WHOLE NO. 217.

VOL. V. -NO. 9.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. THE JUDGES JUDGED-NO. 2.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE. The question brought before the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, by the Seventh-day Baptists, in the person of a brother Specht, of the Snowhill Society, was not what was the meaning and intent of the Sunday Statute of that State? This had been ascertained by repeated convictions under it, suffered by for injury done to their neighbors, or for any interruption of any Christian person's devotions, but for doing their own "worldly employment or business on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday." The question, as stated by the countionality of the Act in question, as it was construed and made to operate upon the conscientious practice of the Seventh-day Baptists. The plain and obvious import of the statute of 22d of 4th month, 1794, is, that "worldly employment or business done on the Lord's day, this? Was there ever anything clearer than commonly called Sunday, is a profanation of a holy institution—a sacred day. The terms employed to designate the day are religious appellations of such well-known signification as never to admit of a question respecting the character in which the Legislature considered the day. It is evident, that they took the day in the popular sense in which the mass of the people and their religious teachers considered it. The terms Lord's day, and Sunday, are used in the obvious sense of the standard theologians and religious teachers of the day; and we venture to affirm, that there was not one of ion!" the people, nor of the representatives of the people, who called for the enactment of that law, who asked for it in any other light than as doing reverence to a holy institution—a sacred day. It was under pretence of honor to the Supreme Being, and of maintaining inviolate the popular opinion respecting Christian morals, that the law was enacted. It is under the pretence of protecting Christian morals, and of punishing vice, that it is enjoined upon magistrates to enforce the statute in question. In deed, so palpably plain is the meaning and in tent of the law, that no intelligent man can mistake it. The idea of "a civil regulation made for the government of man as a member of society," was not the consideration which induced the enactment of the law in question. Had it been so, as pretended by the Judge, the statute would doubtless have named the interests and relations of society; but as the law reads, it names and regards none but religious considerations—the profanation of the Lord's day, and the suppression of vice. Hence the law is as applicable to a man working in the seclusion of his own farm, and in the bosom of his own society of like faith with himself, as to a man who should work within the purlieu of a Presbyterian meeting-house. Indeed, this was the case with the brethren at Snowhill; they were at work on their own farms, and within the hearing or observation of no religious congregation but their own; and the wretched men who informed against them, were the tavern-haunters of the day-the blood-hounds of satan, to hunt the flock of Christ-more savage than the Cuban blood-hounds that were employed in the Seminole war. No other denomination of Christians have made so much effort, or had so much influence, in inducing the enactment of the Sunday laws, or have called terians; and we affirm, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is not a writer Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, as "but denomination, and under the sanction of a

appeal is made:-"Honored and respected rulers of the land, our to regard you as ministers of God for good to this great people; and how can you so effectually secure their enduring prosperity, as by excalculated to effect this object as the Christian Sabbath? As a school of morals—it stands what would hinder them from being repeated?

courts, and so enforced against conscientious their chosen period of rest from labor, it is not men, who believed differently from the mass of surprising that that day should receive the letheir fellow-citizens, was not at variance with gislative sanction." If the Constitution was ever the Constitution of the State, which ordains intended to have any practical effect, it was that "no human authority can, in any case what- doubtless intended to protect the conscientious ever, control or interfere with the rights of con- few from the imposition of the many. This tion as we do, though they have seen fit to con- religious observances, we are prepared to estistrue it otherwise, is obvious from the language mate the reason why the statute should speak the brethren there. They were convicted, not of the "Opinion." The Judge remarks, "The of it as the Lord's day, and denominate the in-Constitution of this State secures freedom of fraction of its legalized rest a profanation." conscience and equality of religious right." The Judge means, doubtless, that it was in ac-"Does the Act of Assembly in question impinge cordance with popular sentiment that it was so upon this natural right, or on the constitutional denominated, and the law enacted; and that on declaration which seeks to foster and protect the same principle the Court had decided to sel, and admitted by the Court in the opening it." "Though it may have been a motive with sustain the conviction. Such a mode of interof the Judge's "Opinion," was on the constitu- the law-makers to prohibit the profanation of preting fundamental law, is like a swivel in a a day regarded by them as sacred—and chain; it works all round, and there is no dancertainly there are expressions used in ger of its being twisted up. Such a principle, the statute that justify their conclusion!" however, is odious in the extreme, when applied ever an admission made more to the point than and the fundamental rights of the people. Our "no human authority can, in any case what- not faith." ever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience?" How then could the Judge proceed to say, "It it is not perceived how this fact can vitally affect the question at issue." It is no wonder to us, that the Court delayed from time to time the publication of such an "Opin-Where the Judge found casuistry enough to encourage the publication of such an "Opinion," we cannot say. There appears, however, a designed relation between the words impinge and vitally; and on this ground there may be a mental change of the question. It is not supposed that the Legislature designed, by the Act in question, to strike against the rights of conscience, or that the Court intended to dash with force against the vital provisions of the Constitution. But the question was whether it worked contrary thereto. Now it is very obvious that the Court dodged this vital question at issue, and raised one to suit its own purpose. Instead of deciding whether the Constitution does admit of enforcing by penalties a religious observance upon citizens who conscientiously dissent therefrom, the Judge decides, that "to the well being of society, periods of rest are absolutely necessary,"—" they may be established by common consent, or, as is conceded, the legislative power of the State may, without impropriety, interfere to fix the time of their stated return, and enforce obedience to the direction!" So William the Conquorer, of England, in the eleventh century, thought the people needed periods of rest, and ordained the curfew-bell to tell when they should put out their lights at night. So the Parliament of Great Britain have limited the hours of labor for factory children. But is this the same question as the enforcement of the Christian Sabbath? Will

The Judge could not bear to appear to sym- an untaught, uncultivated ploughboy. pathize with religious bigots and persecutors, nor did he like to meet the clamor of the clerlouder for their enforcement, than the Presby- gv. Disavowing, therefore, its religious character, he says it is but a "civil regulation," agreed upon by common consent, and sanctioned by the among them, or a treatise of any authority in Legislature; its observance must be enforced their ecclesiastical courts, which treats the by their direction. When the Jews carried our Saviour's case up to the Court of Pilate, he tion. a civil regulation, made for the government of found nothing in the laws to condemn him; but, and at length, overcome by their importunity, dicament, we leave our readers to decide.

tion made for the government of man as a mem-

ber of society?"

final appeal is to you. The Scriptures teach us the Jew as well as the Christian from the imposition of every species of religious faith and ideas, but there was a language in the expressive observance, is admitted by the Judge. He lip and glancing eye; there was a language in nounces that the curse of corruption is at work, erting your influence to make them virtuous? says, "Noman, living under the protection of our And what institution was ever so preeminently institutions, can be coerced to profess any form of religious belief, or to practice any peculiar mode far, very far, above every other. ... But for of worship, in preference to another. In this the moral power of sabbatical institutions, respect the Christian, the Jew, the Mahomme- to assist you, but I see no way in which you can friends, as a last precaution, took measures to whose property or reputation would be safe a dan and the Pagan are alike entitled to prosingle day? Who would be found to execute tection." Yet when the Seventh-day Baptist rethe laws against any kind of immorality, or fuses to pay the silent homage of rest from country, even new, it does tenfold more than called Lord's day, he is fined four dollars, and hand, his eyes were downcast, and his upper lip whilst alive, it was known the deceased loved you would now enter upon a strict examination. all our magistrates and prisons, and other legal costs; and although Judge Bell cannot con-

so understood by the people, so construed by people celebrate the first day of the week, as brushed away the sign of regret. He made a deafto the voice that was dearest to her on science; and no preference shall be given by paragraph is doubtless an index to the working the beauties of architecture, and thronged by lips to the soil, and whisper to the silent tenant, law to any religious establishment or modes of of the matter in the Judge's own mind. He an immense crowd, who listened in death-like that they love her still, that she is yet rememworship." That the court understood the ques- might well add, "And as it is also devoted to silence to the burning eloquence of the minister bered and regretted. Such is the language of the Judge. Was there to a question affecting the institutions of religion, this, that the Judge understood that the ques- the Apostle to the Gentiles, and say, "Brethren, al enter and bury their dead in the row, and he was the only one present in the pews on the tion at issue was between a statutory obligation pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have leave them unmarked, and of course forgotten. left side of the church. As he sat there in comto observe a religious day, a sacred institution, free course and be glorified, even as it is with try is made, is the only record of the fact, so far against one's conscientious belief, and "this na. you, and that we may be delivered from untural right and constitutional declaration," that reasonable and wicked men, for all men have creases in length, and another and another row

BY ROBERT JOSELYN.

'Tis bitter to endure the wrong Which evil hands and tongues commit, The bold encroachments of the strong, The shalts of calumny and wit The scornful bearing of the proud,

The sneer and laughter of the crowd.

And harder still it is to bear The censure of the good and wise. Who, ignorant of what you are, Or blinded by the slanderer's lies, Look coldly on, or pass you by In silence, with averted eye.

But when the friends in whom your trust Was steadfast as the mountain rock, Fly, and are scattered like the dust, Before misfortune's whirlwind shock, Nor love remains to cheer your fall, This is more terrible than all.

But even this and these—aye more, Can be endured and hope survive; The noble spirit still may soar, Although the body fails to thrive: Disease and want may wear the frame-Thank God! the soul is still the same.

Hold up your head, then, man of grief, Nor longer to the tempest bend; Or soon or late must come relief, The coldest, darkest night must end; Hope in the true heart never dies! Trust on, the day-star yet shall rise.

Conscious of purity and worth, You may with calm assurance wait And e'en should justice come too late To soothe the spirit's homeward flight, Still Heaven, at last, the wrong shall right.

THE PLOUGHBOY AND THE PRESIDENT.

The President of a well-known College in Kentucky, was one morning, while sitting in his study, astonished by the entrance of a single

The visitor was a boy of some seventeen years, rough and uncouth in his appearance, the strict observers of the Lord's Day, the dressed in coarse homespun, with thick, clumsy Christian Sabbath, thank the Judge for his shoes on his feet, an old tattered felt hat on his Opinion, which places this institution, per au- head, surmounting a mass of uncombed hair, which relieved swarthy and sunburnt features, thority, upon the same basis as a "civil regulamarked by eyes quick and sparkling, but vacant and inexpressive from the want of education. The whole appearance of the youth was that of

> The President, an affable and venerable man, inquired into the business of the person who stood before him.

"If you please, sir," said the ploughboy, with

society whose avowed object is to procure he "gave sentence that it should be as they re- boots," interrupted the boy, his eyes brighten- Greek superstition, which supposes that for three the enforcement of Sunday laws, the following quired." Whether Judge Bell was in this pre- ing with earnestness. "I want to get an edica- days and nights, the disembodied spirit lingers land labors of their neighbors. Mailan edication. I want-"

He paused, at a loss for words to express his sinned and suffered!

be useful to us at present." of vice and irreligion upon a godless and suffer quires. It is a most pitiful subterfuge to which downcast eye-lid, rolled over the sunburnt name, repeating after it the word ella (come) you have not, you will find a more reasonable acthe Judge resorts, when he says, "In a Christ- cheek, and with a quick, nervous action, the several times, in a tone of the most passionate casion for tears than can be met with in a trace."

well-meant but awkward mark of obeisance, earth, then they no longer doubt that she is dead and opening the door, had one foot across the indeed; they cover up the grave, lift their eyes threshold, when the President called him back. to the heaven where they believe her to be,

Becarbet.

of heaven, who delivered the mission of his Master from the altar. The speaker was a man in the full glow of middle age—of striking and impressive appearance—piercing and intellectual eye, and high intellectual forehead. Every eye is fixed on him-every lip hushed; and every ear, with nervous intensity, drinks in the preacher:eloquent teaching of the orator.

of — College, Pennsylvania, the humble family, he paused over Sunday, and attended in boot-black of ____ College, in Kentucky.

