y students during the ringing of the first bell institution will not be opposite sex, except in ien it must not be done

tained from one of the d at all times, and in ititution, and in all the in-

to retire regularly at the that purpose, as occasion uging of the morning bell, dents, will, at all times, Teachers of the Institu-

to keep their own rooms cessary damages, either

the regulations are com-

all the students will be ly excused, are, Chapel term; Recitations, from from Monday morning till and Declamations, one-half Scientific, and Moral Lec-C Worship, once in each ay, according as the stung the Sabbath, either on

its will be in the hands of arental. The object of our and moral good to the stusociety. No unwarrantable inforce the observance of the instant endeavor will be, to effective as human means

en in this Institution, and old to understand the neitial part of the contract incorrigibly determined on be expelled from the privi-I not be permitted to re-enf of reformation. Nor will duction made from full term

who are not old enough to economy. Either of the of the Institution, will act as without charge.

udents, must present testir or be known to possess ions; and no one will be per-any class, until all academic e paid or satisfactorily ar-

9 consists of three 'terms,

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

this Institution, laid out for re term for its completion, it igly, no student will be ad-

es already in operation ecting to teach during the

will be set apart at first, on the and they will not be day, nor will any other than r of the term, as on that and

ing the term, as every absence with disadvantages to the and not imperative. But to

each term, and open sgain on

10 00 ... 7 00 ... 2 00 ... Academic Year, including a unition (except the arress and eighty-five dollars unition must be actual in ad-

cos s the Hall, TABLE, and of Trustoe.

Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTRD BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN

vol. V.-No. 8.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 10, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 216.

The Sabbath Recorder.

own construction, and authorizes compulsion to

force the Sabbatarian to submission! Like

that odious court of our father land, that per-

gians, have no conscientious questions upon the

subject themselves. To us this decision ap-

there no other appeal, we should look upon it

as a retrograde step towards the bigotry and

governments centuries ago. As far as the Sab-

batarian question is concerned, the object of the

Court is obviously to place it there. The whole

document looks back for its reasons toward the

gloom of Puritanical divinity, and gathering

confidence from the asperity of Puritanical

legislation, ventures to rest its decision upon

the exploded sophistry of by-gone days, when

the peace and welfare of society were made de-

pendent upon the undisturbed prevalence of the

religious observances of the dominant sect.

honest, independent convictions of natural and

constitutional right. It appears to us like a

time-serving decision, and a time-serving "opin-

ion read by" the Judge to get rid of a dilemma

at the least present cost. Thanks to the over-

ruling providence of Jehovah, although this de-

cision is final in the Judiciary of Pennsylvania,

there are other tribunals yet open, where the

judgment of the judges may be arraigned.

To these we ought, yes, and must appeal. The

first is public opinion. All the State Constitu-

tions of our country recognize and reaffirm one

grand provision of our National Bill of Rights,

viz., "the freedom of speech and of the press,

and the right of the people peaceably to as-

semble, and to petition the government for a

redress of grievances." Here there is no final

ions that have long stood firm are here often

kicked into pie. The man who at this day attempts to shut it up against any intelligent class

Never were we more seriously called upon by

circumstances, as a people, to avail ourselves of

this right, than at present. This subject

we are bound thoroughly to discuss, and place

If the courts of Pennsylvania and South Caro-

lina are infatuated enough to go back in their

decisions to the gloomy asperities of the Puri-

thought to be greatly against us. Be it so; yet

it is on a subject they never have understood.

public at large. They never have had more

than one side of the question: and that has al-

ways been a garbled account. Few public

public sentiment in this question; and they THE JUDGES JUDGED-NO. 1. have diligently used them for that purpose, so The decision of the Supreme Court of the that their peculiar view of the subject has been State of Pennsylvania respecting the rights of incorporated into the morals of the people, and on our candidates, if elected, nor their adoption love and the sympathy of the wife so entwined information was brought of the man's intention Sabbatarians, is now before the public. The the civil codes of the old States of the Union. decision, and the Opinion of the presiding In all the Western States there is a moderating Judge, call for the gravest reflections. So far of these stern asperities of the Puritan laws. as the Judiciary of Pennsylvania is concerned, And if there were no other hope for a revulsion this decision is final, and places the rights of of public opinion, the reflex influence of the Sabbatarians to the use of the first day of the juster sentiments of the West must soon effect week beyond recovery. Their time and their the question in the East. This is but a dernier consciences are not their own; they are given hope; we have hopes far brighter and nearer over by the Legislature and the Judiciary to than this. We live in a day of change—a day higher application of its principles, rather than there was the place of their early love, as they the dominant sects of the land. What matters of discussion; and what is public opinion toit, whether the consciences thus shamelessly day may be, and often is, reversed to-morrow. violated, are few or many-whether the interests | The servants of the Lord will often have occathus wantonly sacrificed to bigotry, are great or sion to say, "What hath God wrought." Let small? The conscience of one man is as sacred Sabbatarians be united and vigilant in defendas the consciences of many men. The constitu- ing themselves in the observance of the law of tional rights of one man ought to be as faithful- the Lord, and they will yet obtain their rights. ly protected as the rights of many. To violate It is with this view of the subject, that we prothese, by the forms of law in one instance, is in pose to examine the doings of the courts of effect taking away the safeguards of the whole. Pennsylvania; and not with any evil design to-As far as the Jew and the Christian Sabbatarian ward the judges. We hold them to the tribunal are concerned, the courts of Pennsylvania have of public opinion for the injury done to natural placed their religious rights just where the and constitutional rights, with a strong as-Star-Chamber of the Tudors and Stuarts of the surance that that injury will be repaired in our English throne placed them three centuries ago. own day. The Court itself has decided upon the mean-THE LIBERTY PARTY AT OBERLIN. OHIO. ing of the divine law, has determined what is The following Resolutions and Abstract of an and what is not a proper subject for the cognizance of conscience, and claims that it has Address were adopted by a meeting of Liberty "rightly repudiated such a notion" as was alledg- | party men at Oberlin, Ohio, July 6th. They ed by the plaintiff as seriously affecting his con- come to us in an "Extra" of the Oberlin Evanscientious faith. Yea, so dogmatical is the gelist, with a request for publication. No doubt Court, that in its decision on the subject it says, many of our readers will be interested in perus-"Indeed the meaning of the command is so ob- ing them. vious as scarcely to leave room for construction." That is, there is no room for the Sabbatarian construction, for the Court gives its

Resolved, 1st, That we hold the following to be the practical principles and measures of the

(1.) The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia-in the Territories under the jurisdiction of Congress, and in all places in which secuted the saints of God centuries ago, and the United States held exclusive authority.

(2.) The abolition of the Slave trade in the whose infamy is everlasting, the Supreme Court District of Columbia, the coast-wise slave trade, of Pennsylvania has trampled the sober convicand in all the Territories under the jurisdiction tions of Christian men in the dust as trifling of Congress. scruples, because the Court and courtly theolo-

(3.) The emancipation of the Federal Government from the control of the Slave power, and the array of all its constitutional powers for one they were successively to pass under the erty. The keeper retired late at night, locking ed that a fellow being was drowning, threw pears signally arbitrary and unjust; and were the extinction of slavery throughout the Union. hammer. The men sat in stoical silence. The after him three massive doors; and Haynes, im- aside his garment, and leaped into the well. Af-

persecution which degraded nominally Christian | quired by the United States. their people on account of their color.

these principles and the success of these meas- ague swamps of Mississippi, or to the barbarous the felon, that he was ready to receive all, even the cause in which they are engaged; and is to all, ures, and whenever any new party shall make cotton fields of upper Texas. And such an out- most wicked, who came to him. These words who have any knowledge of Scripture, a strikures the specific and paramount object of its open day-light, in a Christian city, and witness- threw down the knife, acknowledged his guilt, "Overcome evil with good." The document is altogether wanting in the aims—and shall bring out as its candidates men ed, yes, sanctioned by hundreds of witnesses. and burst into tears. Deeply convicted at length of tried integrity and ability, who shall avow One could hardly realize the atrocious fact. of sin, he asked if it was possible for such a sinthe same principles, and adopt the same meas- Here, in the freest country on earth, and in the ner as himself ever to be saved? The anguish manly character of a decision formed upon ures—we shall rejoice to see the Liberty Party | nineteenth century, was a scene transpiring that merged in this new party, whenever the hope of would have disgraced the times of Nero or Ca- bitterly in view of his sins; and there is reason success is rationally increased thereby.

fect, we continue Liberty Party men, standing the outrage. The work goes on. on the same basis as heretofore, and voting for | The two next victims are a noble middle aged candidates who are the proper representatives man and his wife, who called herself twenty-

erty men who may attend the Free Territory separate, and moreover it seems to be the de-Convention, to be held at Buffalo on the 9th of sign of every one who has anything to do with August, 1848, respectfully, but most earnestly, to slaves, to discourage and deaden all the domespress said Convention to adopt these principles tic loves to which human nature is addicted. and measures, explicitly—and to put in nomi- The young wife was first questioned in this mannation candidates for the Presidency and Vice ner, that she might perchance recommend her-Presidency who shall ably and adequately repre- | self:sent them.

Resolved, 5th, That we farther recommend that, succeeding in these efforts, they pledge to the Convention and its nominees their support; appeal; this tribunal is always open; and opin- but that should the Convention refuse or omit to grant the request, they and all Liberty men throughout the land maintain their own organi-Samson in the temple of Dagon; he may injure convention be called to put in nomination other ferociously towards him. his enemies, but he will assuredly kill himself. candidates for those offices.

Abstract of the Address.

that does not embrace all our principles and form erect and folded arms, and with a dignity measures, and make their success the specific that might have lent lustre to Othello himself, it in all its bearings before the whole people. and paramount aim of its efforts; for the fol- he calmly replies-

1. Every one of these measures involves a abandon or to cease to make a test.

It has never been fairly discussed before the either of these things honestly.

papers dare give it a fair hearing. Is there form.

who from the beginning of our government adoption of our principles, and submits the to commit the sins that are denounced by all ever to have to turn the key upon any body in have had weight and address enough to control whole new movement to the control of influ- moral and civil law, and by the direct comences unpledged to any fundamental principle | mands of God. of the Anti-Slavery cause.

6. Because we never knew a body of men who, after boldly urging a group of measures as tests, gave up those measures, and yet main- being a part of the parent still. We left the rying a lamp in one hand, and a key in the othtained, as a body, moral power enough to press those measures afterwards with any effect.

direction;—an enterprise should insist on some in the skirt of cotton wood upon the river side; drop, one by one, its old and vital ones.

posals as now made, we are asked to disband ed the precincts of the church, and before God, our organization and join a movement which and in the forms of the Episcopacy, had they certain defeat on that.

B. Pelton, Chairman. S. S. Ashley, Secretary.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

The village church is passing gay,
The bells gush out in merry tune, A flag is o er the turret gray,

The porch holds all the flowers of June; For youth and beauty come to wed, With bounding form and beaming eye-With all the raptures love can shed, And all the hope that gold can buy; And children twine, with noisy glee, White favors round the cypress tree.

