and His institutions, by having to be cast, like petitioned to have all laws repealed, but simply | Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego, into the asked for exemption from the operation of invidious and oppressive laws—(in virtue of being true Sabbath keepers)—imposed, alike, on them and non-observers of any day unto the Lord. They merely asked to be released from being who is to be our Judge in the last day. Though obliged to yield two-sevenths of their time as rest-days, whilst others yield but one. Restore | subdued-we must ever remain, even when unto us our rights, and we shall never molest down-trodden, witnesses and champions for the speeches, and a silver medal each, on fifth-day others in the enjoyment of their immunities, nor encourage any one to desecrate all days. We ask nothing that we have not been willing, at all times, to concede to others; and this we will continue to demand. Having the "thus saith the Lord" for our practice, we will not, we cannot be silenced, until justice is rendered unto us; and while secular fetters shackle our souls, we must protest, and should protest against the the truth—to cry aloud and spare not. In the iniquity until we receive the consideration at language of Milton:the hands of the law-making power, we are entitled to as freemen, and as conscientious and faithful Sabbath-keepers.

Should they fail in this effort, then let them make an application, under a strong representa-

Much as we love the land of our nativity, Pennsylvania, when her Legislature so far forgets her power, her legitimate power, as to impose under a specious figment, confirms the iniquitous which promises success, of getting it up to that Act, it is not humility and becoming obediand three children of Mr. Wm. I. Smith, and ence to "the powers that be," to submit to the four children of Mr. John Whyley-eight per-What, then, are Sabbath-keepers in Pennsyl- tyranny thus wantonly exercised; but it is pusillanimity, and a want of a proper appreciation of and devotion to the cause of truth, to yield tacitly to such iniquitous burdens. The Scriptures afford many instances of persons, families, and whole tribes, for wise and good ends, having to fly their own beloved country-to forsake the land of their fathersagainst it, and to defy it; but as we appealed to the hearths and graves of their kindred—to expatriate themselves-to promote the purposes in all probability, reach the Supreme Court of of their Father in Heaven. Thus was it with him, has been in a state of delirium almost all our forefathers in leaving their native shrines, on the iron-glebe of despotic Europe, in the seventeenth century, to seek an asylum in the wilds of America.

> -" Good Heaven! what sorrows gloom'd the parting day, That call'd them from their native walks away: When the poor exiles, every pleasure past, Hung round their bowers, and look'd their last, And took a long farewell, and wished in vain, For seats like these beyond the western main: And shuddering still to face the distant deep, Return'd and wept, and still return'd to weep!"

Such scenes and such privations did our forefathers endure for our sakes; and now, as we are despoiled of our rights, our heritage in this Unpleasant as such an enterprise may appear, nier alternative, we should regard it but as in the line of our duty, to protest manfully, boldly, nesses and as jurors, and interdicting the serving ciple is recognized and incorporated in the of any civil process on them, on the seventh day, statute; and provision is likewise made to that our conscientious right to worship the secure all observers of the seventh day from Lord on the Heaven-appointed day, (which we being molested by any process of law, or havconscientiously believe is the time required of ing to serve as witness or juror. New Jersey us,) should not be disturbed, nor our devotions makes every provision in her Sunday statute be molested. Let a full representation of this for the seventh-day people, with but one restricmatter be laid before our law-makers. Let our tien, namely, that of exposing goods for sale on wrongs be strongly portrayed, and an appeal to the first day of the week; while Ohio, glorious various attractions of an educated court. The the justice of the Legislature be urged and Ohio, yields full equality of rights, privileges, urged, and urged again, and justice, though and immunities to all conscientious, Sabbathtardy, may be meeted out unto us. The keepers, to the fullest extent-withholding no Supreme Court, though they could make no privilege whatever from them on that day—the first day of the week.

Who, then, would not be willing to make the and untiring visits to the poor, the sick, and the within their province to amend the law and sacrifice of home, ever dear home, the fire-sides and graves of our kindred, to shake off the fet- man in the country, and ranks next after the I have no doubt that provision would have been ters imposed upon our free spirits—the liberty Kaiser himself; he has three regiments of in- as a school teacher; and for two years past he wherewith the Gospel has made us free-to re- fantry of his own body guard, and holds his has at various times asked for baptism." move the impediments to the free promulgation court in the fortress of Agram, (which is called they would have, unbesitatingly, recommended and the free reception, without let or hindrance, Zography.) When he received the Duchess of a revision and amendment. But their power, of our holy religion and the heaven-born, Berri in his ecclesiastical stronghold, not Soloand their province, is, simply, to interpret the law heaven-appointed, heaven-blessed institutions it mon in all his glory, welcoming the Queen of has been our heritage, heretofore, to possess un-We have always maintained, that the secular molested-to breathe a free, unrestricted air, power has no right to establish and enforce any uncontaminated with pagan poison—the re-

of the Lord, the seventh day, on any community in the premises, one thing is certain and im- Danube, and full of treasure, of art, and literaby thuman enactment. Persuading the majority perative. We are to prove ourselves faithful ture; there are in Hungary and Bohemia vari-

true Sabbath of the Bible, would not authorize not to forsake his cause under any contingency. ations of expediency and mistaken example, and, hereafter, do the cause of truth they are now called upon in the Providence of God to testify to, much damage. If it be a trial, a sore trial, we must take up the cross, and thank God fiery furnace. We are truly in a furnace—it is ful, are white for the harvest. for wise purposes—to prove us—to purify us to glorify God's abused institution. Let us be true to ourselves, but above all, be true to Him we have met with a discomfiture, we are not truth—the unmutilated truth of God, the Majesty of heaven and earth—in opposition to "the commandments of men." We must grasp, anew, the standard of truth, and battle, and even die, if called upon, for the truth's sake. Though the oppressor has prevailed, we are not conquered, nor going to be conquered. There is still a work for Sabbath keepers to do-to proclaim

> To conquer still; peace hath her victories No less renown'd than war: new foes arise, Threatening to bind our souls with secular chains.

This victory is to be gained by proclaiming in the streets, the high-ways, and the by-ways, the unmutilated truth of the Almighty, in re- ening one. gard to His holy day. And taking the suggestion from the intolerant Judge on the Supreme Bench, in the same manner that I have done Balaam's, it would be an appropriate sermon, the truth," and never cease to proclaim on the Rev. Ebenezer Halley, of Troy; Rev. Prof. W. M. F. and of Penn.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 21st, 1848.

DREADFUL "SABBATH ACCIDENT."

Papers from Portland, Me., inform us that on the afternoon of Saturday, July 22d, the wife sons in all—were drowned in Portland Harbor by the upsetting of a boat in which they were taking a pleasure excursion. Mr. Smith saved himself by clinging to the mast; and Mr. Stephenson, who had charge of the boat, saved himself by swimming to an adjoining ledge-Mr. Whyley, who was watching for the return of his little ones when the fearful news reached the time since.

If this accident had occurred on a Sunday, it would no doubt have been trumpeted throughout the country as a solemn warning against taking pleasure excursions on that day, and a striking instance of God's interposition to punish the desecration of it. But it occurred on church, has recently taken a position which is the Sabbath, instead of a Sunday, and hence worthy of note. A German Evangelical church no particular notice is taken of it, and no news- was organized at Newark, N. J. The church paper sermons are delivered on the occasion. called as its pastor a man who had formerly been For our part, we are not accustomed to regard | a Roman Catholic priest. He presented his God as employing himself on the Sabbath, testimonials to the Classis. After a full discusmuch more than on other days, in capsizing sion, it was resolved, that they must begin de sail-boats and smashing railroad cars; and we novo. They could not recognize him as a minare not disposed, therefore, to write a sabbatic ister, nor even as a baptized person. He was homily in view of this fact. We beg leave to accordingly baptized (or sprinkled) by the Pres suggest, however, to those who are in the habit ident of the Classis, and licensed, and was in quite as well as a majority of those to which their attention is given, and we think it would be especially appropriate for them to explain it so as not to impair the argument which they often frame in favor of the Sunday.