NEW YORK AS IT IS.

terey in which are always to be found more or less graves in a continuous row, open and ready for their tenants. The sexton is in atbrethren there may well adopt the language of tendance, and we have seen funeral after funeras we have known. And every day the row inis added across the broad field. It was at first a shocking sight,—that indiscriminate companionship. But as we grew accustomed to it in (literal) field of oblivion.

> saw three funeral processions. Each was small, the pew where he had sat; referred to the pasfor few besides the poor consent to such entomb- tor in the pulpit as the one who ministered that pany. We learned that a widow and her sister awakened, the sensation in the audience was were hiding out of sight the widow's oldest child. thrilling; there was an instantaneous outburst Two other children were with them, weeping of feeling and tears, and the good pastor, who

the sorrowing family.

Scarcely had they left the ground when the second train approached, and now a man was buried. There were no tears shed here. It was a business-like affair, and none but men were in attendance. They filled the grave, and could gather nothing, turned away.

handed from the former, and two ladies alightof rest.

n the old country grave yards; but it would be size, came not forth." very hard for us to bury one we had loved in during life; nor, though we are unable to find them again, will God fail to find them in the day of gathering. But we prefer some better memorial of their lives and deaths than that sexton's book and short wood pencil, worn out with writing down the fearful record he keeps.

A GREEK FUNERAL.

I remember when they buried that brightall the hesitancy of an uneducated rustic-"If eyed Greek maiden, snatched suddenly from you please, sir, I'd like to get some larnin'. I earth, when her young heart was light as her heard that you had a college in these parts, and face was fair; they arrayed her, so rigid and I thought if I would work a spell for you, you motionless, in the gay dress she had never worn would help me now and then in gettin' an edica- but for some great fete or gala, as though this, more than any, were a duty of rejoicing for her; "Well, my young friend," replied the Presi- and thus attired, with her long hair spread out dent, "I scarcely see any way in which you over her still bosom, all decked with flowers, to magistrates, put forth by members of that the people, he deferred setting him at liberty, might be useful to us. The request is somether they laid her uncoffined in her grave. At her "Why, I can bring water, cut wood, or black basket of corn, in accordance with an ancient tion-I want to make something of myself. I mournfully round its tenement of clay, the gar- lard, who was an old Cordelier, had the same That the Constitution was intended to shield don't keer how hard I work, only so as to get ment of its mortality, wherein, as a pilgrim and fashion; and in a sermon which the author was intended to shield ""

As soon as the first symptom of decay anhis manner—in the tone in which these words they believe that the purer essence departs to were spoken, that appealed at once to the purer realms. Before the grave was closed, President's feelings. He determined to try the whilst for the last time the warm radiance of heavier; they mix oil with saffron, that they sincerity of the youth. "I am afraid, my young the sunset cast a glow like the mockery of life, may give it color, and to make it weightier." friend, I can do nothing for you. I would like over the marble face of the poor young girl, her ascertain that she was actually dead, and not in And now, in good earnest, resolve to make re-The President resumed his book. In a mo- a swoon. The means they always take in such ligion the business of your life; for, after all. ment he glanced at the ploughboy, who sat instances, to ascertain a fact which elsewhere that is the one thing, that, strictly speaking, is silent and mute, holding the handle of the door. would be ensured by a doctor's certificate, is necessary. All things beside are comparatively He fingered his rough hat confusedly with one touching in the extreme; the person whom, little to the purposes of life. I heartily wish terrors, to perpetuate and multiply our social, costs; and although Judge Bell cannot conderve and religious bleastings. Take away this barrier, and you open at although Judge Bell cannot conderve and trempted as though ne were enteriors and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress trothed, who had hoped to place on her head the deavoring to repress trothed, who had hoped to place on her head t

The question at issue was, whether this law, ian community, where a large majority of the ploughboy raised his toil-hardened hand, and entreaty; if she is mute to this appeal, if she is The ploughboy was in a few minutes hired for the Greeks do not hold the doctrine of puras a man of all work, and boot-black to the gatory,—and having made the sign of the cross, they depart in silence to their homes. But a The next scene which we give the reader, year after, at the anniversary of the death, they is in a new and magnificent church, rich with return to the grave, and kneeling down, lay their Wayfaring Sketches.

TOUCHING INCIDENT:

A correspondent of a Methodist paper gives the following account of the conversion of Rev. Mr. Parsons, formerly an actor, now a Methodist

Mr. Parsons was awakened unto God in this Who in all that throng would recognize in wise: While passing through this city some the famed, the learned, the eloquent President | years since, after the recent death of one of his the morning one of the Presbyterian churches. It was announced that in the afternoon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper would be administered; Christians were invited to partake In the vicinity of New York there is a ceme- of it, and others to witness the solemnities. He was suffering under anguish of spirit, and resorted to the temple again in the afternoon, as the most appropriate place for his relief. The assembly was not large, as there was no sermon; active; the devout pressed to the altar, but he was left behind; the inquiry pressed upon him, whether he should at last be separated from them, and cast off on the left hand of the Judge of the quick and dead; he went away an awakened man, and afterwards, being converted our daily ride or walk, we began to notice the to God, entered the Methodist ministry. He faces of those who brought their dead to that preached last Sunday in that very church, and at the conclusion of the sermon related the fact We stood an hour at the end of the row, and as of a third person; but when he pointed to The first was a somewhat sorrowful com- day at the altar, and himself as the young man bitterly. A few true hearted friends sustained had never heard of the circumstance before, rose and expressed his emotions.

LABORS OF CALVIN.

Dr. Hoyle, who wrote under the patronage of Archbishop Usher, mentioning Calvin, says, exchanging some words of whose import we what shall I speak of his indefatigable industry, almost beyond the power of nature? Ten minutes later two carriages dashed swift- which, paralleled with our loitering, will, I fear, ly into the gate. The door of one opened, and exceed all credit! It may be the truest object a gentleman sprang out and seemed engaged in of admiration, how one lean, worn, spent, and conversing with the sexton. There was an ex- wearied body, could hold out. He read, every change of papers, probably physician's certifi- week of the year through, three divinity leccates, or the inspector's permit. As we walked tures; every other week, over and above, he slowly by, we saw the faces of two females in preached every day; so that, (as Erasmus said one carriage. The windows of the other re- of Chrysostom,) I know not whether more to mained closed. At length a small coffin was admire his constancy, or theirs that heard him. Some have reckoned his yearly lectures to be ed and another gentleman. The four followed one hundred and eighty-six, and his yearly serit to a grave, saw it lowered to the bottom, and mons two hundred and eighty-six. Every without waiting to throw a handful of earth on Thursday he sat in the presbytery. Every Friit. without prayer, or uplifted eye, or sob, or day, when the ministers met to consult upon tear, all hastily re-entered the carriage and difficult texts, he made as good as a lecture. drove as rapidly away as they had come. The Besides all this, there was scarcely a day that stolid sexton filled the little grave, and made a exercised him not in answering, either by word pencil note of the occurrence, and turned to of mouth or writing, the doubts and questions await the next weary comer to this fearful place of different churches and pastors; so that he might say with Paulo The care of all the Such is a burial in this Christian land, and churches lieth upon me. Scarcely a year pass-Christian city. We have laid our friends down ed wherein, over and above all these employpeacefully, and with somewhat of consolation, ments, some great volume, in folio, or other

This celebrated man, even in his dying illthat Golgotha. True, they will not heed the ness, would not refrain from his labors; but, tempest, or the earthquake, any more there than when his friends endeavored to persuade him to under a covering of violets in the haunts familiar ease himself, he replied, "What! shall my Lord come and find me idle?" [Religious Anec.

PRACTICAL PREACHING.

The simpler the period, and the less sophisticated the people, the plainer and more practical the preacher is. A gentleman visiting a clergyman in a primitive and remote part of Somersetshire, when accompanying him to church and seeing the rustic character of the congregation, said, "I can't conceive what kind of a sermon you would preach to these people, unless you tell them that if they steal their neighbor's potatoes they'll be damned!" In the more remote part of the principality, the Welsh parsons may be still heard framing their Sunday discourses on the week-day work and business of their auditors, and lecturing them upon back-biting, tale-bearing, light weights, and short measures, with a familiarity and a force, too. that show them well acquainted with the everya stranger on the earth, it lived and loved, it fore referred to has drawn out from its deep hiding place, he says of the apothecarles,

"They mix ginger with cinnamon, which they sell for real spices; they put their bags of ginger, pepper, saffron, cinnamon, and other drugs in damp cellars, that they may weigh

FINE ADVICE TO WESLEY BY HIS MOTHER.

nced Teachers, five in in the Female Departn putting forth another hs for the very liberal by continuing to aug-merit a share of pub

and Lecture Rooms, ition, and are finished in cture; and the different method decidedly the cupy separate buildings, eir teachers. They will

rs and their families, who good board, and for the ioms can also be had inin the Hall is turnished two chairs, and a pail. d in this Institution, aims the moral, intellectual, nt, in a manner to render

∜Our prime motto is, the Morals of our Stu-arable ends, the following out an unreserved compli-ould think of entering the

d wish of such student's regular Academic exer wing or smoking, will not e Academic buildings. cannot be allowed. toxicating drinks cannot be

l to leave town, except to

by students during the he ringing of the first bell-Institution will not be e opposite sex, except in then it must not be done

se of sickness, by a regular

obtained from one of the ned at all times, and in institution, and in all the into retire regularly at the or thit purpose, as occasion

gringing of the morning bell. tudents, will, at all times; the Teachers of the Instituhat the regulations are comred to keep their own rooms

minecessary damages, either hed with the rooms. EMIC EXERCISES. hich all the students will be ecially excused, are, Chapel

ek. from Monday morning till is and Declamations, one-bali ary, Scientific, and Moral Lecolic Worship, once in each unday, according as the star ceping the Sabbath, either on

nts will be in the hands of rictly and steadily, exercised The object of our secure the greatest possible nal, and moral good to the atuo society. No unwarrantable enforce the observance of the onstant endeavor will be; to effective as humun means

ildren in this Institution, and y old to understand the newell assured that the foregoat whatever student wantonly eself incorrigibly determined on will be expelled from the privivill net be permitted to re-en-took of reformation. Nor will

eduction made from full term d not to place money for exints who are not old enough to and economy. Either of the of the Institution, will act as

without charge. students, must present testicter, or be known to possess

ie willing to comply unreservin any class, until all academic be paid or satisfactorily ar-

848-9 consists of three terms,

uesday, August 15, 1848, and 23, 1848. Tuesday, December 5, 1848, Tuesday, April 3, 1849, and endin this Institution, laid out for entire term for its completion, it that students should continue rdingly, no student will be sd-eless than a term, extraordins-

classes already in operation, secting to teach during the aring ferm; and, for the special day will be set apart at first, on with; and they will not be the day not will any other than of the day specified.

most are that the student be not of the term, as on that and the cutering are examined and

rente who patronize this Instituduring the term, as every absence alled with disadvantages to the

\$14.50 to \$18.00.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 17, 1848.