An old man sitteth on a grave-His steps no more are firm and fast, And slenderly his white locks wave As breeze and butterfly go past; A gentle smile lights up his face, And then he turns to gaze around, For he has come to choose the place Where he shall sleep in hallow'd ground; "Just by your daisy patch, (saith l 'T is there—'t is there I'd have it be.'

The bridal hearts in triumph glow, With all the world before them yet; The old man's pulse beats calm and slow, Like sun-rays lengthening as they set. THEY see the fancied hours to come. HE sees the real days gone by; THEY deem the earth a fairy home, HE thinks it well that man should die. Oh, goodly sight! it should be so-Youth glad to stay, Age fit to go.

THE SLAVE MART AT NEW ORLEANS.

BY GRAPHO MANIA.

"So spake the fiend, and with necessity, The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds." vocates of these measures, and will make their know the endearment of maternal love. All the success the paramount object of their political ties of consanguinity and friendship were here ligula. It is no dream of fiction, it is too real. to hope that he died a sincere penitent. Resolved, 3d, That until such a union be ef- And yet no avenging hand is put forth to stay

and embodiment of our principles and measures. two. They were not to be sold together—for Resolved, 4th, That we recommend to all Lib- they would not bring so much money as if sold

"How old are you?"

"Twenty-two."

"How long have you been married?"

"Three years." "How many children have you?"

"None."

"You villain you—have you lived three years | me."

with this wench without having any children ? Now the true man was seen, although bound

"We have had one, but God took him."

The fact that the woman had been the mother principle, which we have no right either to of but one child, and that dead, was the reason for the low price of two hundred dollars for 2. Because dropping these measures now, which she was knocked down. She was purof our fellow-citizens. True, public opinion is we make the confession, (unconsciously per- chased by a Red River planter, to be turned out man of gigantic stature, whose crimes had for need, he would have destroyed the objects of haps,) either that we were insincere in making into the fields to hoe and pick cotton. The hus- seventeen years made him the terror of the their worship; but they also worship the sun, them tests before, or that we no longer deem band was afterwards sold for seven hundred and country. He told the criminal when he came, and moon, stars, and planets; and then he must them vital to our cause. We could not do fifty dollars, to be sent into the swamps of Ten- he hoped he would not repeat the attempts to have destroyed his worlds for the sake of these 3. Because these principles are our strength, arated never more to meet in this world. It is be best," said he, "that you and I should treat 'why does not God destroy the things which the and the very compromise which induces us to expected that husbands and wives thus separated each other as well as we can. I will make you world does not want, and leave those things omit them in the new issue, induces a state of will form new connections, rear up new fami- as comfortable as I possibly can, and I shall be which the world cannot be without? Because, mind fatal to their vigorous enforcement in any lies, and perhaps be again sold and divided anxious to be your friend; and I hope you will replied the Jews, this would strengthen the asunder. Thus are the holiest of the institutions not get me into difficulty on your account. There hands of such as worship these necessary things, 4. Because such a compromise lets slip the of Heaven rendered void by the management of is a cell intended for solitary confinement; but who would say, Ye allow now that these are

The last spectacle was as much as we could outset, we could neither urge their enforcement loves—then three thousand miles away. The by the party, without being charged with bad | into our own soul, that no fate in time or eterfaith, and introducing confusion and disaster nity could separate the two whose separate exfondness of the little ones, who will not be content with a separate existence, but insist upon scene, but the anguish of that separated pair followed us—it has not ceased to follow us since. 7. Because such a step is one in the wrong | There was the memory of their little log house had been reared up together on their wealthy.

adopts but one of our measures, only to suffer promised to take each other "for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness, in health, to love, and to cherish, till death should part them, according to God's holy ordinance." There was born to them their little boy, who had gladdened their hearts—and then died; and there, hard by, was his little grave, over and from that hour he began to open his heart which they had wept together, and would only to the warden, and cheerfully fulfilled his whole

be comforted in believing that God had taken term of imprisonment. him. In that last long lingering look was crowded the gathering reminiscences of all the happiness they had known in life. Chronotype.

From Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE POWER OF KINDNESS

Bundy and the Ferocious Prisoner. Haynes, executed in 1799 at Bristol, England. them was the pandarum (priest) of the temple, He was heavily ironed, yet so extremely turbu- who, as soon as he had gratified his curiosity, lent and outrageous, that the other prisoners returned to the temple. None among them stood in fear of him, and were obliged to be manifested the least concern for the unfortunate constantly on their guard. It became necessa- man who was sunk in the water. They looked ry even to call out the military; but this only into the well, and talked about the man in such irritated him, and made him worse. He would imminent danger, with the most perfect indifferexpose his naked breast to the soldiers' bayo- ence. Not an individual seemed to think asnets, dare them to run him through, and say he sistance could or ought to be rendered, till one would rather be shot dead than surrender him- of the headmen came to the spot; he exerted self to them. Yet, when force failed, remon- all his influence to induce some one to dive into strance succeeded; for he actually delivered the water, which any person accustomed to up to the persuasions of a gentleman, a weapon swimming might have done with perfect safety, which a file of soldiers were unable to take from but his efforts were in vain. He then sent for him. A pious minister by the name of Bundy, the priest, who was known to be an expert used to visit him, and at length told the keeper swimmer. At the command of the headman he wished to spend the night with the felon, he came, but excused himself from the act of He was warned of his danger; but, moved with mercy required of him, by saying that he could compassion, he persisted, and entered the pris- not absent himself so long from the duties of the oner's cell. Finding him prostrate on the floor temple without sustaining a loss. Just at this The hundred slaves were huddled together under the weight of his irons, he persuaded the moment came to the place a young man, near the auctioneer's platform, where one by keeper to let him have one hand and foot at lib- unknown to the crowd, who, as soon as he learn-(4.) The exclusion of Slavery from all new women, especially such as were mothers, gazed mediately lifting up his liberated hand, and ter repeatedly diving, he found the body, and Territory now acquired or hereafter to be ac- in anxious grief upon their little ones, as they reaching a clasped knife he had concealed, raised it to the surface of the water, from which playfully grouped themselves upon the floor at rushed fiercely towards him, exclaiming with it was taken by the by-standers. As the noise (5.) The repeal of all laws in the nominally their feet. The children that but a short time the voice and looks of a demon, "Now thou art and confusion occasioned by taking out the life-Free States which make any distinction among since had been pressed to the mother's bosom, in my power, I will kill thee." The man of God less body had subsided, a loud whisper passed with all the earnest yearnings that none but a thought his end had come; but suddenly recall- along the crowd, "Who is that young man? (6.) The support of such candidates for office, mother's heart can feel, were to be sold and sep- ing the passage, "thou canst have no power Who is that good man?" They were not a litand such alone, as are the known and tried ad- arated away to cruel servitude, never more to over me unless it be given thee from above," the surprised, and some of the enemies of Christwas instantly raised above all fear, and calmly lianity confounded, when they were told that this met the enraged culprit, to whom he kindly said, good Samaritan was Azel Backus, a Christian! to be severed for life, and the miserable objects "Now, my friend, what harm have I done you, This event did not a little towards stopping Resolved, 2d, That we love the Liberty Party to be sent from the place where all their happy or of what service would my death be to you?" the mouths, and weakening the strength of some only as an instrument for the enforcement of associations had clustered, away to the fever and He then spoke of the love of Christ, and assured who were arrayed against Christians and the the same principles its basis, and the same meas- rage upon humanity was to be perpetrated in of kindness softened the culprit's heart; he ing comment on the words of inspiration, of his mind was extreme; he would often weep

Isaac Hopper and Cain.

When Isaac Hopper lived in Philadelphia his attention was called to a colored waiter, called Cain, who was remarkable for profanity. Neither persuasion nor rebuke had any effect to change this bad habit. One day Hopper encountered him in the street, quarreling and pouring forth volleys of oaths that made one shudder. Having faith in fines and constables, Hopper took him before a magistrate, who fined him for

Twenty years after, Isaac met Cain, whom he had not seen for a very long time. His outward stepped up, shook hands, and spoke kindly to

Hopper invited Cain to reckon up the inter-We cannot join any political organization in fetters, and trampled in the dust. With terest. "I meant it for thy good, Cain, and I am that never found a record or remembrance on sorry I did thee any harm."

Cain's countenance changed; the tears rolled down his cheeks; he took the money with many thanks; became a quiet man, and was heard to

Pillsbury and the Giant Prisoner.

Mr. Pillsbury, warden of the State Prison in Connecticut, once received into the prison a ed only things of which the world had had no nessee as a wood chopper. The two were sep- escape which he had made elsewhere. "It will deluded men." But still, said the Romans, is one sect, of acknowledged repute, in the land, best opportunity of raising the masses to the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; and thus are poor ignorant slaves made | we have never used it, and I should be sorry | gods, since they are not destroyed: | the men; are not de

it. You may range the place as freely as I do; if you trust me, I shall trust you." The man was sulky, and for weeks showed only gradual 5. Because, omitting these measures at the hear. We thought of our own deep domestic symptoms of softening under the operation of Mr. Pillsbury's cheerful confidence. At length taxed him with it; the man preserved a gloomy istences had become one life. The clinging silence. He was told that it was necessary for him to be locked in the solitary cell, and desired to follow the warden, who went first, carer. In the narrowest part of the passage, Mr. Pillsbury, a small, light man, turned round, and looked in the face of the stout criminal. "Now," said he, "I ask whether you have treated me as

I deserve? I have done everything I could to make you happy; I have trusted you; but you 8. Because at the present crisis, with the pro- owner's plantation; from thence had they enter- have never given me the least confidence in return, and have even planned to get me into difficulty. Is this kind? And yet I cannot bear to lock you up. If I had the least sign that you cared for me"—The man burst into tears. Sir," said he, "I have been a very devil these seventeen years; but you treat me like a man." Come, let us go back," said the warden. The convict had free range of the prison as before;

Azel Backus and the Heathen.

At a festival at Ganesa's (Gumputtee's) tempte in Ceylon, while the multitude of worshipers, assembled at the temple, were engaged in boiling their rice for an offering, one of them who went for water, fell into the well. As soon as the circumstance was made known to The power of kindness is seen in the case of the crowd, they rushed to the well, and among

GOD'S BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE.

Among the books that will be opened when God will reckon with the universe, one will be produced, filled with costlier records than the common transactions of time. In that precious volume—that "book of remembrance written before him for those that feared the Lord and thought upon his name "how many little acts of the humblest saint, which the world never knew or noticed, will appear in golden capitals! How many forgotten words and looks of kindness, which dropped a healing anodyne into some broken heart, will there be shown the child of God, who fain' will ask, "When did I THIS?" How brightly in those leaves of pearl will glow the pellucid jewel, which fell from the eye of him who gave all he had to give—a tear for another's wo! And the poor widow's mite-what a bright record shall be made of appearance was much changed for the worse; that, and of the midnight prayers she made for his garments were tattered, and his person ema- those pierced with sterner wants than her's! ciated. This touched the Friend's heart. He What a page in that heavenly album will be given to him who gave a cup of cold water to the forlorn being. "Dost not thou remember the disciple of the Lamb, with a heart big And as she made the last reply in a sad- me," said the Quaker, "and how I had thee fined enough to have given the world! There will throughout the land maintain their own organical dened tone, the tears started from her eyes, and zation, and vote for their own candidates—and the tears started from her eyes, and that, should the present candidates for the she turned beseechingly to her husband for protection. of his fellow-citizens, will soon find himself like Presidency and Vice Presidency withdraw, a tection. Upon this the questioner, too, turns did it do thee any good?" "No, never a bit; it with a heaven full of love in them, and hearts made me mad to have my money taken from big with the immortal sympathy of God, ministered to the sick stranger, and him that was ready to perish. In that souvenir of eternity est on the fine, and paid him principal and in- will be preserved charities of celestial water

A JEW'S ARGUMENT.