CHURCH WEALTH IN AUSTRIA.—The London News says: "The primate of Hungary is the richest churchman in Christendom. His principality is magnificent, £90,000 a year. His palace of Gran, on the banks of the Danube, combines the dignity of feudal power with the Austrian Prince, Swartzenbourg, Cardinal Archbishop of Ratisbonne, though the youngest member of the sacred college, is remarkable, not merely for his high birth, but for his vigorous hospitals. The primate of Croatia is the first Sheba, showed more magnificence. Then there Austria. There is the splendid and most richly

PENNY-A-WEEK IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH before the Synod of Belfast, remarked that the Presbyterian church had, during the last quartion about £100,000; and while doing so, it was gratifying to know that at the same time she had prosecuted, with considerable spirit and zeal and Jewish schemes; and a plan having at the last Assembly been arranged for securing to our countrymen in the British colonies the benefits of a preached Gospel. In order that much more the principles of individual effort and individual responsibility, One penny a week from each communicant in the Presbyterian church in Ireland would, he said, produce £20,000 a yeara sum which would enable the church to send out many more laborers into those fields of the world which now, there is reason to be thank-

RETURNED FROM THE WAR.—The New York Volunteers who have outlived the perils of a Mexican campaign, and returned to this city were welcomed by a great procession, sundry last. As they passed through the streets, preceded by various independent military companies, we could not help being struck with the contrast between the hale and hearty men who wear their plumes at home, and those gaunt and sun-burnt men who have been in actual service. There was of course a great deal of hurrahing and waving of handkerchiefs among the spectators of the procession, in which we confess our inability to take part. Glad as we were that the Mexicans had not killed them all, but left some to return and engage in better business, the sight of them was to us a most sad and sick-

A SHOWER OF TITLES.—At the Commencement of Union College, which took place last President of Victoria College, Canada West; dent of the DeRuyter Institute. That of A.B. home." on William Wrightson, of the Albany Academy.

which recently sailed from Providence for Africa, took out ten missionaries, two hundred and Scotland. In December last, a benevolent and fifty-six hogsheads of New England rum, and a pious gentleman in Edinburgh, proposed to give a quantity of powder and muskets. This is a prizes of £25, £15, and £10 for the first best, mournful fact to record, especially if the accounts of rum's doings in that country are to be received without qualification. Rev. J. L. strictest sense of the expression, the essays Wilson, from South Africa, says that rum is brief, and sent in on or before the 30th of probably doing more to afflict that unhappy March, 1848. Incredible as it may seem, the numcountry than even "the slave trade and all the ber of working men-men engaged at some kind bloody skirmishes in its train." If this opinion entered the list on this occasion, is no less than is well founded, it may be seriously questioned nine hundred and fifty. Those who have had whether the arrival of that ship's cargo will the privilege of glancing at this immense mass really benefit the afflicted land.

RE-BAPTIZING.—The Classis of Bergen, N J., belonging to the Reformed Protestant Dutch

SUNDAY SHAVING IN PHILADELPHIA. - The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune says efforts have been made in that city to close the barbers' shops, on the ground that the work "desecrates the Sabbath." Alderman Mitchell has dismissed the complaint on the ground that the work was one of neces sity, and therefore not punishable under the law; that cleanliness was a duty which every citizen owed to society; and if a man could not shave himself, the individual employed by him was no more liable than a person who cropped

Conversion of a Brahmin.—The Rev. Henry Ballantine, of the Ahmednuggur Mission, saysin a letter dated March 25th that "on the 12th inst., a young man of the Brahmin caste, named Dejeba, was baptized and received into the church. He has long been in our employment

Chronicle of July 3d says that on Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Messrs. Carey and Ryan. are the only rich Abbeys of the Benedictine or- were instantly killed by lightning, as they were der now extant in Christendom protected by returning to their residence in Birmingham. They had been teaching at the Sunday School attached to St. Paul's Church. One of the

HOW IT WORKS.

The Sunday coercionists, emboldened by the ecent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennylvania, had some of the knights of the razor nd scissors, in the City of Brotherly Love, araigned last week, for profaming the sacredness of the "civil rest-day" in exercising their vocation, not having the fear of man before them, nor having any regard for humanly-appointed holy time. The Magistrate, however, set the liabolical perpetrators at liberty, and thus declared to the world, that many things which have been done, may be done again; in which we see indications of public sentiment, that the crews have been screwed too tight, and are beginning to spring. So mote it be, until those who act from pure conscientious feelings in the matter have extended to them the same conideration.

THE CASE OF THE BARBERS.—Yesterday, two persons belonging to the trade of barbers were neard before Alderman Mitchell, on a complaint for desecrating the Sabbath in exercising their vocation on that day. After hearing the testimony, the magistrate decided that the work performed was one of necessity, and was not punishable under the act of Assembly; that cleanliness was an important duty enjoined by society, and if a man could not perform the operation of shaving himself, the individual employed to do it for him was no more liable than he would be, if he were charged with an infraction of the law. The parties were accordingly Philadelphia Ledger.

ONE OF THE RESULTS .- Sunday traveling has recently been abolished on the railroad between Albany and Schenectady. A correspondent of the New York Express says it has been done through the influence of E.C. Delavan, and that the wicked think it is to keep travelers over Sunday in the Delavan House at Albany. Be that as it may, the writer says that "to be more wicked, the travelers catch up with hackney coaches, omnibuses, wagons, and all sorts of vehicles, to take them up to Schenectady on a Sunday, when the Utica railroad takes them one way, and the Saratoga railroad another. Thus, some hundred horses or more, with half as many drivers, are kept prancing and capering through the streets of Albany and Schenectady. when, if the railroad was worked, there would for all Sabbath-keepers to proclaim, in all week, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on be sinning only by the locomotive the engineer, ferent. But then it would be necessary to stop the horses and the vehicles; for at present, twenty people are moving others between Alhousetops, the overthrow of God's holy institu- Kendrick, of Madison University; Rev. Her- bany and Schenectady, where one would be at tion, and the proscription of his followers, in the man Hooker, of Philadelphia. The honorary work if the railroad was in motion. Travelers, degree of A.M. was conferred on Hon. Zadock cut off from a given point, scold and sin, in hard words, not a little. Churches have no solace Pratt, of Prattsville; and James R. Irish, Presi- for ill-natured travelers arrested away from

> PRIZE ESSAYS BY WORKING MEN.—An Edin-HETEROGENEOUS CARGO.—It is said that a brig burg paper mentions a fact highly creditable to the education and principles of working men in second best, and third best essays on the temporal advantages to the laboring classes. The competitors were to be working men in the of handicraft from morning to night—who have of Prize Essays by working men, speak of them as characterized by much accuracy of style, great argumentative power, and a general accuracy of just thought.

THE CHURCH-SITE QUESTION IN GREAT BRIT-AIN.—The exciting question about compelling refractory landlords to grant sites for the erection of churches where they are needed, seems to divide the friends of voluntaryism. The Free Church are in favor, of compulsory law; the Congregationalists, headed by Dr. Lindsay Alexander, disclaim any desire to compel by legal enactments such a grant, and urge the use of moral means alone. The controversy takes a broad range, and involves highly important principles. Conducted in a kind spirit, it will tend to do good.

REVIEW OF THE MEXICAN WAR.-At the urgency of some of the writers in competition for the Premium of Five Hundred Dollars, offered by the American Peace Society, for the best Review of the Mexican War, the time for presenting the pages is postponed to the expiration of four months from the President's official announcement of peace, viz., to the 10th of November next, when they should be forwarded to the office of the American Peace Society, 21 Cornhill, Boston. G.C. BECKWITH, Cor. Sec. July 15, 1848.

GREAT INCREASE.—From letters received at the Baptist Missionary Rooms in this City since the Anniversary in May last, it appears that 1,-150 Karens have recently joined the churches connected with the American Missions.