A NEW SABBATIC ARGUMENT. . It is amusing to see with what eagerness the advocates of the first day of the week seize upon and appropriate every expression of the those who 'have believed,' and who 'have a great is it more available than in the office of the Scriptures, or of their own learned writers, High-Priest that is passed into the heavens.' If Christian ministry. An educated man always which can by any possibility be so construed as the argument from it could be sustained, its ap- brings more skill to his argument, and address to favor the observance of what they presume plication would of course be limited to the per- to the object of his labors, than one of two-fold to call "the Christian Sabbath." To this eager- sons to whom it is addressed—to believers. But his native powers, who has had none of the ad ness, no doubt, in part, may be attributed the unbelievers need a Sabbath as well as believers | vantages of education. The process itself does fact that different individuals so often advocate the observance of the first day on such conflict- likely to seek times of rest independent of all does it make them more dishonest or erroneous ing grounds, and that even the same individual commands. What shall be done with them? but it makes them more subtle and skillful in not unfrequently presents arguments for it Shall they continue to keep the day set apart defense of the principles to which they are at which are directly at war with each other, if by God to commemorate his creative work, in tached. Honest-hearted Christians often over not with the conclusion which he would sustain. which all mankind are equally interested, while look this distinction; and when they see erro A very good illustration of this has recently believers keep a day to commemorate Christ's and falsehood defended by learning, and uphelo come under our eye, which is attracting suffi- redemption work, in which they are peculiarly with great intellectual power, they turn away cient notice to justify a remark or two. It interested? That would not do, because it with disgust, and say, "Give me simplicity and seems that Dr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow, Scotland, would disturb the peace of society more than it truth, and let the world have its learning. has published a treatise on the Sabbath, in is now disturbed by those who conscientiously Their choice in such a case is just and wise, but which "he gives such an interpretation to He- keep the seventh day. We know not what to their inference is altogether wrong. The ad brews 4: 9, 10—(which speaks of the rest re- do with them. It devolves upon those who maining for the people of God)—as to make it present this argument, to show how it consists their learning or talent, but on account of their an express assertion, that the law of the Sabbath is binding on Christians." A writer for the New England Puritan; seeing a notice of this treatise in an English paper, was induced to their discovery. reëxamine the passage, which has resulted in the wonderful discovery, as he thinks, that there is "much evidence of the correctness" of Dr. Wardlaw's view—so much evidence, indeed, that he ventures to head his article, announcing the discovery, "An express Christian Warrant for the Christian Sabbath." In our desire for information upon this subject, work of the Christian ministry, we consider of truth, but unsanctified wealth, and governwe have waded through his "exegesis" and mental training of high importance—a neces-"paraphrase," but must confess that we have sary preparation, without which talents of sterl- ed upon learning, and pressed it into their sernot been able to find in it any new light. It | ing worth, piety of undoubted sincerity, and | vice-bribed intellect, and employed it for their has only afforded us another proof that "drown- zeal of burning ardor, have signally failed in own advantage. But now, in the providence of ing men catch at straws," and that what may fields of Christian labor full of promise to the God, the intrenchments of error are broken, appear very clear to those who are determined skillful laborer. Persons who doubt the neces. the friends of truth have a fairer field, and their to see it, may be in fact about as clear as—

for he that is entered into his rest, he also hath so is it for the Christian ministry, the chief never flinch until their task is accomplished! hortation to believers to labor to enter into a rest which was promised, but which there was already in the office, to "give attendance to of the real emergencies of life, to summon all complete his argument thus: "As when God finished his work of creation, the day of his resting was sanctified as a sabbatism, or day of commemorative rest and religious exercise; so when Christ finished his work of new creation But suppose we grant, for the sake of argument, | ble to direct in this matter. that the writer's assumption in this case is wellgrounded, how shall we dispose of his second faculties their due expansion and development. assumption, viz., that "Christ finished his work | Reason, judgment and memory may be in much of new creation and rested from it in his resur- native strength in the mind, as power, flexibility Christ's work was finished when he died upon their exercise will be capricious and uncertain. tainly countenanced by his own solemn words, chanic, his skill and ingenuity are acquired, and taken his seat at the right hand of the Rather, disciplined by use to a ready compliance with yet finished, and will not be until the day of get, amidst the multifarious labors of profes-

God?"

change of the Sabbath from the rest that re- to their minds, and development to their powers overlooked, namely, that it applies only to be | no after time can obliterate. It is as enduring lievers. The language of the chapter in which as the faculties themselves. This is the case the allusion is found is addressed exclusively to with all well-directed studies; and in no case -perhaps more, since they would not be so not make men more honest or truthful; no with God's commandments and man's relations. Until they do so, we think neither the church and talent enable them to defend against ignonor the world will be much indebted to them for rant and unskillful advocates of truth. The

THE CHBISTIAN MINISTRY—NO. 5. MENTAL TRAINING.

Next to those spiritual and innate qualificaout which we cannot see how any man can properly be considered as called of God to the in which the holy Scriptures have associated the advantage of the crisis. The writer in question commences his argu. subject with the requisites of the office. In ple of God, as may easily be seen by connect- for the priesthood under the law, a great part easy and grateful to the flesh? Who will emnovice; and he exhorts Timothy, a young man and patience, than does this. None presents more

and rested from it in his resurrection, that day is given-whether in a public institution, under | Hence the exhortation of Paul the Apostle to | differ from other denominations, is an open of his rest was in all coming time to be sanctifi- private tuition, or acquired by self-instruction- | Timothy, to 'be diligent, to endure afflictions, ed as a day of holy rest and commemoration." as that it should be obtained. Public institu- to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Here it will be perceived, that the writer takes | tions usually afford facilities for the object that | Christ.' We want thinking men men, habitufor granted two disputed points, which, though are rarely enjoyed in private tuition; and a ated to study, men who arrange their discourses not very important in their bearing upon the qualified tutor can always afford assistance that under the influence of secret devotion, under belief. By what right shall the State step in to Sabbath question, are all-important to his argu- may save a great amount of labor unavoidably the eye of infinite purity and truth, before they ment. In the first place, he assumes that the attending self-tuition. It is by mere matters of catch the excitement of the pulpit; men, too, resurrection occurred on the first day of the expediency and economy that we should choose who are so accustomed to think, that they shall week, concerning which there is at least room where to obtain our mental training for public always be ready to defend the truths they hold for a doubt. All that is known about the life. But let it be attained some where, as early in every emergency; men who shall not bend matter is, that when the disciples came to the in life as can be. Manhood is never complete and tremble with imbecility before strong opsepulchre "in the end of the Sabbath, as it be- in public life without it. It should be protract- posers. This can only be had at the expense gan to dawn towards the first day of the week," ed and extended, as far as opportunities will of being trained and habituated to close think-Christ was risen and gone. The exact time of permit, according to the powers of the candid- ing and reasoning. Butterfly hunters, and parhis resurrection is nowhere stated; and there ate, and the sphere intended to be occupied lor dandies, are not the men for the defense of too often, has led to acts of violence. And the are those who suppose that he rose, not on the Some students have more diversified powers truth against the power of the world. Of all Baptists know that, in other countries, as also first day of the week, but about the close of the than others; such may properly take a wider men, the Christian minister needs mental train-Sabbath day—a supposition in which they range of studies, with a fair prospect of a pro- ing to habituate him to the study of books, of are encouraged and supported from con- fitable return from the labor bestowed. Some men, and of principles, and spiritual things, sidering the fact that he was crucified and are adapted to spheres of larger responsibility that in the discharge of his multifarious duties religious matters." buried in the afternoon, in connection with than others, and need more extended qualifica- he may be instant in season and out of season. his own assertion that he would be three tions to fill them. Self-knowledge, and the coundays and three nights in the heart of the earth. sel of experienced, judicious friends, is profita-

Mental training is requisite to give all the rection ?" There are some who think that and agility in the body; but without training terest is very requisite to a just judgment of the cross—an opinion in which they are cer- Whatever may be the native powers of a meuttered at that memorable period, " It is finish- acquired only by discipline and application. It ed." There are others who suppose that is so with the man of strong mind; in order to and history, in order to be a workman that need-Christ's work could not properly be regarded the attainment of eminence, in other words, of as finished, until he had ascended to heaven, and skill and address, or ability, his faculties must be which did not take place until some forty days the will. This is the purpose in the study of after the resurrection. There are others still mathematics, logic, mental philosophy, and in who think that the work of new creation is not some respects of languages. A man may forgrace closes, and all the ransomed are brought sional life, a great part of the particulars he home to glory. These suggestions are sufficient learned while studying these sciences, and yet to show, that there is room at least for a doubt never lose the benefit derived from the study of the ministry be educated; let them have time whether the work of Christ was really complet- them; just as a mechanic, who changes his oc- and opportunity to acquire habits of study; let ed on the first day of the week. In view of cupation, may forget the particular operations them acquire knowledge, and the art of impartthem, does it not appear rather presumptuous of the art he first learned, and yet retain all the for a man to assume that Christ completed his skill and ingenuity he brought with him to the week by rising on the first day, and then, on the occupation he now pursues. It is a mistake to Mention of that assumption, to insist upon a suppose that our children are not benefited by person, whose name is kept a secret, has offered

course the more they retain of them the better; other set of Bridgewater Treatises will be the There is one feature of this argument for a but the mental processes which gave expansion result. mains for the people of God, which is too often of thought, conferred a lasting benefit, which vocates of error adhere to it not on account o prepossessions and interests; these, learning proper inference from these cases is, that the advocates of truth must buckle on their armor and discipline themselves for the conflict, with as much or more diligence than their opponents. The defense of truth is always easier than the tions which we have already noticed, and with- support of error, all other things being equal. It is not learning or intellectual power that has men to observe this day as a religious institumade error so rampant, and obscured the claims tion. mental power and patronage. These have seizsity of this mental training, forget the manner | ministry should be educated that they may take

Mental training is requisite to the formation ment, as others have done before him, by sup- Old Testament times, it was said, "The priests' of habits of industrious application. Perseverposing Christ to be the person referred to in the lips should keep knowledge, and they should ance in manual labor is irksome to an undisciwords, "He that is entered into his rest;" where- seek the law at his mouth; for he is the messen- plined hand. What can he accomplish in the as the reference is not to Christ, but to the peo- ger of the Lord of hosts." If this was requisite business of life, who labors only while labor is ing the passage with what precedes it, " There of whose duties was the orderly and official ploy a hand who abandons his work as soon as things, which are so prominent in the scheme of remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God; performance of sacred rites, how much more he feels pain or fatigue? Give us the men who Christianity, where are the limits in which it ceased from his own works;" just as the Scrip- duties of which are instruction in righteousness, But where will you find them ?- among untutorture saith, "Blessed are the dead which die in exhortation, and doctrine! So the Apostle ed savages, or amid the disciplined hands of the Lord, . . . that they may rest from their Paul, who was a happy exemplification of this civilized life? It is so with the labors of prolabors." However, overlooking this, together sort of qualifications, exhorts that a person to fessional life; it is so in the Christian ministry. truth; or if we attack it, we can fight, not as with the fact that the whole context is an ex- be inducted into this office should not be a No profession needs more vigor, perseverance, one that beateth the air. danger of their failing to attain, he goes on to reading," to "meditate," to "study." Indeed, the powers to obedience at the calls of duty. the principle is so much in accordance with the | None at times presents tasks more irksome and whole spirit of the Bible, that we may apply the difficult in the faithful prosecution of the interwords of Solomon to this subject with emphasis, ests committed to its charge. And it is doubt-Whose leveth instruction, leveth knowledge." | ful if any presents more temptations to listless-It is not so important where mental training | ness and gossiping, than the Christian ministry.