"Some Roman senators examined the Jews in this manner: 'If God had no delight in the worship of idols, why did he not destroy them? The Jews made answer, 'If men had worship-

New York, August 10, 1848.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

The great question now before the people o this country, is whether the system of slavery shall be extended and strengthened by incor porating it into our free Territories. Congress has had the subject under discussion for a long time, and has barely succeeded in laying it on the table for the present, without any definite and permanent decision. Politicians and reformers have taken it up, and are debating it with a degree of earnestness which is seldom witnessed among them. It will undoubtedly be the principal topic before the great Convention which assembles this week at Buffalo. Indeed, all classes are beginning to feel, that the time has come to decide whether slavery shall be upheld and perpetuated, or whether steps shall be taken to limit its bounds and prevent its growth.

It is pretty generally acknowledged, we believe, in many parts of the South, as well as at the North, that slavery in the abstract is a flagrant wrong and a crying evil-a wrong to the slave, which no sophistry can justify, and an evil to the master and the country, which can only be palliated by the peculiar circumstances under which it exists, and the great difficulty of getting rid of it. In view of this general impression, one would suppose that scarcely any body could be found to favor its extension over territory in which it does not now exist. And such would undoubtedly be the case, if men were to act according to the dictates of their unsophisticated consciences. But as things are, they allow themselves to be swerved by what they regard as "constitutional compacts and compromises," until they bring this great question down to mere political grounds, and decide it in view of the same considerations which would influence them in the decision of a question relating to banks and tariffs.

There is one grand defect in the argument of all those who advocate the extension of slavery D. Babcock, elders; W. P. Stillman, deacon; over new territory, which readers of their speeches cannot have overlooked. They claim that a slave is the property of his master in the same sense that a horse is the property of his owner; and that the master of a slave has as much right to take his slave into territory owned by the United States and there hold him as property, as the owner of a horse has to take his horse there and hold him as property. But this assumption overlooks the fact that the slave differs from the horse in being made property by law, and by that alone—a fact which Southern men are not slow to urge when their right to hold a man as property is assailed. Although the soil of new territory may be owned by the North and the South jointly, that is no reason why a black man whom the laws of South Carolina have made to be property, should be considered as property in this new territory. If the position assumed by southern men could be maintained, the conclusion would follow, that there is no such thing as free territory; all our new territory is as much slave territory as free, because it is owned by a Union composed of free and slave States. In that case, all the attempts to get Congress to establish slavery in new territory, would be gratuitous, since it already exists according to the assumption of those who advocate the measure.

The agitation of this question in connection with the presidential election, may raise an issue not often brought before the people on such occasions. Generally these elections are made to turn upon mere political considerations. In view of that fact, many Christian people have declined to take any active part in them, or even to exercise their right of suffrage earnestly invite attention. First, the giving of -regarding the whole affair as a political one, the Gospel to all our fallen race. Second, the in which no great moral questions were involv- circulation of Sabbath Tracts. Third, home ed. It is possible, however, that the case may be different in the coming campaign. The question of freedom or slavery in all new States and Territories, may become the question for decision. In that case, we see not how the Christian can justify a neglect to cast his influence in favor of what he regards as being the righteous cause. Too long have good men left elected annually; five members of the Board the election of rulers to wicked men. The to constitute a quorum. We suggest, in the on one of the inlets of that coast. For greater consequences are daily seen in our national assemblies. Let those who are entrusted with the power of elevating men to the highest offices, weigh well their responsibilities.

tunate Drayton, in whose vessel some seventy slaves recently attempted to escape from their house of bondage, has been tried and convicted other: that when money is contributed the obon one indictment of stealing the negroes. The ject should be distinctly specified. We farther trial was in progress throughout last week. He suggest, that the Quarterly Meetings be recogwas ably defended by Messrs. Mann and Carlisle. But the Judge, who is said to be de- Executive Committees of these societies, who shall report quarterly to that body. cidedly pro-slavery in his feelings, charged the Jury strongly against him; and the jury, after twenty-four hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict as above stated. It is commonly reported, that nine of the jury were fellows who hang about the court-house of the District for J. Bond, Directors. the very purpose of being summoned as jurors. and getting the per diem allowance, and that they were all for a verdict of guilty at once; while the other three were Irishmen, and were for acquittal, from which judgment they were turned by the majority after twenty-four hours of fasting. There are numerous points of law reserved, and it is quite possible that this verdict may be their interest and a sense of duty, in maintainset aside. Meanwhile the District Attorney is ing equal rights and privileges with other degoing on with his forty-one other indictments.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

It has been represented, that nearly all of the ecclesiastical bodies in France are in favor of a separation of the Church from the State. There is, however, as now appears, a good deal of difference of opinion among them upon the subject. The Jews, we believe, uniformly and unhesitatingly demand the separation of civil and ecclesiastical interests. The same may be said of some of the minor and more evangelical | prayer. Protestant sects. But the Protestants in genoppose the measure, neither will they do anything to hasten it. One of their journals says: "We will not demand our letter of divorce; but if the State gives it, we will accept it, and presenting it to God, we will say, In thee, O Lord, is our hope; let not our hope be confounded!" Among the Catholics there are so mainly on the ground that to receive from the Government what is bestowed equally upon all the religious communions, good and bad, is that hold upon religious organizations which it had through the money it paid them.

THE WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION.

The Wisconsin Seventh-day Baptist Association held its second anniversary with the Church in Albion, Dane Co., commencing July 6, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. Z. Campbell, from 1 Thess. 3: 12, 13—after which Eld. S. Coon was chosen Moderator, and J. H. Potter and T. . Coon, Secretaries.

After preparing a list of delegates, and hearing reports from the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, the Letters from the Churches were read. The following are their statistics:

Milton .- Z. Campbell, pastor; S. Coon and J. M. Todd, clerk; post-office, Milton. Added 19; deceased 3; rejected 1; dismissed by letter 2; total 108.

Albion.-O. P. Hull, pastor; J. Weed and A. Avers, deacons; J. H. Potter, clerk; postoffice, Albion. Added 4; deceased 2; total 81. Walworth.—S. Coon, pastor; A. Maxson, leacon. Added 6; total 21.

The various Standing Committees were then appointed. These Committees presented their reports in due me, which were adopted by the Association, and the most important of which

are given below. Report of Committee on Benevolent Operations.

The Committee on Benevolent Operations would respectfully report, That in their opinion Christianity is one grand system of benevolence; and all societies and organizations, to effect any thing in the way of promoting the Gospel, should be deeply imbued with this divine principle. Destitute of this in some practical form, so as not only to have in view but actually to reach some particular object we are not able to see what good can grow out of our organization as an Association. We are convinced that to enjoy life and health as Christ ians and as Christian Churches, we must identify ourselves with Christ and his kingdom by heartily embracing this cardinal doctrine. In view of these considerations, and the entire want of any efficient plan of operations now existing, affording a channel through which the benevolence of our brethren and sisters can reach any desired object, your Committee feel that an important branch of business has been committed to them. There are, in our opinion, the most urgent reasons why this Association should adopt speedy and efficient measures to extend the Gospel around us, and generally throughout the world. There are three fields of labor to which your Committee would missionary operations, or missionary labor within our own borders. We therefore submit the following plan of operations. First, that this Association shall be a Missionary Association, and that it shall appoint the following officers, viz./a President, a Vice President, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, a Treasurer, and three Directors, who shall constitute an Executive Board to transact business, and shall be second place, that this Association shall be a security against a sudden attack of the Indians, Tract Society; that its object shall be to circu- they kept a number of dogs, whose barking forelate publications, and that it shall appoint the officers necessary to do its business. In the next place, we would suggest that this Association be a Home Missionary Association; that DRAYTON CONVICTED.—The heroic but unfor- its object shall be to promote the truth in our less the dogs should be confined; upon the doown country and vicinity; that it appoint the ing of which, they assumed a hostile position, officers necessary for the purposes of the society, and that these societies be distinct from each nized as meetings of this Association, and shall be competent to dispose of the reports of the

> The following are the officers of the Mis sionary Society: Eld. S. Coon, President; Eld. D. Babcock, Vice President; W. H. Redfield, Cor. Sec.; John W. Stillman, Rec. Sec.; D. J Green, Treasurer; O. P. Hull, J. M. Todd, and

Whereas, there are violent and oppressive movements among first-day people in Wisconsin against the Seventh-day Baptists, averse to the Island,) the ruins of which have been point-Christianity, equal rights, and the Gospel of ed out within the last fifty years, and possibly most habitual neglect to attend Sabbath meet-Jesus Christ, and tending to unite Church and may now be seen. This infant became the pa- ings with our covenant brethren, unless reason-State; therefore—Resolved, That this Association, collectively and individually, awake to nominations at the hands of our legislators.

Resolved, That we, the members of this Aswhatsoever name.

Whereas, a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures is of the very first importance to the existence of vital piety and practical godliness, therefore -Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the members of the churches composing this Association, who are heads of families, the necessity and importance of reading the Bible to their families, and of maintaining daily family

Resolved, That we, the members of this Aseral seem to be quite undecided; they will not sociation, deeply deplore the existence of the system of Slavery, and the evils which it entails upon every inhabitant of the United States.

State of Religion.

The Committee on the State of Religion report, that viewing the state of religion generally, although we have cause of gratitude to the great Author of every good and perfect gift, we have much cause for self-abasement and humilisome who advocate a separation; but they do ation of soul, and are loudly called upon to repent and do our first works; and to effect an obect so desirable, that we now, like the prodigal may return to our Father's house from which we have most unwisely departed. The field of usenot consistent with their exclusive claims. It fulness that in the providence of God we are invited is very likely, in view of the prevailing feeling, to occupy, urges upon our consideration, as min that a separation will take place. It would isters and laymen, the necessity to awake out of doubtless have taken place long ago, except sleep, and come up to the help of the Lord having stated the origin of the family, many of against the mighty, in the use of all the means that the Government was desirous of retaining of grace, and the cultivation of vital piety in our hearts, and not to be satisfied until it can be said of us, that we are the light of the world and the salt of the earth.

Corresponding Letter.

The Wisconsin Seventh-day Baptist Association, to the several sister Associations of the same faith, greeting:

love to the cause of our glorious Redeemer, and your cordial cooperation with us in promotprayers arise to the great Head of the Church for the prosperity of Zion in the far West. When we consider the extensive field by which we are surrounded, we are led to rest on the promises of our heavenly Father, and go forinduce men to embrace the truth as it is in Jesus. We shall be happy to continue our corquent convocations.