The Christian Union, heretofore edited by a committee of the American Evangelical Alliance, is hereafter to be edited, says the Evangelist, by Rev. Dr. Baird, whose competency and Was IT SABBATH-BREAKING ?- The Pittsburg peculiar qualifications for the office are well

> Rev. Azariah Smith, M. D., and Mrs. Smith, embarked, says the Boston Traveler, on Saturday, in the barque Stamboul, for Smyrna. The usual religious exercises took place on board the vessel, conducted by Dr. Jenks. Dr. Smith has been a member of the Armenian mission for a first time.

establishing New Mex the Comp In the S early part night's tess Thursday and the B against it. Southern v - In the E bate was Friday, wh Bill on the to 97. A. which was course kill friends of triumph. The Sen on the 14th the House

The stea

27th, with

stance of w

Tribune, w

The abs

under disc

the Bill re

In Irelat ing, and ea flict. The ward to as governmen its forces, number of Duffy of Felon," M Mr. Hobar and others, ny, and sed great excit Ireland, an sts of Eng From E Ministers) mitting her month. Th been sente In Fari A correspondence the men o er turbule other atter fixed upon known the ting toget were to ca while other

> insurrectio ganizing th struggle. has been many of th The Lo withstandi Governme isted, the much-app Capital.
> ed on Thu
> to the deta
> way. The were unde press, and points. ©

break, to l

kets and a

madeinth

the intende

of the proj

captured fo

viction, ne disaffected The fol circulation the memb being orga ly at their is that an boarding and the ot be captured up only ney and thures as the ported pro up of port powder di combs, se tions whi expressly

It is to revolution ed by his The ne Communi surrection The thing and Denn time.) P Mehem Consid

in the nei were ere In Itel vigor, been mad Late it but 20,000 davia. crease.

Germa the Archo itement,

General Intelligence. emboldened by the CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. ne Could of Penn

nights of the razor

Brotherly Love, ar-

ining the sacredness

tercising their voca-

f man before them

ate, however, set the

iberty, and thus de-

my things which have

again; in which we

sentiment, that the

ed too tight, and are

mote it be, until those

entious feelings in the

them the same con-

ers.—Yesterday, two

rade of barbers were

itchell, on a complaint

in exercising their

fter hearing the testi-

ded that the work per-

ity, and was not pun-

ssembly; that clean-

ity enjoined by soci-

t perform the opera-

individual employed

more liable than he

rged with an infrac-

ties were accordingly

Sunday traveling has

the railroad between

A correspondent of

ays it has been done

C. Delavan, and that

p travelers over Sun-

at Albany. Be that

that "to be more

ch up with hackney

ins, and all sorts of

to Schenectady on a

a railroad takes them

oga railroad another.

ses or more, with half

t prancing and capering loany and Schenectady,

comotive the engineer,

This question of Sun-

s to it. If all the rail-

e would be a little dif-

d be necessary to stop

cles; for at present,

ig others between Al-

here one would be at

in motion. Travelers,

t, scold and sin, in hard

urches have no solace

s arrested away from

iking Men.—An Edin-

fact highly creditable to

iples of working men in

clast, a benevolent and

burgh, proposed to give

£10 for the first best.

est essays on the tempo-

laboring classes. The

working men in the

expression, the essays

or before the 30th of

asit may seem, the num-

en engaged atsome kind

ing to night—who have

ccasion, is no less than

Those who have had

g at this immense mass

king men, speak of them

uch accuracy of style,

wer, and a general accu-

ESTION IN GREAT BRIT-

stion about compelling

grant sites for the erec-

they are needed, seems

voluntaryism. The Free

of compulsory law; the

aded by Dr. Lindsay

y desire to compel by le-

grant, and urge the use

The controversy takes

ivolves highly important

in a kind spirit, it will

MICAN WAR.—At the ur-

riters in competition for

Hundred Dollars, offered

Society, for the best

n War, the time for pre-

postponed to the expira-

m the President's official

e, viz., to the 10th of No-

ey should be forwarded

ierican Peace Society, 21

C. Beckwith, Cor. Sec.

From letters received at

Rooms in this City since

y last, it appears that 1,-

ntly joined the churches

nerican Missions

n heretofore edited by

ercan Evangelical Alli-

lited says the Evangel-

hose competency and

the office are well

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

M. D., and Mrs. Smith,

ston Traveler, bn Satur-

mboul for Smyrns. The or tool rule on board the Dr. Smith has

Marien mission for a

with goes out for the

miladelphia Ledger.

W. M. F.

humanly-appointed

The absorbing and almost exclusive subject under discussion in Congress last week, was the Bill reported by the Select Committee for establishing Territorial Governments in Oregon, New Mexico, and California, commonly called the Compromise Bill.

In the SENATE, it was debated all through the early part of the week, and the Wednesday night's session was continued until 7 1-2 o'clock Thursday morning, when the vote was taken, and the Bill passed, 33 being for it and 22 against it. This was regarded as a triumph of Southern views in the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, the debate was very animated, and continued until Friday, when a motion was made to lay the Bill on the table, which passed by a vote of 112 which put the elephant hors du combat. The to 97. A motion was then made to reconsider, keepers finding it impossible to secure the infucourse kills the Bill, and is regarded by the friends of Freedom and Free Soil as a great triumph.

on the 14th of August-a proposition in which the House will undoubtedly concur.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamer Europa arrived at Boston July 27th, with European news to the 15th, the substance of which, as telegraphed to the New York Tribune, we give below.

flict. The end of harvest has been looked forward to as the time for an outbreak, but the Duffy of "The Nation," Mr. Martin of "The cover. Felon," Messrs. O'Dougherty & Williams and Mr. Hoban of "The Tribune," Mr. Meagher, story is a hoax, and is contradicted by the Johnsand others, who are to be tried for treason, felo- town Democrat. ny, and sedition. These arrests have created a great excitement, which extends throughout sts of England.

From England, we learn that the Queen's mitting her to visit Ireland in the course of next month. The convicted Chartists of London have fited been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

A correspondent of the London Globe says that had taken place between the Government the men of the Ateliers Nationaux and the oth- troops, commanded by Bustamente, and the iner turbulent workmen had resolved to make an- surgents, under the lead of Paredes, in which other attempt on the 14th, the day originally the former were routed. The loss of Paredes fixed upon for the five-sous banquet. It is now is stated at 27 killed and 60 wounded. Jarauta known that this was merely a pretext for get- is said to be among the severely wounded, and ting together an immense body, most of whom probably mortally so. The roads throughout were to carry arms secreted under their blouses, the whole of Mexico are said to be infested while others were, on the first signal of out- with robbers, who were plundering all that break, to have proceeded to the depots of mus- came in their way. kets and ammunition which were to have been Another arrival, bringing two days later inganizing their forces for a final and desperate lost 500 men in the conflict that had taken place. struggle. Fortunately, however, the entire plot has been discovered by the Government, and many of the intended chiefs arrested.

The London Times of July 15th says :, " Notwithstanding an official announcement of the Government, that no danger of an outbreak ex- by some 500 persons who compelled him in- to be beyond recovery. isted, the Paris papers of yesterday show that much apprehension prevailed in the French Capital. All the political prisoners were moved on Thursday night from the prisons of Paris to the detached ports. Several escaped on the way. The National Guard and the garrison were under arms at the departure of our exdisaffected would take place.

circulation: One is that a general murder of being organized of executing this simultaneously at their respective places of abode; another is that an organized assault will be made on the boarding schools where young persons of one and the other sex are educated, that these shall be captured and kept as hostages, to be delivered up only on the payment of a ransom in money and the concession of such political measures as the insurgents may require. Other reported projects have for their object the blowing up of portions of the Capitol by means of gunpowder deposited in the quarters of the catacombs, sewer-pipes, cellars, and other excavations which already exist, beside excavations expressly executed for the purpose.

It is reported that Wallachia is in a state of revolution, and that the Prince has been executed by his subjects.

surrection, similar to that of Paris.

The three months' armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been confirmed (for the third time.) Peace is expected to supervene.

Mehemet Ali is represented to be insane.

Considerable disturbances have taken place in the neighborhood of Frankfort. Barricades were erected, and some loss of life took place. In Italy the war is still carried on without

been made by Charles Albert.

vigor. No farther decissive impression has

crease. citement.