Mental training is requisite to the acquirement of such an amount and variety of knowledge, as shall fit him for all the relations of his distinguished calling. The moral character of many a transaction, and likewise of its author, turns upon the intricacies of life, so that some acquaintance with most branches of human inmen and things. All nature is laid under contribution by the sacred writers, for the illustration of divine truth; and the student of revela- religious establishment, and yet he condemns eth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the say where we should put limits to the profitable them to keep the first day of the week. We acquirement of knowledge suitable to the of- love the Sabbath, and we believe it to be a fice of the Christian ministry. It is to be from his own stores of information, and knowledge of nature and revelation, that he is to furnish should be protected in his rights. We would constant supplies for the entertainment and improvement of his auditory. We say, then, let ing it with facility to others.

PREMIUM TREATISES.—It is stated that some chil observance of the first day, and justify their education, because they forget in after the grand prize of £5,000 to the students of the truth, and the majesty of public opinion, for a Belect of the seventh-day, which the Bible life the stories of their Juvenile Readers, or the Scottish Universities, for the best essay on Na. proper observance of the Sabbath."

declares to be "the Sabbath of the Lord thy rules of their grammars and arithmetics. Of tural Theology. It is not impossible that an-

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Since the publication of the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, affirming the constitutionality of the Sunday Laws of that State, we have looked with considerable interest for the opinions of the press upon the subject. To our surprise, there is very little disposition, even on the part of the most strenuous coercion ists, to triumph in view of this decision. The grounds upon which it is given are such as they cannot approve without invalidating their own former teachings. Hence they are for the most part content to announce the decision, and there drop the subject. The secular papers generally have simply stated the case, and given the views expressed by Judge Bell, that the law is merely a civil regulation, and is not designed to treat the Sunday as a religious day. There are some editors of religious papers, however, who foresee the evil consequences that may result from carrying out the principle upon which this decision is based, and who have expressed their dissent from it. The editor of the Christian Chronicle, the Pennsylvania Baptist paper, i among the number. After quoting largely from Judge Bell's Opinion, and giving Judge Coul ter's remarks in full, he says :--

"Here we have two of our able Jurists direct y at issue. Judge Coulter takes the ground that the State has a right to compel the observ ance of the first day of the week, because it is Methodist Church at Pittsburg, was the restorthe Lord's day, the Christian Sabbath. He as sumes that Christianity is part of the commor law of the land, and from this assumption argues the constitutionality of the law that binds

"We do not know what is generally meant

when it is said that Christianity is part of the common law of the land. It is a very indefinite expression, which may mean much, or may mean little. It is a very convenient nose of the restoration of the Rule will be of no little wax, that may be shaped, and twisted, and pointed at the will of any one who can lay his ligits upon it. Does it mean that the State is thereby obligated to see that all men obey the laws which emanate from the founder of Christianity? If so, they surely, among these, find baptism and the Lord's Supper standing promi- bitual profanity should be regarded as a disqualinent. Shall the State compel the observance of these? And shall it decide who are proper subjects, and what is the proper mode of baptism? Shall it settle the long-mooted com- question, Christopher Morgan, State Superinmunion question, and tell who shall and who tendant, in a letter dated at the Secretary of shall not be admitted to the Lord's Table? If State's office, Albany, July 21, 1848, says: it is not allowed to intermeddle with these shall be confined? Before we admit the truth of the proposition, that Christianity is part and parcel of the common law, we should like to know what the proposition means. We can then receive it, if we see the evidence of its

"We cannot but be suspicious of every attempt on the part of the State to legislate on religious matters. We know that all ecclesiastical history bears testimony to the fact that the civil power is a sad bungler when it attempts to settle theological questions. It also bears witness to the fact, that its erroneous decisions have too often been made the ground of sore persecutions, in which Baptists have sadly suffered. The question on which the Seventh-day Baptists question. We regard them as occupying a Jewish stand-point, and contending for a Jewish law. But they regard the Sabbath law as part and parcel of Christianity. We do not doubt that many of them are conscientious in their settle this mooted point? We doubt not that class of persons:they can claim authority to legislate on the subject of Christian ordinances, on precisely the has given a revelation of his will, and in that

"The position of Judge Coulter has met the approbation of some of the members of other denominations. We doubt whether there are many of our denomination who will be ready sad experience, to dread the encroachments of civil power in the domain of conscience. It, in this, the violent dealings of the civil authorities too often have come down on their pates. From principle, and from interest, too, we are jealous of the interference of the magistrate in that we have taken an unauthorized position, in

import, from a Universalist paper, the Christian and to accomplish the promised restitution of all Messenger, published in the city of New York. After stating the case, and quoting that article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania which guaranties freedom of conscience, and no preference of one sect over another, the editor

"We do not see how it was possible for Judge Bell to give the decision he did, when he had the above article before him. This says, that no preference shall be given to any worship according to the dictates of their own divine institution, but we wish to see no law nuisances, let them be punished; for every man and pay for masses. allow no man to disturb a religious congregation on Sunday, or any other day; and we behas the same right to protection as he who worships on the first.

'ed; they are designed, we doubt not, for a good end, but as they rest the observance of the Sab- of Slave States, against Slavery in the District warrantable measures, they do it a serious injury. We can depend only upon the power of

THE DIFFERENCE.—It is said that one murder makes a villain, while many murders make a hero. We were reminded of this by reading a paragraph from a New Orleans paper, stating that Lieutenants Hare and Dutton, who had been condemned to death, but pardoned, for burglary and murder in Mexico, had been turned out of a hotel in that city, as soon as it was known who they were, and that the captains of the steamboats had refused them a passage up the river; so that these unhappy men are neither to be allowed to live in New Orleans, nor yet to escape from it! Take this circumstance in connection with the great doings in the Crescent city at various times when officers and soldiers of the Mexican army have passed through there, and one might wonder what makes so great a difference. We suppose, however, that most persons see a difference between a little murder and robbery on individual account, and the wholesale butchery and robbery which has been committed on Uncle Sam's account. Hence they applaud the Legislature of Louisiana for presenting a magnificent sword to Gen. Scott, and the people for trying to make a President of Gen. Taylor, while they approve the course of those self-righteous hotel-keepers and steamboat captains who would not entertain or transport the pardoned men.

METHODIST CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE, -One of the important measures, says an exchange, adopted by the late General Conference of the ation of Mr. Wesley's Rule on Temperance. Wesley's Rule prohibits "drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity." The article says nothing about the manufacture of spirituous liquors, but it was considered that 'selling" them applied to the manufacturer. It is supposed that in some sections of that Church practical value.

SWEARING SCHOOL-TEACHERS.—The question tion has been raised by a town Superintendant of Common Schools in this State, whether haacation in persons presenting themselves as candidates for school-teachers. In answer to this...

"Among the qualifications required for a school-teacher, a good moral character is not the least important. He may be a proficient scholar, and may possess an undoubted ability to impart instruction with success, but if his instruction is immoral in its tendency it is worse

"Profanity is not less a violation of morality than falsehood, drunkenness, or theft. It begets a recklessness of thought and action—a moral vacuum, where every vice may find a sure receptacle; and in tender youth a person entrusted with their character, their prospects, and their usefulness, it should not and cannot be al-

"Your refusal to grant certificates to teachers who are addicted to habitual profanity is, therefore, in strict accordance with the rules of this department, and meets my approbation."

Position of the Adventists.—The following resolution, passed by one of the Advent Conferences, and published in the Advent Herald. will answer the question which is often asked as to the present views and expectations of this

"Whereas, God, in his mercy to a lost world, revelation has made known the history of the

world to the latest period of time; and "Whereas, in his word he has indicated to us the approach of the end of man's probationary state, by well-known prophetic sketches to adopt his principles. We have learned, by of the political and moral history of the world, and by certain chronological periods, which, according to the testimony of history, and the opinions of the most competent religious writers, have been well-nigh fulfilled; and also by signs in the physical world, many of which have evidently come to pass; therefore

"Resolved, That we see no reason showing looking as we have for the Son of God from Here is another extract, of the same general heaven, to raise the dead, to judge the world, things which God has spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began.

> NEW WAY TO GET RID OF GRASSHOPPERS.-The editor of the Montreal Courier, in his paper of June 27, gives the following information, which may interest our readers :-

During a drive on Friday, below the Church of Long Point, we met a cavalcade of sixteen caleches, and inquiring the cause of such a number being together, we learned, to our surtion must necessarily be a student of nature the Seventh-day Baptists. It says also, that all prise, that the occupants were farmers from the men have a natural and indefeasible right to parish of L'Assumption. Their fields being ravaged by an innumerable army of grasshopconsciences; but the Judge virtually refuses that pers, on application to their cure, or priest, Word of God. Indeed, it would be difficult to right to the Seventh-day Baptists, in compelling they were recommended to come to town and have masses said in the Church here, (which is specially dedicated to the worship of the Virgin Mary,) for the destruction of the insects; and compelling people to keep it. If men commit they were so far on their way to repeat aves

> THE FREE-SOIL CONVENTION, which met at Buffalo last week, nominated Martin Van Buren lieve that he who worships on the seventh day for President, and Charles Francis Adams (son of John Quincy) for Vice President. Resolu-"By all such decisions, the Sabbath is injur- tions were passed by the Convention against Slavery in the Territories, against an increase bath upon a false basis, and bring to its aid un- of Columbia, in favor of freedom of the public lands to actual settlers, cheap postage, and the election of public officers under the General Government by the people in all practical agree.

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TEMPERANCE.—One says an exchange, LConference of the ourg, was the restorle on Temperance. drunkenness, buying s, or drinking them, necessity." The arthe manufacture of was considered that he manufacturer. It ctions of that Church will be of no little

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chers.—The, question town Superintendant his State, whether haregarded as a disqu**al**iing themselves as cans. In answer to this forgan, State Superin-Lat the Secretary of lly 21, 1848, says: ations required for a moral character is not le may be a proficient an undoubted ability th success, but if his ins tendency it is worse

a violation of morality ess, or theft. It begets t and action—a moral ice may find a sure reyouth a person entrust-, their prospects, and d not and cannot be al-

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VENTISTS.—The followone of the Advent Conin the Advent Herald, which is often asked and expectations of this

is mercy to a lost world, of his will, and in that own the history of the d of time; and word he has indicated ie end of man's probahown prophetic sketches ral history of the world, igical periods, which, acmy of history, and the petent religious writers, filled; and also by signs many of which have evi-

herefore see no reason showing inauthorized position, in the Son of God from ad, to judge the world, promised restitution of all spoken by the mouth of nce the world began.