The following are the officers of the Association for the ensuing year, viz. John Stillman, Treasurer; W. H. Redfield, Cor. Sec.; Orlinzer Allen, Rec. Sec. After a session which continued through the fifth, sixth, and first days of the week, the Association adjourned to meet with the Church in Walworth, on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in July, 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

VISIT TO AN ANCESTOR'S GRAVE.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-DEAR SIR,—It has been a source of pleasure to the good of all ages, to cherish and perpetuate the memory of their virtuous and honored ancestry; and the "first commandment with promise" seems directly calculated to aid or encourage this laudable impulse. No people under heaven have more faithfully discharged this duty than the Israelites, who, under its direction, have left on record a most exact and faithful account of their family descent. The pleasure imparted by such researches, has often inclined me to linger among the tombs for relics of former times, with which I could associate some history or tradition. Impressed with such feelings, I recently seated myself near the tomb of an ancestor, (in an isolated spot on the bank of the Pawcatuck river, on the Westerly side, within sight of the first Seventh-day Baptist meetinghouse in Hopkinton,) in which I feel more than ordinary interest, as its location was to me but lately known. You will here allow me to relate a family tradition which has been handed down through several generations respecting him.

In the early settlement of this country, a small company left the then infant Colony of Plymouth, to seek a more congenial situation on the coast of Connecticut, then a wilderness, inhabited only by savages. After proceeding up the Sound in a small vessel belonging to the adventurers, they landed and commenced a settlement warned them of danger, and annoyed the savages, who, on some pretence, withdrew their intercourse and trade, and refused to renew it unand drove the settlers from their dwellings to take refuge in the vsssel which attended them. of safety, when the Indians in ambush surprised tilating their bodies retired. Their companions what they could for their necessities, sailed down the Sound, and landed on Rhode Island, A. D. 1638. About one mile eastward of where the windmills now stand, at Newport, a lonely widow and an infant, the only son of one of the sufferers, erected a dwelling, (and it was one of the first on

cept by a few of the present generation, that in sociation, disapprove of all Secret Societies of this lonely place rest the remains of that early from the Western Watchman, that a plan is on years, died in 1720. From this ancestor de- of its projectors, to establish a College in Mishim descended Eld. John Maxson, of the Newscendants are now among the aged.

> For the satisfaction of very many interested in the above, I will add, that John Maxson, senior, was early connected with the Sabbatarian church in Newport, and was a prominent member in an early part of its history; and when the church at Westerly was set off in 1708, he was ordained their pastor, at the age of 70 years. Besides Jonathan, he had several children, among whom was John Maxson, junior, who was also a minister of that church, ordained in 1719, the year prior to the death of his father, low, very low; in most traits of character inand Joseph Maxson, who was ordained and become pastor of the church at Newport. Thus the descendants may find satisfaction in tracing blood and breeding. While, therefore, the back their lineage to those worthy ancestors who might not heretofore have had the means here furnished to do so.

THE AGE OF LAND TURTLES.

It is stated in a recent number of the Record er, that Mr. Elias Bassett, of Hampden, had dis-Beloved Brethren,-We rejoice in every covered a land turtle on his farm marked with Zion's Herald says that the circulation of the testimony we receive of your attachment and the initials of his name, E. B., in the year 1800, about half a century ago. This reminds me of during the last four years, some 6,000; that of a similar relation made by Eld. Joshua Clarke, the Quarterly Review some 1,000. The Sunappeared, and no letters have been received minister at that time of the First Seventh-day day School publications have advanced; the from sister Associations, yet we believe their Baptist Church at Hopkinton, R. I. Sitting in Sunday School Advocate had 40,000 subscribers his pulpit one Sabbath morning, more than fifty four years ago, it has now 80,000! The Westyears ago, waiting for the gathering of the people ern Christian Advocate has 11,000 subscribers; previous to the commencement of divine service, this includes, we suppose, the preachers as nonhe said he would ask permission to relate what paying subscribers. The Christian Apologist, ward in the performance of duty, trusting that he considered a very remarkable incident that (German,) has more than 2,300 subscribers. our feeble efforts, through his assistance, will occurred before he left home that morning. The Sunday School Advocate has a circulation One of his children had found and brought in from the Western house of 17,000. The Rea land turtle, marked with the initials of the pository has 8,000 subscribers, though designed sengers and minutes at our next and all subse- man's name who had preceded him on his farm, particularly for ladies; its patronage is con. and dated the year of his (Eld. Clarke's) birth; that he was then in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and that he had no doubt the mark and date

As to the question, "How many centuries do they live?" I know not who can answer it; but I have no doubt, from the testimony I have received, with my own experience and observation during an acquaintance with their family of sixty years, that their natural term of life will reach one century or more.

Since writing the above, I have met with the following still more extraordinary notice of the land turtle, which I copy from the Philadelphia

"Our readers are aware, that St. Peter's church is undergoing repairs. A singular incident has transpired in the course of the work. There is a space between the flooring of the pews and the earth, of about eighteen inches, principally occupied in supporting the same. In repairing these the workmen found two land turtles, which must be of exceeding age, as there is no possible means of ingress or egress since the church was built, which was in 1761-2. It

is known that land turtles live to a great age." Here then is a case where two of these turtles have existed for a term of eighty-six er eightyseven years, confined within a space probably not exceeding one hundred feet square, deprived of the rays of the sun, and the moisture from the clouds. What could have been their means of subsistence? I should think but little different from that of the reptile in the cavity of the tree or the centre of the rock. If they can live such a length of time in such a situation, I think you may well talk about centuries as their natural term of life when left to roam unrestrained in their proper elements.

of the Southern Baptist missionaries, speaks as | St. John's and St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal follows of missionary prospects at Shanghai, churches in this city, the primary object of

all fifteen missionaries, at Shanghai, most of in the choirs of those churches; and the colfemale. Apart from the facilities we have in seven years nor exceeding ten, and their numall the large cities in the interior. A gentleman an equivalent for their tuition. This school is called a few days ago, who lived 500 miles in now in existence, and promises to more than After waiting till all was quiet, a number of the the interior; I gave him a few tracts, two chapfugitives returned to their lands to procure some ters of the Gospel by Matthew. It was gratify- usefulness and mutual profit, though the numrefreshments to enable them to go to some place ing to have the privilege of giving a few words ber of its attendants hitherto has never reached of the Gospel to those who have never heard it, even though we are not able to explain it and massacred a number of them, and after mu- fully to them. Our time, thus far, has been devoted wholly to the study of this most difficult sought and buried them; and after collecting of all languages. My first object is to learn the colloquial. After that is accomplished, which I suppose will take one year, my attention will be directed to the written language, which is quite different from the colloquial."

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:-

Will some of your correspondents give their views relative to the following: Ought an al triarch of the families of the name of Maxson. ably hindered, to subject one to the discipline But I believe it has not been generally known of a church? Also, ought the same neglect of each! That will do who will do likewise? till recently been satisfactorily understood, ex- same manner?

A BAPTIST COLLEGE IN MISSOURI.—We learn patriarch, John Maxson, who, at the age of 82 foot, and is succeeding beyond the expectation scended Jonathan Maxson, who died in 1732, souri which shall be under the control of the at the age of 52 years, and whose remains lie in- Baptists of that State. The plan is to secure terred at the same place with his father. From 1,000 persons, or that which will be equivalent, who will pay the interest of \$100, at 6 per cent. port church, who died in 1778, and was interred or six dollars annually, for eight successive in that place, and whose history is known to all years. This is to be invested as it is paid in, the churches. His numerous family have at ad- upon good security, or in safe stocks, deducting vanced ages all gone to their rest, and their de- only so much, from year to year, as may be necessary to keep up the instruction at the same time. By accurate calculation, it is found that a College can be endowed, upon this plan, at the end of eight years.

> THE MEXICANS.—An officer of the American army, whose letters have been published in this city, represents the Mexicans as a people who can only be looked upon as a very inferior and degraded portion of the human family. In physical, moral, and intellectual attributes, they are ferior to most of our North American Indians. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of that country are in all particulars three-fourths Indians in physical matters of Mexico afford a rich and abundant field for the scientific naturalist, the moral subjects present one equally exuberant for the philanthropist, the divine, and the school-

> CIRCULATION OF METHODIST PERIODICALS.— Christian Advocate & Journal has declined,

Methodist Book Concern.—The Christian Repository, a Methodist paper, says, "the capital stock of the entire concern, according to the last report, does not vary much from eight hundred thousand dollars. The yearly profits are said to be about \$40,000, and the expenses, including Dr. Bond's salary and others, about \$20-000." A very fair sum—and the investment is enabling Methodists to spread their books and papers very widely.

RESOURCES OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The ncome of most if not all of the voluntary benevolent societies, whose anniversaries were held in New York last spring, was considerably in advance of that of any preceding year. According to the statistics of several annual reports read at the anniversaries, the following is the present financial state of each of the principal societies:-

or two primarpar socialists	
Am. Seamen's Friend Society,	\$24,000
Colonization Society,	5,000
Board of For. Miss. of Pres. Church,	108,586
Foreign Evangelical Society,	19,138
American Anti-Slavery Society,	9,077
Soc. for ameliorating condition of Jew	s, 5,395
N. York Institution for the Blind,	28,643
Am. Home Missionary Society,	140,497
American Bible Society,	254,377
American Tract Society,	237,155
Am. Board of Com. estimated at	260,000
Am. Protestant Society,	28,000
Am. and For. Bible Society,	31,521
Am. Bap. Home Mission Society,	26,136
General Assembly of Pres. Church,	26,439
Am. Bap. Missionary Union,	98,576

SHANGHAI AS A MISSIONARY STATION .- A let- that about two years since a school was estabter written in December last, by Mr. Yates, one lished under the patronage of the clergymen of which was to discipline its pupils in the prac-"As I have said, there are five missions, in lice of vocal music, and thus fit them for service whom have families. This, as a mission station, lateral object of which was to instruct them in is not surpassed by any in China. We are the English branches of study, and rudiments allowed to go unmolested into any part of the of the French and Latin Languages. The city, and have free access to both male and boys were obliged to be of ages not under the city and country for thirty miles in the in- ber was limited to thirty; farther, they were terior, this is the key to the entire empire. By required to be boys of moral tendencies. The water communication, we can send books into services of the boys thus rendered were made realize the high hopes of its founders as to its

that designed to be accommodated.