FIGHT BETWEEN A RHINOCEROS AND AN ELE-PHANT.—The peaceful village of Galway was on Sunday (the 22d) thrown into a great excitement by a report that the huge Rhinoceros, belonging to Raymond & Waring's Menagerie, had broken loose from his cage and was committing terrible havoc among the cattle in that vicinity. It seems that some time during Saturday night, the Elephant Columbus, who is not of the most amiable disposition, amused himself by tearing off the strong iron bars from the cage in which the Rhinoceros was secured. Finding himself menaced, the Rhinoceros came from his cage and showed fight. He was no sooner on the ground than he received two or three heavy blows from the trunk of the Elephant upon his back which beat him to the earth, where he lay for some time as if dead. The Elephant then endeavored to finish him by trampling upon him, which the Rhinoceros evaded by jumping under the body of his powerful antagonist, in which position he gave the Elephant several upward thrusts with the prodigi- by the necessity of sending and receiving all ous horn that projects from the front of his head, messages to and from Jersey City. which was lost by a vote of 114 to 96. This of riated beasts alone, called upon the neighbors for assistance, which was promptly given, and every effort made to prevent them from doing further mischief. In the meanwhile the Rhinosceros had got into the open fields, where he confined his The Senate has voted that Congress adjourn operations to the frightning of a number of horses and cows that were at pasture, and then took to a neighboring swamp, there he luxuriated in his favorite recreation of bathing with the among his own native marshes in Borneo.

means of traps and meshes, the proprietors at him; and for this purpose procured a number of muskets. They might, however, as well have In Ireland it is said that the crisis is approach- fired against the side of s stone wall, as his hide ing, and each party is girding itself for the con- resisted the balls as effectually as if he had been encased in iron. Up to a late hour last evening they had not succeeded in taking him, although more than five hundred persons were engovernment has taken the alarm, is augmenting gaged in the pursuit, and a large reward offerits forces, and has apprehended a considerable ed for his capture alive. The Elephant is so number of the leaders, among whom are Mr. badly wounded that he is not expected to re-St. Johnsville Rep. Extra.

The Albany Journal says that the above

IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN AND MEXICO. A stored by the rain falling upon them. Ireland, and among the Repealers and Chart- correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writ- The up train on the Providence and Worcesing from New Orleans, July 22, says:-

The inhabitants of Yucatan have been suc-Ministers have abandoned the intention of per- cessful in several engagements with the Indians. The Indians having suffered severely in killed and wounded, had in every case retired discom-

An arrival from Mexico brings advices from In Paris, another plot has been dicovered. the capital to the 11th inst. An engagement

made in the quarter three or four days before telligence, confirms the above account of the the intended meeting. It is said now that such success of the insurgents, and announces that of the projectors of this plot as had not been they will probably overturn the Government, captured for the part that they took in the late and drive Herrera from power and dissolve the insurrection, had for the last fortnight been or- existing authorities. Bustamente is said to have

From St. Bartholomew's.—By the arrival of the schooner Providence, Capt. Shank, from the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, we learn that on the 5th of July the Governor was beset | had died, and about twenty-five were supposed stantly to issue a proclamation giving freedom to all the slaves of the island. A regular insurrection took place in a few hours, and the whites dispatched a British steamer, then lying in port, to St. Johns, P. R., with an application for aid. She returned with 500 soldiers who were landed, and attacked the insurgents. Afpress, and cannon were planted at various ter slaying about 100 the rebellion was subdued. points. Our correspondent expresses his con- The whites then took the power out of the hands viction, nevertheless, that no movement of the of the Governor and instituted a Provisional Government for their own protection. One of The following are samples of the reports in the provisions of the decree issued by the Governor was, that all slaves should be set free on the members of the Assembly is intended, means the instant, and that those who were disabled should be supported by their former masters. To this the whites strenuously objected, urging that if the slaves were set free, the Government, not they, was bound to protect them. Tribune.

Interesting to Widows.—The Law Journal for July contains an eloquent opinion by Judge Lewis, delivered at the June term of the Common Pleas Court at Lancaster, Pa., on a case where a certain man devised to his widow all his property, 'provided she remain a widow condition and rights. Lucretia Mott, the elo-during her life; but in case she should marry quent Quakeress, attended. again, my will is, she shall leave the premises, &c. The widow having married again, suit was brought by the heirs of the husband to recover the property. Judge Lewis decided that the condition in restraint of marriage is void, and the second marriage of the widow does not The news from Berlin is unsatisfactory. The divest her estate'- the principles of morality, Communists are endeavoring to incite to an in- the policy of the nation, and the doctrines of the published, give white members, 334,859; colorcommon law, the law of nature, and law of ed do., 127,240; itinerant preachers, 1,400; God, unite in condemning as void the conditions | local do. 3,143. attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow.'

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.—A young lady of this city, says the Rochester Advertiser, highly esteemed and respected, who had been sick for some length of time, but was supposed to be almost convalescent, had a dream a few nights since, in which it appeared to her that she would die at 8 o'elock the same eve-Late information from Russia is not authentic, ning. On waking, she informed the family of but 20,000 men are said to have entered Mol- her dream, and remained firmly impressed with davia. The Cholera is frightfully on the in- the idea that she would die at the hour designated, and under that belief, called her brothers Germany is still unsettled. The election of and sisters around her, giving them good advice the Archduke John is causing the utmost ex- with reference to the future. Strange to say, and remarkable as it may seem, on the approach of 8 o'clock, she manifested a calm resignation. Mr. M. Frank, of Southport, A. W. Randall, and almost as the clock tolled the hour, her spirit of Waukesha, and C. S. Jordan, of Janesville, took its flight! Thus she foretold, by a singuhave been chosen to revise the laws of Wiscon- lar presentiment, the day and hour of her own death!

SUMMARY.

The workmen engaged in digging for the railroad bridge in Cranston, R. I., excavated, says the Providence Journal, a number of Indian skeletons. The bones appeared to be in good state of preservation, but some of them soon crumbled on exposure to the air. A copper kettle and several bottles of singular shape were found with them. One of the skulls was broken, as if by a blow. It is thought that one of the skeletons belonged to a chief. The skull shows a superior intellectual development, and most of the articles buried were found near it.

crossing the Hudson river at New York by tele- | She runs on the Fall River route to New York, graphic wires, encased with gutta percha and in connection with the Bay State. laid on the bed of the river, has proved completely successful. This brings New York in immediate connection with the South and West, and puts an end to the annoying delay caused

The Illinois papers bring an account of a de- to plunder his victim more effectually. liberate murder in that State, of Dr. J. Dullenger, by Edwin H. Herrell, a lawyer. Causeslander of Herrell's wife. The murderer was too conscientious to kill his victim on Sunday, having met him on that day and told him that if it was not Sunday he would kill him then, but he would do it the first opportunity after, and shot him from a covert the next morning.

Scotland only pays half a million a year to the same unconcern as if he had been wallowing the income-tax fund, while England pays four millions; yet her free church can rise annually Finding it impossible to capture him by £350,000 for the advancement of Christianity, of the Sun, which are moving onward towards while wealthy England, in proportion to her the centre of its disc. This cluster is visible to length came to the conclusion of dispatching abilities as compared with those of Scotland, does not raise one tithe of that sum.

> The Sumter (S. C.) Banner, of Wednesday states that an atrocious murder was committed by some runaway negroes on the person of M. . Ervin, a native of Fairfield District, on the 8th ult., whose occupation was that of pursuing and taking runaway negroes, and who had been employed by a gentlmen of Sumter District to recover some slaves who had runaway from his

Persons apparently killed by lightning have been restored by promptly immersing them in cold water, or by dashing water upon the body. We have heard of cases where persons, struck in the open air, during heavy showers, were re- anahs of Borris.

ter Railroad came in contact with a freight car standing on the track near Quinsigamond village, on Saturday. The passenger cars were considerably damaged, but the passengers escaped with some slight scratches and contu-

The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 13th ult., says the Jury in the case of Giltner vs. Charles Gorham and others had not been able to agree, and were discharged. This was the celebrated trial brought up by some Kentuckians for indemnity for ten slaves whom the defendants Brookfield, had assisted to escape to Canada.

D. R. Curtis, health and fire insurance agent, 15 State-st., Boston, in a private letter, says the Woonsocket Patriot, informs us that on Thursday he insured five hundred dollars worth of furniture at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the o'clock on the same day.

The dwelling house of Dea. Silas Church, in Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., was consumed by fire on the 14th of July, about two o'clock in the morning, together with most of it contents, the family escaping only in their night clothes.

About fifty negroes were poisoned at a wedding in Princeton, Ky., by putting arsenic instead of saleratus into the wedding cake. Five

Gov. Young has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of George McWolf, who killed Rachel Hammon in Westchester Co., in April last.