RID OF GRASSHOPPERS. entreal Courier, in his the following informa-Cour readers :-

Rriday, below the Church Ca cavalcade of sixteen g the cause of such a we learned, to our surwere farmers from the on. Their fields being erable army of grasshopto their cure, or priest, ed to come to town and o Church here, (which is the worship of the Virgin ction of the inecets; and their way to repeat aves

EVENTION; which met at unated Martin Van Buren gles Francis Adams (son President Resolu-Convention against e Egeinst en Berveso Slavery (Supering)

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In Congress, last week, the General Appropriation Bills were passed. The clause in the civil and diplomatic Bill to pay for the Amistad negroes was stricken out. A bill was passed to cut down the army to something like the old peace standard. The Post Office Bill occupied a good deal of time, in which the proposition to let newspapers go free for a circuit of thirty miles, and another to let them go free in the State where printed, were discussed and lost. A bill was finally passed, providing for the establishment of certain post-routes in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, and elsewhere, and it provides that newspapers and other printed matter shall be charged one cent per ounce; the newspapers to be charged at this rate where they exceed a given number of square inches.

The great topic of the week was the Bill to organize a territorial government in Oregon. The House of Representatives passed a Bill which excluded slavery, and sent it to the Senate, where an amendment was added, giving as a reason for the exclusion, "inasmuch as the said territory is north of the parallel of 36° and 30' of north latitude, usually known as the Missouri Compromise." This amendment the House refused to concur in, by a vote of 121 to 82, which is regarded as a very strong freesoil vote, and indicating an improvement in the feeling of the House upon that subject.

On Monday, 14th, the Senate took up the Oregon Bill again, and passed it with the Wilmot Proviso of freedom, and without any reference to the Missouri Compromise. After which Congress finally adjourned.

FOREIGH NEWS—SEVEN DAYS LATER.

On Sunday last, the steamship Acadia arrived at Boston from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th ult.

The state of things in Ireland is the princi-

pal topic of discussion in the foreign papers. There can be no doubt that that country is on the eve of an insurrection, if it has not already gentleman named William Miller, of Natmeal broken out. An Act has passed Parliament, township, was driving a horse and vehicle, and and received the Royal assent, by which the was accompanied by two ladies, at the same Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is empowered to apprehend, and detain until the first of March, fore it was observed, the fire had made such 1849, such persons as he shall suspect against the Queen and Government. This Act is to be | could not extinguish it. The vehicle was stopenforced to the fullest extent; arrests had already commenced, and officers were in pursuit of the principal agitators. Even in England arrests are being made. Meanwhile English thin cotton apparel, had nearly their whole troops are pouring into Ireland, special consta- clothing destroyed, and their persons burned in bles are being sworn in by thousand, and every a shocking manner. To complete this calamity, thing is preparing for a sanguinary struggle. According to the European Times, the confederates have declared their unequivocal purpose first to capture and kill the 40,000 troops stationed in Ireland, and then establish a red Republic. Sir Charles Napier, with the fleet under his command, consisting of five large ships-of-war and many smaller vessels, has arrived at Cork. Vast military preparations are being made in Dublin, Westford, Cork, Clonmel, Tipperary, and the most dangerous parts of the country, in order to suppress any attempt at an outbreak; but from the tone of our latest intelligence, says the European Times of the 29th, we are not altogether without hopes that the leaders being silenced, the whole scheme of an insurrectionary movement will be abandoned as altogether impracticable. A later edition of the Times says that proclamations have been issued, offering rewards as follows: Smith O'Brien £500, (\$2,420;) Meagher, Dillon, Doheny, £300 each, (\$1,452.) It is now said, that Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Dillon, O'Gormon, and Lane, are beyond Garrick-on-Suir, in the County of Tipperary, surrounded by the armed

In France all is tranquil, and the parties are gradually falling into their natural order. The principal cause of uneasiness is said now to be the affairs of Italy, and the return of Gen. Oudinot to the remnant of the army lof the

authentic intelligence has been received of the people now suffer from extortionary postage. progress of the Russian armies. After the ex- Formerly, on a half-ounce letter from New pulsion of Prince Bibesco, the Provisional Gov- York to Great Britain, there was paid, at New ernment passed decrees for the abolition of York, 1 cent, and on a newspaper the same; at punishment by death, the establishment of the Liverpool, 24 cents was paid for the letter, and liberty of the press, the organization of a 4 cents for the newspaper; making the whole National Guard, a loan of the markets of the postage 25 cents for a letter, and 5 cents for a people to the State, and the abolition of all newspaper. Now, 24 cents is charged on this

levied considerable supplies, and then again withdrew from the city. By the most recent accounts from the Royal Camp, all communications between Mantua, Verona, and Legnago are completely interrupted. The Duke of Genoa, with 25,000 men, invests Verona on both sides of the Adige, in the positions near Rivoli. The Duke of Savory is on the other side of Dacastello, to prevent the egress of the Austrians on that side. Continual skirmishes the fate of Italy.

A party of Spaniards had rebelled against and murdered their officers at Valladolid, and proceeded to join the Montemolinists.

The King of Naples was made cognizant of the election of the Duke of Genoa to the throne balloon after it had been inflated for his first of Sicily, and commenced preparations on an voyage, or of ascending during a fierce gale; extensive scale for the invasion of that Island. he chose the latter, and, with a friend, was hur-It was calculated that the forces available for ried fifty-five miles in twenty minutes. The the counties of Monroe, Livingston, and some Esq., aged 72 years. Although he was not a member of any others in the interior of the State of New York, church, yet he died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

about 5,000 in the Fortress of Messina, and 6 or 8,000 in Naples. It was expected that the embarkation would take place about the 20th, and would land at Syracuse.

A YANKEE FEAT.—Charles Ellett, Jr., the ar chitect of the Niagara Falls Suspension Budge, thus describes his first passage over the foot-

"This morning I laid the last plank of my foot-bridge on the Canada side, and then drove over and back again in a buggy. Five hundred feet of the bridge was without railing on either give him courage.

." On returning, I directed one of the drivers to bring on his team-a two-horse closed carriage, weighing altogether over a ton and a half. I took his place on the box, and drove over and back. The horses went quietly. The flooring is but eight feet wide, 220 feet high, 720 feet long, and, without praising, over such a torrent as you never saw, and never will see any where else!"

Ellett must be a brave man. It was a fearfu scene to behold him driving a horse and wagon along a narrow bridge, with but two feet to spare on either side, and the boiling river two hundred feet below. In point of cool and

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place on board the schooner Marie Thomas, at New Orleans, on the 31st ult., while discharging a cargo of Government stores.

shells, which were each placed in separate com- &c. shells which lay around, causing a continual counterfeit they are figures 20. roar, and succession of explosions. Two men who were working in the hold of the schooner, were severely injured—one of them mortally, it is supposed. After about a quarter of an hour, the grand explosion took place, which tore away the sides and bottom of the schooner, when the wreck sunk.

THE BEAUTIES OF SMOKING.—A remarkable | military. Worse results were apprehended. and serious accident occurred near the Yellow Springs, in Chester Co., on the 30th ult. A time smoking a cigar. A spark from the cigar caught the dress of one of the ladies, and beprogress in the combustible substance that she ped, the lady leaped from the carriage, and the other, in rushing to her assistance, also had the flames communicated to her dress. Both females were now in a blaze, and being clad in the vehicle took fire and was burned up.

[Westchester (Pa.) Record.

Mexican Boys.-In our walk yesterday, says the Pittsburg Gazette, we fell in company with two Mexican boys, accompanied with one of the returned volunteers. We felt a concern for the unfortunate lads, so far removed from their native land, and desired to converse with them, but they could speak very little English. We asked the volunteer who accompanied them been most expensive, the two miles of railway how he came by them, and who had them in having cost no less than a million and a half of care; he said one of them was his, and the other belonged to one of the officers. He said that hundreds of small boys were to be found roving about the country, in Mexico, apparently without parents, and that any number could be had for the trouble of bringing them away. The poor little fellows appeared in fine spirits, and seemed proud that they had a protector.

MEN WHO WANT FARMS .- A few days since, says the N. Y. Sun, a wealthy German emigrant named Herr Rodenberger, arrived in this city with his family of eleven persons. For over 20 years he was a burgomaster in Rhenshiem, but being compromised in some of the revolutionary movements, he was obliged to fly for safety. A large portion of his wealth remains in Germany, but he brings with him over \$25,000 in specie, peasantry, and determined to fight for their lib- which is to be expended in purchasing lands for a farm. Enjoying a high character in Germany, he has been empowered to purchage lands for about 100 families who intend emigrating during the season. He left this city for Albany, though his destination is Zanesville,

RETALIATORY FOREIGN POSTAGE.—In consequence of a disagreement between the Post-From the Danube Principalities no farther master-General and the British Post Office, the side for a letter, and four cents for a paper; In Italy the war is carried on with variable making the postage of a letter 48 cents, and of Literature in the Andover Theological Semina-States, the postage is manifestly oppressive, and all this is the result of a little want of conciliation between the functionaries of the two coun-

A negro man named Sam Humphrey, the property of Miss Herberts, was tried before the County Court of Alexandria for burglary, and, being convicted, was sentenced to be hung Austrians on that side. Continual skirmishes on the 29th ult. There are only seventy offentake place, but none of a character to decide ces for which the penalty is death, if committed by a slave, in Virginia.

> Mr. Coxwell, an English æronaut, has made perilous ascent at Brussels. He had the al ternative of allowing the gas to escape from the

SUMMARY.

A gentleman living in Chicago, recently left New York on Monday at six o'clock P. M., and arrived home on the following Friday at four P. M., making the trip in four days. The distance by the route traveled is nearly twelve hun- their people are all in comfortable circumdred miles; and when the T rail is laid from Buffalo to Albany, and the central railroad is completed, the trip will be shortened at least 36

A daughter of Hon. S. O. Peyton, member of side. My horse, though spirited, went along Congress from Kentucky, eloped a short time quietly, touched up occasionally with the whip, since with a young man to whom she was subjust to show him that he was in command, and sequently married. Upon the return of the parties home, an uncle of the bride upbraided the groom for his conduct; when, becoming enraged, the latter drew a pistol and shot him. Th wounded man died in a few moments after.

> A new bank is about to be established at Essex, Conn. Capital \$75,000, with liberty to increase it to \$150,000. The bill-holders are to have the first lien on all the property. If the debts of the bank exceed 50 per cent. of the capital and deposits at the time of its failure, (if it should fail,) then the officers of the Bank are made personally liable.

Gen. Shields, under the connivance of the ly the same facility as spokes. General Government is is said, is hatching a quiet daring, we do not recollect of a single scheme for annexing all the territority between feat on record to equal this. [Scientific Amer. | the Rio Grande and the Sierra Madre to the United States. Recruits to supply the military force necessary are advertised for in New Orleans, under the pretence of a "Buffalo hunt on the Rio Grande.