Novel School. The N. Y. Tribune says

Two whole, Live Men!—Under this caption, a correspondent of the Chronotype says that Gerritt Smith has paid, within three or four months, \$400 for the redemption of helpless, innocent young females from the clutches of the soul-and-heart traffickers, and \$500 for the defense of Drayton and his associates, who periled themselves to assist slaves! Charles Astor Bristed has paid \$900, which has been applied to redeem Richard. These are both of them sons of New York. C. A. Bristed is the grandson of the late John Jacob Astor, who was the early personal friend of Mr. Smith's father, the late Judge Peter Smith of Madison Co. \$900

The pribe week was t tion Bill. speeches w pro and co pay \$50,000 passed to A motion M. Johnson a Choctaw from the C back to the tending a 1 with slight was retained being north a reason the would move The report additional n Senate. In the Ho

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and Sebiring The chole all the Turk it continued sidered mild. adopted than of June to: t died. At 1 June, 274 c large propor of this town Viachka, fro and 21 death spread in al to the frontic

LMMIGRANI of this year, immigrants a abroad, was months, or fi the organize missioners o the number last fifteen r 1847, there natives of 11 gust, 1848 ceeded by T This is own Denmark a the German fleet. The r 24,622, of y 11,740 ton

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pri.—We learn that a plan is on d the expectation Callege in Mishe control of the plan. is. to secure vill be equivalent. 100, at 6 per cent, eight successive d as it is paid in, stocks, deducting ear, as may be nection at the same n, it is found that upon this plan, at

of the American n published in this asa people who can ry inferior and defamily. In physiattributes, they are its of character in-American Indians. ints of that country fourths Indians in le, therefore, the afford a rich and tific naturalist, the equally exuberant ine, and the school-

IST/PERIODICALS. e circulation of the irnal has declined. some 6,000; that of e 1,000. The Sunave advanced; the 440,000 subscribers 0.000! The West-11,000 subscribers; he preachers as non-Christian Apologist, 2,300 subscribers. ate has a circulation of 17,000. The Rers, though designed patronage is con.

RN - The Christian per, says, "the capin, according to the nuch from eight hune yearly profits are and the expenses, innd others, about \$20and the investment is ead their books and

ENT Societies.—The of the voluntary beanniversaries were spring, was conhat of any precede statistics of several ie anniversaries, the nancial state of each

\$24,000 5.000 .Church, 108,586 19,138 9,077 5.395 ition of Jews. 28,643 Blind, 140,497 ciety, 254,377 237.155 260,000 28,000 31,521 26,136 26,439 ...Church, 98,576

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N: Y! Tribune says a school was estabof the clergymen of Protestant Episcopal e primary object of pupils in the pracis fit them for service nrches; and the cols to instruct them in tudy, and rudiments n Languages. The of ages not under g ten, and their numfarther, they were ral tendencies. The endered were made ion. This school is comises to more than its founders as to its ofit, though the numerto has never reached modated.

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General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The principal subject before the Senate last week was the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation Bill, in connection with which several speeches were made upon the subject of slavery. pro and con. An amendment was passed to pay \$50,000 for the Amistad slaves. A bill was passed to carry into effect the treaty with China A motion was passed to compensate Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for buildings used as a Choctaw Academy. Mr. Douglass, of Ill., from the Committee on Territories, reported back to the Senate the House bill in favor of extending a Territorial Government in Oregon, with slight amendments. The Wilmot Proviso was retained, with the preamble assigning its being north of the Missouri Compromise line as a reason therefor. Mr. D. gave notice that he would move to take up the bill on Monday. The report was ordered to be printed with an additional number of copies for the use of the

In the House of Representatives, the Army Appropriation Bill was under consideration for a long time, being made an occasion to discuss extensively the subject of slavery. On Friday night the Session continued until 12 o'clock. In the course of remarks, G. P. Marsh, of Vt., said he had authority for declaring, that slavery now exists in the territory of Oregon.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 14th of August.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, two steamships from Europe have arrived at New York, the America and the Hermann, bringing news to July 27.

From Ireland, the news is rather startling. That country seems to be on the eve of an outbreak. The trial of the persons charged with sedition is about to take place, and if there should be an attempt on the part of Government to "pack" the jury, it will probably serve as the signal for revolt. Meanwhile steps are being taken to disarm the people, and place the

In France, things are becoming quiet again. The examination of nearly 1,100 insurgents confined in the Fort of Ivry has been concluded, after three weeks' incessant labor on the part of the Magistrates, who had 8,000 documents to examine. It now remains for the military commission to decide on the fate of those men. Arrests continue to take place hourly of persons compromised by the conspiracy. On the 18th, eighteen men, the whole of the male inhabitants of a house in the Faubourg St. Autoine, were arrested and carried off to the Condeath of M. Dornès, the Representative, in consequence of his wounds, is announced.

The Moniteur of Sunday states that the accounts of the numbers killed and wounded in the days of June were, as might be expected, much exaggerated, and gives the following as correct: Killed in the contest or died of wounds then received, 1,400; wounded now in the hospitals and in the private dwellings, 1,100; insurgents now incarcerated, 8,688.

The Hungarians have obtained a victory over the insurgent Illyrians, of whom 300 were killed and many wounded. On the other hand, a battalion of Illyrians have deserted from one of the forts, in order to aid their countrymen. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has letters from Pesth of the 7th inst., from which it appears that the war between the Magyars and Sclavonians is being carried on with unabated The Hungarians are said to have stormed the city of Varsad; but on the other hand they have been defeated near the Wallachian village, St. Mihalv.

Letters from Madrid, Spain, of the 14th, announce that six Carlist officers had been shot at of whom three were officers. Letters direct from the frontiers of Navarre say that the Carlist insurrection has suffered a severe check in the persons of many of the chiefs. Generals Ilzarbe and Zubiri, pursued by the Queen's troops, have been obliged to take refuge in France, as well as Colonels Seto, Enneterio, and Sebirino.

The cholera continued to prevail throughout all the Turkish provinces. At Constantinople ing some \$700 or \$800, was lost, as the flames it continued without abatement, but it was considered mild. Better sanitary precautions were adopted than hitherto. At Galatz, from the 1st of June to the 8th, 205 were attacked and 63 died. At Ibralla, from the 3d to the 7th of June, 274 cases, of whom 70 died. This is a Peru, Bradstown, Jacksonville, Quincy, and ege proportion in reference to the population of this town, which is only about 20,000; at Viachka, from the 2d to 7th of June, 90 cases, and 21 deaths, in a population of 4,000. It has spread in all Wallachia, and advances rapidly to the frontiers of Transylvania.

Immigrants Arrived.—In the seven months of this year, to 31st July, the whole number of immigrants arrived at this port in vessels from abroad, was 110,404. In the eight previous months, or from the 5th of May, (the time of the organization of the Department of Come missioners of Emigration,) to 31st December. the number was 129,082, being 239,486 in the last fifteen months. From May to December, 1847, there were 53,180 Germans, and 52,496 natives of Ireland; but from December to August, 1848, the number from Ireland has exceeded by some thousands those of Germany. This is owing, no doubt, to the war between: Denmark and Germany, and the blockade of the German vessels in the rivers by the Danish fleet. The number arrived in July, 1848, was driver of the carriage. The scene was in-24,622, of which 7,963 were from Germany; tensely exciting. 11,740 from Ireland; 2,235 England; 1,566 Scotland; 106 France; 34 Holland; 129 Switzerland; 63 Spain; 114 Wales; 492 Nor- which weighed 370 pounds. It was nine feet mark; 3 South America; 1 Poland. Tribune, Middletown Point.

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.—A telegraphic dis-August 3, says:—

Ten men from St. Josephs have arrived in this city, in eighty-seven days from Oregon Territory. They left the 10th of March.

A battle had been fought between the Indians and the Oregon regiment. The former were defeated, having had fifty killed and a consider able number wounded. Farther pursuit of the Indians was abandoned, on account of want of provisions and ammunition The American, had none killed and only ten wounded.

The Regiment, it was thought, would be sucwant of supplies of horses, &c.

charge of a rifle.

from the United States.

The Mormon settlement at Salt Lake was in other as a manual laborer, at \$45. flourishing condition. Parties of emigrants were met at Sweet Water.

Col. Garland and Maj. Brant have arrived from Fort Mann. Thirty two Camanche Indi-Magill's command on the 1st June.

2, which says that an arrival from Vera Cruz | concern. brings dates from that city to the 26th ult. Intelligence had reached Vera Cruz that another battle had been fought between the Government troops under Gen. Bustamente and the insurgents under Ex-President Paredes. The number of killed and wounded in this engagement is not stated, but the contest resulted in the complete triumph of Bustamente. The Government forces had entered Guanajuato in immediately executed.

Insurrection in Cuba.—The Pensacola ever you please in 1851. Democrat of July 27th, says: "We learn by fortunately to Governor became apprized of it, the House, 33 to 25. and took precautionary steps to arrest it. The insurrectionists, on perceiving that the conspiracy was detected, broke into the stores and forcibly possessed themselves of ammunition, &c. Whereupon the Governor called out the regular troops, and the insurrection was suppressed. after the slaughter of five hundred of the insurmountains. Probably exaggerated.

of Porto Rico.—By the arrival of the bark Cordelia, from Ponce, Porto Rico, whence she sailciergerie. The danger from shots fired in the ed on the 24th ult., we learn that on the 18th of married in one year. streets in open day still continues. The July a plot was discovered among the slaves for a general insurrection. It was discovered by to the proper authorities. Three of the ring- leh Mountains. leaders were arrested, two were condemned to be shot, and one to the chain gang for ten years. The plan, they said, was an extensive one, and included all the negroes upon the South side of the Island, from Guayama to Mayaguez. The rise was to be simultaneous. The time fixed upon was the last day of the month. They were to burn all the towns, kill all the whites, and make

SUMMARY.

city of New York during the whole of last with the volunteers. The ladies of that city year were 3,475, and the number of those licens- have made ample provision for her support and ed previous to the 21st of July was 3,116. The education. number which have been licensed during the present season up to the 21st of July is 3,782, which is an increase of 307 over the total of Estella, in Navarre. A body of Carlists had last year, and 666 over the number licensed up been completely routed in the mountains on the to the corresponding period of last year. The 12th; ten were killed and five taken prisoners, total number of licenses during the present nearly \$2,500. year will probably reach 4,000!

The steamboat White Rose, of Louisville, was totally destroyed by fire at the wharf at Cairo, Illinois, on the 25th ult. She had on board considerable freight, for the carriage of which to New Orleans she was awaiting a boat. Law. The freight, about 200 tons, consisted of lard, corn, potatoes, oats, onions, &c., and was principally owned in Louisville. The safe, containspread with such rapidity that nothing could be

The Telegraph line is now open and working to Galena, 500 miles from St. Louis. This line includes stations at Alton, Springfield, Peoria, Hannibal, in the State of Illinois, and Burlington, Bloomington, and Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, on the east bank of the Mississippi, the most of which are now open, and doing busi-

tated before the Legislative Temperance Society, that in 1827, 1,902,915 gallons of distilled the of liquor was found in his coat-pocket. spirits were imported and manufactured in Boston-while in 1847, the quantity was reduced to 550,000, being a difference of 1,442,915 gal-

The town of Orel, in Russia, was destroyed by fire on the 7th of June, and most of the inhabitants lost all they possessed. Upwards of 1,237 houses and four bridges were destroyed. The four stone churches were much injured. The whole loss is estimated at three millions of

The first experiment of crossing the Niagara Suspension Bridge with horses and carriages has been successfully made. Mr. Ellet was the

Sharks are becoming numerous on our Jersey coast. One was caught last week at Red Bank, \$6400,000 sterling.