The Paulding (Miss.) Sentinel, says that it is rumored that Rev. J. P. Martin, a venerable

The ancient collegiate church of Edinburg has been purchased by the North British Railand pounds.

lately been shipped from New South Wales to New Zealand, in which latter colony several flock-masters have already begun to grow wool are quite aged. Her descendants now living number not for exportation to England.

Falls, on the 19th and 20th inst., to de- the Sabbath by a numerous congregation. Thus have ended liberate upon their social, civil, and religious | the days of Mrs Rachel Dunn, aged ninety-five years.

The latest English papers state that the potato olight or rot is likely to return this season, the roots in many places having the same rusty, cor- Daniel Coon, J. Green, I. D. Titsworth, G. B. Fitch, Fr. Tal-

statement, but a true one.

The Boston Gazette of Jan. 26, 1748, states that "the advices from London are to the 17th of September, and from Wilmington to the 3d of December."

The Nantucket Inquirer says there is scarcely potato lot on that Island that is not affected

7.

plantation.

murdered while traveling in Wayne County.

way Company for a wagon-shed. The tombs of the Scottish Queens, which will have to be emoved, will cost the Company seventeen thou-Great numbers of sheep and cattle have

A Woman's Convention assembled at Seneca

roded appearance noticed in the last two years.

The statistics of the Annual Conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, just

A Mr. Marble lately married a Miss Stone. The marriage ceremony took place in a small town in the Granite State, and the nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Mr. Flint. Rather a hard A new counterfeit has appeared—a \$3 bill,

purporting to be on the Essex Co. Bank, Keeseville, dated May 4, 1848, No. 1,532, payable to C. D. Butler. The paper, engraving, and filling up, are miserable.

It is said there is a farmer in North Carolina, whose corn crop is about 200,000 bushels a

The sum of \$1,736 91 has been collected in Milwaukie, Wisconsin, in aid of the suffering poor in Ireland, and of this \$1,377 74 was in-

vested in provisions and sent forward to the Friends' Committe in Dublin. The remaining sum, \$358 97, has been apportioned in three parts: \$100 being given to St. John's Infirmary, \$100 to the Ludies' Benevolent Society of Milwaukie, and the remainder to the Friends' Committee in Dublin.

The largest steamboat in the United States is the Empire State, lately built in New York. Third, She measures 1900 tons, length of keel 305 feet, over all 319 feet, breadth of beam 40 feet six inches. She has four hundred permanent berths The Chronotype says that the experiment of on board, and can lodge six hundred passengers

> The New Orleans Delta gives an account of victim of a gaming house in that city, who getting into a rage at his bad luck, knocked over the table, and discovered divers wires, by means of which intelligence was conveyed by a confederate to the player, in order to enable him

> Rochester was visited by a destructive fire early on the morning of the 24th ult. A large fine story brick building belonging to Horatio N. Curtis, on the east side of the river and extending on the south side of Main and Water streets, was completely destroyed. It was one was occupied by a large number of mechanics.

A very large cluster of spots has just appeared, says a London paper, on the eastern margin the naked eye, and is one of the largest ever observed, its length being calculated at 140,000 miles, and its breadth at 20,000.

The bond and mortgage belonging to the Atlas Bank was offered at auction the other day, and knocked down at \$35,000. It was on good Brooklyn property, for \$60,000.

A letter from Genesee to the Rochester Democrat says, that half of the wheat crop in this (Livingston) county, is secured. The quality never was better; oats never looked finer, and, in short, all crops look extremely well.

Gen. Cavaignac, the military dictator of Paris who suppressed the insurrection, is of Irish descent, and of the once princely race of the Kav-

New York Market, Monday, July 31.

MEAL—No marked change in prices. Pure Genesee Flour is 5 12; Common and good brands Western and State 4 87 a 5 00 Jersey Meal 2 62; Western 2 56.—GRAIN— Wheat is in moderate demand; Ohio sold for 98 a 100c. Corn, Jersey and Northern, 60c.; Mixed Western 56c. Rye 70c. Oats 46 a 47c.—PROVISIONS—Prime Pork 8 94; Mess 11 31. Prime Beef 6 75; Mess 19 00. Lard 6½ to 8½c. Butter and Cheese are dull; several parcels of Butter selling for 11 a 13c.—HAY, North River 45c.

			=
\$	BEATS DATE		
ŝ	MARRIEI	,	
1			

In Brookfield, N. Y., July 6th, by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. Norris Tarbell and Miss Eunice Clarke, both of

DEATH OF MRS. RACHEL DUNN. WIDOW OF JOEL DUNN. was born in the vicinity where she lived and died, in October, 1753. At the age of eighteen, in 1771, she was married to Joel Dunn, six years her senior. He being a Seventh-day same was consumed by fire at quarter past 6 Baptist in principle, she immediately commenced the observance of the Sabbath with him, and worshiped with the congregation of Sabbath-keepers in Piscataway, under the pastoral care of his grandfather, Rev. Jonathan Dunham, who died in 1782. During the protracted war with Great Britain, they with their neighbors suffered many hardships and privations. The British army being encamped near where they lived, she, with her small children, and a number of neighboring women, removed to the upper part of the State, which was at that time almost a wilderness, for safety and protection, leaving her husband connected with the American army, and exposed to the dangers of war. But by the vigilance of the army under the command of General Wash-The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for ington, the British were driven from the place, and they were permitted to return to their homes, to enjoy the blessings of domestic life. From the records of the Church, we with the Church in 1786, Rev. Nathan Rogers, formerly of New London, Ct., being the Pastor at that time. At the time they professed faith in Christ, the Church was blessed with an extensive revival of religion, and an ingathering of many souls. She has lived to see all who were then worshipers in that congregation, finish their work, lay down their armor, and go home to rest, having been sixty-two years a member in fellowship. She was blessed with a preacher of the Baptist Church, was recently | numerous family of children, ten of whom lived to marry and raise families. About four years ago her mind began to fail, and although she was able to go about the house, and to recognize her husband and children, her intellect was much impaired. Three years ago the present month, her husband was removed by death, being ninety-eight years old. He appeared to be her last earthly stay and comforter, and the kindness of children could not make up the loss she had sustained. From that time her mind has been completely dethroned, she not even knowing her own children and her constant attendants. The most of the time, for the last year Adams—Charles Potter. she has been lying in a quiet sleep. On the morning of the Alfred-Maxson Green, 21st of July, her spirit took its flight to realms unseen by us. but known and enjoyed by faith in Jesus Christ. She has yet living a number of respectable children, some of whom Berlin-John Whitford.

Samuel Davison, Wm. B. Maxson, W. B. Gillett, Wm. M. Fahnestock, Wm. Quibell. Jabez Burdick, M. Wilcox, lett (right,) G. W. Stillman (right.) RECEIPTS. RECEIPTS. Richburgh—T. E. Babcock. G. Irish, Hopkinton, R. I. \$2 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52 Richland—Elias Burdick.

far from two hundred and fifty. She has ever sustained the

character of an amiable, kind, and benevolent neighbor, a

loving mother, and a consistent Christian. "Blessed are the

dead that die in the Lord." Her funeral was attended on

5 " 52 Scio-Rowse Babcock. A. G. Coon, 2 00 S. Palmer, 2 00 T. Lewis, 2 00 E. Stillman, " 52 2 00 G. W. Stillman, Condesport, Pa. 2 00 " 52 J. B. Davis, Sligo, Ohio 1 00 **...26** C. C. Parker, New York, 2 00 **"** 52 J. Parmilee, Higginsville, 2 00 " 52 2 00 E. M. Osgood, Lairdsville, **" 52** K. Bennett, Westerloo, 2 00 " 26 2.00 A. Hill, Otselic, **52** R. Warner, " 1 00 " 52

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, 1948. G. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec. at 7½ o clock.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

Members of the Executive Commtttee 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 12th of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. HOPKINTON, R. I., July 24, 1848.

DEBUYTER INSTITUTE.

REV. 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 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.

" July 11. COURSE OF STUDY.

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an 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. Turnion, according to studies, Extras—Drawing, 3, \$4, or \$5 00 \$2 00 or 4 00 Painting, Tuition on Piano, Use of Piano, Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, 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 streets, was completely destroyed. It was one of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough re-of the most valuable buildings in the city, and view of the Common English branches. Tuition, \$2 50.

> AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instructious in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened 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 Evans, Analytic Labratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct.
>
> Text books furnished at the lowest prices.

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

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

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

A/ANTED IMMEDIATELY—A large number of firstrate 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 distribu-tion, also all communications adapted to promote the cause of Education. Teachers furnished on application. All com-

munications should be postpaid.

E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR. 126 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONOon 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. London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

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

Wm. H. Peck, Oregon, Capt. A. P. St. John, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M. U. S. Mail Line of steamers, the South America, Capt. T. 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: ROMAN. TITLE, ETC. per lb. 30 cts. 108 Nonpareil

nanufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A lib 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 o printers, who will send for it, and contains many new artiles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing lourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c., of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders. Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this adver

isement three times before the 1st of June, 1848, and send as 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.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

James H. Cochran.

Hiram P. Burdick.

RHODE ISLAND.

S. S. Griswold.

A. B. Burdick.

Westerly—S. P. Stillman

Newport-E. D. Barker

Hopkinton-Daniel Coon,

Brookfield-And'w Babcock Clarence—Samuel Hunt. New Market-W. B. Gillet Darien—Ethan Saunders. Plainfield-E. B. Titsworth. DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Durhamville-John Parmilee. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. Edmeston-EphraimMaxson. Salem -David Clawson. Friendship-R. W. Utter. PENNSYLVANIA. Genesee - W.P. Langworthy. Crossingville-Benj. Stelle. Hounsfield-Wm. Green. Independence-JP Livermore. Coudersport—W. H. Hydorn Leonardsville---W B.Maxson Newport—Abel Stillman. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn.
Portville—Albert B. Crandall. N. Salem—Jon. F. Randolph.

Persia-Elbridge Eddy. N. Milton—Jep. F. Randolph Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. OHIO. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. 5 " 52 Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Northampton—S. Babcock. Port Jefferson-L. A. Davis, 5 " 52 Scott-Luke P. Babcock.

" 52 Unadilla Forks—Wm. Utter. Oporto—Job Tyler. " 52 | Verona—Hiram Sherman. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church WISKONSAN. Watson-Wm. Quibell. Albion-P. C, Burdick. CONNECTICUT. Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, New London-P. L. Berry. Stillman Coon. Waterford-Wm. Maxson. Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke

The Sabbath Recorder.

NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delay. ed more than six months, at which time all subscrip tions for the year will be considered due.

Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid ax cept at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Bland as the morning breath of June The southwest breezes play; And through its haze the winter noon Seems warm as summer day. The snow-plumed angel of the north, Has dropped his icy spear; Again the mossy earth looks forth, Again the streams gush clear,

The fox his hill-side cell forsakes. The muskrat leaves his nook, The blue-bird in the meadow brakes. Is singing with the brook. Bear up, O mother Nature!' cry. Bird, breeze and streamlet free, Our winter voices prophecy
Of summer days to thee.

So in the winters of the soul By bitter blasts and drear, O'erswept from memory's frozen pole, Will sunny days appear. Reviving Hope and Faith, they show The soul its living powers, And low beneath the winter's snow Lie gems of summer flowers!

The night is mother of the day, The winter of the spring, And ever upon old decay The greenest mosses cling; Behind the cloud the starlight lurks, Through showers the sunbeams fall; For God, who loveth all his works, Hath left his Hope with all!

HOW DO MEN GENERALLY GET THEIR WIVES.

Where do men usually discover the women who afterwards become their wives? is a question we have occasionally heard discussed; and the result invariably come to is worth mentioning to our young lady readers. Chance has much to do in the affair; but then there are important governing circumstances. It is certain that few men make a selection from ball-rooms. or any other places of public gaity; and nearly as few are influenced by what may be called showing off in the streets, or by any allurements of dress. Our conviction is, that 99 hundredths of all the finery with which women decorate, or load their persons, goes for nothing, as far as husband-catching is concerned. Where and how, then, do mon find their wives? In the quiet homes of their parents and guardians—at the fireside, where the domestic graces and feelings are alone demonstrated. These are the charms which most surely attract the high as well as the humble. Against these all the finery and airs in the world sink into insignificance.

which, though not new, will not be the worse for being again told. In the year 1773, Peter Burrell, Esq., of Buckingham, in Kent, whose strength was rapidly declining, was advised by his physicians to go to Spa for the recovery of his health. His daughters feared that those who had only motives entirely mercenary would not pay him that attention which he might expect from those who, from duty and affection united, would feel the greatest pleasure in ministering to his ease and comfort; they therefore resolved to accompany him. They proved that it was not a spirit of dissipation and gaiety that led them to Spa, for they were not to be seen in any gay and fashionable circles; they were never out of their father's company, and never stirred from home except to attend him, either to take the air, or to drink the waters; in a word, they lived the most recluse life in the midst of a town then the resort of the illustrious and fash. ionable personages of Europe.

This exemplary attention to their father procured these three amiable sisters the admiration of all the English at Spa, and was the cause of their elevation to that rank in life to which their merits gave them so just a title? They all were married to noblemen-one to the Earl of Beverly, another to the Duke of Hamilton, and afterwards to the Marquis of Exeter, and a third to the Duke of Northumberland. And it is justice to them to say, that they reflected honor on their rank, rather than derived any from it.

THE HAPPY MAN. In walking down Second street, on my way to the Arsenal, I found a crack in my boot, and recollecting the old adage, "a stitch in time saves nine," I popped into the first cobbler's shop I found, to get it mended. Unlooked-for pleasures are generally most relished. I had no expectation of meeting with a philosophical cobbler. Pulling off my boot I looked at the man. What an expressive forehead! What an expressive eye! There is truth in Physiognomy. exclaimed I to myself. That fellow's brains are not made of green peas! As he was fixing the boot, I thought of a man with capacities for intellectual pleasure and improvement, "lofty and lordly," wasting his whole existence, pent up in a small room, knocking away with his hammer, and bending from morning till night over a lap-stone and a piece of leather. I took another look at the man, and, while the glorious sun was rolling in his golden course, and all nature smiling in her most gorgeous and superb scenery, moving the gaze and filling the beholder with sublime feelings, here, said I to myself, sits a man perpetually straining his eyes to poke a hog's bristle through a little hole. What an employment for a man capable, if properly instructed, of measuring the distance to Mercury! It is impossible that he can be happy—he is out of his sphere. Just as he got the thread through the third hole, I spoke to him and said, "Your room is very small; are you happy here ?" He agreeable smoke, which is continually ascendanswered with some energy, "Happy! Yes, as happy as the day is long, and would not exchange situations with the President. I don't interfere with politics; but I know all about

"But are you happy in your employment, confined all day in this small room?"

"Yes, certainly. The fact is, half of the world don't know how to be happy. I was for a while humbugged about happiness, but, sitting on my stool and reflecting seriously one day, I got the secret. I thought that to be happy you must be rich and great, and have an inconveniently large house, and a table groaning It consists of the attachment of a cheap, simple, make for the world will be little known by itwith every thing. But I soon found all that and durable alarm to a lock of almost any de- men govern and earn the glory; and the thouwas stuff. I am happier here with my last and scription, so arranged as not to interfere in any sand watchful nights and sacrifices, by which a hammer, than thousands with their fine houses respect with the action of the lock, and so con- mother purchases a hero, or a poet, for the state, and splendid equipage, and have a great deal of nected with the bolt, that the latter cannot be are forgotten, not once counted; for the mothenjoyment, in looking out of my little cabin, withdrawn, or even the attempt made, without ers themselves do not count them; and so, one

get into office-never satisfied; but here am I. mending old shoes, contented with my lot and never made me a King, for it is poor business."

displayed so much real practical Philosophy, I said-

"Have you no distressing cares to vex you, no anxieties, no sleepless nights, no bills to meet, no pangs for yesterday, no fears for to-morrow?'

He stared at me a moment, and said, "No, fellow!" none. The only cares which I have are comforts. I have a wife, the best in the world, and to enjoy. As to bills, I have none to meet. I really need. As for the fears of to-morrow, I better. have no fears, but trust in a kind and overruling Providence, believing that sufficient unto the pretty strong objection. day is the evil thereof, and resignation to Providence to be the truest Philosophy."