Counterfeit two-dollar notes of the Oneida among which was a quantity of fixed ammuni- Bank, well calculated to deceive, both in the engraving and the signatures of the officers of In handling one of the boxes, says the Picay- the Bank, are in circulation at Buffalo. There une, which contained bomb-shells, one of the is a wide difference, however, in the vignette, The word "Oneida," in large print on the partments of the box, became loose and explod- genuine note, is over the vignette; in the couned. This set the schooner on fire, and the terfeit it is under it. The dies at the top of the flames extended to the other boxes containing | plate in the genuine notes are XX; in the

> By the arrival of the brig Aurora at Baltimore, August 7, news was received from Pernambuco to the 28th of July. At that date a serious conflict had taken place between the Portuguese and Brazilians. Many of the former were killed, the stores were all closed, and a general suspension of business for a time was the result, the streets being crowded with the

The bottom of an ancient vessel, supposed to have been under water many centuries, was dug out of the mud off the American wharf, long by the keel, very sharp, with a great rake by orders from Government, has 70,000 subtimber from three to four inches thick. There twenty pressmen and assistants, six porters, sixare no signs of any iron-work found about her. It appears that she had but one mast, which stood in the middle. Her timbers and plank were perfectly sound.

An American Eagle has been presented to M. Vattemare, in aid of his system of international exchanges, by William Feeney, Esq., a native of Ireland, residing in Washington. It was captured on the Potomac, near Mount Vernon, about forty years ago, and is now nearly half a century old. In 1824, it presided on the triumphal arch under which Lafayette passed, and on the Fourth of July last participated in the ceremonies of laying the foundation of the Washington Monument.

The York Road Extension of the London and South-western Railway, England, was opened recently. The construction of the line has money. It has occupied about two years and half in its construction. This Railway extension may be deemed to surpass any other in the world for expense of construction. It appears almost incredible that such a sum could be expended on two miles of railroad.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that while the steamboat Ohio was stopping at that port, on her last downward trip, a woman with a child fell overboard. The chambermaid of the

The Cincinnati Gazette states that William Howitt, and his accomplished wife, Mary Howitt, contemplate leaving England, and taking up their residence in the West. They have had relatives in Ohio many years. His are mostly young, now bearing for the first time, connection with some London Magazines has and it is anticipated they will yield this season involved him in bankruptcy at the age of 54.

Over six thousand children of the Methodist Sunday Schools in New York city walked in procession on the 4th of July. They assembled ercising their avocation on the previous Sabin six churches, and were addressed in each.

Lieut. Tilden, who is in prison in the city of Mexico, for offences committed against the public peace, has attempted suicide twice—first by hanging himself, and afterwards by throwing himself out of the window.

Banvard will sail for London in a few weeks with his panorama of the Mississippi, which he intends to exhibit in the different capitals of Europe. The N. Y. Star says that Banvard has cleared upward of \$50,000 during his stay ted suicide while in a state of derangement, in that city.

Rev. Moses Stuart, D. D., Professor of Sacred In Italy the war is carried on with variable a newspaper 8 cents to Liverpool. Adding the ry, has resigned in consequence of ill health. few days ago. levied considerable supplies and then again linked postage of 5 or 10 cents in the United Rev. B. B. Edwards has been elected to fill the

A little boy about four years old, son Robert Wilson, of Hopkinton, N. H., went out to swing. He fastened one end of the rope to a tree, in the other was a noose; in some man-

We notice in one of our English papers, the death of Mrs. Jarrow, wife of the Rev. Wm. Jarrow, Missionary of the General Baptists of England at Ningpo, China. She died on the 26th of February. Her end was peace.

A few days ago, a Mrs. Perry, residing in Smith-st., Brooklyn, the mother of a child 14 months old only, gave birth to three fine girls, all of whom are alive and kicking.

The seventeen year locust now abounds in

Four very wealthy Norwegians passed through New York city on the 7th ult. The Sun says: They were the proprietors of a village near Bergen. They intend to found a colony in

brought by these proprietors is immense, and stances, every emigrant having from eight hundred to a thousand pounds of baggage.

A correspondent of the Traveler states that the tuition charged at the new scientific school in Harvard University, established by the munificence of Abbott Lawrence, is so high as to exclude from its advantages all but the sons of the rich. For instruction in chemistry alone, for a term of twenty weeks, the price is \$50, and the same for every other branch of study. In addition to this, the student must pay his room-rent, board, text-books, fuel, &c.; making the whole expenses for a year some \$250.

Mr. Emerson Goddard, of Petersham, Mass. has invented a new spoke machine, which will turn with tennon 20 spokes in a minute. It is of delegates from our sister Associations. Come over from self-feeding and self-piling, leaving them when turned in a regular pile under one side of the machine, opposite to the feeding side. Lasts and fork handles can be turned in it with near-

The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press announces the death of an old patriarch, John Packett, Esq., near Smithfield, in that county, aged about Mr. Packett was an inmate of Washington's family, and enjoyed the regard and confidence of that great man in an eminent degree.

Mr. Gough, the temperance lecturer, has purchased a little plantation of about twenty or thirty acres in a pleasant part of Boylston, about four miles from the Court house in Worcester, Mass., upon which he is now building a neat cottage for the 'use and occupation' of himself and his 'better half' when not abroad upon his customary cold water mission.

A flagrant insult was offered to a worthy eleohant at Pittsburg, a few days since; a fellow eld out a lighted cigar to one of the elephants of the menagerie! The animal acknowledged is politeness by a wipe over the ribs, which sent him half way across the arena. As big a Second, beast as the elephant was, he was ashamed to Third, moke in public.

The value of a wife has at length been settled by a court and jury. In New York, a husband has just recovered for the legal detention of his mands of this educating age. Each member of the school wife from him for two years, twelve cents-just will be required to write compositions, and read or speak half a cent a month.

The Presse, one of the Paris papers, the pubsupposed to be of Danish build, is about 60 feet lication of which has recently been suspended at the bow, all close timber, and the outside scribers, twenty editors, twenty-five clerks, ty-four folders, and five hundred carriers.

> A schoolmaster, who had an inveterate habit of talking to himself when alone, was asked by a neighbor what motive he could have intalking to himself. Jonathan replied, that lie had two good and substantial reasons; in the first place, place, he liked to hear a man of sense talk.

The Freeman's Journal says, "There is at this time a man in the Senate of the United States, whose nearest friend spent two days in tears, on his accepting that place, on the ground that he had disgraced himself by so doing!"

The loftiest mountain in the United States, east of the Mississippi, is in North Carolina. It is called Mitchell's Peak, and lies in Buncombe and Yancy counties. Its height is 6,720 feet above the level of the ocean—being nearly 500 feet higher than the White Mountains in New

At New Bedford, Mass., July 24, two gentlemen—one aged 90 years and 8 months, and the other (the driver on the occasion) 86 years and 10 months, and a lady aged 86 years and 10 months-drove out of town three miles to visit two of their playmates, ladies, one aged 86 years and 9 months, and the other 83 years.

Not less than 1,800,000 dead letters were received at the general post office during the year boat jumped into the water and rescued the 1847. The contents of 2,782 of the most valuachild, while the mother was helped out by the | ble exceeded \$20,000! This department of the post-office is a dead loss to the government of on the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, more than \$230,000 annually.

The peach orchard of Mr. James Cassady, in Cecil county, Md., contains 30,000 trees, and covers three hundred acres of land. The trees about 60,000 baskets.

The Chronotype says that several barbers were fined in Philadelphia on Monday, for exbath. Philadelphia is a moral city!

An artist named Brewer has executed a panorama of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. I is now exhibiting at Louisville.

A cargo of 400 tons of Guano was sold in New York a few days since, and 100 tons were re-sold on Wednesday at \$35 per ton.

John Arthur Roebuck, member of the British Parliament for Bath, and the representative of the Canadian administration, recently commitcaused by "Tic Doloreux."

A Spanish slaver, with 600 negroes on board from the coast of Africa, arrived at Havana a

The Alleghany Factory has resumed opera- Watson-Wm. Quibell. tions. It was supposed others would follow.

New York Market, Monday, August 14.

ASHES-Pots \$5 50; Pearls 6 00. FLOUR AND MEAL-Pure Genesee Flour 5 50; State and Ohio 5 00 a 5 12. Meal is improving, and Jersey sold at 3 06. Rye ner he caught his neck in it, and hung till he Flour 4 00.—GRAIN—Genesee Wheat, for seed, 1 45; Ohio 1 06; red Western 90c. Corn 60 a 64c. Rye, dull, 71c. Oats are dull, Northern bringing 42c. and Jersey 36c.

—PROVISIONS—Pork 9 00 a 11 50. Not much doing in Beef. Lard 7 a 8c. Cheese 64 a 7c. Butter 11 a 15c. for Ohio and State.

MARRIED,

In Brookfield, July 30, by Eld. S. B. Crandall, Mr. Ben-JAMIN BAKER and Miss Delia A. CRANDALL. By the same, on the 10th inst., Mr. FRANKLIN H. CRUMB and Miss Lydia M. Burdick, all of Brookfield.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., July 6th, 1848, WILLIAM BURDICK.

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 Septem-Wisconsin, and have brought with them 160 ber, (7th day of the month,) commencing at 10 o'clock A.

M. The session will be opened with a discourse by Eld.

Eli S. Bailey; after which a full report of the proceedings. of the Executive Board will be read, and other business at-

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY will hold its Fifth Anniversary at New Market, N. J., on the sixth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, (8thiday

of the month,) commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. The Delegates appointed by the several Associations to nature a plan for a Publishing Establishment, will meet at New Market on the third day of the week (5th of 9th mo.,) at 10 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 the north-east and north-west and help us. JEPTHA F. RANDOLPH, Cor. Sec.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Con ference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. ninety-five years. For many years of his life, The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 87½ cents; ditto. gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37½. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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

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TERMS AND VACATIONS. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three

Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. " July 11.

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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 de select pieces, at stated intervals. EXPENSES.

Tuition, according to studies. Extras-Drawing, Tuition on 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

Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term, and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks, he liked to talk to a sensible man; in the next 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.

TEACHERS' CLASSES.

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, y applying to the Principal, at DeRuyter; or Gurdon vans, 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. pupil added to an established school. The best recommend every literary Institution in the Union, for gratuitous distribution, also all communications adapted to promote the cause of Education. Teachers furnished on application. Allcom munications should be postpaid.

E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

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THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONO-Including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

RHODE ISLAND. Westerly-S. P. Stillman. Adams-Charles Potter. Alfred-Maxson Green, Hopkinton—Daniel Coon, "S. S. Griswold, James H. Cochran. Hiram P. Burdick. A. B. Burdick Berlin—John Whitford. Brookfield—And'w Babcock Newport-E. D. Barker.

Clarence—Samuel Hunt: NEW JERSEY. Darien—Ethan Saunders. New Market-W. B. Gillet DeRuyter-B. G. Stillman. Plainfield—E. B. Titsworth Durhamville-John Parmilee. Shiloh-Isaac D. Titsworth. Edmeston-EphraimMaxson. Salem -- David Clawson. Friendship -R. W. Utter.

PENNSYLVANIA. Genesee-W.P Langworthy. Proseingville—Benj. Stelle. Hounsfield—Wm. Green. Independence-JPLivermore Coudersport --- W. H. Hydorn Leonardsville---W B.Maxson Newport-Abel Stillman. VIRGINIA.

Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn.
Portville—Albert B. Crandall. N. Salem—Jon. F. Randolph. Persia—Elbridge Eddy. Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. N. Milton—Jep. F. Randolph Richburgh—John B. Cottrell. Richland—Elias Burdick. OHIO.

Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. Port Jefferson—L. A. Pavis. Rodman-Nathan Gilbert. Scio-Rowse Babcock. MICHIGAN. Scott-Luke P. Babcock. Unadilla Forks—Wm. Utter. porto—Job Tyler. Tallmadge—Bethuel Church Verona-Hiram Sherman.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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

Payments received will be acknowledged in the pa per so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrest ages are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher, Communications, orders, and remittances, abould be

directed, post paid, to GEORGE B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce St., New York

departar. The recent of

BY CHARLES MACKAY

The wild waves are my nightly pillbws, Beneath me roll th' Atlantic billows And as I rest on my couch of brine, I watch the eternal planets shine, Ever I ride On a harmless tide, Fearing naught—enjoying all things— Undisturbed by great or small things.

Alas! for the lordly vesse That sails so gallantly, The winds may dash it, The storms may wash it, The lightnings rend its tall masts three; But neither the wind, nor the rain, nor the sea, Can injure me—can injure me; The lightnings cannot strike me down, Whirlwinds wreck, or whirlpools drown; And the ship to be lost ere the break of morn, May pass o'er my head in saucy scorn; And when the night unveils its face, I may float unharmed, in my usual place, And the ship may show to the pitying stars No remnant but her broken spars.

Among the shells In the ocean dells The ships, the crews, and the captains lie, But the floating straw looks up to the sky.
And the humble and contented man, Unknown to fortune escapes her ban, And rides secure when breakers leap, And mighty ships go down to the deep.

May pleasant breezes waft them home That plough with their keels the driving foam, Heaven be their hope, and Truth their law-There needs no prayer for the floating straw.

A DOMESTIC SKETCH.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the re verses of fortune. Frequent and sudden as they have been in our own country, it is important that young females should possess some employment by which they might obtain a livelihood, in case they should be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When families are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how pitifully contemptible it is to see the mother desponding or helpless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and cheer.

"I have lost my whole fortune," said a merchant, as he returned one evening to his home; "we can no longer keep our carriage. We must leave this large house. The children can that the gold, jewels, and other rare articles posno longer go to expensive schools. Yesterday I was a rich man; to-day there is nothing I can

call my own." "Dear husband," said the wife," we are still rich ineach other and our children. Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in those active hands and loving hearts." "Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sober. We will help you to get a liv-

"What can you do, poor things?" said he. "You shall see, you shall see," answered several cheerful voices. "It is a pity if we have

make you rich again."

bought, and I shall sell my great doll."

dren. Besides, they executed various works, would think that compositors would be as sick and strikes at the neck of the rattlesnake with which they had learned as accomplishments, but of reading as a grocer's boy is of treacle; but unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of his which they found could be disposed of to advant- that this is not the case, is proved by the fact body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him age. They embroidered with taste some of the that they not only willingly pay for these news- within five or six folds, and then stops and looks ornamental parts of female apparel, which were papers, but often indemnify one of their own the strangled and gasping foe in the face, to asreadily sold to a merchant in the city.

market in the cart that conveyed the vegetables; read the news aloud to them while they are multiplied, and the screws tightened-the operatthey platted straw, they painted maps, they exe- laboring at their work; they will, moreover, or all the while narrowly watching the councuted plain needle-work. Every one was at even pay him to read to them any new book tenance of the helpless victim. Thus the two her post, busy and cheerful. The cottage was

"I never enjoyed such health before," said "And I never was so happy before," said the

"We never knew how many things we could do, when we lived in the great house," said the tonishing as it may sound, can listen without inchildren, "and we love each other a great deal better here. You call us your little bees."

just such honey as the heart likes to feed on." Economy, as well as industry, was strictly observed, nothing was wasted. Nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter be-

came assistant teacher in a distinguished female structress to the family. The little dwelling, which had always been converse in it.

merchant was happier under his woodbine covered porch in a summer's evening, than he had been in his showy dressing-room.

"We are now thriving and prosperous," said he. "shall we return to the city?"

have found health and contentment."

ren hope you are not going to be rich again; Chinese language is deficient in power to ex-for then," she added, "we little ones were shut press the emotion of a soul that feels deeply the are the most respectful and polite people in the up in the nursery, and did not see much of you truth that is uttered. or mother. Now we all live together, and sisus so happy when were rich and did not work. So, father, please not be a rich man any more."

mentioned in the House of Representatives the another character signifying mouth. Both, when and flourish where one of our females would season £15,000 worth of salmon for the Boston other day. The expenses of the war with Mex-

ico and the purchase of worthless territory, will be a hundred and seventy millions of dollars. This amount in silver, placed in two horse wagons, a thousand pounds to each wagon, would fill ten thousand six hundred and twenty-five wagons, which would make a dense train extending sixty-six miles; money enough to educate all the children of the country, and liquidate all the State debts, and clean out every harbor, and chequer the United States with railroads and canals. And then there would have been enough left to purchase all the territory which we have already acquired.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Duke of Wellington is now seventy-sev- the Ezbekeeyeh, under the acacias, past the waen years of age, about five feet eight inches ter-carriers, with their full skins on their left high, of very prominent features, hooked nose, shoulders, and the left hand holding the orifice the eyes sunk deep into the head, but even now as bright as those of a youth. His forehead is to the road, or quietly fill a jar at pleasure; past moderately high, with snow-white hair on his the silent smoking party, with their long chibouhead, quite thick. He stoops slightly in the upon his head. The Duke, during the summer his crown on the barber's lap; past the veiled months, rises at five o'clock, and goes out walk- woman, with her tray of bread, thin, round ing in the parks, returning to breakfast at eight cakes; past the red and white striped mosque, o'clock. He lives most frugally, and devotes where we looked up for the gallery of the minthe day until half-past four to public business. aret, in hope of the muezzin coming out to call His attendance at the 'Horse Guards'-the of the men to prayer; past a handsome house or fice of the Commander-in-Chief-is always the two, with its rich lattices, its elaborate gateway, first of any. No appointment takes place with- and its shade of trees in front, or of shrubs with out the Duke's investigation, and no influence in the court, of which we might obtain his office on horseback every morning, and returning every afternoon, dressed in a blue frock coat, light colored vest, and white drill pants. He sits on a horse by no means gracefully; one shoulder is turned back, and the coat half off it. When the old General is saluted—as he is by every person who passes him-he just raises his finger to his hat, and nods his head.

The Duke of Wellington's income amounts to £110,000 (\$550,000.) He has three magnificent residences, one at the corner of Hyde Park in London; Walmer Castle, on the sea coast, near Dover, and Strathsfieldsaye, about 45 miles from London. The Waterloo gallery in the London residence, is a magnificent apartment, about twenty-five feet high, forty feet wide, and eighty long. At the end of this chamber is the magnificent gold plate presented to the Duke by the allied sovereigns. When the Waterloo dinner is given, the Duke's military companions dine off this gold service. It has been stated sessed by the Duke, are of the value of \$3,000,-000! When this extraordinary man speaks in the House of Lords, every one becomes strictly attentive; he aims at no pretence of eloquence -his sentences are a collection of aphorisms, the result of a mind that thoroughly weighs the subject in all its bearings, and gives out only the results of his cogitations. His influence is immense upon all parties, and he is never replied to but with the extremest deference.

A LONDON PRINTING OFFICE IN THE MORNING.

By 8 o'clock the whole body have arrived. been to school for nothing. How can the father Many in their costume resemble common laborof eight children be poor. We shall work, and ers, others are better clad, several are very well many difficulties and dangers, but no danger dressed, but all bear in their countenances the seemed to him comparable with that of living "I shall help," said the youngest girl, hardly appearance of men of considerable intelligence four years old. "I will not have any new things and education. They have scarcely assumed last he reached his former home, and settled in their respective stations, when blue mugs, each peace among his friends. The heart of the husband and father, which containing a pint or half a pint of tea or coffee, had sunk within his bosom like a stone, was lift- and attended either by a smoking hot roll stuffed up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene ed with yellow butter, or by a couple of slices cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a of bread and butter, enter the hall. The little girls, who with well-combed hair and clean They left this stately house. The servants shining faces bring these refreshments, carry were dismissed. Pictures and plate, rich car- them to those who have not breakfasted at attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. pet and furniture, were sold, and she who had home. Before the empty mugs have vanished, He makes up to within ten or twelve feet of the been so long the mistress of the mansion, shed a boy enters the hall at a fast walk with a large snake—then leaps forward and aims to sever one suffer through us, and we may yet be happy." this intellectual luxury the compositors, by a hoofs. The first onset is commonly successful, of ground a few miles from the city. With the From their connection with the different presses, he cuts the snake in twain. The rapidity and faaid of his sons, he cultivated vegetables for the they manage to obtain the very earliest copies, tality of his skillful manœuver leaves but slight market. He viewed with delight and astonish and thus the news of the day is known to them ment the economy of his wife, nurtured as she __the leading articles of the different papers his poison into his more alert antagonist. The had been in wealth, and the efficiency which are criticised, applauded, or condemded—an blacksnake is also more than an equal competithis daughters soon acquired under her training. hour or two before the great statesmen of the or against the rattlesnake. When the black The eldest one assisted her in the work of the country have received the observations, castiga- and rattlesnake are about to meet for battle, the household, and also instructed the younger chil- tions, or the intelligence they contain. One former darts forward at the height of his speed, They cultivated flowers, and sent bouquets to sit in the middle of the hall on a high stool, and body. If he shows signs of life, the coils are The apprentices and inferior workmen cannot attempt to do this, but the greater number, asjury to their avocation. Very shortly after 8 o'clock, the whole body are at their work, at "Yes," replied the father, " and you make which it may be observed they patiently continue, with only an hour's interval, until 8 [Quarterly Review. o'clock at night.

guage consists of more than 50,000 different many emigrants from the States. They go be learned before the missionary can intelligibly finer climate. I doubt if there is a climate in said Pat.

ample, pronounced with a particular intonation | ed till Saturday. This is an old custom, and or inflection, signifies I. Pronounced with a not a bad one, especially so far as the liquor is different intonation, it means goose. This char- concerned. It were better in this particular, if acter has two other significations, distinguished in a similar manner. Thus all of those inflections and intonations, by which we express emo-"Oh, no, no," was the unanimous reply. | tions and intonations, by which we express emo- ted to sell liquor to an Indian. The penalty is a "Let us remain," said the wife, "where we tion, are in the Chinese used in giving different \$100 and six months' imprisonment. It is a significations to the same character. Hence the salutary law, and productive of immense good water." "Then, of course, he liquidated his "Father," said the youngest, "all we child- reason there are no orators in China. The to the aborigines.

Each word in the Chinese is a monosyllable. sending their children to our schools. The ter, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to Words or characters are sometimes united, but rising generation will have more intelligence, 000. be industrious and useful. We were none of the combination is still a monosyllable; and but not more true amiability than their parents. what is still more singular, the compound char- They have ten times as much respect for law as acter has a signification that is totally different emigrants, and are quite as honest in their dealfrom the component parts. Take, for illustration, ings. The women, in habits of industry, sur-Money Wasted.—A curious calculation was the character signifying horse. This is united to pass the men. A California woman would live

DONKEY-RIDING IN CAIRO.