The Sun has late accounts from Chili, stating patch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated St. Louis, that Santiago was visited by another destructive ester, N. Y., a cast iron wheel 7 feet in diame. fire on the 12th of April. It commenced on the ter, and weighing about 800 pounds, going alwestern side of the Plaza de la Independencia, most with the speed of lightning, exploded, and and the flames, spreading with great rapidity, scattered the fragments in every direction. At soon enveloped the beautiful row of buildings the time, a boy was on each side feeding it, and called the Portal. The loss of goods alone is fifteen men stood in different places in the imestimated at half a million of dollars. Two mediate vicinity, and strange to say, not one of or three lives are said to have been lost. While them was injured! One piece, weighing about the fire was raging, a shock of an earthquake 100 pounds, was carried through the roof, and occurred. This added to the general alarm, came to the ground some fifteen rods distant, which was farther increased by a second fire sinking some distance beneath the surface. breaking out in another part of the city.

Two members of the Massachusetts Regiment, cessful in defending the Territory, but was in who deserted while encamped on the Matamo- little daughter, a child only eight years old, with ras line, are stated to have reached Galveston, a rope about a yard long and three quarters of Col. Gilliam, commanding the Regiment, was Texas, after great privations. A letter from an inch thick, and continuing to lacerate her al accidentally killed after the battle by the dis- them, received by a soldier of the regiment, most naked body for some twenty minutes or states that they suffered greatly on the route, half an hour. The brute has been once impris-Propositions of peace were entertained by the particularly for water, and were obliged to kill oned for beating his wife. Indians; but the troubles were not settled, one of their horses, and drink his blood! After The Government had called for more troops, reaching Galveston, they found Yankees in such and reinforcements were anxiously expected demand that they easily obtained employment, one as a schoolmaster, at \$60 per month, and the

The Receivers of the Plainfield Bank cannot pay a dividend out of the funds in their hands until a suit now pending in the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey against them, ans were killed in the engagement with Lieut. involving almost the entire amount of those funds, is definitely disposed of; but negotiations are now in progress, and the Receivers have LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The N. Y. Tribune every reason to believe will soon be consumhas a dispatch from New Orleans, dated August | mated, which will enable them to close up the

> Daniel Wadsworth, perhaps the wealthiest man in Connecticut, died on Friday morning, at Hartford, in the 77th year of his age. The Wadsworth Athenæum and the Wadsworth Tower, on "Monte Video," are pleasing mementoes, to the citizens of Hartford, of his taste and liberality.

Philip Olivarius a monk of Orval, in the year triumph, and opposition to the present Govern- 1544 predicted, it is said, all the remarkable ment is regarded in Mexico as effectually put events of the present century. The following down. Padre Jarauta was taken prisoner and lines have long been current in Germany:-"I would not be a King in 1848; I would not be a grave-digger in 1850. But I would be what-

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed Captain Thomas E. Miner, of the schooner Gov- through every stage a bill exempting the Homeernor Bennett, that a smack arrived at Key stead of a Family from sale on execution for West the day on which he left for this port, and debt. The area exempted is forty acres in the reported that an insurrection was to have taken country, or a quarter of an acre in a village. place in Havana on the 20th of this month. But | The final vote in the Senate stood 14 to 5; in

The Hudson's Bay Company have made a caterpillars and grasshoppers. proposition to the Government to sell to the Oregon, on the south side of the line of 49 de- cut River, at Putney, Vt., on Monday the 17th in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

The publisher of the Lowel Offering, states rectionists; the remainder were driven to the in the number for this month, that in one mill, during the past eighteen years, 82 of the "boys," and 405 "girls," employed there, have been ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION AMONG THE SLAVES | married; and from another mill 185 of the girls have been married during five years; and from a single room in another corporation, 38 were

Mr. Fortune, Curator of the Botanic Gardens at Chelsea, has been engaged by the East India information obtained from one or two negroes | Company to proceed to China and procure for of an estate, the proprieter of which, on ascer- them live specimens and seeds of the tea plant, taining the truth of it, immediately gave notice for use in their Tea plantations in the Himma-

> "Old Phil," a servant belonging to Mr. James Brent, of Charles County, Maryland, died on the 5th inst., at the age of one hundred and fif-

The notes of the Atlas Bank, secured by a second St. Domingo of the Island. Since the bond and mortgage alone, will be paid at a conarrest of the ringleaders confidence was entirely siderable discount by the Controller. The bond and mortgage upon which \$65,000 of notes was issued was sold at auction for \$35,000.

A Mexican girl, aged eighteen, whose attendance on the sick Americans excited enmity The taverns and grog-shops licensed in the among her relations, has arrived at Pittsburgh

> The barn on the farm of Mr. Solomon Dorney, in Lehigh County, Pa., was struck by lightning and entirely consumed with its contents of about 40 tons of hay, 1,200 shocks of grain, a four-horse wagon, &c. The loss is set down at

The owners of the mills at Pittsburgh, Pa., have published a Card stating that their mills must and will remain suspended until they are placed on an equal footing with the manufacturers of the other States by the repeal of the Ten Hour

Mr. John O. Wattles and his wife, are the sole survivors of a community which had been established about 40 miles above Cincinnati, some eighteen months since. During the terrible flood, caused by the rise of the Ohio, the house in which they lived was undermined, and in its fall seventeen persons perished.

Letters from different persons connnected with the Dead Sea Exploring Expedition say that the party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task and returned to Jerusalem, where they were on the 19th of May.

George Wells committed suicide at Rochester. He took off his coat and boots, and laid in having the name of the publisher signed to it. Lieut. Gov. Reed, of Massachusetts, recently upon his face in shallow water, with the remainder of his clothing still upon him. A bot

> There are now 77 prisoners confined to their beds with dysentery in the Mount Pleasant State Prison, beside 120 who are also attacked. but not taken down. There have already been seven deaths by the disease.

Advices from Sierra Leone to the 17th of May mention the recent landing of upward of Government yessels, and that farther arrivals are expected.

A newspaper printed in the Maori or native tongue, has been established in New Zealand. and is to be published once a fortnight.

The damage done to public and private property in France by the late events in Paris has been estimated at 10,000,000 francs, or about

The ship Anne, arrived in the London docks way; 85 Sweden; 91 West Indies; 1 Den- long. Another was caught on Sunday near from Shanghai, has brought 100 tons of Chinese the north-east and north-west and help us.

A short time ago, at a stave factory in Roch-

A "father" in Poughkeepsie, named Whalan, has been sent to prison for cruelly whipping his

The rock known by the name of the Dent de Naye, which was situated at a height of 7000 feet, fell on the 3d ult., into the valley of Montroux, Switzerland, and destroyed seven houses and all the persons in them. It is said that upwards of 2000 head of cattle were killed in the fields.

Two gold mines in Buckingham County, Va., re supposed to be inexhaustible; nine bars were recently taken from them, valued at \$1,-666. At the expense of \$24 a day the workers raise and wash \$75 worth a day.

A Mexican squash, produced from seed brought from Very Cruz, is growing at Mobile. One of the fruit measured in circumference two feet five inches by two and a half. The fruit is whitish yellow, and in flavor far superior to the best American squashes.

A Coppersmith in Quincy, Ill., has just patented a tea-kettle that sings the baby to sleep By means of a little contrivance connected with the spout, a style of melody is got up that neary equals Jenny Lind.

A large Bear was recently kill on the farm of Leonard Yeomans about four miles from Cats-A Panther was recently seen in the same vicinity, and two girls narrowly escaped

The Mining Journal states that Sir James Anderson, who has spent a fortune in experiments, has at length succeeded in perfecting a locomotive carriage for common turnpike roads.

Much of the country to the northward of the Island of Montreal, especially about St. Eustache, has heen completely devastated by the

Andrew Jackson, a colored man, and an anti-United States all their rights and possessions in slavery lecturer, was drowned in the Connectiult., while bathing.

The New York State Cattle Show and Fair

will be held in Buffalo on the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of September. L. M. Wheaton, Esq., has made the munificent donation of \$10,000 to the Wheaton Female

New York Market, Monday, August 7.

Institute in Norton, Mass.

ASHES—Pots are up to \$5 50; Pearls 6 00.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is dull. Pure Genesee Flour sold for 5 37 a 5 50; good brands Michigan and Ohio for 5 18 a 5 25. Meal is in demand for export; Jersey sold for 2 69, and Brandywine 2 81. Rye Flour 3 70.—GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand. Ohio for milling, 06; St. Louis 1 00. Corn is in good demand at improved prices, some 4c. on a bushel; good flat yellow 60c., good mixed 69c., round yellow 64 a 65c. Rye 68c. Oats dull at 42 a 45c. for Northern and 37c. for New Jersey.—PRO-VISIONS—Pork 8 87 a 11 25. City Prime Beef 7 00. teen years! Up to the day of his death this Butter, 11 a 13c. for Ohio; 13 a 16 for State. Cheese 5 a faithful old servant enjoyed almost uninterrupt- 61c. Apples, Pears, Peaches, and Tomatoes, are plenty, at

In West Barnstable, Mass., July 24, of brain fever, ELLEN C., daughter of Oliver G. and Sarah A. Merritt, of North Stonington, Conn., aged 1 year, 4 months, and 11 days. Thus within the space of four short weeks have these deeply afflicted parents been called to lay in the grave two lovely children, having lost their son in June last. Yet

They bowed submissive to the stroke, And blessed the hand of Him who smote.

LETTERS.

Maxson Green, R. W. Utter, H. G. Hawley, S. S. Griswold, S. M. Olden, J. F. Randolph, Wm. M. Jones, Asa West (no.) Charles Potter (all right—take your time to at-

RECEIPTS.

P. L. Berry, New London, Ct.	\$2	OO nev	n to vol	5	No	50
L. Bush, Waterville,		00 Pay	"	5		
R. Saunders, Sweden,		00	66	5	u	
A. Trowbridge, Watertown,	, i	00	46.	J	"	
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M. Maxson, Richburg,		38	" "	5	"	10 10
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Our receipts in advance for the fifth volume have thus far been unusually small. We hope our friends will consider the matter, and not forget that this is the season when we ought to be receiving pretty freely. The money we have recently acknowledged on old accounts, has been required to meet old claims, and we could find use for more "of the

Several months ago we sent bills to all those who were indebted to us up to the close of the fourth volume. In some cases, we are sorry to learn, those bills have been taken for receipts, and hence the money has not been forthcoming. Please to notice, that a receipt differs from a bill

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will hold its Sixth Anniversary at New Market, N. J., on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, (7th day of the month,) commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The session will be opened with a discourse: after which a full report of the proceedings of the Executive Board will be read, and other business attended to.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY will hold its Fifth Anniversary at New Market, N. J., on the sixth day of 1,000 negroes, captured from slavers by various of the month,) commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

** New Market is on the line of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad, about two-hours ride from New York. Passengers can leave New York at 9 o'clock A. M., or 1 and 5 o'clock P. M., by steamboat from Pier No. 1 North River.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will hold its next session with the Church in Jackson, Shelby Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory Discourse by L. A. Davis; alternate, Joshua Hill.
We would be much gratified to be favored with the presence of delegates from our aster Associations. Come over from JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH. Cor. Sec.