What a noble fellow, said I, to mend a crack trade.' in a boot! Himself a piece of noble workmanship! I felt inwardly the truth of the saying, "contentment is a kingdom;" and after I left my philosophical cobbler, I thought much about him, and am satisfied that his philosophy was sound, and that mankind in general have yet to aim; leaving the Chancellor to enjoy his laugh learn the secret of being happy. His situation at the adventure. in life is obscure, but

Honor and fame from no condition rise; Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

"Contentment is a kingdom;" would that the whole human family realized this sentiment more fully, and practiced many of the maxims were informed a few days since, by a large the trunk soon runs to decay. Our informant of the cobbler-such as never to buy on credit, paper dealer in this city, that it was not uncom- does not attribute the cause of this strange disand never to buy what they do not need, and trust more to our Heavenly Father, who has promised to give us whatsoever we ask in his Boston Cultivator.

BLOOD OF AN INEBRIATE.

Ever since the commencement of the temperance cause, great aid has been given to its advance by the facts and statistics bearing upon the subject which have come under the cognizance of the medical profession. The testimony | rollers, which give it the glazed surface, and it is has been neither slight nor unfrequent, and has then cut, folded, packed, and sent to the railroad awakened interest and secured assistance in all in the course of a few hours. The Telegraph the furtherance of the great reform. One of the enables New York merchants to order paper in most important as well as interesting of these | Massachusetts at any moment, and receive the facts has been in reference to the state of the returns, manufactured, and even ruled, by alblood of the liquor-drinker; and an instance of most the next steamer. recent occurrence is given by Dr. T. J. W. Pray, who, in a letter to the Medical Journal, from Dover, N. H., states the following case of an inebriate of South Berwick, Me., aged 35 years, who had long been subject to fits of intoxication, and was daily accustomed to the demands of a ruling passion. 'For five days previous to the examination of the blood, he had been in a beastly state of inebriation; and indeed it was found, upon inquiry, that he had drank, in that time, two gallons of 'West India rum.' At the expiration of the fifth day he went to Dr. J. C. Hanson, complaining of the usual symptoms of drunkenness, and wishing medical aid. Dr. Hanson, seeing that he did not require any active medical treatment, but rather an expectant plan, determined to deplete him a very little for an experiment. The blood was forthwith drawn; and it was found destitute, in a measure, of its watery elements-alcohol having been substituted therefor. Immediately a lighted taper was applied to it, and it began to burn with a flame similar to that of alcohol. This produced such an effect upon the inebriate, that he refrained from his intemperate habits and afterwards became a sober man.'

SUBTERRANEAN FIRE IN ENGLAND.

The village of Lower Haugh, near Rother ham, England, presents a curious and interest ing aspect. An extensive bed of coal beneath the village is on fire, and has been in that condition, burning with greater or less intensity for at least twenty years. The coal in certain places bassets out—that is, comes up to the surface of the ground; and it was at one of these bassets that the fire originally commenced, having been ignited by a clamp, (a fire for burning stones intended for road materials.) The subterranean fire has continued to advance in various directions up to the present time, its progress being manifested by the appearance, at intervals, of smoke and flame at the surface of the ground; the spread of which has generally been stopped, however, by puddling the eruptions with clay, &c. A feeling of apprehension as to the ultimate fate of the village, has always continued to prevail, and some years ago the destruction of the mausoleum of the Wentworth family was threatened by the approach of the fire, but, happily, the calamity and after the student had waited a short time in which purpose a shaft was specially sunk. Latterly the work of destruction appears to have created a corresponding degree of alarm. The good account in raising crops of vegetables. Two crops of potatoes are secured in one sea-The exposed earth is quite warm, even in the depth of winter. Were this state of things confined within prescribed limits, it would be very well, and the villagers would regard it as an unmixed blessing, but this is by no means the case. The unnatural heat engenders a dising and adulterating the atmosphere, doubtless scription gives you any adequate idea. To say spirits were imported and manufactured in Bos- from classes is always attended with disadvan with warm air, strongly charged with sulphur, rendering them, as habitations, little better than a coal pit. The cellars naturally are the worst. Of course, it is impracticable to keep food in them; not unfrequently they cannot be entered with safety. How long this extraordinary state Boston, or all New York, below Bleecker-st. of things is to continue, no one can tell.

An ingenious Yankee has invented a machine which is destined to come into universal use. mere shadows; one wants to be rich, another to ty or twenty-five rods.

Chancellor Kent was one of those men whose situation, and happier by far than a King. In- innate dignity enabled him to take in good part temple of Delphi were rewarded by death, so deed I am thankful that heaven in its wrath familiarities—the result of ignorance and accident. He was exceedingly fond of martial its perfect recompense at the termination of By this time my boot was ready, and wishing music; and hearing the drums of a recruiting life. to prolong the conversation with a man who party, who had taken a stand at the corner of the street, beating a point of war, he walked out to listen to it nearer. Insensibly he was whistling the burthen of the tune, when the man of war accosted him-

'You are fond of such music, then, my fine

'Very,' was the reply.

'Well, then,' suid Sergeant Kite, 'why not two children, which are comforts for any man join us? Good quarters—good pay-large hollow, and having three openings about the bounty; besides, our Captain is a glorious fel- size of a man's fist. Poor Puss had made her never buy on credit, and never buy what I do not low. Why won't you, now? You can't do way into one of these holes before the starting

> 'Well,' said the Chancellor, 'I have one 'What is it?' asked the Sergeant.

> 'Why, just now I happen to have a better

'What trade is it?' asked the inquisitor.

'I am Chancellor of the State of New York.' 'Whew!' interjected the Sergeant. 'Strike up!—quick time!—forward march!' Off tramped the military man, without looking behind Home Journal.

ness and facility with which the manufacture of | trees in the intermediate spaces sound and vigpaper is now carried on is really astonishing. orous. The trees die just as though they had The Journal of Commerce remarks: "We been girdled; the leaves wither and fall off, and mon for him to have in his warehouse, and sell, temper to worms. The only one seen about it at 9 o'clock in the morning, paper which was in is the common one peculiar to the pine tree. rags a hundred and fifty miles from New York | His impression is, that the cause is entirely an at 9 o'clock of the previous morning." A better illustration of the power of steam could not be given, or of the progress of the age. The rags are placed in the duster, thence conveyed to the troughs or vats, where (in some kinds of paper) the sizing is mixed with the pulp, and from these vats the paper passes over heated rollers, and finally between two immensely heavy iron

WHAT A GENTLEMAN MAY DO, AND WHAT HE MAY NOT DO.—He may carry a brace of par tridges, but not a leg of mutton. He may be seen in the omnibus box at the opera, but not on the box of an omnibus. He may be seen, in a stall inside the theatre, but not at a stall outside one. He may dust another person's jacket, but must | melancholy fate of the late royal academician, not brush his own. He may kill a man in a Mr. Owen, adds, "I may venture to affirm, there may thrash a coal-heaver, but he must n't ask | not contain an invaluable, certain, and immetwice for soup. He may pay his debts of honor, diate remedy for such events, nothing more he mustn't take or carry coppers. He may ride immediately; it acts as an instantaneous emeta horse as a jockey, but he must n't exert him- ic, is always ready, and may be used with safety er forget what he owes to himself as a gentle- this simple antidote known, you may be the gentleman to his tailor. He may do anything, untimely end. or be anybody, in fact, within the range of a gentleman-go through the insolvent debtor's court, or turn billiard marker, but he must never, on any account, carry a brown paper parcel, or appear in the street without a good pair of gloves.

ust come out of the country, and affected to dress in a very plain manner, was sitting on a bench at Bath, as Beau Nash, the director of the the altars in a great hall. ceremonies at that place, and some of his companions, were passing by; upon which, turning to one of them, he said, "There is a smart country girl; I will have some discourse with her.' Then going up to the lady, "So, child," says ne, "you are just come to Bath, I see." "Yes, sir," answered the lady. "And you have been a good girl in the country, and learned to read your book, I hope?" "Yes, sir." "Pray, now," says he, let me examine you? I know you have read your Bible and the history of Tobit and his dog; now can you tell me what was the dog's name?" "Yes, sir," says she: "his name was Nash, and an impudent dog he was."