I like donkey-riding in Cairo. I never tried it out of Egypt, except for a few miles in Palestine; but I do not suppose it is the same thing anywhere else. The creatures are full of activity, and their amble is a pleasant pace in the

The little rogues of donkey boys were always ready and eager, close by the hotel-hustling each other to get the preference—one displaying his English with "God save the Queen ros bif;" another smiling amiably in one's face; and others kicking and cuffing, as people who have a prior right, and must relieve us of encroachers. Then off we went briskly through of the neck, from which they could squirt water in- in the face with so comical an expression of inques or serpentine nargelehs; past the barber, shoulders, and wears a remarkably small hat shaving the head of a man kneeling and resting offended air, and as if determined not to be can ever prevail against his conviction of right. tempting glimpse; past Shepherd's Hotel, The 'Iron Duke' may be seen riding down to where English gentlemen might be seen going in and out, or chatting before the door; past a row of artizan dwellings, where the joiner, the weaver, and the maker of slippers were at work, with their original tools, and in their graceful oriental postures; and then into the bazaars.

NOTES OF DOVES.

We have already noticed the plaintive notes of doves. These are not, however, the sounds of lamentation, but those of tenderness and love. The coping of the Zenaida dove is said to be peculiarly touching, so that one who hears it for the first time, naturally stops to ask—"What bird is that?" Its effect on the feelings is illustrated by an anecdote respecting a pirate, who was associated with a band of the most desperate villains that ever annoyed the Florida coast. This man had frequent occasion to repair to certain wells near which the doves nestled, and their soft and melancholy cry was the means of awaking in his breast feelings that had ciety of England, some time since, Professor with former days of comparative innocence and cover from the severe affections causing injury poured out his soul in supplications for mercy, by Prof. Sewell for the last thirty years. and firmly resolved to abandon his desperate companions and mode of life, and to return to his own family, who were deploring his absence His escape from his vessel was accompanied by in the violation of human and divine laws. At

FOES OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

The rattlesnake finds a superior foe in the deer and blacksnake. Whenever a buck discovers a rattlesnake in a situation which invites community for giving up his work in order to certain the effect produced upon his corseted aggregate length of no less than 200 miles bewhich they consider to contain any interesting remain thirty or forty minutes—the executioner houses throughout England and Wales 51,237 information! It of course requires very great then slackens one coil, noticing at the same time command of the mind to be able to give atten- whether any signs of life appear; if so, the coil tainly illegitimate. tion to what is read from one book, while men is resumed, and retained, until the wretch is are intently employed in the creation of another. | completely dead. The moccasin snake is destroyed in the same way.

> CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Monterey, April 19, says :-

abundant, and we shall have a plentiful harvest. liament. The large emigration which is expected, will THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—The Chinese lan- find provisions cheap. We have here almost as the world that can rival it in equability, soft-

> Holy Week continued the year round. Whatever the whites may do, no one here is permitted to sell liquor to an Indian. The penalty is

> "I like many traits in the Californians; they world. They are but little read—but are now

A SMART Dog .- A shepherd once, to prove ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. the quickness of his dog, who was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else-" I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes." Though he purposely laid no stress on these words, and said them in a quiet, unconcerned tone of voice, the dog, who appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up, and leaping through the open window, scrambled up the turf roof of the house, from which he could see the potatoe field. He then (not seeing the cow there) ran and looked into the barn where she was, and finding that all was right, came back to the house. After a short time the shepherd said the same words again, and the dog repeated his look out; but on the false alarm being a third time given, the dog most pleasant and economical got up, and wagging his tail, looked his master terrogation, that he could not help laughing aloud at him, on which, with a slight growl, he laid himself down in his warm corner with an made a fool of again.

A GLIMPSE OF IRELAND .- "Seeing a hole in the wall, and a hat upon the other side, I crept through, and found a widow sitting in the corner, with a pig on the skirt of her dress, asleep, dents." To secure these most desirable ends, the following and three little children besides. Seeing no bed, table, or cupboard, but a niche in the wall, in which were a couple of plates, I asked her where she slept. 'Here, ma'am,' pointing to a pile of straw by her side. She said she had a bed, but no place to put it. I wish I had something to give you to eat, but I have not a bit of bread, nor a potato.' I wish I had cises will be required. something to give you, I answered, for I see no way how you can live.'

This was a fair specimen of all the mountaineers around the residence of O'Connell. But when I inquired the price of ground, and found that they were giving but a shilling an acre, for the same kind of mountain land I had seen elsewhere rented for twenty and twenty-four shillings, and no ejectments allowed, I wondered not so much that they were loud in their praises of him, and that I heard the voice of singing and of laughter from cabin and rock."

[Mrs. Nicholson.

VARIETY

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Solong slumbered, and of melting his heart to re- Sewell remarked, that he had found old horses tion, who are required to see that the regulations are compentance. He was accustomed to linger at the shod with a layer of leather, forming an artispot, and to contrast his guilty and wretched life ficial sole between the shoe and the hoof, re- in good order, and to pay all unnecessary damages, either peace. He said that he never left the wells to the hoof; such, for instance, as contractions, without increased fears and misgivings respect- brittleness, sand cracks, or even disease of the ing futurity, and at last he became so deeply foot itself, as thrushes, canker, corns, &c., and moved by these notes, the only soothing sounds perfectly regain its original elasticity and firmhe ever heard during his life of horrors, that he ness. The mode in question had been practiced

Lady Jekyll asked William Whiston, of eccentric memory, one day at her husband's table, to resolve a difficulty which occurred to her in the Mosaic account of the creation. "Since it pleased God, sir," said she, "to create the woman out of the man, why did he form her out of the rib rather than any other part?" Whiston scratched his head and answered-"Indeed, madam, I do not know, unless it be that the rib is the most crooked part of the body." "There," said her husband, " you have it now! I hope your curiosity is satisfied."

The Lancet says that a mixture of two parts of the liquid ammonia of commerce, with one of some simple tincture, is recommended as a A piece of lint is dipped into this mixture, and no tear. "Pay every debt," said she, "let no bundle under his arm—of morning newspapers; the body of the snake with his sharp bifurcated then introduced into the carious tooth, when the

> No man knows what he can do until he is charges.
>
> Farther, parents are requested not to place money for exdone that which their indolence made them suppose impossible. There are several abilities unknown to the possessor, which lie hid in the mind, for want of an occasion to call them forth. monials of good moral character, or be known to possess

> the streets of London had increased upon the bills, for the term in prospect, be paid or satisfactorily ar-12 miles of street per annum.

A Parliamentary return shows that on the 18th of March there were in the union workchildren, no less than 26,000 of whom were cer-

two cents. They are pronounced to be as flexible as the quill, and far more durable.

Intemperance prevails to such an extent in England and Wales, that one hundred and N. B. Students who are expecting to teach during the sixty die daily of drunkenness. This fact is winter or summer, will specify such intention on entering in the beginning of the fall or spring term; and, for the special stated on the authority of a late report to Par-

riding together passed a gallows. "Where would you be," said Jonathan, "if the gallows seminary, and the second took her place as in- characters. Six or seven thousand of them must there first, but bring up here. This is a much had its due?" "Riding alone, to be sure," A gentleman recently traveling near Hud-

when I come by."

As among wise men, he is the wisest who thinks he knows the least, so among fools, he is the greatest who thinks he knows the most.

A gentleman praising the generosity of his friend, observed that "he spent money like debts," rejoined a wag.

In English not more than a dozen words end in a; about two dozen end in o. In y we have no less than 4900, about one eighth of our whole language, our words amounting to 35,-

Probably there are no two words which more distinctly point out cause and consequence than these—gin and bitters.

St. John has furnished during the present

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

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

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 put Extensive buildings are now erected for the accommo-

dation of students, and for Recitation and Lecture Rooms. &c. They occupy an eligible position, and are finished in the best style of modern architecture; and the different apartments are heated by hot air, a method decidedly the 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 bedding, a table, two chairs, and a pail. The plan of instruction adopted in this Institution. a ms 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 Stu-

Regulations are instituted, without an unreserved compli-

ance with which, no student should think of entering the

REGULATIONS.

1. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian.

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

be allowed either in or about the Academic buildings. 4. Playing at games of chance cannot be allowed. 5. Using profane language cannot be allowed.
6. The use of any kind of intoxicating drinks cannot be

allowed, unless prescribed in case of sickness, by a regular physician.
7. Passing from room to room by students during the

regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell each evening, cannot be permitted.

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

9. Good order must be maintained at all times, and in all the rooms and halls of the Institution, and in all the intercourse of students with each other. 10. All students are required to retire regularly at the

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

be subject to the visitation of the Teachers of the Institu-12. Students will be required to keep their own rooms

REGULAR ACADEMIC EXERCISES.

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

GOVERNMENT.

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

Parents who place their children in this Institution, and all students who are sufficiently old to understand the neremedy for tooth-ache, so often uncontrollable. cessity 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 then introduced into the carious tooth, when the relation introduced into the relation introduced into the relation introduced introduced introduced introduced introduced into the relation introduced introduc one suffer through us, and we may yet be happy." this intellectual luxury the compositors, by a hoofs. The first onset is commonly successful, nerve is entirely cauterized, and the pain stopleges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enbut if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial until ped. It is supposed to act by neutralizing an leges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enbut if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial until ped. It is supposed to act by neutralizing an leges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enbut if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial until ped. It is supposed to act by neutralizing an leges of the Institution, and will not be permitted to re-enbut if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial until ped. It is again, without special proof of reformation. Nor will

> penses, in the hands of students who are not old enough to men have thought themselves obligated to set use money with discretion and economy. Either of the about any business in good earnest, they have 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 testi-In the course of a conversation in the House of Commons, the curious fact was elicited, that

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 ending July 12, 1849. As the plan of instruction in this Institution, laid out for

Pens made out of bones are now in use in each class, will require the entire term for its completion, it England, and sold at the rate of fifty for twenty- 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.

accommodation of such, a day will be set apart at first, on which they can leave, if they wish; and they will not be A Yankee and an Irishman happening to be permitted to leave on any other day, nor will any other than eachers be permitted to leave on the day specified. Farther, it is of the utmost importance that the student be present at the day of the opening of the term, as on that and the succeeding day, the students entering are examined and

It is also suggested to parents who patronize this Institution from the distance of a few miles around, that students

appr near, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved, and the vines and from classes is always attended with disadvantages to the from classes is always attended with disadvantages at the first disadvantages at the first disadvantages at the first disadvantages at the first disadvanta student. This is a suggestion, and not imperative. But to meet this suggestion, the exercise of the school will close at noon on the seventh Friday in each term, and open again on the afternoon of Monday following.

EXPENSES. from \$14 50 to \$18 00 Board, per term, Room-rent, Washing, spring and fall, 75 cents, winter, 1 50 Fuel, Tuition, from \$3 50 to 5 00 1 50 Lights, Incidental Expenses EXTRAS Music on the Piano Forte, Oil Painting, 10.00 7.00 Drawing,

The entire expenses for an Academic Year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition (except the extras above mentioned) need not exceed eighty-five dollars. The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in advance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual

payment, or satisfactory arrangement,
Every student wishing to have washing done in the Hall,
should have each article marked, so as to avoid exchanges
and losses.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, and losses.

President of the Board of Trustees.

ALPRED, June 20, 1848:

VOL:

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NATURAL AT The Cou have arrive to which th afforded tir kind those information "Opinion" bers of th character o and the wid different in decision, it

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