DERUYTER 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 Thre Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Third,

COURSE OF STUDY.

April 4,

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 denands of this educating age. Each member of the school will be required to write compositions, and read or speak elect pieces, at stated intervals.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, according to studies \$3, \$4, or \$5 00 Extras-Drawing, 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 of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough review 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.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A large number of firstpaid for every new school they shall establish, and for every pupil added to an established school. The best recommen ations are required. We respectfully solicit the circular of every literary Institution in the Union, for gratuitous distribution, also all communications adapted to promote the cause of Education. Teachers furnished on application. All communications should be postpaid.

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

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO-LUGIUAL REFURMER, for the Statute Year 1848 Including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others on the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price

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

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Cars bound West, East, and North from Albany.

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

Long Primer, Brevier. 120 Nonpareil Pearl, Diamond

The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c., furnished Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution o printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c., of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this adver isement three times before the 1st of June, 1848, and send us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase from us, of our own manufactures, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill. For sale, several good second-hand cylinder and platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c. GEORGE BRUCE & CO., 13 Chambers-st., N. Y.

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

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the teachers are bedding

Miscellaneous.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. 'TIS GOOD TO LIVE.

A THANKSGIVING.

I thank thee, Father, that I live! I thank thee for these gifts of thine-For bending skies of heavenly blue, And stars divine:

For this green earth, where wild, sweet airs, Like freest spirits, joyous stray-For winding stream, and trees, and flowers, Beside its way.

But more I thank thee for true hearts That bear sweet gifts of love to me, Whom mine enfolds, and feels that this Is love of thee.

Warm from their spirits spreads around An atmosphere serene—divine— Magnetical, like golden haze, Encircling mine.

In stillness deep I walk a land

To-day I bless thee most for power— It draws me, Father, nearest thee— To love all thine, e'en though they give No love to me.

Where spirit forms my footsteps greet, And beauteous thoughts an angel band Chant low and sweet. Drear hours I know will darkly come,

Like April days of cloud and rain; But thus must hearts, like wintry fields, Grow green again. I thank thee, Father, that I live!

Though wailings fill this earth of thine; To labor for thy suffering ones Is joy divine! And even I, so weak and poor,

May bear some word of life from Thee; A beam of hope may reach some heart, Even through me.

THE TEMPEST ON SHORE.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

I was never a man of feeble courage. There are few scenes either of human or elemental strife upon which I have not looked with a brow of daring. I have stood in the front of the battle, when swords were gleaming and circling around me like fiery serpents of the air-I have sat on the mountain pinnacle, when the whirlwind was rending its oaks from their rocky cliffs and scattering them piecemeal to the clouds-I have seen these things with a swellsoul, that knew not, that reckoned not danger, -but there is something in the thunder's voice that makes me tremble like a child. I have tried to overcome this unmanly weakness-I have called pride to my aid-I have sought moral courage in the lesson of philosophy—but it rear a tree.' avails me nothing—at the first low moaning of the distant cloud, my heart shrinks, quivers, gasps, and dies within me.

My involuntary dread of thunder had its origin in an incident that occurred when I was a boy of ten years. I had a little cousin—a girl of the same age with myself, who had been the constant companion of my childhood. Strange, that after the lapse of so many years, that countenance should be so familiar to me. I can see the bright young creature—her large eyes flashing like a beautiful gem, her free locks streaming as in joy upon the rising gale, and her cheek glowing like a ruby, through a wreath of transparent snow. Her voice had the melody and joyousness of a bird's, and when she bounded over the wooded hill or the fresh green valley, shouting a glad answer to every voice of nature, and clasping her little hands in the very ecstasy of young existence, she loooked as if breaking away like a freed nightingale from the

earth, and going off where all things are beautiful and happy like her. It was a morning in the middle of August. The little girl had been passing some days at my father's house, and she was now to return home. Her path lay across the fields, and I gladly became the companion of her walk. I never knew a summer morning more beautiful and still. Only one little cloud was visible; and that seemed as pure, and white, and peaceful, as if it had been incense smoke of some burning censer of the skies. The leaves hung silent ton seed, several kinds of cabbage, pork fat, in the woods, the waters in the bay had forgot- and fish, which, together with the castor oil, are

ten their undulations, the flowers were bending all used for culinary purposes. The use of the their heads as if dreaming of the rainbow and latter for any purpose other than a medicine, is, more;—make also a similar solution of carbondew, and the whole atmosphere was of such a I should suppose, peculiar to the Chinese; it is ate of potash; both will be transparent fluids; soft and luxuriant sweetness that it seemed a expressed through a cullender, and, when fresh, but if equal quantities of each be mixed and cloud of roses, scattered down by the hand of a has not the aroma than it afterwards acquires. stirred together, they will become a solid mass. Peri, from the far-off gardens of Paradise. The Ducks' eggs are in great requisition, and in green earth and the blue sea lay abroad in their order to meet the demand for them, great numboundlessness, and the peaceful sky bent over bers are kept on all the navigable rivers and and blessed them. The little creature at my canals, in floating poultry houses. They are side was in a delirium of happiness, and her under very remarkable discipline; they go out clear sweet voice came ringing upon the air as to feed, and return home with remarkable exoften as she heard the tones of a favorite bird, pedition, and at a wor from their masters will or found some strange or lovely flower in her do almost any thing that can be required of frolic wanderings. The unbroken and almost them; he stands meanwhile at the entrance, and supernatural tranquillity of the day continued flogs the straggler and rewards the foremost. until nearly noon. Then for the first time the They are never allowed to hatch their own of subacetate of lead with port wine; filter the indications of an approaching tempest were eggs, almost all towns having ovens for that mixture through blotting paper, and a colorless manifest. Over the summit of a mountain at the purpose. The eggs of all birds are used, but liquid will pass through; to this add a small distance of about a mile, the folds of a dark those of the ducks are salted in the shells, as is quantity of dry salt of tartar, when a spirit will cloud became suddenly visible, and at the same the flesh also, for sea stores—considerable rise, which may be inflamed on the surface of instant a hollow roar came down, upon the quantities of fish are salted and dried. The the water.

that towered above us. Dlooked up, and an troduced from Canada, and some parts of the pocket. amethystine flame was quivering upon its United States; and birds' nests of the sea swal-grey peaks! and the next moment the clouds low, a transparent substance, in appearance opened, the rocks tottered to their foundations, somewhat resembling a gum, reckoned a great family of the Emperor Nicholas, consisting of somewhat resembling a gum, reckoned a great family of the Emperor Nicholas, consisting of family of the Emperor N cannot tell, but when consciousness returned, dollars. They are brought from the islands of Scotch woman, who was the under-nurse to the wiolence of the tempest was abating, the the Eastern Archipelago, as likewise are beches present Emperor, in his infancy. This indiroar of the winds dying in the tree tops, and the de mer, or sea-slugs, brown-looking snails, vidual held the rank of a general officer, (for deep tones of the cloud coming in fainter mur- about six or, seven inches long. They are an everything in Russia is measured by a military murs from the eastern hills. I arose, and look- expensive luxury, as are the exotic dainties of scale,) and had been decorated with the order

moment of irresolution, I went up and looked upon her. The handkerchief upon her neck was slightly rent, and a single dark spot upon her bosom told where the pathway of death had been. At first I clasped her to my breast with a cry of agony, and gazed upon her face, almost with a feeling of calmness. Her bright disheveled ringlets clustered sweetly around her brow, the look of terror had faded from her lips, and infant smiles were pictured sweetly there! the red rose tinge upon her cheek was lovely as in life, and as I pressed it to my own the fountain of tears was opened, and I wept as if my heart were waters. I have but a dim recollection of what followed—I only know, that I remained weeping and motionless till the coming of twilight, and that I was then taken tenderly by the hand, and led away where l saw the countenance of parents and sister.

Many years have gone by on the wings of light and shadow, but the scenes I have portrayed still come over me, at times, with a terrible distinctness. The oak yet stands at the base of the precipice, but its limbs are black and dead, and the hollow trunk looking upward to the sky, as if 'calling to the clouds for drink, is an emblem of rapid and noiseless decay. A year ago I visited the spot, and the thoughts of by-gone years came mournfully back to methoughts of the little beautiful tree of Spring, rent up by the whirlwind in the midst of its blossoming. But I remembered—and oh! there was joy in the memory!-that she had gone where no lightnings slumber in the folds of the rainbow cloud, and where the sunlight waters are broken only by the storm-breath of Om-

My readers will understand why I shrink in terror from the thunder. Even the consciousness of security is no relief to me-my fears have assumed the nature of an instinct, and by her mother to a Mohammedan Fakeer. On seem indeed a part of my existence.

THE FIVE PEACHES.

A Peasant returning from the city brought home with him five peaches, the most beautiful ones which he could find. It was the first time that his children had ever seen this fruit. Therefore they admired them and were delighted with their red cheeks and delicate down. The fath er then divided them among his four children,

reserving one for their mother. At evening, before the children went into their sleeping room, their father asked them, Well, how have the peaches tasted?

'Deliciously, dear father,' said the eldest. They are fine fruit, so juicy and sweet I have carefully kept the stone, and I will plant it and

'Good,' replied the father; 'that is acting prudently, and caring for the future as becomes

'I ate mine up at once, and threw away the stone, said the youngest, and mother gave me

'Well,' said the father, 'you have not acted very wisely, but still natural and like a child.

Wisdom will come by and by.' The second son then said-'I picked up the stone which little brother threw away, and cracked it. There was a kernel in it just like a nut. But I sold my peach, and received for it money

enough to buy twelve when I go the city.' The father shook his head, and said-'It was wisely done, indeed, but it was not natural nor child-like. I think you are destined to be a

'And you, Edmund ?'-asked the father. Edmund answered frankly and carelessly-'I carried my peach to our neighbor's son, the sick George, who is ill of a fever. He refused to take it. Then I laid it upon his bed, and came

'Well,' said the father, 'and who has made the best use of his peach?

Then all three cried out- Brother Edmund! But Edmund was silent, and his mother em-

braced him with tears in her eyes.

CHINESE DELICACIES. Oils are extracted from the olive, sesame, cotwinds, as it had been the sound of waves in a collared eel is very fine, but none are thrown rocky cavern. The cloud rolled out like a ban-away, even the blubber is eaten, as are waterner-fold upon the air, but still the atmosphere snakes, frogs, toads, shell-fish of every species,

SELF-MADE MEN.

"If you are to be an exception," said Mr. Crabbe to his young friend, "you will be the first in all my observation and experience. You may take the whole population of Maryland, and select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents, or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all, every one of them, men who began in the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils of the nation, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self-made men, who began with nothing. The rule is universal. It pervades our Courts, State and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all the professions. It is so now; it has been so at any time since I have known the public men of this State or the nation; and it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence is too arduous, and must be continued too long, to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall back upon will soon slacken from his efforts, and finally retire from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should leave his son any property at all. You will have a large fortune, and I am sorry for it, as it will be the spoiling of a good lawyer. These are my deliberate sentiments, and I shall be rejoiced to find, in your instance, I shall be mis-

A SAMPLE OF MOHAMMEDAN MATRIMONY.