PAYING FOR SEEING A GREAT MAN.—Celebrated men are often much annoyed by the visits of strangers. A student once called at Goethe's house, and requested to see him. Goethe, contrary to his usual custom, consented to be seen, was averted by severing the bed of coal, for the ante-chamber, he appeared, and, without ty exported did not exceed 20,000 pounds. Last speaking, took a chair and seated himself in the | year the quantity exported was estimated at 1. middle of the room. The student, far from bebeen going on with unwonted rapidity, and has ing embarrassed by this unexpected proceeding, took a lighted wax candle in his hand, and walkground in several large tracts, is one huge hot- ed round the poet, deliberately viewed him on creased. bed, and where the heat is not so intense as to all sides, then, setting down the candle, he drew destroy vegetation, the villagers turn it to very out his purse, and taking from it a small piece that the sound of a cannon can be heard frequently of silver, put it on the table and went away at the distance of forty and even sixty miles, without speaking a word.

would probably pay off the national debt. "The very different. first and last characteristic of London," he that it is thirty miles round, or that one may out getting out of the uninterrupted rows of lons. houses; to say that it is ten times as large as New York, and has a hundred streets half as long and as well built as Broadway; to say that it includes parks, in which the whole city of might be enclosed, may help one to form a notion of its magnitude."

Mothers.—It is true that the sacrifices you and laughing at the follies of the world. They giving an alarm, at once distinct and loud enough century after another, do mothers unnamed and don't see me, and it does them no harm. Be- to awaken any person in the vicinity, and which unthanked, send forth the arrows, the suns, the costs, in Cincinnati, a few days since, for knocktween you and me, the world is busy pursuing may be distinctly heard at the distance of twen- storm-birds, and the nightingales of time! But ing off a gentleman's hat, because he did not

ANECDOTE OF CHANCELLOR KENT .- The late | connects her name with the Gracchi. But as those two sons who bore their mother to the your guidance of your children will only find [Richter's Levana.

> New Mode of Stealing a Ride.—A remarkable journey was performed by a cat on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad a few days since. As the freight train east stopped at the several way stations, the mewing of a cat was heard, and on reaching Fisher's an investigation was gone into, resulting in the discovery, that a cat was within one of the plate-wheels, which were of the train, and being unable to make her escape had been carried fifteen miles, making in that distance 14,666 revolutions. On being relieved from her uncomfortable position, she manifested no particular uneasiness, but took it very coolly. [Rochester Paper.

THE PINE DISTEMPER.—The Mobile Herald says that the disease which is destroying the pine forests of the Carolinas, has made its appearance in Baldwin Co., Ala. It exhibits some singular phenomena. Occasionally it proceeds in a straight line, destroying not only the full grown trees, but the small shoots just springing Institution. IMPROVEMENTS IN PAPER MAKING.—The readi- | up. Then again it goes into circles, leaving atmospheric one.

Tobacco and Teeth.—It has long been a popular whim, that tobacco was a preservative of the teeth, tending to prevent tartarous excresences, which inflame the gums and render the blood-vessels irritable and tender. Dr. Burdell, an experienced dentist of this city, in a late work on the effects of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs on the teeth, gives the following testimony: I have found much more difficulty in fitting artificial teeth in the mouths of tobacco chewers than others, owing to the irritable and tender state of the gums. Tobacco causes the gums to recede from the teeth, whereby they become loosened.

VARIETY

A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly the duel, but he must n't eat peas with a knife. He | is scarce even a cottage in this country that does but he need not trouble himself about his trades- than a desert-spoonful of made mustard, mixed men's bills. He may drive a stage coach, but in a tumbler glass of warm water, and drank self in the least to get his living. He must nev- in any case where one is required. By making man, but he need not mind what he owes as a | means of saving many a fellow creature from an

The Duke of Albuquerque, Spain, died so wealthy, that the weighing of his gold and silver occupied two hours each day for six weeks. Among other things, there were one thousand four hundred dozen plates, five hundred great dishes, seven hundred small ones, and every ANECDOTE OF NASH.—A young lady who was thing else in proportion. There were also seventy-six silver ladders, to set things on the cupboard, which were ascended by little steps, like

It is stated that an Italian artist, Sig. Calyo, is engaged in sketching the scenery on the banks of the Connecticut, with a view to the execution of a complete Panorama of the Connecticut Valley. This stream is inferior to the Rhine and the Hudson in the grandeur of its scenery, but for picturesque variety, and the delightful freshness of its landscapes, it is surpass ed by none in the world.

A wag having had a dispute with a man who kept a sausage shop, and owing him a grudge, ran into his shop one day as he was serving several good customers, with an immense dead cat. which he quickly deposited on the counter, say ing, 'This makes nineteen; as you are busy now we'll settle some other time;' and he was off in a twinkling. The customers, aghast, soon followed him, leaving their sausages behind.

The wool trade of Michigan has increased with unexampled rapidity. In 1841 the quanti 000,000 pounds, and the surplus this year is es timated at 1,500,000 pounds. During this time the home consumption has been greatly in-

The New York Journal of Commerce says while the sound of thunder can seldom be heard more than six or seven, and never over ten. And London.—According to the Rev. Mr. Bel- yet thunder, when near by, is louder than the lows, the sale of the public parks of London | loudest cannon, and the key would appear not

Lieut. Gov. Reed, of Massachusetts, recently writes, "the peculiarity which thrusts itself upon stated before the Legislative Temperance Sovou every moment, is its size! Of this no de- ciety, that in 1827, 1,902,915 gallons of distilled

Mr. J. A. Ballantyne's library was sold in Ed inburgh the other day. The manuscript of the Black Dwarf brought twenty-eight guineas; Sir Walter's proofs of his Life of Napoleon, in nine vols., were sold for forty-five guineas; and twelve vols. of proofs of the Waverly novels fetched forty-one guineas.

The Western Boatman says that from 1835 to 1840, there were built 552 steamboats for the navigation of the Western rivers, mostly on the Ohio. The average age of the boats is five years. Of the 552 boats, the manner of loss was thus 266 worn out, 215 snagged, 42 burnt, 22 lost by collision, 7 lost by explosion.

A Catholic priest was fined fifteen dollars and seldom does a Cornelia find a Plutarch, who take it off in the presence of his reverence.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. 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 Depart-

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very 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 pub-Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommo-

dation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms. &c. They occupy an eligible position, and are finished in the best style of modern architecture; and the different apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the most pleasant and economical Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buil ings, under the immediate care of their teachers. They will

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, 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

REGULATIONS.

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

cises will be required. 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

7. Passing from room to room by students during the egular 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 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.

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

in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either

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 Declamations, one-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 and steadily exercised, and at the same time, strictly parental. The object of our 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 neans 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

Parents who place their children in this Institution, and ill 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

Farther, parents are requested not to place money for expenses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to se 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.

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 ar-

ACADEMIC TERMS. The Academic Year for 1848-9 consists of three terms,

The First, commencing Tuesday, August 15, 1848, and ending Thursday, November 23, 1848. The Second, commencing Tuesday, December 5, 1848,

and ending Thursday, March 15, 1849. The Third, commencing Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and end-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, extraordina-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 modation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than

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

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 ton-while in 1847, the quantity was reduced to student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to houses in the worst localities are often filled ride seven or eight miles across the town with- 550,000, being a difference of 1,442,915 gal. meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on

the afternoon of Monday following.

Board, per term. Room-rent. Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Fuel, Tuition. from \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental Expenses, Extras-Music on the Piano Forte, 7 00 Oil Painting, Drawing,

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 exchanges SAMUEL RUSSELL. President of the Board of Trustees

ALFRED, June 20, 1848.

The t State of Sabbata

decision Judge, as the J this dec Sabbata week be , conscien over by the domi it, wheth violated, thus wan small ?

as the co tional rij ly protec these, by effect tal As far as are conc placed i Star-Che English. The Co ing of th and wha zance o

scientiou Court, th "Indeed vious as tion." I batarian own con force the that odic secuted whose in of Penns tions of

"rightly

ed by the

scruples, gians, ha subject, t pears sign there no as a retr persecution governme batarian: Court is documen gloom ∉c confidence

legislatio

the expl

the peac pendent religious The doc manly: c honest, i constitut time-sery ion read at the le ruling p

cision is there are judgmen To these first is pi tions of grand pr viz., 😃 tb and the semble. redress appeal

ions tha kicked tempts i his enen Never circums this Ti

we are it in all If the c line are decisio