Another girl attended the school for five years. In her twentieth year she was married the day of their marriage her husband took a walk; and this was rather a long one, for he did not return for two years. In the meanwhile the girl returned to school, where she became a converted character. On Sunday, when baptized a number of girls, she presented herself among them; and when Mr. Smith said to her, 'We dare not baptize you, as it is against the Mohammedan law,' she burst into tears, and wept bitterly. After the service, I comforted her by telling her that I would baptize her on the following Sunday, at the hazard of being imprisoned by the magistrate. I did so. Not many weeks after, her husband came and claimed his wife; but she refused to return to him. At this he was very much annoyed, and said, 'I paid your mother five rupees for you; what shall I now do? Return me the money, and you may stay, for I care not for you, but I want the five rupees.' The poor girl went to Mrs. Smith, and begged the loan of five rupees, stating, that she would work day and night to repay them. Mrs. Smith came and spoke to the man, and told him, if he would give her a bill of divorcement, she would give him eight rupees. The man was overjoyed; he quickly wrote it, and, according to law, his wife was free. The girl's name was Mary. She now acts as teacher in the Orphan School. She has, since then, succeeded in persuading her mother to come also to the School, and she is at present employed in the girls' kitchen, and receiving Christian instruction. Thus, the girl was not only instructed and converted herself, but has been the means of bringing her mother under the sound of the

CURIOUS CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.

To CHANGE THE COLOR OF A Rose.—Hold a red rose over the blue flame of a common match, and the color will be discharged wherever the fume touches the leaves of the flower, so as to render it beautifully variegated, or entirely white. If it be then dipped into water, the redness, after a time, will be restored.

MAGIC DYE. Nearly fill a wine-glass with the juice of beet-root, which is of a deep red color; add a little lime-water, and the mixture will be colorless; dip into it a piece of white cloth, dry it rapidly, and in a few hours the cloth will become red.

A Solid From Two Liquids.—Dissolve muri ate of lime in water until it will dissolve no

Magic Writing.—Dissolve a small portion of green-copperas in water, and soak in it sheets of writing-paper so as to allow them to be taken out whole, and then dried; then cover the paper with very finely powdered galls, and write on it with a pen dipped in water; when dry, brush off the galls, and the writing will ap-

PLEASING EXPERIMENT.—Mix a little solution

An Honest Boy.—That "honesty is the best policy," was illustrated, some years since, under was as calm and the leaves as motionless as be- tortoises, snails, gelatinous worms, and lizards. the following circumstances, detailed in the Rofore, and there was not even a quiver upon the The various grains are used in making unleav- chester Democrat. A lad was proceeding to an sleeping waters to tell of the coming hurricane. ened bread, (not unlike a mussin in appearance,) uncle's, to petition for aid for a sick sister and To escape, the tempest was impossible. As cooked on the side of a portable oven, and genher children, when he found a wallet containing sters, as is still the appellation in law proceedthe only resort, we fled to an oak that stood at erally by steam, together with pastry of divers fifty dollars. The aid was refused, and the disthe foot of a tall and ragged precipice. Here sorts, among which are some very similar to tressed family were pinched for want. The we remained and gazed almost breathlessly upon the clouds, marshaling themselves like would be palatable enough were it not for the pressed a doubt about using any portion of the written—" No stoppage by the way." We get in bloody giants in the sky. The thunder was not introduction of a lump of pork fat, discoverable money. His mother confirmed the resolution, frequent, but every burst was so fearful that the only by the uninitiated, at a most disagreeable the pocket-book was advertised, and the owner we have just time to change clothes in the student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to young creature who stood by me shut her eyes period. The introduction of pork fat into these found. Being a man of wealth, upon learning transit. convile vely, clung with desperate strength up articles of Chinese gastronomy is universal and the history of the family, he presented the fifty on my arm, and shricked as if her very heart disgusting. Imported are ginseng, a kind of dollars to the sick mother, and took the boy into would break. A few moments and the storm liquorice, which was formerly a royal monopoly, his service, and he is now one of the most sucwas upon us. During the height of its fury, the and could only be grown on the Emperor's cessful merchants in Ohio. Honesty always cessive bodily exercise in some cases, and want little ghi lifted her finger toward the precipice property in the north, but has latterly been in- brings its reward—to the mind if not to the

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S FAMILY.—The ed tremblingly and almost deliriously around. roses, sounds; tripe, fins and tails of sharks. of St. Andrew ennobled and enriched. This was there—the idol of my infant love, "In fact, a Chinaman will eat everything but his woman, nevertheless, went a bare-legged ser-

with a Scotch trader's family, who turned her adrift in St. Petersburg. A lucky chance procured her the station of an under nursery maid in the Emperor Paul's family, when she was placed about the person of the present Emperor to teach him to speak English! His attachment for her was so great, that when he was married, he placed her at the head of his nursery establishment, where she has gone through all the military gradations of rank to her present one of general.

A NEWSPAPER.—A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or in- apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the clination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man, or two men; it is the wisdom of the age, and of past ages too.

A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information, besides they never think much, or find much to talk about. And then there are little ones growing up in ignorance, without any taste for

Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her, or divert her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who, then, would be without Benjamin Franklin. a newspaper?

PALPITATION OF THE HEART-TEA, COFFEE, AND TOBACCO.—Professor W. Parker, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, at a recent clinical lecture, examined a man who was troubled with palpitation of the heart. The report states that no physical signs of organic disease of the heart could be detected; and hence we may conclude, says Prof. P. with much certainty, that all the cardiac disturbance is purely functional, depending on derangement of the digestive organs-and this organ depending on the free use of tobacco, tea, and coffee, and confinement within doors. What then are the indications of treatment? Shall we give physic in such a case? Will cases of imperious necessity, and then it must not be done physic cure bad habits? Not a bit of it. Let without permission previously obtained from one of the the patient simply throw away his tobacco, his tea, and his coffee; adopt a plain, wholesome all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the indiet, and take regular exercise in the open air, and he will soon be well; in a word, remove the causes of derangement and the effects will

VARIETY.

Irish towns are generally small, modern, and their outlines, on the whole, regular. Their site is usually spacious and airy, and their centres contain a fair modicum of good houses. Their outskirts, or suburbs, are composed of long rows of low-walled thatched hovels, dark, damp, and smoky. Here live the peasantry, who hold patches of land in the neighborhood. The comparisons the reverse of favorable toward those who, did they even use the means within their reach as they ought, might considerably increase their domestic comfort.

A son of the Emerald Isle, who arrived at New York the other day, was asked to take a glass of grog, but declined, giving as a reason for his refusal, that he joined the Temperance dents themselves, regularity and order of exercises, and Society in Cork, before he left Ireland. His friend replied that was no consequence, as a pledge given in Ireland was not binding here. To this piece of left-handed morality, Pat indignantly retorted-" Do ye suppose whin I brought me body to America, I'd be afther laving me sowl in Ireland?"

The Albany Cultivator observes: "It seeems to be well established, that June is the best month to transplant evergreens in this latitude. We know of several trials of white pines in this month which have succeeded better than any we have known transplanted earlier. They require, as well as all resinous trees, great care in taking up, being more injured in cutting the use money with discretion and economy. Either of the roots than hardwood trees. As much earth as practicable should be left round the roots, and they should not be suffered to dry before they are again put in ground."

An artful creature. She got Mr. Jones by her cunning. He was a timid young man, and very bashful, and did not come up to the scratch, as my brother John calls it; so after she had showed me a letter she had written to him, and the artful creature spelled her Christian name with two "r's," so that it read thus, "Marry Ann Smith," and the poor creature took the hint, and did marry Ann Smith.

A young English traveler contracted in Valencia a love affair with a pretty gipsy girl. The mother wished he should marry her at once; but the Englishman declared that he was not rich enough to keep a wife. "What?" said the gipsy, laughing, "not rich enough in the land of guineas? With so renowned a thief as my daughter, you will in a year be a million-

Amongst our idustrious and frugal forefathers, it was a maxim, that a young woman should never be married until she had spun herself a set of body, table, and bed linen. From this custom, all unmarried women were termed spin-Life is a vast railway train, in which we are classified.

ill-will, anxiety, envy, grief, sorrow, and excessive care. The vital powers are wasted by exof a due portion in others.

In a letter dated June 14, 1785, preserved in the Bodleian collection, it is stated that a zealous naturalist named Vernon, followed a butter-

In the parish of St. Mathias, Canada, with an adult population of about 1,200, all but four boa up to the present time, \$6,000.

purchased a lot of twenty-one acres for their college campus, for \$2100, and, in a few days, sold stretched out on the wet green earth. After a own father." [Forbes' Five Years in China. | vant-girl to Russia, some five and fifty years ago, | eleven acres and paid for the whole!

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 augment its facilities, to also continue to merit a share of pub lic patronage 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 most pleasant and economical

Ladies and Gentlemen will occupy separate buildings. under the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of the Hall. 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 bed sing, 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 tovisit 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 regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, cannot be permitted. 8. Gentlemen and ladies of the Institution will not be

permitted to visit the rooms of the opposite sex, except in 9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in

tercourse of students with each other. 10. All students are required to retire regularly at the

ringing of the bell designated for that purpose, as occasion may require; and to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, also designated. 11. Any room, occupied by students, will, at all times; be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Institu-

tion, who are required to see that the regulations are com-12. Students will be required to keep their own rooms

in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either of rooms or of furniture furnished with the rooms.

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

The regular exercises, at which all the students will be required to attend, unless specially excused, are, Chapel exercises each morning during the term; Recitations, from two to four, five days each week, from Monday morning till Friday evening. Compositions and Declamations, one-half cottage economy of Ireland is mournfully at 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 academic government being to secure the greatest possible amount of physical, intellectual, and moral good to the stugood and wholesome citizens to society. No unwarrantable means will be made use of to enforce the observance of the above regulations; yet our constant endeavor will be, to make the means resorted to as effective as human means

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

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

ADMISSION.

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

ing July 12, 1849. As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue through the term, and accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, 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 accommodation 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 teachers 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

tion from the distance of a few miles around, that students should go home only once during the term, as every absence at the cradle, and are put down at the grave; from classes is always attended with disadvantages to the noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open sgain on Life is shortened by indulgence in anger, the afternoon of Monday following.

	EXPENSES.
Board, per term,	from \$14 50 to \$18 00.
Room-rent,	1 20,
	2 50
Fuel, sprin	g and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 from \$3 50 to 5 00
Tuition,	1 50
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The entire expense	es for an Academic Year, including fuel, and tuition (except the extend pot exceed eighty, five dollars.
antioned) nee	d not exceed eighty, www.

persons have signed the pledge. This parish above mentioned) need not exceed eighty two settled in adissaid to have spent annually in strong drinks, wance, at the commencement of each term, which is said to have spent annually in strong drinks, The Trustees of the Union University, Tenn., should have each article marked, so as to svoit exchanges in the Hall, should have each article marked, so as to svoit exchanges and losses.

ALFRED, June 20, 1848!

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SAMUEL RUSSELL.

President of the Board of Trustees.